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'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.'
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Edward Stanford, 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, S.W.
The Handbook for Austria, which is now issued for the eighth time, and corresponds with the twenty-fourth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible 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.

In previous issues of the Handbook Austria was combined in one volume with Southern Germany, but the two countries will henceforth appear separately. The present edition of the Handbook has been augmented by a short description of the Austrian Alps. Its contents are divided into Ten Sections (Vienna and its Environs, pp. 1-80; Upper and Lower Austria, Salzkammergut, and Salzburg, pp. 81-128; Tyrol, pp. 129-176; Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria, pp. 177-216; Bohemia and Moravia, pp. 217-272; Galicia and the Bukowina, pp. 273-284; Dalmatia, pp. 275-310; Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, pp. 311-390; Transylvania, pp. 391-414; and Bosnia, pp. 415-428), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who wishes to minimise the bulk of his luggage. A fuller description of the mountainous districts of S. Germany and Austria (Tyrol, Salzkammergut, etc.), has been published in a separate volume entitled 'The Eastern Alps'.

The Maps and Plans, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

Time Tables. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon un-
less obtained from local sources. The best Austrian time-
tables are contained in 'Waldheim's Conducteur', which ap-
ppears at Vienna monthly.

Distances by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are ex-
pressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by
average walkers. Heights are given in English feet (1 Engl.
ft. = 0.3048 mètre), and the populations from data furnished
by the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not
only the first-class hotels, but also others of a less pretenting
kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en gar-
çon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of ex-
penditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees
to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have
a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the
Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or
from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least
afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs
to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards trav-
ellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that
advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his
Handbooks.
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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of Austria, 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. A few remarks on the Hungarian and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, are given on pp. 314 and 416.

Money. The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare, and reckonings are still universally made in the old Florins (Gulden) and Kreuzers (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The silver and paper florins are of the same value (about 1s. 9d. or 42 cents), but the latter are being gradually withdrawn. Large sums are paid in government notes (6 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 9 3/4 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 Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10 fl. each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

Travellers who propose to visit Servia will find a short account of the Servian currency under Belgrade at p. 372. The Roumanian currency is similar, francs being called Lei and centimes Bani. — Money in Bosnia, see p. 416; in Montenegro, see p. 308.

The expense of a tour in Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in this country, except the large cities, 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 20-30s. daily.
II. Passports and Custom House.

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

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

III. Conveyances.

Railway travelling in Austria and Hungary is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as 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 is 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 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 districts 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 kilometres (9½ 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.

IV. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Austria and Hungary; 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 lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A feature of many of the Austrian inns is the 'Gastzimmer' for the humbler classes on the groundfloor, while the 'Salle à Manger'
is on the first floor. The refreshments supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the Austrian country inns very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with large basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The word Pension is used in the Handbook as including board, lodging, and attendance.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things almost unknown in Austrian usage; and they are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire enough of the German language to render themselves intelligible to the servants, and should try to conform as far as possible to the habits of the country. For this purpose Baedeker's 'Conversation Dictionary' and 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Commissionaires generally charge 1 florin for half-a-day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
R., r., L., l. = right, left.
omn. = omnibus.
ft. = English foot.
N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
fl. = florin.
kr. = kreuzer.
$ = mark.
pf. = pfennig.
pens. = pension.

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

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or high-road indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter d, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.
I. VIENNA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

1. Vienna

I. The Inner City and the Ring-Strasse


1. Vienna

II. The Outer Districts

1. Vienna

Environ of Vienna

Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg, 74. — Klosterneuburg; Dornbach; Neuwaldegg; Hermannskogel, 75. — Brühl; Laxenburg; Baden, 76.

1. Vienna.

Arrival. Vienna local time is 5 min. in advance of Central Europe time, which is observed by the railways. — Vienna possesses 7 RAILWAY STATIONS. 1. Northern ("Nordbahnhof"; Pl. I, F, G, 3); II. Leopoldstadt, Nordbahn-Strasse, near the Praterstern. 2. North-Western ("Nordwestbahnhof"; Pl. I, F, 2), also II. Leopoldstadt, Tabor-Str. 3. Southern ("Südbahnhof"; Pl. I, F, 6) and 4. "Staatsbahnhof" (Pl. I; F, 6), both in X. Favoriten. 5. Western ("Westbahnhof"; Pl. I, C, 5), in XV. Fünfhaus (p. 66). 6. Franz-Josef-Bahnhof (Pl. I; E, 2), IX. Alsergrund, Althan-Platz. 7. Aspang Bahnhof (Pl. I; F, G, 5), III. Landstrasse, Rennweg. — For stations on the Loop Line connecting these, see p. 6. A slight octroi examination takes place at the stations. — Travellers arriving by railway should at once secure a Cab (p. 4); one-horse cab from stations 1-5 to the inner town, 1 fl. 10 kr. (at night 1 fl. 50 kr.), luggage 30 kr.; two-horse 1 fl. 60 kr. (at night 2 fl. 20 kr.), luggage 40 kr.; from stations 6 & 7, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr. (at night 1 fl. 20, 1 fl. 75 kr.), luggage 30 or 40 kr. Small articles of luggage inside the cab are free. — HOTEL OMNIBUSES are seldom to be found at the station. — The public OMNIBUSES (p. 5) are not available for passengers with luggage. — STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS are conveyed by small steamers on the canal to the Stefanie-Brücke, or to the steamboat-offices (p. 6), where cab are in waiting. — PORTERS for transferring luggage from the station to a cab, 20-50 kr. — Tickets, etc., may be obtained at the tourist-offices mentioned on p. 9.

Plan and Arrangement of Streets. In the text-references to the plans of Vienna, the large general plan (p. 1) is referred to as Pl. I, that of the inner city (p. 14) as Pl. II. — The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. II; C, 3) is the central point from which the numbers of the streets are reckoned, No. 1 being to the left, No. 2 to the right. The plates with the names of the streets leading towards the centre of the city are rectangular; of those running round the city, oval. The coloured borders of these plates and of the house-numbers are red in the 1st district, violet in the 2nd, green in the 3rd, pink in the 4th, black in the 5th, yellow in the 6th, blue in the 7th, gray in the 8th, brown in the 9th, orange in the 10th, etc. The city contains many "Durchhäuser", or passages through the courts of houses, which often afford short-cuts to walkers; but these are rapidly disappearing before the march of modern building operations.

Hotels (comp. Pl. II; p. 14). Interior of the City: "Hôtel IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a; C, 5), Kärntner-Ring 16; "GRAND HOTEL (Pl. b; C, 4, 5), Kärntner-Ring 9, D. 3 fl.; "HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. 7; C, 4), Kärntner-Ring 7; these three of the first class, with corresponding charges. — "Hôtel MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; C, 1)
2 Route 1. **VIENNA** Hotels.

D, 2), Franz-Josef-Quai 19; *Hôtel Sacher* (Pl. x; C, 4), Augustiner-
Str. 4, behind the opera-house, with restaurant (p. 3); *Residenz Hotel*,
L. Teinfalt-Str. 2, near the Franzens-Ring; *Hôtel Münch* (No. 28; Pl. 8);
*Enzherzog Carl* (31; Pl. D), *Hôtel Meissl & Schaden* (24; Pl. g), all in
the Karntner-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Hôtel de France* (Pl. d; B, 2); Schotten-
Ring 3; *Stadt Frankfurt* (Pl. h), *Matschakerhof* (Pl. i), both in the
Seilergasse (Pl. C, 3; Nos. 14, 6); *Kaiserin Elisabeth* (Pl. k; C, 9), Weih-
burggasse 3; *Österreichischer Hof* (Pl. m; D, 2, 3), Fleischmarkt 2,
corner of the Rothenhurtz-Str.; *Bauer's Hôtel Royal* (Pl. y; C, 3), Singer-
Str. 3; *Hôtel Möller* (Pl. 1; C, 3), Graben 19; *König von Ungarn*
(Pl. s; D, 3), Schuler-Str. 10, by the Stephans-Platz; *Ungarische Krohn*
(Pl. q; C, 4), Himmelpfortgasse 14. — Second class: *Hôtel Wand* (Pl. n;
C, 3), Peters-Platz; *Goldene Ente* (Pl. d; D, 3), Rimergasse 4; *Hôtel
Konacher* (Pl. D, 4; p. 7), Seilerstätte 9; *Hôtel Habsburg* (Pl. z; D 2;
p. 4), Rothenhurtz-Str. 24, by the quay; *Stadt London* (Pl. o; D, 3),
Fleischmarkt 22; *Hôtel Klomser* (Pl. p; B, 2), Herrngasse 19; *Hôtel Orient*
(Pl. r; D, 3), Wollfgangasse 3; *Kahl, Fleischmarkt 16.* — *Hôtels Garnis.*
*Hôtel Tegetthoff* (Pl. v; D, 4), Verlängernde Johansengasse 29, with
café, quiet, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 fl., L. 30. A. 40 kr.; *Hôtel Kolbe*, Pestalozzigasse 4
(Pl. D, 5); others at Dominikanerbaustei 19, Neubadgasse 4, Seilerstätte 11,
etc. (Pensions, see p. 3.)

**Suburbs. II. Leopoldstadt** (to the N.E., beyond the Danube Canal):
*Hôtel Continental* (formerly *Golden Lamm*; Pl. a, D 2), Prater-Str. 7;
*Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. c), *Kronprinz von Oesterreich* (Pl. b), Asper-
gasse (Pl. E, 2; Nos. 2 and 4); *Sacher's Hôtel Central* (formerly *Weisses Ross*;
Pl. r, D 2), with garden, Taborstr. 8. — Second class: *HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. s),
*Zum Goldenen Brunnen, Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. l), *Stefanie* (formerly *Schröder*; Pl. e), all in the Tabor-Str. (Pl. D, 1, 2; Nos.
18, 20, 11, 10); *Bayerischer Hof, Donau Hotel*, Nos. 39 and 49 Tabor-
Str. (to the N. of Pl. D, E, 1); *Nordbahn-Hôtel* (Pl. d; F, 1), Prater-
Str. 72; *Hôtel du Nord, Kaiser-Josef-Str. 15* (to the N.W. of Pl. F, 1);
*Kaiserkron* (Pl. q; E, 2), Circusgasse 3 (frequented by Jews). — **III.
Landstrasse** (to the S.E.): *Hôtel Hungary* (Pl. a; F, 2), Prager-Str. 13;
*Goldner Biern* (Pl. b) and *Rother Hahn* (Pl. d), Hauptstr. (Pl. F, 4;
Nos. 31, 40); *Goldner Adler* (Pl. e; F, 2), Radetzky-Str. 5; Gold-
spinnerin, Ungargasse 2. — **IV. Wieden** (S. side): *Hôtel Victorine*, with
garden, Favoriten-Str. 11 (to the S. of Pl. C, 6); *Goldner Lamm* (Pl. q),
*Stadt Oedenburg* (Pl. 4), both in the Wiedener Haupt-Str. (Pl. C, 5; Nos.
7, 8); *Stadt Triest, Goldenes Kreuz, Zillinger*, also in the Haupt-Str.
to the S. of Pl. B, C, 5; Nos. 14, 20, 25); *Hôtel Ranetzl, Favoriten-Str. 55,*
unpretending. — **VI. Mariahilf** (S. W. side): *Hôtel Kummer*, with frequented
restaurant, *Goldner Kreuz*, *Englischer Hof*, all in the Maria-
ihilfer Haupt-Str. (to the S.W. of Pl. A, 5; Nos. 71a, 99, 81). — **VII.
Neubau** (W. side): *Hôtel Höller* (Pl. g; A, 4), Burggasse 2, mediocre.
— **VIII. Josefstadt** (W. side): *Hôtel Hammerand, Florianagasse* 8 (to
the W. of Pl. A, 2), near the Ring-Strasse. — **IX. Alsergrund** (N. W. side):
*Hôtel Bellevue, Althangasse* 7, by the Franz-Josef Station; Union, Nuss-
dorfer-Str. 23. — X. Favoriten: *Steudel's Inn, Himberger-Str. 2.* — XI.
Simmering: *Hôtel Winkler, Haupt-Str. 62.* — **XV. Fünfhaus**: *Ruchs,*
Hollwarth, Schönbrunner-Str. 12 28; Winberger, Neubau-Gürtel 34; *Hôtel
Landgraf, Neu-Fünfhaus, Michaelergasse* 2. — **XVI. Ottakring**: 
*Stadt Frankfurt, Ottakringer-Str. 7.* — **XIX. Döbling**: *Hôtel Kahlenberg*
(p. 74), on the Kahlenberg.

**Charges** at the first-class hotels: R. 1-5 fl., L. 25-50 kr., A. 25-50 kr.
The table d'hôte system is in vogue at few of the Vienna hotels; but the
traveller may dine at any hour à la carte or à prix fixe (1 1/2-2 1/2 fl. and
upwards). Most of the hotels have restaurants on the groundfloor, where
the carte is the same, but the charges are lower. For a long stay visitors
are received en pension.

**Fees** usual at the principal hotels: *Chambermaid* for 3-4 days 1/2 fl.,
for a week 1 fl.; *boots* 20 kr. per day, 1 fl. per week, *porter* for carrying
luggage to and from the cab 20-40 kr.; *waiters* at each meal 5-20 kr.
Restaurants. VIENNA. 1. Route.

(5 per cent of the bill); portier or concierge 50 kr. — Where service is charged in the bill, only the 'portier', boots, and porter expect gratuities. Fee for opening the door at night 40 kr. (see below).

Pensions. Interior of the City: Frau Lejeune, Teinfalt-Str. 2, near the Franzens-Ring, well spoken of; Frau Maier, I. Universitäts-Str. 12; Frau Banfort, same street 6. In the Outer City: Frau Schwab, II. Grosse Pfarrgasse 30; Frau Fischer, IX. Garnisongasse 3, Frau Steimorpling, IX. Hörgasse 4; H. Reiter, IX. Ferskelgasse 5; Frau Koch, IX. Garelligasse 3 (beginning of Alser-Str.); Frau, VI. Viennese Bierhalle, IX. Frankgasse 6; Mrs. Tallock, XI. Ebersdorfer-Str. 4; Pens. VI. St. Veit, XIII. Hietzing Haupt-Str. 53, 1/2 M. from the Schönbrunn Park.

Private Apartments to be had in every part of the town, from 20 fl. per month upwards, or less in the suburbs, preferable to a hotel for a prolonged stay. The 'Hausmeister', who opens the door at night, receives a fee of 10 kr. (20-30 kr. for a party, or when the hour is very late).

Restaurants (dinner-hour 12-3, supper after 7). Besides most of the hotels, the railway-restaurants, and the concert-centres noted at p. 7, the following are the chief restaurants. Either wine or beer may be obtained at these (wine, see p. 4; beer, 'krügel' = 1/2 litre; 'seidel', or glass = 1/4 litre; 'schnitt' = 1/2 krügel; 'pfift' = 1/2 seidel). In the Interior of the City: *E. Sacher, Augustiner-Str. 4 and in the Prater (Constantin-hügel), D. from 3 fl.; Restaurant International, corner of the Neue Markt and the Tegelthoffgasse, new, with elegant rooms, winter-garden, and beer-bar (entrance Kärntner-Str. 32a); *Stefanskeller, Rothenhur-Str. 11, D. from 3 fl.; *Kührer (Monopol), Kärntner-Ring 10; *Münchner Franziskanerkeller, Anagasse 3; *Leidinger's Successor (Hartmann), Verlagerte Kärntner-Str. 61, by the Elisabeth-Brücke; *Münchner Spatenbräu, Augustiner-Str. 8 (and in the Prater, p. 71); *Dreher, Operngasse 8, D. from 1/2 fl.; *Gause's Successor, Johannigasse 12; *Münchner Pechorrbräu, Jasomirgott-Str. 3, near St. Stephen's Church; *Zur Grossen Tabakpfefe, Goldschmiedgasse 9, by the Stephans-Platz; *Lehner (Zur Linde), with garden, Rothenhur-Str. 12; *Rother Igel, Wildprein-Markt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauben; *Goldne Kugel, Am Hof 11; *Wieninger, Naglergasse 1, near the Graben (also good wine); *Drei Raben, Raben-Platz 1 and Rothgas 12; *Mitsko, Schottengasse 7, good beer; Münchner Löwenbräu, Franzens-Ring, behind the Burg Theatre (badly ventilated); Zogimann (Höt. de France), Schotten-Ring 5; Kaiserhof (Zwierschütz), Reichsrath-Str. 19; Tucherbräu, Reichsrath-Str. 16; Kastner (Zum Magistrat), Lichtensfelsgasse 5; *Bellaria, Bellaria-Str. 12; *Krieseke, Kolowrat-Ring 1; Bieregger (Zum Alten Komödien-Bierhaus), Albrecht-Platz; Lehninger, Kärntner-Str. 35; Gruner Anker (Ristorante Italiano), Grünanger-Str. 10, Italian cuisine; Leber, Babenberger-Str. 5; Michaeler Bierhaus, Michaeler-Platz 6, Hügelberger, Schottengasse 4, both moderate; *Hornfeld, Franz-Josef-Quai 23 (Jewish), etc. — In the Outer City: Hauswirth, II. Prater-Str. 63; *Kugel, II. Prater-Str. 48; Dreher's Bierhalle, III. Haupt-Str. 97; Bazar, IV. Schleifmühlgasse 7; *Roths Rüssl, IV. Haupt-Str. 31; *Söbich, IV. Favoriten-Str. 46; Ansöbicher Bierhalle, VI. Mariahilfer-Str. 1a; Zum Weingarten, VI. Getreide-Markt 5, near the Theater an der Wien; Hofpfer (Zur Goldenen Birk), VII. Mariahilfer-Str. 30; *Riedhof, VIII. Wickenburggasse 15; *Weisser Hahn, VIII. Josefstädter-Str. 24; Pilseneteer Bierhalle, IX. Währinger-Str. 1, near the Votive Church; Neuwaldhof, IX. Währinger-Str. 22. — Beer-Gardens in the suburbs: *Tivoli, XII. Meidligen; *Pilsener Bierquelle, XIX. Nussdorfer-Str. 37; *Zur Schönem Aussicht, Nussdorfer-Str. 1; *Sülke, in the Türkenschantz Park (p. 71), XVIII. See also the Concert Gardens, etc., mentioned on p. 7.

Some of the Viennese dishes have curious names: e.g. *Gulyás, Hungarian baked meat, peppered; *Papricahuhn, fowl prepared in a similar way; *Jungfernbraten, roast pork with juniper-berries; *Ungarisches Reblauhn, pickled veal; *Matrosen-Braten, *Öfener Braten, *Husaren-Braten, varieties of stewed beef; *Fisolens, beans; *Carvol, cauliflower; *Kren, horse-radish; *Aspic, jelly; *Risibisi, rice and peas; *Mestreja, soup with rice and cauliflower; *Beuschel, calves' lungs in vinegar; *Junges Wild, ragout and entrails of game, etc.; *Kaiferfleisch, smoked sucking pig; *Krenfleisch,
stewed pork with horse-radish; 'Frankfurter', small smoked sausages (one of such, 'Einspänner').

Wine. "Stephanskeller", Stephans-Platz 2 (see p. 3); Tiroler Weinstube (P. Egger), I. Wildpret-Markt 8; Jos. Türley (Champagner Pavillon), I. Wallfischgasse 11; Alldutsche Weinstube (Bertha Kunz), Führichgasse; A. Schneidder, I. Johannesgasse 22; Val. Richter, I. Rothsenthurmstr. 31; O Benaxis, I. Kölnerhofgasse 2; Stiebitz & Co. (Zum Schwarzen Kamel), I. Bognergasse 5; Tommasoni (Dalmatian and Tyrolean wines), I. Wollzeile 12, for luncheons only; Zur Schmücke (old-German room), I. Am Peter 3; Zott, I. Am Hof 15; Drei Laufer, I. Herrchengasse 23. — The best white Austrian wines are Weidlinger, Gumpoldskircher, Pfaffstätter, Vöslauer, Retzer, and Mailberger; the best red is Vöslauer. White Hungarian wines: Ruster, Nessmeyer, Szegszarder, Schonlauer, Tokayer; red, Erlauer, Ofener, and Carlwitzer. Cheapest Hungarian wine at the Esierhazy-Keller, I., in the Haarhof, near the Naglergasse (Pl. B, C, 3), open 11-1 and 5-7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninviting; also at the Schottenstiftskeller, I. Freitags, 1. Istrian wine at the Istrianer Weinstube, I. Wollzeile. Dalmatian wine at the Keller, Naglergasse 18 (8-1 and 4-9). Spanish wines at the Bodegas, I. Kärntner-Str. 14, Goldschmiedgasse 9, and Kolowrat-Ring 14. Pure natural wines at the Göttweiger Sitzkeller, I. Spiegelgasse 9; Hettigkrauer Kelleret, I. Schönlaternergasse 9; Berger, at Grinzing (p. 74). — The Viennese generally drink their wine mixed with soda-water (syphon 10-20 kr.). 'Ein Achteil gespritzt' means 1/6 litre of table-wine with 1/5 litre of soda-water; 'doppelt' or 'voll gespritzt' means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés. Very numerous; all open till 2 or 3 a.m.; a few only are given here. In the Interior of the City: "Café de l'Europe, Stephans-Platz 8; "Schrangl, Graben 29, with a summer-kiosque; "Habsburg (p. 2), Rothsenthurm-Str. 24; "Pucher, Kohlmarkt 10; "Central, corner of Herrchengasse and Strachagasse; Café de l'Opéra, Operngasse 8; Bauer, Opern-Ring 3; "Scheidt, Wallfischgasse 1, near the opera-house; Impérial, Kremser, Sperrer, all in the Kärntner-Ring (Nos. 16, 8, 7); Fernés, Kolowrat-Ring 2; Schittwald, Park-Ring 2, Ronacher, Landmann, Liebenberg, Franzens-Ring (Nos. 24, 14, 18); "Arcaden-Café, Universitätsstr. 3; Union, Reichsrath-Str.; Machnek, Bellaria-Str.; Café de France, Germania, etc., Schotten-Ring (4, 9, etc.); Edison, Residenz, Franz-Josef-Quai (1, 17); Métropole, Morzin-Platz 2. — Cafés in the Volksgarten (pp. 7, 19) and Stadt-Park (the "Cursalon, much frequented on summer-evenings). — In the Outer City: II. Leopoldstadt: Stierbück, Prater-Str. 6; Miebauer, Tabor-Str. 36 (and in the Augarten, p. 62). — III. Landstrasse: Ratek, Haupt-Str. 17. — IV. Wieden: Jungwirth, Schleifmühlgasse 6; Eichinger, Haupt-Str. 11. — VI. Mariahilf: Pedretti, Marschall, Planer, Nos. 1b, 24, & 81 Mariahilfer-Str. — VIII. Josefstadt: Haasmann, Greißlina, 2 & 13 Josefstädter-Str. — IX. Alsergrund: Katzer, Währinger-Str. 26. — Also many Coffee and Milk Rooms, which ladies also may visit: "Gunntramedorfer, I. corner of Weihburg- and Schellongasse; Fürst Schwarzenberg, I. Himmelport- and Schellengasse; Wiener Molkerei, I. Wollzeile 26; Tirolerhof (owned by Prince Wrede), I. Führichgasse 8; Louise Jesovits, I. Schauflergasse 6. — Glass or cup of coffee 12-20 kr. (with milk, 'melange'; with more coffee than milk, 'Capuziner'; with more milk, 'mehr weiss', cream, 'Obers' or 'Schmetten'); rolls 2 kr. each; waiter ('Zahmlmarqueur') 2-3 kr. — Ices (20-30 kr.) to be had at most of the cafés.

Confectioners. Ices ('Geformes') of every kind ("Ribisel", currant, 'Weinscharl', barberry; 'Dierndln', cherry; 'Agras', gooseberry; 'Marifen', apricot; 'Schmankerl' resembles vanilla-ice). "Demel, I. Kohlmarkt 18; "Gerstner, I. Kärntner-Str. 12 (bonbons, etc.); "Fischinger, I. Kärntner-Str. 42; "Scheil, I. Kärntner-Ring 53; "Ehrlich, I. Rothsenthurm-Str. 22; Leumann, I. Singer-Str. 1; Gfrorner, I. Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben 23; Ulmann's Söhne, Sechshaus, Haupt-Str. 19. Chocolate: Jordan & Tiemaeus, Freisingergasse 6; Cabos, I. Kärntner-Str. 27, etc.

Cabs (to and from the railway-stations, see p. 1). Ordinary fares from 6 a.m. (Oct. to April 30th, from 7 a.m.) to 11 p.m. (at night one-half more). One-horse cab ('Comfortable') holds 1-3 pers.; two-horse ('Fiaker') 1-4 persons. Driver expects small fee extra.
Omnibuses. VIENNA. 1. Route. 5

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In the interior of the city .................
From the inner city to districts II-IV and VI-IX (including Aspang and the Franz-Josef Station) ........
From the inner city to district V, the Communal Baths on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Fünfhaus, Hernals, N. and N.W. Station, Staats-Bahnhof, S. or W. Station, Ottakring, Rudolfsheim, Sechselaus, Arsenal, Cattle Market, Währing, Weinhaus ........
To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, Gaudenzdorf, W. Prater, Rotunda, Steamboat Quay in the Prater, Simmering ...
To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaisermühlen, Ober- and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krieau, Ottakring beyond the Wattgasse .......
To Grinzing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötzeinsdorf, Schönbrunn To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenau, Hacking, Hietzendorf, Jedelssee, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lusthaus in the Prater, Neuwaldegg, Nussdorf, Unter-Sievering ....

Each cab is bound to contain a detailed Distance Tariff, with alphabetical list of starting-points; and all ordinary fares (including 10 min. waiting) are calculated on this basis. Waiting for more than 10 min. and return-drives are paid for by time (one-horse cab 20, two-horse 30 kr. each ¼ hr.). An extra fee (one-horse cab 30, two-horse 40 kr.) is payable when the cab is ordered in advance and for all drives from railway-stations, steamboat-quays, theatres, or pleasure-resorts. Luggage carried outside, 30 or 40 kr. — Complaints should be lodged at the police-office or with the nearest policeman; forms for the purpose are to be found in the pocket containing the tariff or may be obtained from the driver. A definite arrangement beforehand for a drive of any length is recommended.

Omnibuses (English company) run from the inner city through the main streets of the outer quarters to Döbling, Hietzing, etc.; their central station is the Stephans-Platz. Charges, reckoned according to three zones: (1) as far as the Ring-Str., (2) to the former Linienwall, (3) to the suburbs. Trip through one zone 6, through two in succession 9, within the suburbs, including 'correspondance', 12 kr. Express Omnibuses (6-15, at night 10-20 kr.) also run every 5 or 10 min. between the chief railway-stations and between the Stephans-Platz and the railway-stations. Omnibuses and private carriages with two or four horses may be had for excursions or by the day. Travellers wishing to have an omnibus (3-4 fl.) to meet them at the railway-station on their arrival in Vienna should telegraph to the manager of the Omnibus Company, Stephans-Platz 8. — Stands: for the Arsenal (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz; Central Cemetery (20 kr.), I. Wollzeile 37; Döbling (in ½ hr., 12 kr.), I. Am Hof and Matzleinsdorfer-Linie; Dornbach (¾ hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; Gersthof (20 kr.), I. Freiung; Grinzing (½ hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; Hernals (12 kr.), I. Am Hof, II. Praterstern; Hietzing (and Neu-Penzing, Schönbrunn; 12 kr., after 10 p.m. 20 kr.), I. Neuer Markt, Peters-Platz, Stephans-Platz; Meidling, Stephans-Platz (12 kr.), II. Praterstern (15 kr.); Neu-Penzing, see Hietzing; Neu-Waldegg (1 hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; Ottakring (12 kr.), I. Am Hof; Penzing (½ hr., 20 kr.), I. Neuer Markt, II. Praterstern; Schönbrunn (same as Hietzing); Sievering (2½ hr.), I. Am Hof; Währing and Cottage-Verein (12 kr.), I. Wipplinger-Strasse. The omnibuses begin running at 6 a.m. (in winter 7 a.m.), and cease at 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.). Smoking-coupons are provided in the older vehicles; but in the newer omnibuses, built like tramway-cars, smoking is allowed only on the platform.

Tramway round the interior of the city, by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Josef-Quai (7 kr.); also across the Aspern-Brücke, to the Praterstern (N. and N.W. Railway Stations), and thence in one direction to the Communal Baths and in another to the Lagerhaus (Rotunda). Also to Döbling, Währing, Weinhaus, Dornbach (Hernals), Penzing-Hietzing (Rudolfsheim), Himberger-Str. (Favoriten), S. Railway Station (in summer only). Simme-
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Amusements. VIENNA. 1. Route. 7

*Opera* (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 53), for operas and ballet only; front row of boxes 5, 1st row 3 fl.; parquet (imperative), 1st row 5, second to fourth rows, fifth to ninth 3½ fl., etc.; pit (parterre) 2½-3 fl., according to row (charges one-half higher for Italian operas). Seats may be booked one day beforehand, 2½; parquet seats also on the day of the performance 9-12. — *Hofburg Theatre* (Pl. II, B, 3; p. 28), for tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; stalls and front row of boxes 6, other rows of boxes 2½-4½, pit 2½-3, third gallery 2½, fourth gallery 1½, admission to stand in pit 1 fl., etc. Booking-office open one day beforehand, 1.30-5. — Private Theatres: *Deutsches Volks-Theater* (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 29), for dramas, comedies, operettas, etc.; boxes 5, orchestra-stalls or dress-circle 3, parquet 2½ fl. — *Karl Theatre*, in the Leopoldstadt (Pl. II, B, 1-2), for farces and operettas; best boxes 3½, parquet, etc., 1½-2, gallery 30 kr.-1½ fl. — *Josefstadt Theatre* (Pl. I, D, 4; p. 67), popular plays and farces; boxes 2-3, stalls 2, pit 1½ fl. — *Raimund Theatre* (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 69), for popular pieces, comedies, and dramas; parterre 50 kr.-1 fl. 80 kr., first gallery 60 kr.-2 fl., second 30 kr.-1 fl. — In winter popular performances are given on Sunday afternoons at reduced prices. Tickets for successful pieces are largely bought up by speculators. Tickets for all the theatres are sold by Albin Förstl, Bellaria-Str. 4; and for the last-mentioned four private theatres also at the *Bazar*, I. Rotthenthurm-Str. 16, from 9 to 5. Those who make a longer stay in Vienna should get Gutman's (Operngasse) guide to the theatres ("Logen- und Sitzzettel sämtlicher Theatere", 50 kr.). — *Summer Theatres*: *Jantsch's Volks-Theater*, in the Prater (Pl. I, G, 3; p. 72), seats 50 kr.-2½ fl. Volks-Theater, at XIV. Rudolfsheim, Arnstein-gasse 31, seat 1½ fl. — *Prince Solkowitz's Private Theatre* (for dramatic studies), V. Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 49 (50-70 kr.).

Music Halls (with restaurants). *Ronacher's Etablissement* (Pl. II, D, 4; p. 21), I. Seilerviertel 9, seat in the parquet (unreserved), 1 fl.; *Perlé's Orpheum* (Pl. II, A, 1), IX. Wasagasse 33 (closed in summer); *Sommer-Orpheum*, at the Third Café in the Prater (p. 71).

Concerts (usually good military bands). At the *Rotunda* of the Horticultural Society (Pl. II, D, 4), Welhburgasse 29, every evening in summer; the *Casino*, in the Stadt-Park (p. 59), on Sun. and Thurs. in winter; at the Restaurant in the Volksgarten (p. 19), every afternoon in summer (10 kr., Sun. 50 kr.), on Sun. and holidays in winter; at the Three Cafés in the Prater (p. 71), every afternoon in summer (free); at the Thiergarten (p. 71), at the Hotel Kahnemberg (p. 74), every Sun. in summer, and also on Thurs. in good weather. Also at Weyl's Dreherpark, in the XII. district; Hofnner's Casino (formerly Dommayer's), *Teurer's Etablissement*, both at XIII. Hietzing (p. 73); the Restaurant in the Türkenschanz Park (p. 71); Bockkeller at Nussdorf (p. 71); Zur Gütten Waldschneige at Dornbach (p. 76); Viennese specialties; Casino in the Baumgartner Schlosspark; Hohe Warte, Zögernite's Casino, Schwarzer Adler, all in Ober-Döbling (p. 71), etc. — Popular Concerts (military band) in the Rathaus-Park (p. 26) in summer, on Mon. and Thurs. at 5.30 p.m. — Concerts of Classical Music in winter in the rooms of the Musikverein, or in those of the piano-manufacturers Bösendorfer, I. Herren-gasse 6; Ehrbar, IV. Mühl-gasse 6; and Heitzmann & Son, I. Graben 15.

Church Music. At 10 a.m. on Sun. in the Votive Church (p. 25) and the Allerheiligen Church (p. 66); at 11 a.m. in St. Stephen's Church (p. 14), the Hofburg Kapelle (p. 17), the Augustinian Church (p. 19), and the Karls-Kirche (p. 94).

Popular Festivals. During the Carnival public *Masked Balls* take place in the Sofien Saloons (p. 8), the Flower Saloons (p. 59), and Schwender's Colosseum, XIV. Schönbrunner-Str. 1 (terminus of the tramway from the Ring-Str. to Penzing-Hietzing), etc. — More select *Assemblies* ('Redouts'; adm. only by invitation-card) are held in the Opera House (p. 59) and the Rathaus (p. 26); and the great 'Gschmass-Ball' or artists' ball (adm. 10 fl.; fancy costume imperative) in the Künstlerhaus (p. 58). — Festivals in the Prater, see pp. 71, 72. — On St. Leopold's Day (Nov. 15th)
Klosterneuburg (p. 75) is a favourite resort, and the St. Leopold's Chapel is thrown open to the public.

**Baths** (fee 10-15 kr.). I. District (inner city): *Centralbad*, Weihburggasse 20, in three departments: 1st, vapour (1 fl. 20 to 3 fl.), plunge (1-2 fl.), and shower-baths (60 kr.); 2nd, hydrotherapy (80 kr.) and massage (1½ fl.); 3rd, medical baths. Hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. — *Kaiserbad* (Pl. II; C, 1), Franz-Josef-Quai, near the Schotten-Ring, bath 35-80 kr. (also hydrotherapy and massage). — II. District: *Leopoldbad*, Obere Donau-Str. 45; *Dianabad* (Pl. II; D, 2), Obere Donau-Str. 93 (steam-launch from Franz-Josef-Quai), 30 kr.-1 fl. 30 kr., swimming-baths in summer for ladies and gentlemen (40 kr.). *Römisches Bad*, Kleine Stadtgutgasse 9, opposite the N. Station (Pl. I; F, 5). — III. District: *Sofienbad* (Pl. II; F, 3), Marxergasse 13, 9 to 12 o'clock ladies only. — *Josefsbad*, Sophienbrücken-Str. 12; electric baths, massage, hydrotherapy, vapour. — *Beatriz-Bad*, Linke Bahngasse 5, with swimming-bath (ladies only 9-12). — IV. District: *Florabad*, Floragasse 7. — V. District: *Margarethen-Bad* (Pl. I; E, 5), Wildemannsgasse 5; bath 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr. — VI. District: *Esterhazy Bad*, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59; *Russian Vapour Bath*, Liniengasse 5. — VII. District: *Marienbad*, Schottenfeldgasse 94. — River Baths. *Communal Baths* on the right bank of the Danube, above the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (Pl. I, G, 2; p. 72), 1st class bath 1 fl., plunge 10-80 kr. — *Military Swimming School & Baths* (Pl. I; J, 4), on the right bank, below the Rudolf Bridge; *Holzer's River Baths*, on the left bank; Concordiabad, in the Danube Canal, above the Stefanie-Brücke. *Baths at Ober-Döbling*, Haupt-Str. 70, in a shady park (also warm baths); at *Heiligenstädli* (Curpark), Grinzinger-Str. 28; at *Meidling*, Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 22, 24 (mineral); at *Nussdorf*, Haupt-Str. 8, etc.

**Medical Advice** gratis at the *Allgemeine Poliklinik*, IX. Schwarzenbrunner-Str. 12, and at *the Mariahilfer Ambulatorium*, VI. Esterhazygasse 31. Surgical cases are well attended to at Dr. Eder's Private Establishment, VIII. Langegasse 53. — DENTISTS: *Hillischer* I. Kärntner-Str. 12; *Von Metnitz*, I. Am Hof 11; *Fischer-Colbrie*, I. Kohlmarkt 11.

**Commissionnaires** (*Dienstmänner*). Charge for an errand within a district (Bezirk) 10 kr. (incl. 22 lbs. of luggage); into an adjoining district 20 kr.; into each additional district 15 kr.; for luggage over 22 and under 55 lbs. these charges are doubled; for carrying luggage under 22 lbs. to a railway-station, in the same district 15, into another district 30-40 kr. Double fees at night (9-7 in summer, 8-8 in winter). The commissionnaires are all numbered, and are bound to carry a tariff of charges, which should be consulted in doubtful cases.

Markets.

VIENNA.

1. Route.


— Tailors: C. M. Frank, I. Graben 12 (fashionable, with corresponding prices); Rotthberger, I. Stephans-Platz 9 (ready-made clothing); Grünbaum, I. Graben 26.

— Outfitters: Jägermayer, I. Kärntner-Str. 38; Malowan & Franz, I. Tuchlauben 7 and Opern-Ring 23; Riedel & Beutel, I. Stephans-Platz 9; Trettenhahn, I. Wiiburgasse 4; Schostal & Hürtein, I. Kärntner-Str. 13; Wildler & Budde, I. Tuchlauben 43; Bollarth (Bohemian lace), I. Graben 29; Steinbühler, I. Freiung 6. — Ladies' Outfitters and Costumiers: Dürer, I. Kärntner-Str. 16 and Graben 20; F. Usel & Mue, Alexandrine, I. Mayseder- gasse 1; Jungmann & Nép hurricane, Albrechts-Platz 3; Zwieback, Equitable Assurance Co.'s building (p. 16); Binder, I. Jasomigottagasse; Grünweig, I. Wipplinger-Str. 12; Eistiger & Sons, VII. Mariabihar-Str. 60; Tomasi, VII. Kirchengasse 28. — Umbrellas: Schaller, I. Bognergasse 15 and Wiiburgasse 31; F. Huber, I. Kohlmarkt 8 and Rothsenthurm-Str. 11; B. Huber, IX. Währinger-Str. 17. — Perfumery: Zeno, I. Graben 7; Calderara & Bankmann, I. Graben 18; Pitt, I. Graben 13; J. M. Farina, I. Kohlmarkt 22; G. Steinmetz, I. Bauernmarkt 1; K. Steinmetz, I. Stephans-Platz 6.

— Gloves: Jaquenar, I. Herren- gasse 6; Zacharias, I. Spiegelgasse 2, Tuchlauben 18, and Kohlmarkt 11; Adam's Son, IV. Wieden, Haupt-Str. 14; Schubert, IV. Wieden, Paniglasse 22. — Hatters. For gentlemen: Habig, I. Kärntner-Str. 51, and IV. Haupt-Str. 29; Ples, I. Graben 31; Kröen, I. Graben 30. For ladies: Gatimberti, I. Seilergasse 7, and VI. Mariabihar-Str. 33; Demelauer, I. Singer-Str. 7; Wopatinsky, I. Kohlmarkt 3.

Tobacco and Cigars. The sale of tobacco is a government-monopoly in Austria, the retail depots being known as 'Tabak-Tafien'. Among the favourite kinds of cigars are Virginias (about 5½ kr.; very strong), Britannicas (7 kr.), Trabuccos (8 kr.), and Regulitas (9½ kr.). Havanna cigars may be obtained at I. Kärntner-Str. 3.

Money Changers. Union Bank, I. Graben 13; Escompte-Gesellschaft, I. Kärntner-Str. 7; Anglo-Austrian Bank, I. Hiedenschuss 3; Lombarden-Bank, I. Kärntner-Str. 10; Epstein, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3; Völcker & Co., I. Teinfalt-Str. 3; Verkehrsbank, I. Wipplinger-Str. 28.

Markets. The markets of Vienna deserve a visit in the forenoon. Excellent fruit in the Fruit Market (in the Hof and at the Elizabeth-Brücke, IV. Wieden, p. 84). Many varieties of fish at the Fish Market on the Franz-Josef-Quai (Fridays): e.g. the Fogasch caught in the Plattensee (p. 83); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon; Zander, a kind of perch, etc. — The spacious Central-Markthalle (Pl. 11; E, 4). III. Landstrasse, opposite the Stubenthorn bridge, is worthy of a visit. — Horse Market ('Wiener Tattersall'), II. Schütten-Str. 54 (Pl. 1; G, 4).

The Auskunfts-Bureau, or inquiry-office, of the Verein für Stadinteressen, I. Kohlmarkt 7 (open daily 9-1 and 3-6; closed on Sun. and holidays; no fees), gives information and help to strangers. — The Wiener Wohnungs-Zeitung, I. Wallfischgasse 8, is of use in finding apartments.


Public Lectures (gratis; tickets on previous application) are delivered in winter on Wed. in the hall of the Society of Engineers, and at the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge in the Akademische Gymnasium; on Thurs. in the Museum of Art and Industry; and on Sun. in the Zootomical Institute.

Collections. Admission to the Imperial Collections (Nat. Hist. Museum, Art-History Museum, and Army Museum) free. Fees are prohibited. Articles left in cloak-room 10 kr. each. In private collections a fee of 30-50 kr. to the attendant is customary. Several of the collections mentioned below, when closed to the public, are shown to strangers on payment of a fee.

DIARY. The accompanying table (pp. 10 & 11) shows the days and hours when the various collections, etc., are open.
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<td>*Academy of Art: Casts (p. 54)</td>
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<td>Library (p. 54)</td>
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<td>Agricultural Collections (p. 25)</td>
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<td>*Alberlina (p. 20)</td>
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<td>*Arsenal (Army Museum; p. 65) Beethoven Collection (at Heiligenstadt; p. 71)</td>
<td>10-4</td>
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<td>Blind Asylum (p. 67)</td>
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<td>DEAF &amp; DUMB ASYLUM (p. 64)</td>
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<td>Geological Institution (p. 63)</td>
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<td>9-12 &amp; 1-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handels-Museum (p. 26)</td>
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<td>Hofburg (p. 10)</td>
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<td>*Imperial Library (p. 18)</td>
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<td>Imperial Stables (p. 53)</td>
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<td>MUNICIPAL LIBRARY (p. 27)</td>
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<td>MUSEUM OF ANATOMY (p. 68)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*MUSEUM OF ART &amp; INDUSTRY: Collections (p. 60)</td>
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<td>Library (p. 61)</td>
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<td>*MUSEUM OF ART-HISTORY (p. 33)</td>
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<td>10-3</td>
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<td>Museum of Hist. of Vienna (p. 27)</td>
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<td>Museum of Industrial Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum of Industrial Technology (p. 68)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (p. 30)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum of Pathology (p. 68)</td>
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<td>Museum, Postal (p. 72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musikverein (p. 58)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picture Gallery, Czernin (p. 67)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Picture Gallery, Harrach (p. 28)</td>
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<td>10-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>**PICTURE GALLERY, IMPERIAL (p. 43)</td>
<td>9-1</td>
<td>10-3</td>
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<td>*Picture Gallery, Liechtenstein (p. 68)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picture Gallery, Schönborn (p. 24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Office, Govt. (p. 63)</td>
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<td>Rathaus (p. 25)</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Reichsraths-Gebäude (p. 28)</td>
<td>9-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical School (p. 64)</td>
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<td>forenoon</td>
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<td>Technology, Cabinet of (p. 64)</td>
<td>10-12</td>
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<td>University (p. 26)</td>
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<td>University Library (p. 26)</td>
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<td>Vivarium (p. 71)</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Admission free except when otherwise stated.</td>
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<td>Also Sat. in winter, 5-7.</td>
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<td>10-1</td>
<td>At other times on application (ring at gallery-door; fee).</td>
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<td>9-1</td>
<td>In winter daily, except Sun. &amp; Sat., 3-7.</td>
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<td>10-12</td>
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<td>Closed Aug. &amp; Sept.</td>
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<td>9-12</td>
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<td>Other days on application.</td>
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<td>10-2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>In winter on Thurs. only, 10-2. Artillery Workshops only on War Office order.</td>
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<td>10-12</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Closed in August. Other times on application.</td>
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<td>10-12</td>
<td>Closed in Aug. &amp; Sept.</td>
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<td>9-12 &amp; 1-4</td>
<td>9-12 &amp; 1-4</td>
<td>9-12 &amp; 1-4</td>
<td>30 kr.; Sun. 10 kr., Frid. 1 fl.</td>
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<td>3-6</td>
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<td>Tickets to be applied for daily 10-12.</td>
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<td>9-4</td>
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<td>For gentlemen only.</td>
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<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>30 kr. on Tues. &amp; Wed. Rainer Papyrus, Mon. &amp; Frid., 2-5. In winter 9-1 and 6-8.30.</td>
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<td>9-1</td>
<td>9-7</td>
<td>9-1</td>
<td>Closed on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Christmas Day, and Corpus Christi.</td>
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<td>Tickets on other days 1 fl., from the director.</td>
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<td>At 1. Reichsrath-Str. 23.</td>
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<td>10-4</td>
<td>10-4</td>
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<td>20 kr.; free on Monday.</td>
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<td>10-3</td>
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<td>10-3</td>
<td>1 fl. on Tuesday.</td>
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<td>11-1</td>
<td>Tickets from the director obtained Thurs., 11-12.</td>
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<td>9-5</td>
<td>9-5</td>
<td>9-5</td>
<td>In summer only.</td>
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<td>10-2</td>
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<td>Fee 20 kr.</td>
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<td>10-4</td>
<td>Closed in winter.</td>
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<td>1-5</td>
<td>10-3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Closed Nov. 1st - April 30th.</td>
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<td>9-4</td>
<td>9-4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Closed on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Christmas Day, and Corpus Christi. In winter on special application only.</td>
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<td>9-3</td>
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<td>Closed Nov. 1st - May 31st.</td>
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<td>Fee; entrance by portal in the Lichtenfels-Str.</td>
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<td>2-6</td>
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<td>20 kr.; 3-5 pers. 50 kr.; apply to portier under the approach.</td>
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<td>10-5</td>
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<td>Keeper in the 1st court, left corner.</td>
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<td>forenoon</td>
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<td>Fee.</td>
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<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>In winter on week-days 9-4 and 5-8.</td>
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<td>9-5</td>
<td>9-5</td>
<td>9-5</td>
<td>30 kr.; from 11-2, 60 kr.</td>
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Exhibitions. In addition to the collections, etc., mentioned in the preceding tables there are a number of exhibitions which are open every day, including Sundays, viz:—

**Exhibition of Exports,** Wollzeile 37, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12.

**Pictures (modern), Permanent Exhibition in the Künstlerhaus** (p. 58), daily 9-5, in winter 9-4 (50 kr., Sun. afternoon 20 kr.). An international exhibition takes place every fourth year. — **Permanent Exhibition of the Kunstverein,** Tuchlauben 8, week-days 9-5, Sun. holidays 9-7, in winter 9-4 (adm. 30 kr.). — **Mielhhe's Permanent Exhibition of Art,** Neuer Markt 13, daily, 9-6 (30 kr.).

**Embassies and Consulates.** British Ambassador, Sir E. J. Monson, III. Metternichgasse 6; Consul General, Mr. P. van Schoelcher, Schwarzenberg-Str. 3; Consul, Mr. Moritz Feldscherek. — American Ambassador, Bartlett Tripp, Esq., IV. Schwindgasse 4; Consul General, Mr. Max Judd, IX. Wasagasse 2 (10-2); Vice Consul General, Mr. D. B. Mason, at Unter-Sievering No. 81.

**English Church Service** at the Chapel of the British Embassy (Christ Church) at 11 a.m.; Rev. William H. Hechtler, Chaplain to the Embassy, I. Elisabeth-Str. 14. — **Presbyterian Church Service** (Brit.-Amer.), Eschenbachgasse 9, Sun. at 11 a.m. from 1st Sept. to 31st May; Rev. F. Gordon, M. A., to be met with on week-days 10-1 at Landesgerichts-Str. 12 (see below).

**Anglo-American Vienna Medical Association,** and **English Library,** I. Landesgerichts-Str. 12 (open on week-days, from 1st Sept. to 31st May 10-1, from 1st June to 31st August 1-2 p.m.). — **Home for British Government Officers,** I. Weihburgasse 16.

**Principal Attractions,** when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 13); Ring-Strasse (p. 25); Imperial Museums (pp. 30, 33); Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (p. 65); Kärntner-Str. (p. 21); Graben and Kohlmarkt (p. 16); Michaeler-Platz and Imperial Palace (p. 16); the Prater (p. 71); Schönbrunn (p. 72); Kahlenberg and Leopoldberg (p. 74).

Vienna (436 ft.), the capital of the Empire of Austria, and residence of the emperor, lies in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the Danube Canal, the southern arm of the river, into which the Wien falls within the city. The city is divided into 19 districts ('Bezirke'): I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margarethen, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josefstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten, XI. Simmering, XII. Meidling, XIII. Hietzing, XIV. Rudolfsheim, XV. Fünfhaus, XVI. Ottakring, XVII. Hernals, XVIII. Währing, XIX. Döbling. According to the census of 1891 the interior of the city had a population of 67,029, the whole town 1,364,500 inhab., including 118,000 Jews and a garrison of 22,651 soldiers.

Vienna was originally the ancient Celtic settlement of Vindomna or Vindomina (old Celtic Vindóbona), which the Romans seized and fortified about A. D. 14. Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century the settlement had become a municipium or town, and the seat of the Roman civil and military government, and it continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 588. From that date the Roman Vindobona disappears from history until 791, when Charlemagne conquered the Avars and made the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otto II. (973-988) the Sief of Austria (the 'Eastern Mark') was held by the Babenbers, who exchanged their title of 'Markgraf', or count of the Mark, for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent. The first mention of Viennis occurs in a charter of 1030; in 1137 it is spoken of as Viennensis Locus; and in 1156 it became the residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, owing to the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia occupied the country 1351-
1276), those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1365 Duke Rudolph IV, founded the University. In 1519 Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying:

'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quae Mars alitis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct., 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand-vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept., 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. In addition to its inner fortifications, External Works were constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakocy. These, consisting of a rampart, 12 ft. high, and a fosse, were called the Linien-Graben and Linien-Wall, or the 'Lines', but the Viennese afterwards generally applied the word to the eighteen exits from the city named after the suburbs adjoining them. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 3rd Nov., 1814, to 9th June, 1815. The period of political reaction that followed the overthrow of Napoleon retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was repressed by the strong hand, but it led to the abdication of Emp. Ferdinand I., and a better condition of things dawned at the accession of Francis Joseph. The Internal Fortifications, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled in pursuance of an imperial decree of 1857, and the space used for the erection of the Ring-Strasse (p. 25), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. The famous 'Compromise' or agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867 made Pest the capital of the E. or 'Transleithan' half of the empire and an alternative residence of the emperor, henceforward known also as 'King of Hungary'; but Vienna obtained compensation for its loss of dignity as the sole capital of the empire in the immense increase of trade and commerce due to the regulation of the Danube in 1870-77, which provided a new channel for the river and removed all danger of floods. The international exhibition of 1873 and the introduction of admirable drinking-water by an aqueduct in 1870-73 contributed also to the prosperity and health of Vienna. Another great advance was made after 1890, since which date the Linien-Wall has been levelled and the outer districts incorporated with the city (p. 12), the huge Imperial Museum opened, and the new Burg-Theater and other theatres built. But Vienna still lags behind other great cities in such matters as the lighting of the streets and the means of communication, though an improvement in the latter is looked for from the construction of the loop-line (p. 6) and the regulation of the Wien.

The great Religious Houses and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold much valuable property in Vienna. They own several of those huge edifices called Höfe, which contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the largest is the Schottenhof (p. 24), once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott in 1158, but afterwards gave place to German monks. Opposite to it, and nearly as large, is the Mölkernhof, owned by the Abbey of Melk (p. 60). The Starhembergische Freihaus in the suburb of Wieden contains upwards of 200 different dwellings, and the Rothe Haus in the Alsergrund is scarcely smaller.

Within the last few decades Vienna has acquired an importance as a seat of Art of which nothing in its previous history gave promise. It has, indeed, possessed an Academy of Art since the end of the 17th cent., but this institution had no share whatever in promoting the modern revival of art in Germany. The honour of inspiring Viennese paint-
ing with new life, and of introducing an elevated and monumental style, is chiefly due to Karl Rahrl (d. 1865), who settled in Vienna after the revolution of 1848; and with his name we must couple that of Führich, Overbeck's associate, whose powers were not fully revealed till the closing years of his life (d. 1876). To the success of their efforts, however, various circumstances contributed. Thus, about the middle of the century, artistic work was much in demand in connection with the building of the Votive Church (by Ferstel), and of the Arsenal. A still greater stimulus to art has been given since 1860 by the extension of the city, the institution of admirable museums of art and industry, the erection of many great public buildings (Reicharaths-Gebäude, University, Rathhaus, Theatres), and the collection of pictures by enthusiastic amateurs. The chief modern exponent of Gothic architecture was Fr. von Schmidt; Hansen and Hasenauer also gained high repute; and Semper's influence has been beneficially exerted. In the province of sculpture Zumbusch and other masters were not natives of Vienna, but a healthy and vigorous Austrian school soon sprang up, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture (Kundmann, Tilgner). Painters abound, their zeal being stimulated by their Hungarian rivals, and not a little by influences from Paris and Munich. The eminent Hans Makart (d. 1884), however, must be reckoned as a genuine product of Austrian soil.

I. THE INNER CITY AND THE RING STRASSE.


The *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. II; C, 3), or Cathedral, the most important edifice in Vienna, was erected after conflagrations in 1258 and 1276, on the site of an earlier church dating from 1144-47. The W. façade, which retains Romanesque forms on the portal and towers, was begun immediately after the first fire. The choir, with three aisles, was not built until the following century, and was consecrated in 1340. Duke Rudolph IV. (1356-65) directed the architect, Meister Wenzla of Klosterneuburg, to prepare comprehensive plans for the remaining portions and he laid the foundation of the nave, and probably of the S. tower also, in 1359. The latter was completed in 1433, but the N. tower, begun in 1450, was left unfinished in 1519. Among the other architects of the church are Ulrich Helbling, Hans von Brachaditz, who completed the tower in 1433, and Hans Puchbaum, who vaulted the nave in 1446. The church, which is in the form of a Latin cross, and is built of limestone, is 355 ft. long; the nave and aisles are of equal height (89 ft.) and nearly equal width (35 and 29 ft.). The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with upwards of 100 statuettes. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. Since 1852 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. von Schmidt (d. 1891), and Herrmann.

Exterior. At the W. end are the Romanesque Riesenthor, or Giant's Door (opened only on occasions of great solemnity), the two towers called the Heidentürme (210 ft. high), and a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. On the S. side, adjoining the first entrance (Singerthor), is a tombstone said to be that of the Meistersänger Neithart Fuchs (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of the tower with the Primthor, in which are memorial tablets, with busts, by Kundmann (1834), of L. Ernst and Fr. von Schmidt (see p. 14). The Choir is surrounded by tombstones. In a recess
is a fresco of Hell by Danhauser (1827; restored in 1894 by Groll). The reliefs in stone, Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and Bearing of the Cross, date from the 15th century. On the N. side is the Pulpit of the Franciscan monk Capistranus (1451); adjacent is the entrance to the catacombs (see below). The entrance to the bay of the (unfinished) N. tower (213 ft.) is named the Adlerthor (Eagle’s Door), the second is the Bischofsthor (Bishop’s Door).

Interior. The Adlerthor forms the entrance to the bay of the N. tower, to the left of which is the CHAPEL OF ST. BARBARA, containing a votive altar in memory of the escape of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1853 (p. 26). Next to this is the Frauenchor (N. side choir), with a new altar designed by Schmidt and many monuments, including those of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the Hauptschor (centre-choir), on the left, is the altar of St. John of Nepomuc; in the centre a high-altar of black marble, with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen, by Bock; on the right the altar of St. Carlo Borromeo; richly-carved choir-stalls of the 15th century. In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria; but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins (p. 20). The Thekla Choir or Friedrichschor contains the Sarcophagus of Emp. Frederick III. (d. 1493), by Lerch, completed in 1518, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 92 coats-of-arms; in 8 sections below are Scripture scenes; at the feet of the figure various animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a Monumental Brass, with three coats-of-arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three town-councillors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. To the right of the emperor’s tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1835 from the Neukloster at Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178). — In the bay of the S. tower is a triumphal *Arch (50 ft. high) of red marble in the baroque style, by Hellmer (1894), commemorating the relief of Vienna from the Turkish besiegers in 1683; the numerous figures and reliefs in bronze and Carrara marble are explained by the inscription. Opposite is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHARINE, which contains the tomb of Archbp. Milde (d. 1883) and a fine font of 1481. — The Nave contains the Pulpit, executed in stone in 1512 by the architect Pilgram; on the front, four Fathers of the Church; under the stairs, the figure of the master, looking through a window; on the hand-rail, toads, lizards, and other animals. — On the N. wall, immediately to the W. of the entrance, and forming the termination of a former organ-choir, is the Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechsler (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a rule and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window. — By the W. Portal is an equestrian statue, in marble, of Count Rüdiger von Starhemberg (d. 1701), the defender of Vienna against the Turks in 1683 (1893); on the N. side is the Savoy or Liechtenstein Chapel, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736). Two of the stained-glass windows in the choir date from the 14-15th cent., the others are modern, by Geyling (three from designs by Führich). All the other windows of the church are also filled with stained glass. — Below the church are extensive Catacombs, consisting of three vaults, one below another, filled with bones and skulls. Visitors not now admitted.

The Tower of St. Stephen’s (449 ft.), which affords an extensive view and a good survey of the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling, was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former tower, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the huge bell. Tickets for the ascent (533 steps) obtained at the sacristan’s office, Stephans-Platz 3 (20 kr.; on week-days only, 8-5).

On the N. side of the Stephans-Platz is the Archiepiscopal Palace, erected in 1692-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain; in the chapel an altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Opposite, at the corner of the Brandstätte, is the handsome Thonet’sche Haus. — The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is called the Stock-im-Eisen-Platz.
No. 6, at the corner of Graben, is the richly-decorated house by Van der Null (1867; rococo style) of Ph. Haas & Sons (p. 8). — At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str., in front of the Equitable Assurance Office (built 1890), is the 'Stock im Eisen', the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of its supposed sanctity. The stump is secured with an iron hoop and a lock bearing the date 1575. It is said once to have marked the end of the Wiener Wald. — At the corner of the Stephans-Platz and the Singer-Str. rises the handsome house 'Zum Goldenen Becher', adorned with frescoes.

The Graben (Pl. II; C, 3), with its attractive shops (p. 8), the principal business-street in Vienna next to the Kärntner-Str. (p. 21), was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall. Its appearance has been entirely modernized within the last few decades.

On the right, No. 31, is the Azienahof, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer; then (No. 29) the Trattnerhof (1776) and (No. 21) the First Austrian Savings Bank (1886). To the left (No. 8) is the New York Insurance Co. The Lechtheimer'sche Haus, or 'Grabenhof' (on the left, Nos. 14, 15), has a rich façade by Wagner and Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the Trinity Column (Pl. II; C, 3), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1678, on the cessation of the plague. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two Fountains are by J. M. Fischer (1804).

The Jungferngasse leads to the N.E. from the Graben to the Peters-Platz. The Church of St. Peter here (Pl. II; C, 3), with its handsome dome, was erected in 1702. It was restored in 1839-44 and again in 1890. Ceiling-paintings by Rothmayer and Bibbiena, and altar-pieces by Altmont, Kupelwieser, and others.

The Kohlmarkt (Pl. II; B, C, 3), another busy street, leads from the end of the Graben to the left to the Burg. To the left, in the Michaeler Platz, is the Church of St. Michael, originally erected in the Transition style in 1249-21, with a Gothic choir and tower (1327), but greatly altered in the 17th century. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels, in stucco. Many tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. Paintings by Schnorr and others. — The large Fountain in the middle of the square is by Hellmer (1895).

b. The Imperial Hofburg.

The imperial Hofburg (Pl. II; B, C, 3, 4), usually called the Burg, residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile, dating from different periods. To the N. is the Reichskanzlei-Palast, built in 1728 by Fischer von Erlach, with an admirable curved *Façade on the N.E., facing the Michaeler-Platz, erected in 1890-93 by Ferd. Kirschner from the old plans of Fischer von Erlach. This façade, occupying part of the site of the old Burg-Theater, is adorned with a fine iron gateway and a handsome central dome, flanked by two smaller domes. In niches below the latter are fountain-groups in marble, symbolizing *Naval Power, by R. Weyer (1895; to the E. or left), and Military Power, by Hellmer (1896; to the W. or right). In the centre of the vestibule,
between the Michaeler-Platz and the Innere Burghof or Franzens-Platz, is a large rotunda, with the staircases to the state-archives, the Obersthofmeister-Amt, or office of the major-domo, and the apartments of Emp. Francis Joseph (on the first floor).

At the entrance from the Michaeler-Platz are four Hercules groups: Fight with the Hydra, by Hoffmann von Aspernburg, Rescue of Hesione, by Joh. Scherpe, Deliverance of Prometheus, by Jos. Lax, and Fight with Cerberus, by A. P. Wagner. Over the entrance is an inscription (Franciscus Josephus I. vetus palatii opus a Caroio VI. inchoatam a Maria Theresia et Josepho II. continuatam perfecti. A.D. MDCCCLXXII) above which, in the attic story, is a group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by Joh. Bentsen.

In the outer archways to the rotunda are two reliefs designed by Kenner: on the right, Departure of the Ruler to War, executed by Otto Konig; on the left, Victorious Return, by Stefan Schwartz. In the niches of the narrow cross-passages are four allegorical figures: to the right, Pietas Augusti by H. Kalmsteiner, and Fides Publica by W. Seib; to the left, Providentia Augusti by Fr. Koch, and Spes Publica by W. David. Beyond the rotunda are the mottos of the various princes who have taken part in erecting the Burg. — At the entrances from the Franzens-Platz and from the Schauflergasse (on the N.W.) are four Hercules groups by Mathielti (Anteus, Busiris, at the former; Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull, at the latter).

In the centre of the Franzens-Platz rises the Monument of Emp. Francis II. (d. 1835), in bronze, by Marchesi: the Emperor in antique garb; at the corners, figures of Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; on the sides, eight bas-reliefs of Science, Commerce, Industry, Mining, Agriculture, Cattle-breeding, Arts, and War.

Opposite the Reichskanzlei-Palast, on the S.W. side of the Franzens-Platz, is the Leopoldinische Trakt (built by Leopold I. after the fire of 1668), with the old Residenz, containing the superb ‘Rittersaal’, the long ‘Controlor’ corridor in which Joseph II. granted audience to all comers, the apartments once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (adm., see p. 10), and the Military Office of the emperor. In front of it is the Hauptwache, or Guard House (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.).

Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the Amalienhof, erected at the end of the 17th cent., and sometimes occupied by the Empress Elizabeth. It also contains the office of the Oberststallmeister (tickets for the stables are obtained on week-days from 9 to 12 at the office to the right in the passage under the clock, p. 10). The passage to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the coloured and gilded armorial bearings, leads across an old drawbridge and moat to the Schweizerhof (16th cent.), the oldest part of the Burg now left. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five larks (or properly eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. To the left in the corner of the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the Treasury, the rich contents of which have been nearly all removed to the Imperial Museum of Art-History (p. 133); the remainder are to be transferred to the Reichskanzlei-Palast. On the right is the Burgkapelle; the end of the choir is the only relic of the original Gothic building of 1449. (Church-music, see p. 7.)
A gateway leads hence to the Josefs-Platz and the Augustine Church. In the Josefs-Platz, in the corner to the right, is the entrance to the Imperial Library, and in the middle is the entrance to the Cabinet of Engravings. On the left are the Redoutensäle, or Ball Rooms, and the Winter Riding School, erected in 1736, with a gallery borne by 46 columns. In the centre of the Platz rises the *Equestrian Statue of Emp. Joseph II. (d. 1790) by Zauner, in bronze; two large reliefs at the sides refer to agriculture and commerce; on the granite corner-columns are 16 small reliefs in bronze, scenes from the emperor's life. — The Augustine Church, etc., see p. 19.

The *Imperial Library (entrance in the S.E. corner of the Josefs-Platz; adm., see p. 10), erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1722, occupies the S.W. side of the Josefs-Platz. Roman antiquities on the walls of the staircase. In the centre of the richly decorated *Hall (86 by 18 yds.) are statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. The imposing dome is embellished with frescoes by Daniel Gran. The library contains upwards of 400,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., including valuable Oriental documents collected by Baron von Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1856), and 12,000 vols. of music. Among the 6800 'Inciunabula' (i.e. books printed prior to 1500) are a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer and Fust, and the oldest edition of the Biblia Pauperum, of 1430. The chief treasures of the library are exhibited in eight glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

**Case A. Materials used for writing:** purple parchment with silver and gold letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — B. Greek MSS.: Fragments of the Book of Genesis of the 5th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs, with illustrations, of the 5th century. — C. Latin MSS.: Fragments of the Roman history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decade, brought by St. Suidbert from Scotland in the 7th century. — D. German MSS.: Harmony of the Gospels, by Otfried, composed about 885, a fine contemporary MS.; Tristan and Isolt, by Godfrey of Strassburg (about 1210), a MS. of the 14th cent.; fragments of a MS. of the 8th century. — E. Other Western Languages: Illustrated French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Tasso's Gerusalemme Conquistata, written by the poet's own hand. — F. Oriental Languages: Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an azure ground, with illustrations on fig-leaves. — G. and H. MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 8-16th cent.; Hortulus Animae by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several of his relations.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, founded by Prince Eugene, of about 300,000 Engravings and Wood-cuts, embracing artists from the earliest period to the present time (about 1000 vols.; under the dome; entr. to the left of the main door). The Collection of Portraits comprises 34,000 plates.

On the right, in the large Outer Burg-Platz, or Helden-Platz, between the Burg and the Ring-Strasse, rises the equestrian *Statue of Archduke Charles (d. 1847), in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the victory of Aspern (p. 319), designed by Fernkorn (1860). To the left is the equestrian *Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy ('der edle Ritter'; d. 1736), also by Fernkorn (1865).
The outer Burgthor (Pl. II; B, 4), with five passages, and adorned with twelve Doric columns, was erected by Noblie in 1822. On the side next the town is the motto of Emp. Francis II, 'Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum'. Semper's design for the reconstruction of the Hofburg includes two large wings, extending from this gate, along the Hofgarten and the Volksgarten, to the central part of the new, dome-covered Hofburg. The S.E. wing, along the Hofgarten, is approaching completion.

The Volksgarten (Pl. II; A, B, 3), on the N.W. side of the Burg-Platz, laid out by Emp. Francis in 1824, contains pleasant grounds which attract numerous visitors (café; concerts every fine afternoon in summer at 6 p.m., see p. 7). The so-called Temple of Theseus formerly contained Canova's marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, now in the Imperial Museum of Art (p. 34). To the left, near the café, is the Grillparzer Monument, erected in 1889, forming a semicircle, in the central niche of which is the sitting figure of the poet (d. 1891), over life-size, by Kundmann; the inner walls of the wings are emblazoned with scenes from his works, in relief, by R. Weyr: on the left the Ancestress, Dream a Life, King Ottokar; on the right Sappho, Medea, Hero and Leander.

The Hofgarten (Pl. II; B, 4), on the S. side of the Burg-Platz, with an equestrian Statue of Francis I. (d. 1765), husband of Maria Theresa, is closed pending the extension of the Burg (see above).

c. The S.E. Part of the Inner City.

In the Josefs-Platz (p. 18), opposite the statue, is the Palais Pallavicini (No. 5; Pl. II, B, C, 3), built in 1784; colossal double Caryatides at the entrance by Zauner. No. 6, on the right, is the Italian Embassy. On the left is the Stallburg (built in 1529), containing the offices of the Oberstämmer and the Oberstofmarschall, connected with the main building of the Hofburg by an arcade. In the Augustinerlgasse, which leads hence to the S. to the Opera House, is the Augustiner-Kirche (Pl. II, B, C, 4; court-church), begun in 1330, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir (nave 61 ft., choir 75 ft. high). The tower, dating from 1850, replaces one burned down in 1848.

Opposite the entrance stands the beautiful marble Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina (d. 1798, daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), by Canova. Farther on, to the left, is the door of the Loretto-Kapelle, which contains the hearts of all the emperors and empresses since Matthias. In an adjacent chapel on the left, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble by Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1786), erected by Maria Theresa to this 'patriae liberator'. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also repose here. Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

Nearly opposite the church are the Dorotheengasse with the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches (Nos. 18 and 16), and the small Lobkowits-Platz with the Palais of Prince Lobkowitz (1685-90), now the French Embassy. To the right, on the site of the old
Bürgerspital, or hospital, rise several fine modern edifices. The handsomest are the Kärntnerhof, with a large glass-covered court, and the imposing Philipp-Hof, in which the Jockey Club is located. — Opposite, at the corner of the Augustiner-Bastei, rises the Albrechts-Brunnen, on the site of the old Kärntner-Thor, erected by Emp. Francis Joseph in 1869, and adorned with marble statues by Meixner. In the centre the Danube with Vindobona; on the right the Theiss, Raab, Enns, Traun, and Inn; on the left the Save, March, Salzach, Mur, and Drave.

On the Augustiner-Bastei stands the Palace of Archduke Albert (Pl. II; C, 4), built in 1801-4 and altered in 1865-67, containing the *Albertina, or library of the archduke (d. 1894), and a celebrated collection of engravings and drawings (adm., see p. 10; entrance in the rear-building, first floor).

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, is chiefly remarkable for its Drawings, 17,000 in number. Among them are about 50 by Raphael (including the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, presented by Raphael to Dürer in 1515), 160 by Dürer, 152 by Rubens (nearly all genuine), and 147 by Rembrandt (100 authenticated; the largest existing collection of Rembrandt’s drawings). Among the most interesting are the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called ‘Green Passion’, the hare, the flowers, etc., by Dürer, and the numerous etchings and sketches by the best masters. The number of Engravings exceeds 220,000, the older masters being copiously represented (works of Marcan- tonio Raimondi in beautiful specimens, etc.). The finest plates are framed and exposed to view in cabinets. — The Library of 50,000 vols. includes many superb old works, historical, military, and relating to the history of art. Also a collection of 24,000 Maps and Plans.

Opera House, Ring-Strasse, etc., see pp. 53 et seq.

The Tegetthoffgasse leads to the N. from the Albrecht-Platz to the New Market (Pl. II; C, 3, 4). The *Fountain in the centre represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube. The original in lead, by Raph. Donner (1739; restored by C. M. Fischer in 1801), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze.

On the S. side of the Platz, on the site of Prince Schwarzenberg’s former palace, is a large new block of buildings (1894), extending to the Kärntner-Str., and occupied by offices and the Restaurant International (p. 3). On the W. side is the Capuchin Church (Pl. II; C, 4), a rococo edifice of 1622, containing the Imperial Vault. The latter is open to the public on All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day (1st and 2nd Nov.), and to strangers daily, from Easter to All Saints', 9-12, in winter 10-12. Apply to the porter (the guide, a Capuchin, expects a donation for the poor). A passage leads down the middle of the long vault, between the numerous coffins (115).

In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1785); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867); Crown Prince Rudolph (d. 1889). In the side-vault on the left Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792). In the side-vault to the right the older
sarcophagi, most of them richly decorated: Charles VI. (d. 1740), Leopold I. (d. 1705), Joseph I. (d. 1711), Matthias II. (d. 1619). The last-named, with his empress (d. 1618), were the first members of the imperial family buried here.

The short Schwanengasse leads hence to the busy Kärntner-Strasse, one of the chief arteries of traffic in the inner city (now being widened). Nearly opposite the end of the Schwanengasse is the Maltese Church (Pl. II; C, 4), or St. John the Baptist's, attended by Hungarians. It contains an honorary monument in plaster to the Grand Master Lavalette, representing the fortress of Malta. — In the adjacent Annagasse are the Annahof (No. 3), erected in 1894, with a frescoed façade (Franziskaner Keller, see p. 3), and the Church of St. Anna (Pl. II; C, 4), rebuilt in the rococo style after a fire in 1747, formerly a church of the Jesuits, and now used by a French congregation (French sermon on Sundays); the frescoes and picture of the Virgin are by D. Gran. — To the N., Himmelpfortgasse 8, is the Office of the Minister of Finance, in a rich rococo style, with a handsome vestibule and staircase, erected by Hildebrand and Fischer von Erlach in 1703; it was originally the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who died here in 1736. — To the E., in the Seilerstätte (Pl. II; C, D, 4), are Ronacher's Establishment (p. 7), in the former Stadt-Theater (burned in 1884), and the Palace of the Duke of Coburg (No. 3).

From the N. end of the Seilerstätte we return through the Singer-Strasse to the Graben. The House of the Teutonic Order, on the right side of the Singer-Str. (No. 7), occupies the site of a commandery and chapel of 1200; the Gothic church, richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, erected in 1326, was rebuilt in 1730 and restored in 1864.

From the Stephans-Platz the busy Rothenthurm-Strasse runs to the N.E. to the Leopoldstadt. No. 10, on the right, at the corner of the Lugeck, is the grand new 'Germaniahof'. The Lugeck, then the Bäcker-Str., to the right, lead to the small Universitäts-Platz (Pl. II; D, 3), in which rises the University Church, erected by the Jesuits in 1628–31 in the baroque style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andr. Pozzo in 1705, were restored by P. Kraft in 1834; high-altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Adjacent (No. 2), is the old building of the University, occupied since 1857 by the Academy of Sciences (founded in 1846).

In the Fleischmarkt, the next side-street to the right of the Rothenthurm-Str., stands the Greek Church (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), built in 1804. The new Byzantine façade, designed by Hansen, was added in 1858 at the cost of Baron Sina (d. 1876); the frescoes on gold ground are by Rahlf. The vestibule contains paintings by Bitterlich and Eisenmenger, and the rich interior is adorned with frescoes by Thiersch. — The Church of St. Barbara, in the neighbouring Postgasse, carefully restored in 1852, belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation. In the same street are the Office of the Minister
of Commerce (No. 8), the Post-Office Savings-Bank (No. 9), and the General Post Office (Nos. 10 & 12).

d. The N.W. Part of the Inner City.

From the N.W. end of the Graben the Naglergasse and Bognergasse (observe memorial-tablet on No. 1) lead straight to the Hof and the Freiung, while the Tuchlauben to the right (No. 8 the Austrian Kunstverein, p. 12) leads to the Hohe Markt (Pl. II; C, 2, 3), said to have been the forum of the Roman Vindobona (p. 12). The Sina Palace (No. 8), restored by Hansen and decorated by Rahl, is part of the Berghof, the oldest house in Vienna, where the Roman Prætorium is supposed once to have stood (inscription). In the centre rises a Votive Monument designed by Fischer von Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph I. at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. The figures are by Corradini. On each side of it is a fountain. Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lay the old Jewish Quarter. From the N. angle of the Markt the Marc-Aurel-Str. and Vorlauf-Str. lead to the Danube. — No. 8 Wipplinger Str., a little to the N.W., is the Old Rathhaus (unoccupied), the oldest part of which, next to the Salvatorgasse, dates from 1455, and the façade in front from 1706. In the court is a Fountain with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner. Opposite, No. 11, at the corner of the Juden-Platz, are the offices of the Minister of the Interior, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716.

Adjoining the old Rathhaus on the right is the Salvator- or Rathhaus-Kapelle (Pl. II; C, 2), consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1361, the other from 1462-57, and the fine Renaissance portal from 1515. Tower added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of Maria-Stiegen (‘Maria am Gestade’; Pl. II, C, 2) in the Salvatorgasse, attended by the Bohemians, contains handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, dates from 1394 (restored 1817-20); it joins the choir (completed about 1350) in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.), of the close of the 15th cent., terminates in an elegant open-work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., where we have a glimpse, between Nos. 22 and 24, of the ‘Tiefe Graben’ below. The Färbergasse leads hence to the Platz am Hof (Pl. II; B, C, 2, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on No. 14 (p. 23) records, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 12). In the centre rises a Column of the Virgin, erected by Leopold I. in 1667. The *Equestrian Statue of Fieldmarshal Radeetzky (1766-1858), by Zumbusch, on the S. side of the square, was unveiled in 1892. In the S.E. corner
of the Platz is the War Office (No. 14). Adjoining it is the Church am Hof (PI. II; C, 2), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a rococo façade added in 1662. The handsome building opposite (No. 6) is the Austrian Credit-Anstalt (PI. II; B, 2), built in 1858-60 and adorned with six statues by Gasser. The Civico Arsenal (No. 10), on the N. side, built in 1562, with a façade of 1732, has yielded its collection of weapons to the New Rathaus (p. 26).

The Freyung (PI. II; B, 2), the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a Fountain by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, bearing a figure of Austria; below, the Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

On the left (No. 3) is Count Harrach's Palace (PI. II; B, 2), built in 1689, containing a fine winter-garden and the Harrach Picture Gallery (on the second floor; adm., see p. 10; entrance by the door on the left). The 400 pictures are well arranged in three rooms and two cabinets, and lighted from above. Catalogue, 70 kr.

24 Route 1. VIENNA. Schönborn Gallery.


Beyond the Herrengasse (No. 4) is the Palace of Prince Kinsky, with a rich façade, built by Hildebrand in 1710 for Count Dann. Opposite, between the Freiung, Schottengasse, and Schottensteiggasse, lies the spacious Schottenhof (Pl. II, B, 2; p. 13), facing which is the Mölkerhof (p. 13). The Schottenkirche (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1638-62 and restored in 1892-93, with a superb high-altar, restored by Ferstel, and paintings by Sandrart, contains the tombs of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683, and of Duke Heinrich Jasmirgott (d. 1177; handsome sarcophagus in the vault). The last-named is also commemorated by a monument on the exterior, by J. Breitner (1893).

At the N.E. corner of the Platz, Renngasse 4, is Count Schönborn’s Palace (Pl. II; B, 2), with the Schönborn Picture Gallery (first floor; adm., see p. 10; door to the right in the entrance). Catalogue, 20 kr.


Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the left is the Bankgebäude (Freiung, No. 2), erected by Ferstel in 1856-60 in the early Italian Renaissance style. The passage contains a pretty fountain in bronze with a nymph of the Danube by Fernkorn. — In the court of the Montenuovo Palace (now the Anglo-Austrian Bank), Strauchgasse 1, is a fountain-group of *St. George and the Dragon by Fernkorn.

The Herrengasse leads to the left to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 16). No. 13 is the Niederösterreichische Landhaus (Pl. II; B, 3), or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected by Pichl in 1839, with a good façade.

INTERIOR. Observe the old chapel with an altar-piece by Geyling (designed by L. von Schnorr) and a fine mosaic pavement. Assembly-hall, with a fresco by A. Belucci. Room of the Prelates and Barons. MS.
Room with beautiful ceiling-paintings of the 16th cent. (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants) and two fine marble portals. Library Hall with handsome old timber roof and curious door opening either way. — The Landhaus contains the collections of the Imperial Agricultural Society (adm., see p. 10).

On the right (No. 11) is the Statthalerrei, with a ceiling-painting in the great hall by Kupelwieser. The back of the Landhaus adjoins the Minoriten-Platz. The Minorite Church (Pl. II; B, 3), belonging to the Italians, built in the 14th cent., with a handsome E. portal, contains an admirable mosaic (30 ft. long, 15 ft. high) of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by Raphael, executed in 1806-14, by order of Napoleon, at a cost of 400,000 fl., and placed here in 1846. On the right is the monument of the poet Metastasio (1698-1782), a sitting figure in marble, by Lucardi. — A little to the S., on the N.W. side of the Burg, is the Ballhaus-Platz with the Foreign and Crown Office.

By the Löwel-Str. and the Bankgasse (No. 9 in which is the imposing Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, erected in 1694) we may now return to the Herregasse to the right, or proceed to the left to the Franzens-Ring (p. 26).

e. The Ring-Strasse.

The Ring-Strasse, 62 yds. in breadth, which with the Franz-Josef-Quai (see p. 62) encircles the inner city, has been constructed since 1857 mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis (comp. p. 13). From the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schotten-Ring it is 2 M. in length. Apart from a number of disfiguring buildings erected by speculators, it is architecturally one of the finest streets in Europe.

Beginning at the Franz-Josef-Quai (p. 62) is the Schotten-Ring (Pl. II; B, C, 1, 2). On the left (No. 16) rises the Exchange, built in 1872-77 in the Renaissance style, by Hansen and Tietz, a rectangular edifice (108 by 100 yds.). The vestibule and great hall are worth seeing (adm. 10 kr.). On the first floor (entrance from the Börsengasse) is the Handels-Museum (adm., see p. 10), a rich collection of natural products, manufactures, models, etc.; E. Asia being well represented. Reading Room with Oriental and other journals. — Behind the Exchange, Börsen-Platz 1, is the Central Telegraph Office (Pl. II; B, 2). — Farther on, to the right, is the Police Office (Pl. II; B, 1); then, at the corner of the Hessgasse, is the Stiftungshaus or Sühnhaus (Pl. II; B, 1, 2), a charitable institution, with an 'expiatory chapel' on the first floor, erected by Fr. Schmidt, at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned down in 1881 with the loss of about 400 lives (commemorative mass yearly on Dec. 9th).

In the triangular Maximilians-Platz, between the Währinger-Str. and the Universitäts-Str., rises the Votive Church (Heilandskirche; Pl. II, A, 1), a beautiful Gothic church, erected from
designs by *Ferstel in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor’s escape from assassination in 1853. Fine façade, with two slender open towers, 325 ft. high, and numerous statues. Interior lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and adorned with 78 stained-glass windows. (Open daily 6-11 and 4-6.) The Salmkapelle, adjoining the N. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530), the defender of Vienna against Soliman II. in 1529. The monument was brought from Raitz, near Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

The Schotten-Ring is continued to the S. by the *Franzens-Ring (Pl. II; A, B, 2, 3), where a number of grand new buildings make this section of the Ring-Strasse the finest part of Vienna. On the right rises the *University (adm., see p. 10), a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style, built by Ferstel in 1873-84, containing the university collections, the library, and most of the lecture-rooms. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with sculptures, and opens on the vestibule of the lofty Aula. A marble tablet on the left bears the names of all the rectors since 1365. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the magnificent festival-hall. Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble Statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I., by K. Zumbusch. Beneath the arcades in the quadrangle are placed the busts of distinguished professors: R. von Eitelberger, J. B. Quarini, F. Schuh, G. B. van Swieten, J. Hyrtl, A. J. von Stiff, Joh. and Th. von Oppolzer, Lor. von Stein, etc. The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the University Library, built on the model of that of Ste. Geneviève at Paris, and containing 320,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (296 seats; adm., see p. 10).

The University, founded in 1365, reorganised under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten (p. 19), and now attended by about 6000 students, has a staff of 347 professors and lecturers. The medical faculty enjoys a European reputation. — To the University belong also the Observatory (p. 71); the Physical Institute (IX. Türkens-Str. 3); the Botanical Garden with herbaria (III. Rennweg 14); the Chemical Laboratory (p. 68); the Pathological Museum (in the General Hospital, p. 68); the Protestant Theological Faculty (IX. Mariannengasse 25, Alsergrund); the Anatomical Institute (IX. Währinger-Str. 13; see p. 68), etc.

No. 7 Universitäts-Str., behind the University, is the General-commando (Pl. II; A, 2), or Offices of the Commander-in-Chief, in the Renaissance style, erected in 1872-74 by Doderer. Portal embellished with Atlantes by Pilz. — Opposite the University, on the left side of the Ring-Str., where the Mölker-Bastei joins it, a monument has been erected to Liebenberg (burgomaster of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1683), by Silbernagel (1890).

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsraths-Gebäude extends the attractive Rathhaus-Park (Pl. II, A, 2, 3; concerts on summer afternoons, see p. 7). On the W. side of the park, about two hundred paces from the Franzens-Ring, rises the **Rathhaus, or
Town Hall (adm., see p. 10), built in 1873-83 by Schmidt in the Gothic style, at a cost of 15 million florins, and lavishly enriched with statues. The stately tower, 320 ft. in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. On three sides the tower is adorned with reliefs of Emp. Francis Joseph I., Rudolph of Habsburg, and Duke Rudolph the 'Founder' (by Zumbusch, Kundmann, and Gasser). The interior includes a large quadrangle, flanked with arcades, and six smaller courts. Observe in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing Council Chamber with frescoes by Mayer; the 'Volkschale' under the tower; the two main staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a good view of the grand edifices enclosing the Rathaus Park. On the first floor are the Municipal Library (valuable books relating to Vienna, etc.; adm., see p. 10); and the *Historical Museum of the City of Vienna, united with the Municipal Museum of Weapons (reached by main staircase No. II.; adm., see p. 10). The exhibits bear explanatory labels. Catalogue of weapons, 20 kr.; of the Historical Museum, in preparation. Director, Dr. Glossy.

28 Route 1. VIENNA. Hofburg Theatre.

Schubert; 1240-1242. Death-masks of Haydn, Beethoven, and Lenau. Also, autographs of Haydn, Beethoven, F. Laube, F. Raimund, Liszt, Herwegh, Kossuth, Bismarck, etc. — Room II. Pictures, costumes, flags, and groups designed by Makart for the Vienna Festival of 1879 (silver wedding of the emperor). In the centre, 1365. Model of the inner city with the bastions and glacis (1852-54). — GRILLPARZER ROOM, to the left of R. I. In the antechamber, portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family; adjoining room and cabinet containing his furniture and library; glass-cases containing his MSS., honorary diplomas, etc.

IV. Section (Musée de l’Arme), on the second floor: 1450 objects in 7 rooms.

1. Ante-Room. Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI. in 1403 and of Emp. Frederick IV, in 1493; Milan armament; Gothic equestrian accoutrements (15th cent.); artistically painted targets or cavalry shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — II. Room. Black morions; two-handed and other swords (16th and 16th cent.); hand-arquebuse (16th cent.). — III. Room. Spears, pikes, lances; armour, some of it finely chased (Nos. 592, 593 of the 16th cent.). In glass-cases: cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (15-17th cent.). By the walls: groups of the rare ‘Ahlspiesse’, or pikes of the 16th cent. (a specialty of the collection), armour, shields, pikes, etc. — IV. Room. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; Hungarian breast-plate; numerous trophies from the second Turkish siege (1689), flanked with busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha (?), with the silken cord with which he was strangled at Belgrade in 1683 after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna; his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head cut off and brought to Vienna); the ‘Banner of Blood’, captured from the Turks in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, implements, etc. On the walls: lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers’ guild. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John. — V. Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Landon; French weapons of 1806-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis I. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna; blunderbusses. The cases contain ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish ‘hanjars’. At the exit is a cast of the Hofer Monument at Innsbruck, by Natter. — VI. Room (Corridor). Hofer’s alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards; six cannon presented to the citizens by the emperor in 1809; uniforms worn by Emp. Francis I. at the Battle of Leipsic und the Entry into Paris. Busts of Wrnna and Saurau. — VII. Room. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students’ Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1839; models of the Vienna Volunteers (1839 and 1866).

Opposite the Rathhaus, on the E. side of the Ring-Str., is the new Hofburg Theatre (Pl. II, A, B, 2, 3; p. 7), in the later Renaissance style, built by Semper and Hasenauer in 1876-89 (2000 seats).

Exterior adorned with sculptures by Kundmann (Apollo and the Muses of Comedy and Tragedy, above the attic of the central part), by Weyr (Triumph of Bacchus, bas-relief over the entrance), by Edm. Hofmann and Tilgner (Busts of Calderon, Shakespeare, Molière, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Halm), by Benk (Allegories), by Costenoble, Gassner, and others. — The ceiling-paintings of the two Staircases, by Matsch and the brothers Kitimi, portray the development of the drama. Each staircase is embellished with two allegorical figures by Benk and statues of famous actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by Karger, in the foyer by Charlemont. The rooms adjoining the latter contain the Collection of portraits of actors of the Burg-Theater, founded in 1786 by Joseph II.; in the lunettes and domes of the main room are paintings by
Reichsraths-Gebäude. VIENNA. 1. Route. 29

R. Russ and Charlemont. — The interior of the theatre itself (daily visible, on application to the inspector) is enriched with sculptures by Weyr and Tilgner, and with paintings by Hymais. Observe in the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes the frieze (figures of children and animals) by Eisenmenger and a statue of Clytia by Benk.

Next, on the right side of the Ring-Str., facing the Volksgarten, is the imposing Reichsraths-Gebäude, or Houses of Parliament (Pl. II, A. 3; adm., see p. 10), in the Greek style, by Hansen. A broad approach leads to the portico, borne by columns. Adjacent is the atrium, from which we enter the magnificent peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with a frieze of historical events painted in fresco. The Chamber of Deputies on the left and the Upper House on the right form two independent buildings, adorned with marble statues and bas-reliefs and crowned at the corners with bronze quadrigæ. The lower wings uniting these buildings contain the offices, committee-rooms, etc.

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, in the Volksgarten-Str., is the Justizpalast or Palace of Justice, built in the German Renaissance style by Wielemann in 1875-81, and containing the supreme courts of the Austrian empire. In the magnificent hall in the centre rises a marble statue of Justice by Pendl, 10 ft. in height. — Beyond the Justizpalast is the Deutsche Volkstheater (Pl. II, A. 4; p. 7), in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by Fellner and Helmer. Sculptures on the chief façade by Vogl, those in the interior by Friedl. Ceiling-paintings and curtain by Veith.

In the Maria-Theresia-Platz, in the Buro-Ring (Pl. II; C. 4), opposite the Burghthor, rises the grand Maria Theresa Monument, erected by Emp. Francis Joseph in 1888, in bronze, designed by Zumbusch. Pedestal by Hasenauer.

Enthroned on a marble pedestal, 43 ft. in height, is seated the bronze figure of the Empress (19 ft. high), at the age of thirty-five. The right hand is outstretched in an attitude of salutation. In the left she grasps the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction, emblem of the unity of the empire. Below, on projecting plinths, are the equestrian figures of (r.) Laudon and (l.) Daun, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khevenhüller. Between these stand four tall figures: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, organiser of the artillery, on the left Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the plinth are placed portrait-groups of distinguished men of the period: above Kaunitz are Starhemberg, Bartenstein, and Mercy; above Liechtenstein are generals Lacy, Hadik, and Nadasy; above Haugwitz are placed Brukenthal, Grasalkovitz, Kieger, Martini, and Sonnenfels; and above Van Swieten we observe Eckhel, the numismatist, Pray, the historian, then Gluck and Haydn holding young Mozart by the hand. Still higher are ideal figures of Strength, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency, which lead up to the crowning statue of the illustrious empress.

The Platz is farther adorned by four Fountains with marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hoffmann, and H. Härdtl, and by two colossal Groups of Horse-tamers, by Th. Friedl, at the beginning of the Museum-Strasse.

Flanking the Maria-Theresia-Platz are the new Imperial Museums, two exactly similar buildings in the Italian Renaissance
style, erected by Hasenauer, partly from designs by Semper, in 1872-89. That on the W. side contains the natural history, and that on the E. side the art-history collections belonging to the imperial family. Each museum forms a vast rectangle (175 by 77 yds.), the corners and centre of which are relieved with slightly projecting avant-corps adorned with columns. Above the central portion rises a dome, which, including the colossal figure on the top, reaches the height of 210 ft.

*Natural History Museum. The two central stories of the main building contain the chief part of the extensive collections, which originated with the purchase, by Emp. Francis I. in 1748, of the collection of J. von Baillou of Florence. The present intendant is Franz von Hauer, the distinguished geologist. (Adm., see p. 10; sticks and umbrellas must be given in charge.)

The figures which enrich the Exterior indicate the object of the building. On the dome is a colossal figure of Helios in bronze, by J. Benk, while the four canopies flanking the dome contain Hephaestus, Poseidon, Gaea, and Urania, by Stibnernagel. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central avant-corps are Victories by Hardill and Kundmann. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of 34 pioneers of natural science, each 10 ft. in height. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of 61 naturalists; then in 12 medallions of the 2nd floor, in 44 spandrels of the great windows, and in 12 niches of the avant-corps are allegorical figures which the official guide explains (p. 31). Between the columns of the central projection, on the groundfloor, are sculptures: in front Europe and America with Australia, by Kundmann; at the back Asia and Africa, by P. Wagner.

The Entrance is under the dome, in the centre of the façade. The dome of the Vestibule is adorned with 8 medallion-portraits of former directors of the museum by Jos. Lax. A short flight of steps leads thence to the Hochparterre or groundfloor to the right, while the grand staircase ascends straight to the foyer or corridor of the first floor. The large ceiling-painting of the Staircase (Cycle of Life) and the 12 allegorical figures in the lunettes are by Canon; the 8 portrait-statues on the wall-pillars by Tilgner, etc. The niches of the dome of the foyer are filled with allegorical figures by Tilgner; above these runs a pleasing frieze with animals, by Benk. The spandrels of the windows contain reliefs by Weyr.

The collections are arranged as follows: —

A. Ground Floor. Rooms I-V. Mineralogical-Petrographical Department. 1. Terminological collection of minerals explanatory of characteristics (Room I; central cases); 2. Laboratory crystals (Rooms I, II; back of cases in the middle); 3. Dynamic collection of minerals (R. I; wall-cases); 4. Systematic collection of minerals according to the chemical system of Groth (RR. II-IV, central cases; see also in R. I, central table; in RR. II, III, the cases on the transverse walls); 5. Technical collection, mining products (RR. II, III; cases on the back wall); 6. Precious stones (E. III; tables in the window-niches); 7. Objects of art in mineral substances (RR. III, IV; end of middle-cases); 8. Technical collection, building materials (E. IV; wall-cases); 9. Rock collection (R. V; wall-cases); 10. Meteorites (R. V; central cases and tables by the windows). — Rooms VI-X. Geological-Palaeontological Department. 1. Fossil Flora, i.e. fossil plants of the palaeozoic or earliest geological period, the mesozoic or central period, and the cenozoic or most recent period (R. VI; wall and central cases); 2. 'Hieroglyphs', or marks left by animals, etc., on rock-strata (E. VI; central cases 96-92); 3. Dynamic-geological collection (R. VII; cases 1-12); 4. Rocks and fauna of the palaeozoic, mesozoic, and cenozoic periods (RR. VII-IX); 5. Larger mammals and birds of the cenozoic formation (R. X). — Rooms XI-XIII. Far-Historic Collection. R. XI. Earlier
flint or palaeolithic period, later flint or neolithic period, bronze period; XII. Bronze and 'Hallstatt' periods; XIII. Hallstatt or first iron period, La Tène or second iron or Celtic period, Roman period, and period of the migrations. — ROOMS XIV-XIX. ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION. XIV. W., N., and E. Asia; XV. India and the Malay Archipelago; XVI. Malay Archipelago, Melanesia; XVII. Australia, New Zealand, South-Sea Islands; XVIII: S. America, (part of) N. America; SIDE-Rooms XVIII, a, b, XIX, a, b: N. America, American antiquities; R. XIX: Africa.

B. First Floor. ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. R. XXI. Sponges, infusoria, sea-urchins, worms; R. XXII. Insects; R. XXII, c. Crabs, spiders, etc.; R. XXIII. Mollusca; R. XXIV-XXVI. Fishes; R. XXVII, XXVIII. Batrachia and reptiles; R. XXIX-XXXI. Birds; R. XXXIV-XXXIX. Mammalia.

C. Second Floor. BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT. RR. L-LIII. Herbarium; R. LIV. Botanical Collection. The other rooms on this floor contain zoological, geological, anthropological, and ethnographical Special Collections. R. LIV alone is open to the public.

Visitors with 2-3 hrs. only at command had better confine their attention to the two principal floors. The following description notes the chief objects of interest. For fuller information see the official 'Allgemeine Führer' (60 kr.; sold by the door-keeper and the attendants).

From the Vestibule we ascend the short flight of stairs to the right to the —

Ground Floor. The 13 chief rooms are adorned with 112 *Wall Paintings* by the best Austrian artists, illustrative of the different collections (with inscriptions above them of the subject and the painter). A. Minero-logical-Petrographical Collection. Room I. Large rock-crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. At the middle window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Cavern. — Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases on the transverse walls (No. 101, 102. Diamonds and precious metals). — Room III. In the central case the famous *Jewel-bouquet* in a vase of rock-crystal, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I, (valued at 8000 zł). Adjacent, on the left, *Opal* from Czerwenitza in Hungary, perfectly pure (valued at 200,000 zł). Opposite, in the tables of the central window, jewels, rough, polished, and set, particularly diamonds of various colours. — Room V. In the central cases, collection of *Meteorites*, the finest in Europe, from about 450 different places. Thus, in the 1st case, a meteorite from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case, large fragments of meteoric iron and a piece of telluric iron from Ovifak in Greenland. — B. Geological-Palaeontological Collection. Room VI. To the right, by the door, *Emp. Francis I. with the
directors of his collections, an oil-painting by F. Mesmer. Wall-cases to the left of the door and at the back, impressions and stems of coal-forming plants. - Room VII. By the window-wall, near the entrance, limestone slabs with marks of erosion, from Divacca, Nabresina, etc. - Room VIII. In frames on the walls, water-lilies (observe No. 103); ichthyosaurs from the Swabian lias (Nos. 106-109, 111, 112, 114); pterodactyls and rhamphorynchis from the slate-beds at Solnhofen (Nos. 131, 132, 136, 137). - Room IX. In frames by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of mountain-goat. - Room X. *Skeletons of bears, lions, and a huge stag found in caverns; in the large central press, *Skeletons of moas, the extinct giant-bird of New Zealand; in the two central presses, remains of large diluvial bones; in the middle of the wall-case at the back (Nos. 11-18), remains of pleiocene *Mammalia from Maraga in Persia. - C. Pre-Historic Collection. Room XI. In the first central press, (No. 8) human skull of the earliest flint-period, from a cavern at Lautschi in Moravia; in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, (Nos. 20-34) relics from lake-dwellings of the later flint and the bronze periods. - Room XII. In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th central cases, and by the first window, *Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria (first iron or 'Hallstatt' period); by the second window-pier and by the exit, urns from a tumulus at Gemeinlebarn, Lower Austria; in the wall-case on the left, (Nos. 76-78, 55-60) rich yield of the Hyciskala Cavern in Moravia. - Room XIII. Wall-cases to the right of the entrance, and 1st central case, implements of the first iron period from Waatsch in Carniola; in the 3rd central case, relics of the Celtic or second iron period (note Nos. 55-59). - D. Ethnographical Collection. Room XIV. On the end-wall to the right, round wickerwork boat from the Euphrates; by the window opposite the entrance, two Arabian *crystal lamps from Cairo (14th cent.); in the 3rd central case, (Nos. 19, 20) two ancient Chinese boxes of red lacquer, (Nos. 21-23) Chinese bronze, cloisonné, and silver-filigree vases; in the 5th central case, (Nos. 39-42) Japanese works in lacquer, porcelain, and bronze, (Nos. 43-46) Musical instruments; in the 6th central case, (Nos. 52-59) Japanese toilet-articles, ornaments, and weapons (some very ancient and valuable). In the wall-cases Nos. 79-81, Japanese religious objects, figures of gods, altars, priests' vestments, etc.; in cases 92-94, armour; cases 99, 100. Garments. To the right, large Japanese bell. - Room XV. In the 1st central case, (No. 2) old Indian ornaments; 4th central case, (Nos. 45-48) Javan weapons, some of them very old; wall-cases on the left wall (Nos. 74, 75) magicians' wands of the Battas in Sumatra; wall-case by the third window, (No. 86) skull-trophies of the Dayaks of Borneo; by the adjoining window, neat figures for the Javan Wayang ('shadow') game. - Room XVI. Wall-case to the right, by the door, (Nos. 73-78) ancient vessels from the Philippines, some of them in pale-green porcelain; by the exit-wall, (Nos. 88-93) spears from New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands; adjacent, by the window-wall, (95, 96), and in the last central case, (61-63) painted carvings from New Ireland; in No. 64, masks made of human skulls from New Britain. - Room XVII. First central case, (No. 12) New Zealand axes of jade; over the 2nd central case, carved model of a canoe, and by the side-wall, (70-73) other carvings, jade amulets, and a human mummy from New Zealand; 2nd wall-case, (74) feathered helmets from Hawaii. In No. 84, by the exit-wall, is the figure of a warrior in full war-dress from the Gilbert Islands. By the first window, part of a war-canoe from New Zealand. - Room XVIII. 2nd, 3rd, 4th central cases, *Feather-ornaments, etc., of Brazilian Indians. - The door to the left leads to the Side-Room XVIII b. In the central case, N. American and early Mexican flint-weapons, idols, and ornaments. - Small Side-Room XVIII, a. In a frame by the right wall, *Feather-ornaments of Emp. Montezuma of Mexico; below, ancient Mexican sculptures; in the wall-case by the exit, (Nos. 4, 5) stone masks; below, on the right, a human figure in green jade. - Side-Room XIX, b. In the wall-cases, (Nos. 7-15) ancient Peruvian vases; in the central case, offerings to the dead from ancient Peruvian tombs. - Side-Room XIX, a. In the separate glass-cases, ancient Peruvian garment, garnished with tapestry; adjacent, two Peruvian mummies with their burial-gifts. - We return to Room XIX. In the case by the end-
wall to the right, (Nos. 61-67) and in the 1st and 2nd central cases, objects from the negro countries on the Upper White Nile; 3rd and 4th central cases, objects from equatorial W. Africa.

The exit leads back to the vestibule. The main staircase to the left ascends thence to the —

First Floor. Zoological Collections. To the left, Room XXI. In the wall-cases, all kinds of coral; by the left wall, (Nos. 10, 11) fine "Coralis; in Nos. 19-22, 30-33, by the end-walls, reef-building coral. — Room XXII. Insects; in the wall-cases, an interesting biological collection; in the 1st central case, wasps' and bees' nests; by the window-piers, ants' nests; in the 2nd central case, (No. 55) curious grasshoppers, including the 'Walking Leaf' or leaf-grasshopper (Phyllium curifolium); 63. Scarabaeus (Ateuchus sacer); 65. Rhinoceros and cognate tropical beetles; 66-69. Beautiful proboscids and coloured beetles; 71, 72. Huge stag-beetles (Macropius longimanus, etc.); 74-84. Butterflies. — Side-Room XXII, c. Wall-case left of the door, large crabs; in No. 6 the enormous Macrocheira Kempferi from Japan. — Room XXIII. In the first three central cases, a beautiful collection of snails' shells. — Rooms XXIV-XXVI. 7. Fishes, the most extensive and best-arranged collection in the world. — Room XXVII. Batracia and reptiles; by the middle-window, huge Indian serpents (Python molurus; note also skeleton by the wall, right of the entrance); in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, large exotic lizards. — Room XXVIII. In the cases by the end-walls and above them, large tortoises and turtles; in the central cases, crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX. Austrian birds, with their nests, eggs, etc.; by the middle-window, a complete eagle's nest. — Room XXX (where, as in the following rooms, the chief treasures of the collection are placed in the front part of the cases). Wall-case to the left, pelicans; 1st central case, flamingoes; 2nd, S. American screamers (palamedes) with spurred wings; 4th, running birds, including 51. Kiwis (Apterygidae), 52-55. American and African ostriches. — Room XXXI. 1st central case, pheasants; 3rd, pepper-peckers; 4th, parrots. In this room also is the Scharnhelm Collection (acquired in 1884) of osteological preparations of the skulls, tongues, and aural organs of birds. — Room XXXII. In the wall-cases by the doors, humming-birds; 1st central case, birds of paradise; 4th, lyre-bird; 15th wall-case, weaver-birds with their nests. — Room XXXIII. 1st central case, falcons; 4th case, vultures; in No. 58, below, a-condor. — Room XXXIV. 7. Skeletons of mammals; by the exit, right and left, apes; side next the windows, to the right of the skeletons of whales, huge bars (whalebone) of the Japanese whale. — Room XXXV. Wall-cases left of the entrance, marsupialia; wall-cases right of the exit, sloths, armadillos, ant-eaters. — Room XXXVI. Two skeleton and two stuffed elephants. — Room XXXVII. By the back-wall, rodentia; in the central cases, antelopes and stags. — Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey. — The door to the left leads into "Side-Room XXXVIII, c, which contains the spoils of the gun of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, tastefully arranged. — Room XXXIX. Apes; in the central case those most akin to man, admirable specimens.

The Second Floor is reached by a double staircase near Room XXX. Rooms L-LIII contain the famous Vienna Herbarium, but are not shown to the public. The botanical collection in Room LVII chiefly contains woods, fruits, and seeds, dried or preserved in spirit.

The **Imperial Art-History Museum contains the extensive art-collections of the Austrian imperial house, which were formerly distributed in various places. (Adm., see p. 10; sticks and umbrellas must be given up.)

The Exterior of this building, like that of the Natural History Museum, is lavishly adorned with sculpture. The dome is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Pallas Athene by Joh. Benk, while the four flanking canopies contain allegorical figures of Talent, Moderation, Enthusiasm, and Will, by Fr. Gastell. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central building are Victories by Härült and Benk. On the ba-

Baedeker's Austria. 8th Edition.
lustrade are portrait-statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of artists, and in the medallions of the 2nd floor, the spandrels of the great window, and the niches of the avant-corps are allegorical figures, explained in the official guide (see below). Between the columns of the central projection on the ground-floor are figures of Painting by Helmer and Sculpture by Benk, in front, and figures of Architecture and Industrial Art by Kundmann, at the back.

The Entrance is under the dome, in the centre of the main façade, opposite the Maria Theresa monument. To the right of the Vestibule is the entrance to the collections in the basement and the ground-floor, while straight in front is the Staircase, decorated with coloured marble and stucco. On the middle landing of the staircase is Canova’s Theseus group (p. 19). The large ceiling-painting of the staircase (Apotheosis of Art) is by Munkacsy; in the lunettes below are personifications of the great masters by Makart; and the spandrels and intercolumniations below the cornice are adorned by Fr. Matsch and the brothers Klimt with paintings representing the development of art and art-industry from antiquity to the present time. The beautiful domed room is richly embellished with sculptures by Benk, Kundmann, Tugnér, and Weyr, commemorating the house of Hapsburg as a patron of art; below, opposite the staircase, is a relief, by Weyr, of the Emp. Francis Joseph I. intimating the resolution for the extension and embellishment of Vienna.

The collections are arranged as follows: —

A. Basement. The Lycian discoveries and other large sculptures; the Lapidarium, or collection of ancient inscriptions; Roman provincial antiquities; a storehouse for pictures; and the Museum Library.


D. Second Floor. RR. XXXV-XXXVI. Water-colours and drawings.

On this floor also are the copying and restoring rooms.

Visitors whose time is limited should confine themselves to the ground-floor and first floor, and will find the following description sufficient. For fuller information, see the official ‘Uebersicht der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen’ (60 kr.) and the ‘Führer durch die Gemälde-Galerie’ (p. 43), both sold in the vestibule.

The staircase to the right in the vestibule leads down to the basement (Tiefparterre).

The Heroön of Gjölbashi, the tomb of a Lycian prince, found near the ancient Trysa in Asia Minor, has been placed in the large S.W. court and the central room on the S.W. side of the museum. This tomb, dating from about the middle of the 5th cent. B.C., was originally discovered in 1812 by the Prussian scholar Schönborn, and was re-discovered in 1831 by Prof. Benndorf of Vienna and brought to Austria in 1882-83. The tomb-enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased formed a kind of miniature cemetery, 78 ft. long and 65 ft. broad, and the entire inner surface of the walls as well as the exterior of the S. wall, beside the door, was embellished with a double limestone frieze, most of which has been preserved. The subjects of the frieze (very much mutilated) are taken from the Iliad, the Odyssey, and other epic works (now lost) dealing with the Greek heroic myths, and appear to have been executed by Ionian sculptors under the influence of the paintings by Polygnotos and his school. — A Reconstruction by P. Kohl, in the centre of the room, gives an excellent idea of the original arrangement of the tomb, which is not seen to advantage in its present position. In the court, facing the entrance, is the Door of the Heroön, with portions of four winged bulls and other carvings on its exterior, and on its interior, relief of two dancing youths and seven dwarfish figures resembling the Cabiri of the Phœnicians. Among the Reliefs from the Frieze, in the interior of the
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hall, may be mentioned the following. In the anteroom to the right: to the right, I, I (above). The Seven against Thebes; I, 2 (below). Greeks landing near Troy; II, 3 (above). Contest of Amazons and Greeks; II, 4 (below). Strife of the Lapithae and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithous. In the anteroom to the left: to the right, V, 9 (above). Ulysses slaying the wooers of Penelope; V, 10 (below). Calydonian boar-hunt; to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room: VI, B. Storm of Troy (to the left); VI, C. Battle of Amazons (to the right). In the centre room: VII, 12. Rape of the Leucippidæ (to the right); IV, 8. Feasting and Dancing (to the left).

In the court, in front of the door of the Herōn, is the Sarcophagus of Dereumis and Eschylus, also from Gjölbashi. In the hall to the left of the Herōn-room: Architectural Fragments from the Greek Temples in Samothracia; in the hall to the right: Sacred Images and Votive Stones of Mithras.

Lapidarium, to the right of the archway. Pillar I. 6. Stele from Erythrae in Asia Minor, with the copy of a national decree of the Mytilenians (2nd cent. B.C.); 10. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King Amyntas of Macedonia (390-374 B.C.) and the cities of Chalcis and Olynthus. Pillar II. 28. Inscription from a basilica in honour of the Emp. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.), from Assuan (Syene) in Egypt; 38. Votive tablet in honour of Marmogius, the Celtic war-god, from Perwart in Lower Austria. Pillar III. 53-55. Small tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs), with the names of the deceased. — The Larger Tombstones are placed by the right end-wall (Nos. 91-96) and the back-wall (Nos. 98-107, 109, 110-116). — By the left end-wall (181-185) are Early Christian Inscriptions and Roman Milestones, the latter being continued along the window-wall (125, 124-128, 131-136, 138-142). — By the right end-wall (144-164, 166-168, 178): Inscriptions from Carthage. — Table-case I: Handles of Amphorae, showing the maker's mark. Show-case II: Fragments of Vessels in so-called terra sigillata. Show-case III: Leaden Missiles, etc.

In the doorway on the N.E. side of the Museum are a few unimportant Roman Provincial Antiquities.

We return to the vestibule and thence enter the groundfloor to the right.

The Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, founded in 1821 mainly with the acquisitions of Dr. Burghardt, and largely increased in 1878 by the incorporation of the Egyptian collection from Mira-mar (p. 211), was preserved in the Lower Belvedere (p. 63) until 1889. It contains chiefly small plastic works and specimens of industrial art from the earliest times to the Roman period. Director, Dr. A. Dedekind.

Room I. In the centre, two ancient clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is covered with coloured copies (by Weidenbach) of mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Beni Hassan (ca. 2100 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the period of the primæval monarchy to the new empire. The most noteworthy of the sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. II. Seated statue of a scribe (5th Dynasty); V. Granite sarcophagus (20th Dyn.); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.); XIV. Altar (quartzite); XIX. Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid beside it; XXI. Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.); XXXIX. Coosal bust of the youthful Horus (granite; Graeco-Roman period). — To the left is R. II. On the upper part of the walls, copies of tomb-paintings as in R. I; below, steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Roman period. By the windows: No. XVIII, small pyramid fragmentary sculptures, mainly of the Saite period (7-4th cent. B.C.); 172. Tombstone of Ta-Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the middle of the room, mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles' eggs, skulls of bulls, etc. — R. III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards dating from the new empire and later periods. The wall-cases contain statuettes of the

The *Collection of Classical Antiquities* consists of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman collections formerly preserved partly in the Cabinet of Antiques in the Burg and partly in the Lower Belvedere. Director. Dr. Rob. Ritter von Schneider.

*Room VII.* Vases. At the entrance, a figure of Minerva from Aspromonte in S. Italy. *Cab. I.* Vases from Cyprus. *Cab. II.* Greek vases of the earliest period (Proto-Corinthian and Corinthian vases). *Cab. III.* 'Vasi di Bucchero', or black vases from Etruscan tombs. *Cab. IV-V.* Vases with black figures, from Attic potteries. *Cab. VI.* Attic vases with red figures. — R. VII*. Vases. At the windows, four Pythoi, or wine-holders. *Cab. VII.* Kratera, or mixing vessels. *Cab. X.* Lecythis, or flasks for anointing-oil. *Cab. XI-XV.* Vases from S. Italy. *Cab. XVI* (to the left of the exit). Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red 'terra sigillata' vases of Arezzo. — We now pass through R. X and enter —


R. XI. 73-81. Limestone sculptures from Cyprus; *32. Dying Amazon, fragment of a group, a good copy of an archaic Greek work of the beginning of the 5th cent.; 55. Discobolos, after Myron; 92. Doryphorus (torso), after Polycletus; 97. Hera; 98. Aphrodite; 107. 110. Youthful satyr; 118. Poseidon from Chios (3rd cent. B.C.); 96. Mænad; *103. Head of Artemis, from Tnale, recalling the Venus of Milo; *121. Sarcofagus of Pentelic marble, with reliefs of the battle of the Amazons, known as the ‘Fugger Sarcofagus’ (about 300 B.C.); 126, 127. Fragments of an Attic tomb-relief; 141. Hygieia, fragment of a votive-relief. In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1816. Farther on, on the side next the street: 146. Large craters, with Bacchic scenes; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Hellenistic period); 152. Artemis, a statuette from the studio of Praxiteles, with traces of painting; *153. Tombstone of a youth, an Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 159-167. Pediment-figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace; 168. Lower part of a statue of Aphrodite; 172. Torso of a centaur; 175. Vitellius, in porphyry; 176. Portrait-head, in dark granite; *179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher; 180, 184, 188. Female portrait-busts; *193. Portrait of a barbarian; 200. Statue of Kora, restored as Euterpe.

R. XII. Bronzes. Cab. I. Etruscan implements and vases, and prehistoric articles from Hallstatt and Transylvania. Table II. Candelabra and tripod: in the middle; 50. Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians; upon this, *49. Figure of a griffin; on the window-wall, behind, mosaic with the head of Oceanus. Case III. Roman vases and implements, including 106. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istriia. Case IV (at the entrance). Spoons, handles, needles, etc.; above, mosaic of a sea-fight. Case V (at the exit). Keys and locks; above it, Head of Zeus, in bronze. Cab. VI. Swords; helmets, including 281, 282. Greek helmets in the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite morion; 284-290. Morions from Radkersburg in Styria; 360. Roman helmet; also, lamps, bells, etc.

R. XIII. Bronzes. Allegorical ceiling-paintings by Karger; in the lunette, the Heroön of Gjölbashi (p. 34), by Fischer. Upon Case VII is a seated panther; 1st section, masks, heads, and figures, mostly from mountings; 472. Sleeping negro (5th cent. B.C.); 2nd section, Handles of vessels. Case VIII. 515-664. Fibules or buckles; 665-701. Finger-rings; 702. Earring; 705-707. Belt-buckles. Case IX. Etruscan mirrors and mirror-cases, bronze plates with chased reliefs, tesseract or admission-tickets to games and the theatre. In the window-recess to the left is a bronze tablet bearing the Senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus (36 B.C.), the most ancient Roman public document in existence. The other cases contain bronze figures: Cab. X. 816. Zeus enthroned; 817, 818. Athena; *849. Dodonian Zeus; 888. Hercules; 899. Hypnos, god of sleep; 849-851. Hermes resting. Cab. XI. Etruscan figures. Cab. XII. 934, 936. Aphrodite; 935. Youthful Bacchus; 942. Silenus; 944. Laughing satyr; 968. Dionysos. Cab. XIII
and XIV. Figures from Roman domestic altars ("lararia"). Cab. XV. Roman portrait-heads, figures of gods and animals. In the middle of the room, a bronze statue of a youth, probably a victor in the Greek games, an original of the school of Polycleitus (early 5th cent. B.C.), found at Virunum in Carnithia in 1802.


Next follows the Collection of Coins and Medals, formerly preserved in the Burg. Director, Dr. Friedrich Kenner.

Room XV. Table I. Coins of the East and of Greek cities. Table II. Coins of the Hellenistic period. Table III. Early Italian coins (including the "aes grave", or cast bronze coin of the 5-4th cent. B.C.); Roman coins and medals. Table IV. Italian, French, and Spanish medals from the 15th cent. to the present day. Table V. Models for medals, dies, bussles, etc. Table VI. German medals of the 16-18th centuries. Table X. Coins of the Holy Roman empire.

—Room XVI. Coins and medals of the Austrian imperial house and the Austro-Hungarian empire.

On the walls of these two rooms is a Collection of Portraits, formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol in 1580-90, also small portraits from the 16-17th centuries. On the entrance-wall of Room XVI. 1-146. Copy of Ant. Waisa's Genealogical tree of the house of Hapsburg (1854).

The **Collection of Industrial Art embraces the productions of the industrial art of the middle ages and the Renaissance, formerly divided between the Treasury of the Hofburg and the Ambras Collection in the Lower Belvedere. Director, Dr. Albert Ilg.

Room XVII. Chiefly mediaeval articles. Detached Exhibits. **1. Group of three nude figures, in carved wood, a German work in the style of Tilman Riemenschneider (ca. 1500); 4 & 10, 6 & 9. Genealogical tree of the Hapsburgs, painted for Maximilian I.; 8. Large and artistically carved late-Gothic tabernacle for the preservation of the Host (beginning of the 16th cent.); **14-16. Burgundian sacerdotal vestments, valuable specimens of embroidery of the Van Eyck school (15th cent.); **22. Late-Gothic cup of rock-crystal, with the monogram of Charles the Bold of Burgundy (15th cent.); 23. Late-Gothic silver processional cross (Venice; early
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16th cent.). — Cab. II. 1-17. Silver goblets, with Venetian enamel (15th cent.); 33, 44. Jeu d'Armes, a toy of the 15th cent.; 55. Reliquary of the 13th cent. (Cologne school); 62. Reliquary in the form of a double cross (Hungary; 14th cent.); 63. Goblet of Emp. Maximilian I. Cab. III & Case IV. Articles in ivory, boxwood, bronze, etc.

R. XVIII. Mechanical and optical works; watch-making; astronomical, military, and other instruments.

R. XIX. Ceiling-painting by Jul. Berger: Rudolph II. as a patron of the arts. This room contains the most valuable articles in the collection, including goldsmiths' work, jewellery, and works in rock-crystal, agate, etc. Detached Exhibits: a. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). D. Iron cabinet richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work; 1587). *E. So-called salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, a table service executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France. F. Automatic clock in the shape of a sumptuous ebony cabinet (Augsburg work; 17th cent.). H. Ebony cabinet, with silver reliefs and figures (Augsburg work; end of the 16th cent.). I. Silver antependium from St. Blasien (1687). Cab. I. Goblet made of an ostrich's egg (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 26. Drinking-vessel in the shape of a fool's cap (1578); 33. Goblet surmounted by a pelican feeding its young (Nuremberg; 1593); 50. Small golden horn (16th cent.); 64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda and the swan (16th cent.); 90, 91, 93-96. Caskets, small baskets, bezoar-stones, with silver-gilt filigree (18th cent.). 110. Silver-gilt boat with three masts (16th cent.); 159. Tankard made from an onyx, set in gold with enamels and gems (Italian; 16th cent.); 167. Ornamental dish, by Christoph Jannitzer of Nuremberg; 183, 187, 191, 195. Gilt bronze figures of the sea-sons, by Wenzel Jannitzer (d. 1589); 185. Goblet with St. Michael on the lid (French?); 188. Silver clock in the form of an elephant (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 168, 171. Silver reliefs (Madonna and saints, Scourging of Christ) of the 16th cent. (Italian); 175. Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lencker of Augsburg (d. 1618); 178. Goblet made from the horn of a narwhal; 193. Silver-gilt jug of German workmanship (17th cent.); 286. Silver-gilt table equipage (18th cent.). 287. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery, belonging, like most of the exhibits in this section, to the so-called 'Night-gear' (time of Empress Maria Theresa). Cab. II. Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent.); also, 204. Mosaic of precious stones, etc., representing Christ and the Samaritan woman, in a frame adorned with Caryatides, festoons of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian; 16th cent.). Case III. Watches of the 16-18th cent.; jewels; miniatures. Cab. IV & V. Vessels and small figure-subjects carved in agate, Jasper, etc. Below, in Cab. V, "12. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). Case VI. Ornaments made of very large pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). Cab. VII. Objects of rock-crystal (139. Small vessel of the 16th cent., with elaborate goldsmiths' work).

R. XX. L. Large table-service, Ruins of the three Greek temples at Paestum in S. Italy; bronze elephants, etc. Cab. I. Moorish and S. Italian maiolica; Oriental pottery. Cab. II-IV. Maiolica from Central Italy, Cab. V-VI. Mosaics, etc. — Case VII. Modellings in wax; 4. Relief of Leda and the swan (Italian; 16th cent.); 8. Neptune and other marine deities (17th cent.); 18. Christ and the Samaritan woman, by R. Donner (study for the relief No. 22 in R. XXIV). Cab. IX. Italian and German maiolica and stone-ware, Oriental pottery (No. 39. Italian maiolica plate with the history of Ino and Athamas, by Maestro Giorgio of Gubbio). — Cab. X. Enamels of the 16-19th cent.: No. 5. Round dish of Limoges enamel, with the triumphal procession of Diana, said to have belonged to Diana of Poitiers (1656); 67. Goblet of rhinoceros horn, beautifully ornamented with gold and enamel (16th cent.). — Cab. XI. Venetian glass; goblets in the rococo style, chiefly from Bohemia; moulded glass of the German Renaissance. — We now turn to the left and enter R. XXI, which contains sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

R. XXII. *D. Boxwood draught-board by Hans Kels (1537). Window-wall; 9. Descent from the Cross, a wooden relief from Nuremberg (16th cent.);


The remaining rooms of the ground-floor are occupied by the **Museum of Weapons and Armour.**
This incomparable collection was originated by Emp. Frederick III. and was largely increased by bequests of Maximilian I. and Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol. After the separation of the Spanish line, the weapons belonging to the House of Hapsburg were divided between Madrid and Vienna. After the death of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1564) that half of the residue which belonged to Emp. Maximilian II. remained in Vienna, the other, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was taken to Innsbruck, zealously extended by its owner, and deposited in Schloss Ambras. In 1606 his son sold it to Emp. Rudolph, who allowed it to remain at Ambras. In 1806 this and the other treasures of Ambras were removed to Vienna, and in 1814 were placed in the lower Belvedere. The first-mentioned half, which had remained in Vienna, was afterwards largely enriched, but sustained severe losses in 1805, 1809, and in 1848, when the Arsenal was plundered. In 1856 it was re-arranged in the Arsenal and greatly enriched with additions from imperial châteaux, and in 1889 it was removed to the Imperial Art-History Museum and united with the Ambras collection.

Room XXV (Medieval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I.).
2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious (d. 1476); 3. Armour of Robert of Sanseverino (d. 1487); 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 41. Equestrian suit of Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1496); 43. Suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (one of the finest works of the period); 52. Heavy equestrian suit of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 66. Suit of Philip I. of Castile when a boy; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1526); 121. Suit of Maximilian I. with 'death's head' helmet (an ancient form), elbow-guards, and broad shoes; 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished.

Room XXVI (Maximilian I.). 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg (d. 1566). 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern (d. 1512); 146, 149. Suits of the Archbishops of Salzburg Matthäus Lang (d. 1540) and Max Sittich von Hohenems (d. 1553); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1541); 182. Consecrated sword (comp. p. 42), presented in 1510 by Pope Julius II. probably to Maximilian I.; 183. Lantern-shield (for night use), about 1525.

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg (d. 1550), very large; *297. Large suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564, 'suit with the rose-leaves'); 337. Light equestrian suit of Ferdinand I.; 341. Half gala-suit of General Cornelio Bentivoglio (Ital., ca. 1540). On the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and gilded, with figure-scenes; 226. Half-suit of Conrad von Remelberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1567); 207. Half-suit of George of Frundsberg (d. 1528); 213. Half-suit of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 334. Landsknecht armour of Lazarus Schwendi (d. 1584); 385. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598).—Under glass: *365. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure-scenes. In the cases: 253. Sword of Charles V. (1530); 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, carried by him at his wedding with Anna of Mantua in 1532; *267. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison (ca. 1560); 272. Spring-dagger; 274. Sword of George of Frundsberg; 345. Skanderbeg's (Castriota's) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V.; in one piece, admirably embossed (scenes from the Æneid); *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes from the life of a hero; 265. Gala-sword, enriched with relief; 364. Sword, with an iron hilt em-
bellished with delicate reliefs from religious history; *379. State-sword of Charles V., one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith's art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, very tasteful, of the best Renaissance period; 385, 386. Stirrup and riding-whip, with tasteful reliefs in the style of Wenzel Jamnitzer (ca. 1550).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). 396. State-armour of Stephen Bathory (d. 1568); *403. Infantry-suit of Giov. Bona, the gigantic retainer of Archd. Ferdinand (nearly 9 ft.); 407. Suit of Archd. Ferdinand; Horse-armour, adorned with black etched patterns (German; about 1550); *417. State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing; 422. 'Bohemian hat' of the archduke, of thick gray stuff with silver threads; *426. Gala-shield of iron, with beautifully embossed mythological scenes (German work); 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for the archduke, 16th cent. style, imitating the antique; *475. 'Milanese' armour of the archduke, in the antique style and richly ornamented; 476. State half-suit, worn by him at his wedding in 1582; 477. Saddle belonging to the last.


— In the cases: 491. Casque and shield of Archd. Karl of Styria (d. 1550), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes; 521. 'Ash-gray suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 483. 'Silver hussar-suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 534. Hungarian sword of George von Thury (d. 1571); 538. State-sword with exquisite hilt (Ital.; ca. 1590); 539. Fine Toledo rapier; *543. Casque and gala-shield with beautiful figure-scenes; 529, 530. Swords and hals blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, sent to Archd. Ferdinand by Pins V. and Clement XI.

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). 572. Parts of a suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577); *627. General's baton of Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), a fine ivory work, at the top the emperor's head in enamel; 635. State-armour of Aless. Farnese (1592), richly decorated; 644. Landsknecht suit of Archd. Karl of Styria (d. 1550), casque covered with velvet, the face protected by a 'beard' attached to the breast.

Room XXXI (Rudolph II.). 667. Half-suit of Rudolph II. (d. 1612); 698, 699. 'Red and black' suit for man and horse of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 703, 704. 'Yellow and blue' suit of the archduke; *706. State-armour of Rudolph II. (an admirable German work of art); *712. State half-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening (Ital.); 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of Cristobal Mondragone, curiously wrought, with figure-scenes scratched on the blue ground; 745. Armour covered with exquisite damascened garlands in gold and silver.


Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Implements). 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Fracasso (d. about 1510); *902. German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautifully designed borders in late-Gothic style and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of
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linen stuffed with straw, with which the blindfolded horses were padded. — In Case II, in front of the middle-window, are 'favours' or gifts bestowed by ladies as a reward for skill. — On the exit-wall: 996. Racing suit of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Copy of armour of Francis I. of France (original taken to Paris by order of Napoleon in 1806).

We return to the 34th Room and thence enter —

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour). 84. Hungarian sword with Turkish blade, and the hauberd of Michael Apafi II. (p. 42); these, together with the flag over Case II, formed the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty; they were presented to the emperor in 1701. In Central Case III: 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented by Lazarus Schwendi to Archd. Ferdinand. Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22; wall-case on the left), and other objects (126-130; Case IV) at the siege of Vienna in 1683. In Central Case IV: 116-122. Oriental accoutrements. Wall-Case V: 151. Chinese dagger, with fine carved ivory handle.

Room XXXIII (Weapons and Gear of the Chase). Central Case: 43. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly wrought. Wall-Case I: 37, 38. Guns with stocks covered with a kind of asphalt, inlaid with Netherlandish arabesques in ivory; 56. Gun with ivory stock, inlaid with bone and fine work in iron; 126. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved. Wall-Cabinet II: 155. Large set of hunting implements of exquisite workmanship; the ivory hilts enriched with beautiful and elaborate reliefs, and covered with thin layers of amber; the case also admirably executed. 157, 158. Rifle and powder-flask of artistic iron-work, stock encrusted with silver and enriched with fantastic ornamentation in brilliant enamel.

Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting implements, and a collection of guns showing the development of fire-arms from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century.

On the first floor is the **PICTURE GALLERY, re-arranged in 1894-95, and divided into two parts by the domed saloon and the staircase. On the S. (left) side are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools and the modern paintings; on the N. (right) side the Netherlandish and German Schools. Each picture bears the name and date of its painter. The numbers next the artists' names refer to the new catalogue (short 'Führer' to the Ital., Span., and French schools, 40 kr.); the other numbers refer to the older 'Führer' published in 1892 and to the detailed catalogue by Von Engerth (3 vols., 1882-86; obsolete). Engravings of the paintings by Unger and photographs may be obtained at Miethke's (p. 12). —

Director, Herr Aug. Schäffer.

The 1700 ancient paintings in this gallery, which was preserved in the Belvedere (p. 63) from 1776 until 1881, represent several separate collections united in the 18th cent.; hardly any recent additions having been made except to the modern department, which now contains about 300 canvasses. The older collections referred to are: 1. 'Kunst & Wunder Kammer' of Prague, founded by Emp. Rudolph II., which at one time embraced 763 paintings (5 Raphael's, 5 Correggios, 16 Titians, etc.), but was unfortunately diminished by the plundering Swedes in 1648 and by sale. 2. Collection of Archd. Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II. and Stadholder of the Netherlands in 1646-56, which included not only Dutch works but also Venetian paintings of rare excellence. 3. Collection of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of Ferdinand I., which yielded some at least of its treasures to this gallery (Raphael's Madonna al Verde; Moreto's St. Justinia).

The Imperial Picture Gallery may justly boast of possessing masterpieces of almost every school in the world, at once deeply interesting to students and delightful to amateurs; but its chief strength lies in its
examples of the Venetian School, of Rubens, and of Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed. Most striking among the works by Early Italian Masters are two by Perugino (R. I; Nos. 27, 92); Fra Bartolommeo's Presentation in the Temple (I; 41), painted in 1506, remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; Andrea del Sarto's Pietà (I; 30), characterised by robustness of expression. Raphael's Madonna al Verde (I; 29), an example of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to the similar Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardellino), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. The St. Margaret (I; 31) formerly attributed to Raphael is now usually ascribed to Giulio Romano. Of the Masters of Upper Italy, Correggio and Mazzola or Parmigianino, who, though not his pupil, is closely related to him, chiefly claim our attention. Correggio reveals himself both as an impressive delineator of Scriptural types (I; 63) and as a fascinating narrator of myths (I; 59, 64). Parmigianino is best represented by his Cupid shaping his bow (I; 62) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (perhaps Lorenzo Cibo?; I, 67). Among the many excellent works by Venetian Masters it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of Titian, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is perhaps nowhere studied to such advantage as here. With what a host of different emotions the mind passes from the Ecce Homo (II; 178) to the Callisto (II; 169) or the Danaë (II; 174), from the Entombment (II; 178) to the mysterious allegories of love (II; 173, 187), from the sweetness of his Madonnas (II; 166, 175, 180) to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varchi, a Strada, or Parma the physician (I; 177, 182, 167). In portraits the Vienna gallery is particularly rich, and it affords an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to Giorgione, the 'Geometricians' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among other noteworthy Italian works are the Visitations and Madonna of Palma Vecchio (II, 139, 140), the Madonna with saints of Paolo Veronese (III; 398), the Madonna of Lorenzo Lotto of Bergamo (II; 214), and the St. Justina of Alessandro Bonvicino of Pescia, surnamed Moretto (II; 218), one of the gems of the collection.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we find that Jan van Eyck's Portrait of an old man (XVIII; 624), the sketch for which is at Dresden, is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. By Geertgen van Haarlem are a Pietà and the Burning of the bones of John the Baptist (XVIII; 645, 644); by Rogier van der Weyden a Crucifixion and a Madonna (XVIII; 634, 632); and by Memling altar-pieces with the Virgin (XVIII; 635-638).

Dürer's masterpiece, the most perfect composition he ever produced, is the Trinity (IX; 1415), painted in 1511. The best of the portraits by Holbein the Younger are those of Derick Tybis, a London merchant, and John Chambers, the physician (IX; 1485, 1480). In spite of their
unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by Rubens rivet the attention by their dramatic expression and their skilful colouring (XIV; 865, 860). Other fine works of the great Flemish painter are (in B. XIV) the Boar Hunt (858), St. Ambrose (850) and the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Madonna with St. Idefonso (834) and the Festival of Venus (830). A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of Van Dyck, who is admirably represented by his two Madonnas (XII; 1039, 1040), his Delilah (XIII; 1043), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada (XIII; 1046). The portraits by Rembrandt, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XII; 1271, 1272) are painted luminously and minutely, the portrait of himself (Cab. XIII; 1274) belongs to his middle period, while the portrait of himself in a round hat (Cab. XIII; 1268) shows the deep golden tone of his later years.

To the left of the domed salon is the —


CABINET I: Various Italian Schools (14-16th cent.). 1st Section: 68. Dosso Dossi, St. Jerome; 69. Ambrogio de Predis, Emp. Maximilian I. (1502); 70. Style of Ambrogio de Predis, Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 92. Tommaso da Modena, Madonna between two saints; Andrea Montagna, 72-80. Caesar’s Triumph (original at Hampton Court), *81. St. Sebastian; 82. Andrea Solario(?), Bearing of the Cross; 85. Lorenzo Costa(?), Portrait; Bern. Luini, 86. Daughter of Herodias, 87. St. Jerome; 88. Lod. Mazio-


**CABINETS II & III**, to the right, contain less important Venetian works of the 16th cent., chiefly of the School of Bassano.


We now return to the entrance, pass through the domed saloon, and enter the Netherlands and German Rooms.


displaying his wealth to Solon; 779. Fr. Francken II., Witch-scene; *786, 787, 789. A. Mor (Sir A. More), Portraits; 807, 814, 812. P. Pourbus, Portraits; 816. Fr. Pourbus the Younger, Archduchess Anna; 817. Fr. Pourbus the Elder, Portrait. — **829. Peter Paul Rubens, Helena Fourment, his second wife.

XIV. Room. Rubens and his School. Rubens: 830. Festival of Venus; 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; **834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso: in the centre, Mary with four women and St. Ildefonso, on the left, the Archduke Albert, stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right, Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife; 836. Portrait; 837. Park of a château; 838. Portrait; *839. Pietà; 840. Nude children at play; 841. Charles the Bold; 843. Scene from the Decamerone of Boccaccio; 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian); *850. St. Ambrose forbidding the Emp. Theodosius to enter the church; 853. Man in a fur cloak; 855. Old man; *857. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the gods of the rivers Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; *858. The Calydonian boar-hunt; 859. Portrait of himself; 860. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (863. Sketch for this work); 861. Assumption of the Virgin; *864. Pietà; *865. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (862. Sketch for this work); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Begga; 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury visiting Philemon and Baucis; *871. Holy Family under an apple-tree.


CABINET XIV. Marine and architectural painters of Brussels. 995. Lucas Achtscellinck & Gonzales Coques, Landscape with Rudolph of Hapsburg and the priest.


VIII. Room (on the E. side of the staircase). German Masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. 1637, 1639. Roos, Cattle.

Cabinets X-VII and Rooms VII, VI, & V contain Modern Paintings (red numbers), mostly by Austrian artists. Owing to the frequent alterations in the arrangements, the chief pictures are
here mentioned without indication of the rooms in which they are hung.


On the Second Floor is the Collection of Water-Colors and Drawings. Director, Herr Aug. Schäffer.

Room XXXV, to the right of the staircase. 6. Führich, Head of the Virgin; Rud. Alt, 8. Interior of St. Mark’s at Venice, 42. Fountain at Trent; 44. Jak. Alt, Town Hall at Cologne. — R. XXXVI contains the ‘Crown Prince’s Album’, a collection of water-colours and drawings by

In the Hofstatt-Str., beyond the Maria-Theresia-Platz, are the Imperial Stables (Pl. II, A, 4; adm., see p. 10), which contain an interesting gun-room, saddle-room, riding-school, etc. — In this neighbourhood, at the corner of the Kahlgasse and the Mariahilfer-Str., stands the *Goose-Girl (Pl. II; A, B, 5), a fountain-figure by J. Wagner (1865).

The Burg-Ring is continued to the E. by the Opern-Ring (Pl. II; B, C, 4). To the left, in the Albrechtgasse, are the offices of the Palace of Archduke Albert, connected by a covered passage with the palace (p. 20) on the Augustiner-Bastei. Farther on rises the — *Imperial Opera House (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 7), a magnificent Renaissance building, erected in 1861-69 by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg.

The sumptuous decorations of the Interior (during the June or July vacation visible daily, on application at the office) were executed by Schweind, Engerth, Rahl, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-portraits of the architects by Cesar; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by Gasser. Adjoining the foyer, which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by Schweind and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'Loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by Schweind (scenes from the Zauberflöte) and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by Hähnel. The winged horses on the pedastals to the right and left above the balcony are also by Hähnel. The interior, with seats for 2960 spectators, is richly gilded and painted. Ceiling-painting by Rahl; curtain for tragedy (legend of Orpheus) designed by Rahl, for comedy by Laufberger. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

In the Opern-Ring, opposite the Opera House, is the Renaissance Heinrichshof, erected by Hansen in 1861-63, the property of Baron von Drasche. On the upper floor are frescoes on a gold ground by
Rahl. At the back of it is the Elisabeth-Str., leading to the Schiller-Platz (Pl. II; B, 4, 5), with the Schiller Monument, by Schilling, unveiled in 1876. The bronze statue of the poet stands on a lofty bronze pedestal, at the corners of which are sitting figures of the four ages. At the sides are figures of Genius (in front), Poetry and Science (right and left), and Philanthropy (behind). On the pedestal are medallion-reliefs of Pegasus, the pelican, the tragic mask, and the head of Minerva. In the gardens to the left and right are marble busts, by K. Schwerzek (1891), of the poets Nikolaus Lenau and Anastasius Grün. — On the W. side of the square is the Ministry of Justice; on the S. side is the Academy of Art (Pl. II; B, 5), a Renaissance edifice built by Hansen in 1872-76. The upper stories are enriched with terracotta ornamentation. The windows of the façade alternate with niches containing copies of celebrated ancient statues. The two bronze Centaurs on the steps in front are by E. von Hoffmann (1892).

The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692 and frequently reorganised, has occupied its present position as a school of art since 1872. In 1876 it was transferred to the new building in the Schiller-Platz. The flight of steps in front leads into the Vestibule, borne by columns, whence we enter the Aula, the chief room of the Museum of Casts (adm., see p. 10), a rich collection of copies (1450 in all) of ancient, mediaeval, and modern sculptures, and also containing several good originals. Observe the "Torso of Hera", of the best Greek period, the leaden model of Fischer's Anatomy, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the Library (catalogue of 1876; 3 fl.) and the collection of Engravings and Drawings (about 17,000 drawings and water-colours, 61,000 engravings and wood-cuts, 5000 photographs; adm., see p. 10). The most interesting drawings are those of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the Prodigal Son, those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and Rottmann. Among the engravings note the Hüsgen collection of Dürrer's works (with a lock of Dürrer's hair).

The Picture Gallery (adm., see p. 10) is on the first floor, No. 152, on the right (entrance by the W. corridor). The greater part of this valuable collection (1160 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg in 1812; the remainder consists of purchases by government and presentations by the Emp. Ferdinand (1838), Prince Liechtenstein, etc. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the chief treasures are the Dutch masters of the 17th cent.: thus, Pieter de Hooch (one of his best works), Van Goyen, Jac. van Ruisdael, Willem van de Velde the Younger, and the architectural and flower-painters. The Graces and the Fête of Oeothlyia by Rubens, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet by Titian, and Boys playing at dice by Murillo deserve special mention. There are also a number of modern paintings, including less important examples of the Viennese school of the beginning of the present century.

The gallery consists of a Hall (No. V) facing the S., divided into 17 compartments, parallel with which is a corridor (No. IX) lighted from the N.; also two large corner-rooms (E. No. VI, W. No. IV, each in 3 compartments); a hall (copying-room, No. VII) in the E. and 3 rooms (Nos. III, II, and I) in the W. wing of the building. The arrangement is chronological, beginning in Room I with the early Italian schools, which are followed by the Spanish, Flemish, and German schools, and a few French works, down to modern times. The Corridor (No. IX), reserved chiefly for the Dutch and German schools, contains some of the gems of the collection (on the back-wall and on 14 revolving stands). In Rooms I-III
several inferior pictures are placed in dark niches. Catalogues (1 fl.) and photographs on sale in the gallery.

We first enter Room V, but we turn to the right and go back to —


Room II. No. 17. Marco d'Angeli del Moro, Circumcision; 53. L. Sebastiani, St. Veneranda; by the window, 1084. Paduan School, about 1500, Madonna; opposite, 27. Venetian School of the 15th cent., Pilate.


Route 1. VIENNA. Kärntner-Ring.


In the vicinity, Eschenbachgasse 9 and 11, is the fine Renaissance building of the Engineers' and Architects' Union and of the Industrial Society ('Gewerbeverein'), erected by Thienenmann in 1870-72. The entresol of No. 9 is occupied by the Scientific Club and the Club of Austrian Railway Officials. The groundfloor of No. 11 contains the show-rooms and library of the Gewerbeverein.

The Kärtner-Strasse leads to the N. from the Opera to the Stephans-Platz. (No. 51, the Palais Todesco, built in 1861 in the Renaissance style, is adorned with frescoes by Rahl.) At the S. end of the street is the deep channel of the Wien, over which the *Elisabeth-Brücke (Pl. II; C, 5) leads to the district of Wieden (p. 64).

The bridge, built in the Renaissance style by Förster in 1850-54, is 92 ft. in breadth. On the parapet are eight marble statues: Duke Henry Jasomirgott, by Melnitzky; Leopold the Glorious, by Preleuhtner; Duke Rudolph IV., by Gasser; Rüdiger von Starhemberg, by Fesler; Bishop Kolomits, by Pitz; Count Niklas Salm, by Purckershofer; Joseph von Sonnenfels, by Gasser; Fischer von Erlach, by Cesar.

We return to the Ring-Strasse. In the KÄRTNER-RING (Pl. II; C, 4, 5), which, like the adjoining Kolowrat-Ring, is thronged towards evening by fashionable carriages, are a number of handsome dwelling-houses and hotels. To the right in the Academie-Str. is the Handels-Academie (Pl. II; C, 5), erected by Fellner in 1860-62. At the entrance are statues of Columbus and Adam Smith by Cesar. Opposite, facing the Lothringer-Str. and the Wien, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. II; C, 5), built in the Italian Renaissance style by A. Weber in 1865-68 and enlarged in 1881 (exhibitions of pictures, see p. 12).

Beyond it, in the Künstler-Gasse, is the Musikvereins-Gebäude (Pl. II; C, 5), in the Renaissance style, erected by Hansen in 1867-70. In the tympanum, the myth of Orpheus in terracotta, designed by Rahl; in the niches of the façade, statues of ten famous musicians by Pitz. In the interior are the class-rooms of the Conservatory of Music and superb concert-rooms; the chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by Eisenmenger. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works, and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm., see p. 10; concerts, see p. 7).

We regain the Kärntner-Ring by the Canovagasse. The corner-house on the left is the old Palace of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, now the Hôtel Impérial (p. 1). To the right, in the Schwarzenberg-Platz (Pl. II; D, 5), rises the equestrian Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg (d. 1820), 'the victorious leader of the
Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814, designed by Hähnel, and erected in 1867. On the left is the Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor (No. 1), erected by Ferstel in the Italian Renaissance style in 1865 (rich façade). The Schwarzenberg Bridge, 92 ft. broad, built in 1864, crosses the Wien to the Summer Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg (Pl. 1; F, 5) with a pleasant garden (open to the public in summer). In front of the palace is the Hochstrahl-Brunnen, a large basin and a fountain with a jet 100 ft. high.

The Kolowrat-Ring (Pl. II; D, 4, 5) begins at the Schwarzenberg-Platz. To the right in the Christinengasse is the Academic Gymnasium, with a handsome Gothic façade, erected by Schmidt in 1863-66. In front of it is the Beethoven-Platz, embellished with a *Monument to Beethoven, by Zumbusch (1880). On a lofty granite pedestal is the sitting figure of the great composer in bronze, 83/4 ft. high; to the left is Prometheus Bound, to the right Victory with a wreath of laurels; at the front and back are youthful genii.

In the Ring, farther on, is (r.) the Adelige Casino (club of the noblesse), with a long balcony. — Near the Stadt-Park is the elegant iron Tegetthoff-Brücke. To the right, at the corner of the Johannesgasse and the Lothringer-Strasse, stands the Palais Larisch, a fine French Renaissance building by Van der Null.

The *Stadt-Park (Pl. II; D, 4), about 32 acres in area, is a favourite resort on summer-evenings. The elegant Cursalon, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by Garben (concerts, etc., see p. 7). A little to the N.E. is the Karolinen-Brücke, leading to a part of the garden on the right bank of the Wien (large playground for children). To the left, before the bridge, is a fountain with a figure of the Danube by Gasser. A hill by the pond (‘Schwanenteich’; skating in winter) is crowned with a pretty pavilion or kiosque. Nearer the Ring-Str. are *Schubert’s Monument (d. 1828), by Kundmann, and a bronze bust of Burgomaster Zelinka (d. 1868), by Pönninger.

In the Park-Ring, opposite the Stadt-Park, is the building of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft, or Horticultural Society (Pl. II; D, 4), containing spacious saloons for flower-shows, concerts, etc. (p. 7). Farther on rises the *Palace of Archduke Eugène (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1865-67. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above, and a fine staircase. At the back of the palace (Stuben-Bastel 5) is a Detailmarkthalle, or Retail Market. — At the end of the Stadt-Park the Stuben-Brücke (Pl. II; E, 3), dating from the 16th cent., leads to the right to the suburb of Landstrasse (p. 62).

In the Stuben-Ring, on the right, are the *Austrian Museum of Art and Industry (Pl. II; E, 3) and the School for Art-Industry (‘Kunstgewerbeschule’), two Italian Renaissance edifices in brick, erected in 1868-71 and 1875-77 from designs by Ferstel. The articulation of the museum is of stone, that of the school is in ter-
The museum is embellished with two friezes in sgraffito by Laufberger, and with majolica medallion-portraits of 33 celebrated artists and art-workers. The two buildings are united by a corridor, on which is a colossal figure of Pallas Athene in mosaic, by Laufberger, rising above a fountain. In the interior of the museum is an arcaded quadrangle, flanked with four exhibition-rooms on each side. On the first floor are the library, lecture, business, and other exhibition-rooms. This museum, founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, encourages the industrial arts by oral and written instruction, practical training, and object-lessons. The collections are arranged (subject to frequent alterations) with a view, as far as possible, to show the development of technical perfection and style. Adm., see p. 10.


First Floor. Gallery: Casts, chiefly of Renaissance works. — Room IX. Exhibitions vary. Reading Room adjacent. — The Library (adm., see p. 10) contains a rich collection of old and modern designs, drawings, and photographs, and over 10,000 technical books. To the right of the entrance is the Oriental Room. Farther on is the richly decorated Sitzungssaal, or meeting-room.

Rooms X-XIV contain the permanent collection of the Kunstgewerbverein, or Art-Industry Society (adm., see p. 8), a selection, changed in spring and autumn, of the newest products of the Austrian art-industries. (Room X: Glass, porcelain, and enamel painting, gold, silver, iron, leather, textile goods, engraving, carving, etc. Rooms XI-XIV: Furniture, upholstery, stained glass, etc.) All the objects are on sale. (Specialties of Vienna 1-10 fl. each.)

Second Floor (entrance to the left of the museum-vestibule; adm., see p. 10). On this floor is the Papyrus Rainer, an extensive collection of ancient documents in the Egyptian, Greek, Arabian, and other languages, chiefly found in 1877-78 in the Fayûm, the ancient Arsinoe, in Central Egypt, and purchased for Vienna by the Archduke Rainer, along with other discoveries from El-Ashmûnein and Akhmîm. Full scientific catalogue (1894).

On the left lie the spacious drilling-grounds, beyond which is the Franz-Josefs-Thor, with two large barracks (Pl. II; D, E, 3), which are to be pulled down. Opposite, beyond the Zollamts-Brücke, is the building of the Vienna Humane Society for the rescue of drowning persons. — To the right, just above the influx of the
Wien into the Danube Canal, the Radetsky Bridge (Pl. II; E, 2), built in 1854 by Mack, leads to the III. or Landstrasse district.

The Ring-Strasse ends at the Aspern-Brücke, a chain-bridge erected in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Molnitzky. — The Franz-Josef-Quai leads hence to the left along the canal, passing the Ferdinands-Brücke and the Stephanie-Brücke (steamboat-pier, p. 1), to the Schotten-Ring (p. 25) and the Maria-Theresien-Brücke. This suspension-bridge, with buttresses adorned with statues, opposite the large Rossauer or Rudolfs-Kaserne, leads to the Leopoldstadt and the Augarten (see below).

II. THE OUTER DISTRICTS.

Of the 19 municipal districts of Vienna, Leopoldstadt, the second (II. Bezirk), lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal. The chief artery of traffic is the Prater-Strasse (formerly Jägerzeile; Pl. II, E, F, 2, 1), through which the tramway runs from the Aspern-Brücke to the Prater-Stern (p. 71), thence in a straight direction to the Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Brücke and the Communal-Bad (p. 72), to the left to the stations of the N. and N.W. Railways (p. 1), and to the right to the back of the Rotunda in the Prater (p. 72). In the Prater-Str. are situated the Carl Theatre (Pl. II; E, 1, 2) and the Church of St. John, built by Rösner in 1842-45, and decorated with frescoes by Führich, Schulz, and Kupelwieser. Near this, Tempelgasse 5, is the Synagogue (Pl. II; E, 2), a brick edifice in the Moorish style by Forster (1853-58), with an atrium tastefully decorated with mosaics; and in the Circusgasse, beyond the Circus Renz, is the Synagogue of the Turkish Jews (Sephardist community), by Wiedenfeld, with atrium, handsome dome, and sumptuous interior. — In the Prater-Stern is the Tegethoff Monument, erected in 1886, consisting of a bronze statue of the hero of Lissa and Heligoland (d. 1871), by Kundmann, on a marble column (36 ft. high), adorned with ships-prows in bronze, with Battle and Victory below, in chariots drawn by sea-horses.

On the E. the Leopoldstadt is bounded by the Prater (p. 71). On the N.W. lies the Augarten (Pl. I, E, F, 2; concerts, see p. 7), a park of 125 acres laid out in the French style, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775. The small Augarten Palace is now the official residence of the Obersthofmeister, or High Chamberlain, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the Brigittenau (Pl. I; E, 1, 2), which contains extensive factories and the handsome early-Gothic Church of St. Brigitta, with two towers, built by Schmidt in 1867-73. The richly painted interior is adorned with frescoes by C. and F. Jobst. Altar-sculptures by Erler; stained glass by Geyling. — The Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Brücke (Pl. F, 1), constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 263).

The III. District, Landstrasse, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends W. to the Heugasse and
Belvedere.

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S. to the former Belvedere-Linie. Opposite the Aspren-Brücke the Wien is crossed by the Radetzky Bridge (p. 62). On the right are the Goods Post Office and the Custom House (Pl. II; E, 3), on the left the Steamboat Offices (p. 1). The Radetzky-Str. and the Löwengasse lead straight to the *Weissgärberkirche (St. Othmar’s; Pl. II, F, 3), erected by Schmidt, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

On the Wien, to the S. of the Custom House and beyond the Stuben-Brücke (p. 59), are the grounds of the Vienna Skating Club, including a large skating-rink and a lawn-tennis ground (adm. usually 1 fl.). Opposite stands the Central-Markthalle (Pl. II; E, 4). In the Invalidengasse, a little to the E., beyond the railway-viaduct, is the Imperial Invalidenhaus (Pensioners’ Hospital; Pl. II, E, 3, 4), containing two large paintings by Krafft of the battles of Aspren and Leipsic (adm. on application to the Commandant). — Heumarkt No. 1, a little to the S., is the Imperial Mint. Near it, in the Linke Bahngasse, is the Veterinary College (Thierarznei-Institut; Pl. II, E, 5), attended by 1000 students.

The Geological Institution (Pl. I, F, G, 4; adm., see p. 10) in the Liechtenstein Palace, Rasumoffsdy-Gasse 23, founded in 1849, possesses important collections. At the E. end of the Rasumoffsky-Gasse the Sophien-Brücke crosses the Danube Canal to the Prater. On the right bank of the Canal, lower down, are the Gas-works (Pl. I; G, 4, 5), which boast of the biggest gasometer on the continent.

Farther to the S., in the Boerhavegasse, is the Rudolph Hospital (Pl. I; F, 5), built by Horky in 1862-65. Then the large Artillery Barracks (Pl. I; G, 5), and, outside the former St. Marxer Linie, the Slaughter Houses, with the Central Cattle Market (Pl. I; G, 5, 6), covering 18 acres of ground, with room for 37,000 head of cattle. — From this point the Rennweg leads to the N.W. to the Schwarzenberg-Brücke (p. 69), passing the new Government Printing-Office (‘Staatsdruckerei; Pl. I, F, 5; adm., see p. 10), the Botanic Garden (Pl. I; F, 5), with the Botanical Museum of the University, the Palais Metternich (right; No. 27), built by Romano in 1840, and the Lower Belvedere. What was once Prince Metternich’s park (Pl. I; F, 5) is now covered by a handsome new quarter, including the palaces of the German and British Embassies (Metternichgasse 3 and 6) and of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg.

The Belvedere (Pl. I; F, 5), an imperial château, erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736) in 1693-1724, and occupied by him till the time of his death, consists of two buildings, the Lower Belvedere, which contained the Ambras and other collections down to 1889, and the Upper Belvedere, or château proper, restored in 1892, which contained the picture-gallery, now in the Imperial Art Museum. Between them extends a terraced garden, laid out in the French style; the flight of steps between the lower part, with its shady avenues, and the upper part, with its grass-plots, flower-
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beds, and fountains, is embellished with figures of children, representing the twelve months, by Gasser.

The Elisabeth Bridge (p. 58; Pl. II, C, 5) forms the chief approach to Wieden, the fourth municipal district of Vienna (IV. Bezirk), in which, on the right, beyond the deep channel of the Wien, lies the Fruit Market (p. 9). To the left is the Protestant School (Pl. II; C, 5), a brick edifice in the Renaissance style by Hansen (1861). Adjacent is the Polytechnic Institution (Pl. II, C, 5; adm., see p. 10), founded in 1815, containing numerous technical collections and a large laboratory. In the grounds in front of the building is the Statue of Ressel (d. 1857), inventor of the screw-propeller, in bronze, designed by Fernkorn (1863). The Technological Cabinet (adm., see p. 10), connected with the Polytechnic, is divided into four sections: 1. Tools and machinery; 2. Raw materials and manufactures in various stages; 3. Finished manufactures; 4. Models.

The Karlskirche (Pl. II; C, 5), erected in 1716-37 in the reign of Emp. Charles VI., after the cessation of the plague, by Fischer von Erlach, is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian baroque style, and is preceded by a Corinthian portico of six columns. The effects of the plague are poured in relief in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two colossal Columns, 108 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of St. Carlo Borromeo by Mader, and clock-towers at the top (to which staircases in the interior ascend). To the left in the church is a monument of the poet Heinrich von Collin (d. 1811).

The quarter to the S. E. of the Karlskirche now contains many handsome new buildings. In the Theresianumgasse (Pl. I; E, F, 5) is the Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild (No. 14), by Girette, with a beautiful garden. The adjacent Heugasse contains the palaces of Miller von Aichholz (No. 30), Baron Albert von Rothschild (No. 28), by Destailleur, and others.

In the Favoriten-Strasse, to the W., are the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. I; E, 5), founded by Maria Theresa in 1779 (adm., see p. 10), and the Theresianische Ritter-Akademie (founded in 1746; formerly Schloss Favorite, whence the name of the present 10th District), with a large garden. The latter building also contains the Oriental Academy, founded in 1754, as a training-college for the diplomatic and consular services. — The Church of St. Elizabeth, in the Karolinen-Platz (Pl. I; E, 5), is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by Bergmann in 1860-66.

The fourth district is adjoined on the S. by the X. District Favoriten, in which are the stations of the Südbahn (*Restaurant) and Staatsbahn (Pl. I; F, 6). Near the latter is the *Arsenal (Pl. I, F, 6; adm., p. 10); station on the loop-line (p. 6); tramway from the Schwarzenberg-Platz to the Südbahnhof, in summer only; omnibus from the Stephans-Platz, see p. 5. The Arsenal, erected in
1849-55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than 1/3 M. in length, and 1/4 M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance through the Commandantur-Gebäude; over the entrance are the different handicrafts connected with war, in the centre Austria, statues in sandstone by Gasser. Within the precincts are the Army Museum, the gun factory, smithies, carpenters' yards, a cannon foundry, etc.; at the back is the Romanesque church, containing a Madonna over the altar, which remained uninjured when the arsenal was stormed in 1848.

The *Army Museum* (‘Heeresmuseum’; adm., see p. 10), erected by Hansen in a rich Romanesque style, contains on the first floor the Ruhmeshalle, and on each side of it the Waffensäule. On the ground-floor are the model-rooms, and part of the great dépôt of fire-arms. The superb vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. The staircase, supported by four clustered columns, is decorated with allegorical frescoes by Rahl, and a group in marble, Austria protecting her children, by Benk.

The *Austrian Ruhmeshalle* (‘Hall of Fame’) consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by Blaas: in the central hall, on the left, the Battles of Nordlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1706. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the saloon on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa order; on the left, Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II into Vienna in 1815; on the left, Caldiero 1705, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. The gallery of the central hall (ascent in the corner to the left) affords a good survey of the frescoes in the dome and the twelve smaller scenes in the corners. The marble walls of these three rooms bear tablets recording the names of Austrian generals and colonels who have fallen in battle since 1618.

The Weapon Rooms on the right and left are fitted up as an Austrian Army Museum. In the weapon-room on the left, ranged along the walls in stands, in chronological order, are the weapons and accoutrements of the Austrian army from the Thirty Years' War down to the death of Empress Maria Theresa. Above, in large groups, are other Austrian weapons with contemporaneous foreign weapons, banners, and other trophies captured in war. The glass-cases in front of the windows and by the walls contain: No. 41. sword of Tilly; the collar of Gustaveus Adolphus, covered with bullet-marks and blood-stains, which the king wore when he fell at Lützen; Wallenstein's written orders to Pappenheim, general of cavalry, found soaked in blood on his dead body after the battle of Lützen; hat of Marshal Albrecht, torn from his head by a bullet at the battle of Rain (1692); 60. Swords of Emp. Ferdinand III. and Gen. Spott; Turkish watch, found after the battle of St. Gotthard in 1664; 62. Montecuccoli's general's baton and coat-of-mail; 118. Sword worn by Count Rudiger of Starshemberg at the siege of Vienna (1683); hat of Gen. Hetarter, which was pinned to his head by the arrow-head lying by it at the siege of Vienna (1683); hussar's helmet of Gen. Briggs; 67. Interesting collection of medals relating to the siege of Vienna; 196, 180. Two general's batons, a cloth waistcoat with sleeves of mail, a cuirass with bullet-marks, and a lock of hair of Prince Eugene of Savoy; 320. Sword of Marshal Daun; hat, sword, scarf, and lock of hair of Marshal Laudon; adjoining this case is the monument dedicated to Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, general of artillery, by Empress Maria Theresa. — The room on the right contains Austrian weapons and trophies from the year 1780 down to the present time (including Montgolfier's balloon,
captured at Würzburg in 1796). In the cases are the crosses of the
Order of Maria Theresa of all the deceased knights since 1763. In No. 84
(left), the swords of Wurmser and Clerfayt; the dragon's sabre of Emp.
Joseph II.; by the first pillars on the right and left, memorials of the
patriotic spirit of the Austrians in the years of war 1792-94; to the
left, 114, 92. Uniforms, weapons, and works on military science of Arch-
duke Charles; adjoining the case are the colours of the Zähringen
regiment, which the Archduke seized at the decisive moment at the battle of Aspern
and with them the Austrians to the charge and to victory (comp. Monu-
ment in the Outer Burg-Platz, p. 148); 115. Hat, sword, stick, and scarf
of the marshal Prince Karl Schwarzenberg. In the central cases, Weapons,
orders, and uniforms of Emp. Francis I., of Generals Ferrara, Unterberger,
Bianchi, Nugent, Windischgrätz, Haynau, and Hentzi, of field-marshal Count
Radetzky (with numerous insignia of honours conferred on him), of Col.
Kopai, and of Admiral Tegetthoff. By the last pillar on the left, 166. Goblet
presented by the Austrian army in Italy to Grillparzer (1849); opposite,
551. Gift of honour presented to Admiral Tegetthoff by the city of Trieste
after the battle of Lissa (Neptune hurling a man-of-war into the abyss).
In front of the Museum Building is a collection of cannons: on the
left Austrian guns from the year 1400 down to modern times, on the left
foreign pieces, mostly captured.

The V. District, Margarethen (which does not adjoin the
Ring-Strasse), lies to the S.E. of the fourth.

In Mariahilf, the VI. District, on the left bank of the Wien,
Magdalenen-Str. No. 8, is the Theater an der Wien (Pl. II, B, 5;
p. 7), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801. In the Gumpendorfer-
Str., between the Windmühlgasse and Amerlinggasse (Pl. I; D, 5),
lies the Esterhazy or Kaunitz Garden, the property of the city.
The marble Statue of Joseph Haydn, by Natter, in front of the
Mariahilf Church, was erected in 1887. — The Textile School (Pl. I;
D, 5), Marchettigasse 3, belongs to the School for Art-Industry
(p. 59). A little to the S.W., at the corner of the Gumpendorfer-Str.
and Brückengasse, is the Romanesque *Protestant Church, built by
Fürster and Hansen in 1846-49. At Wallgasse 18, at the W. end
of this district, near the old Gumpendorf Line, is the Raimund
Theatre (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 7), opened in 1893.

The *Church of Fünfhau, Gürtel-Str., outside the old Mariahilf Line,
is an octagonal Gothic edifice with two towers and a lofty dome, built in
1864-74 by Fr. Schmidt; fine polychrome painting in the interior. — Near
it is the station of the Westbahn (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 1), the vestibule of which
contains a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Gasser.

In the Kaiser-Str., in Neubau, the VII. District, stands the *Laza-
risten-Kirche (Pl. I, C, 5), built in the Gothic style by Fr. Schmidt
in 1860-62. — In the Lerchenfelder-Str., on the N. side of the
district, is the *Altlöwenfeld Church (Pl. I, C, 4), a finely-
proportioned brick structure in the Italian medieval style, with
two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built from
Müller's designs in 1848-61. It is tastefully decorated with frescoes
by Binder, Führich, Kupelwieser, and others. The Imperial School
and Experimental Institute of Photography and Reproductions, West-
bahn-Str. 25, is open to visitors in the morning, on application.
Behind the imperial stables, Breitegasse 26, is the house of Herr
Rädler, porcelain manufacturer, decorated throughout with painted porcelain.

In the Josefstadt, the VIII. District, at the corner of the Lerechenfelder-Str. and the Auersperg-Str., rises the handsome Palace of Prince Auersperg (Pl. II; A, 3), built in 1724 by Fischer von Erlach. — Farther to the N., Landesgerichts-Str. 7, is the Military Geographical Institute (Pl. II; A, 3), a handsome building, in which the ordnance and other government maps are executed. — Adjacent, Landesgerichts-Str. 9, is Count Czernin’s Palace (Pl. II; A, 2), containing the Czernin Picture Gallery (adm., see p. 10; 343 pictures and a few antique sculptures), exhibited in four saloons and the private apartments. Catalogue 30 kr.


205, 206. Van der Helst, Portraits; Ryckaert, 221. Musical party, 220. Peasants in a tavern; 222. Lampi, the Elder, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; 231. Rubens, 233. Van Dyck, Portraits; Ruthard, 235. Bear-hunt, 236. Stag-hunt; 244. Le Brun, Venus and Cupid; 248. J. van Ruysdael, Landscape. — In the centre a series of Archduke Charles. — 4th Room (entrance-room). Guido Reni, 254. Female head, 255. Madonnas; 257. A. Cuyp, Landscape with cattle; 261. Van Goyen, Dutch Scene; 279. Schalcken, Sleeping girl. — The private apartments, containing a number of other pictures, are shown only when the family is from home.

Farther on, Landesgerichts-Str. 19, is the Criminal Court (Pl. II; A, 2), a large building with two corner-pavilions, erected in 1830-34, and recently enlarged by an addition fronting the Alser-Str. The court-room for jury-trials is very handsome (adm. during the assizes). — A little off the line of the Ring-Strasse are the Josephstadt Theatre (Pl. I, D, 4; p. 7), Josephstädter-Str. 26a; the Imperial School of Agriculture, Landau-Str. 17; and the Blind Asylum, Blindengasse 31 (adm., see p. 10).

The Alser-Str. separates the Josefstadt from Alsergrund, the IX. District. Immediately to the right, in the Maximilians-Platz, rises the *Votive Church (p. 25). Farther to the W., in the Alser-Str., is the vast Public Hospital (Allgemeine Krankenhaus; Pl. I, D, 3), the largest in Europe (2000 beds). At the back is the so-called Narrenturm, or ‘Fools Tower’, built by Joseph II. for insane patients.

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To the W., No. 14 Lazarethgasse, is the Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum (Pl. I; D, 3), built by Fellner in 1848-52, and enlarged in 1878, fitted up for 700 inmates, with extensive gardens.

To the E., opposite the Votive Church, towards the Schotten-Ring, is the dome-covered Maria-Theresienhof. — In the Währinger-Str. are the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. II, A, B, 1; No. 10, to the right), built in 1871 by Ferstel, with sgraffito paintings, and the Anatomical Institute, built in 1886, with the Anatomical Museum (adm., p. 10; Nos. 11 and 13, to the left). Farther on, to the right, are the Palaces of Count Chotek (No. 28) and Prince Dietrichstein (No. 30), the latter with a large garden. — The Josephinum (Pl. I; D, 3), Währinger-Str. 25, a medical college founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, is connected with the hospital of the garrison. It contains an excellent Pathological Museum (adm., p. 10). In the court a Hygieia as a fountain-figure. — At Währinger-Str. No. 59 is the Technical Industrial Museum (Pl. I; D, 2, 3), founded in 1879, with collections of electric apparatus and articles in wood and metal (adm., see p. 10).

The *Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (adm., see p. 10), in the old summer-residence of the prince (Pl. I; D, E, 2, 3), No. 1 Fürstengasse, 1/2 M. from the Schotten-Ring, containing about 800 valuable works, besides others of less importance, is by far the most extensive of the private collections at Vienna.

The gallery is rich in important works by Rubens and Van Dyck. The six pictures illustrating the story of Decius bear witness to Rubens's study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The Daughters of Cecrops and the portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish and early Italian works will also repay careful inspection.

First Floor. Room I is adorned with tapestries.


Room VI. *47-52. Rubens, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures, executed in 1618 by A. van Dyck from Rubens's designs for the Brussels tapestry manufactory: 47. Announcement of the dream; 18. Taking the augury; 49. Sacred procession; 50. Lictors sent back;
51. Battle, with death of Decius; 52. Funeral. Bronze busts and statuettes after antiques.


Room IV. Landscapes by Arthois, Both, Hartmann, Wynants, Molenbaer, Cerquozzi, Vorstermans, etc.; 292. Honthorst, St. Jerome.


On the N. side of the pleasant park, which is always open, stands the handsome new palace (Pl. I; D, 2), built by Ferstel in the 'imperial' style.

In the Mariengasse (Pl. B, 3) in Hernals, the XVII. District, is the Redemptrist Church, built in 1890.

The district of Währing (XVIII), which lies to the W. of Alsergrund, outside the former Währinger Linie, contains the tasteful villas and handsome casino of the Wiener Cottage-Verein (Pl. I; C, D, 2), charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the Türkenschanze. On the top of the Türkenschanze is the Observatory; and around it is the newly opened Türkenschanz Park (Restaurant). Beautiful *View from the top of the belvedere (10 kr.). — In the Gürtel-Str. is the Jewish Hospital (Pl. I; D, 2), founded by the late Baron Anselm von Rothschild, and admirably fitted up.

Döbling, the XIX. District, which adjoins Währing on the N., includes both Ober-Döbling (concerts, see p. 7; omnibus and tramway, p. 5) and Unter-Döbling, to the S. and N. respectively, and also the villages of Sievering (p. 75; omnibus, p. 5), Grinzing (p. 74), Heiligenstadt, and Nussdorf (Restaurant zur Rose, Haupt-Str. 4, near the station; Bockkeller, with view). Nussdorf (tramway and steam-tramway, see p. 74) is a station on the Staatsbahn (p. 74) and is a favourite pleasure-resort of the Viennese. Rack-and-pinion railway to the top of the Kahlenberg, see p. 74.

The *Prater, a park and forest on the E. side of the city, adjoining the Leopoldstadt, 4270 acres in extent, became the property of the imperial family in 1570, and was used as a chasse till 1776, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park. From the Prater-Stern (Pl. I; F, 3), a circular space at the end of the busy Prater-Strasse (formerly Jägerzeile, p. 62), radiate three great avenues, the Haupt-Allee, the Ausstellungs-Strasse or Feuerwerks-Allee, and the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse, which divide the Prater into three fan-shaped sections. The Haupt-Allee, or principal avenue, to the right, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, is a fashionable resort in spring, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The chief gala-days are Easter Monday, 1st May, and 18th Aug. (the Emperor's birthday). The usual drive extends past the three Cafés (p. 7, military band daily in summer) as far as the (1 1/2 M.) Rondeau (Restaurant), or to the Lusthaus (Restaurant), 1 1/2 M. farther on. Near the entrance of the Prater (Haupt-Allee No. 1) is the Vivarium or menagerie (adm., see p. 10). Farther on are the First Café, then the *Spatenbräul, and the Second and *Third Café (Summer Orpheum, see p. 7). Opposite the last, on a hill, is *Sacher's Restaurant (expensive), with an artificial pond. The three cafés contain good restaurants (military bands daily in summer). Excellent beer may be obtained at the Kreus, Schweizerhaus, Hirsch (Haupt-Allee), etc. — A few min. to the S. of the Vivarium, between the Laufbergergasse and the Kurzbauergasse, is the Thiergarten (Pl. I; G, 3, 4), opened in 1894, with restaurant and concert-garden.

The part of the Prater between the Haupt-Allee and the Ausstellungs-Strasse, and beyond the latter, known as the Volks- or Wurstel-Prater, is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes,
especially on Sunday and holiday afternoons, and abounds in suitable attractions (‘Wurstel’ = buffoon). Jantsch’s Volkstheater, see p. 7. Fire-works occasionally in summer, and on the Emperor’s birthday (18th Aug.).

To the International Exhibition held in the Prater in 1873 originally belonged the Rotunda, the two ‘Pavillons des Amateurs’, and the Maschinenhalle, now used for exhibitions, concerts, studios, etc. The left wing of the rotunda contains the Postal Museum, opened in 1894 (adm., see p. 10). Fine view from the roof of the rotunda (lift, up and down, 30 kr.; adm. week-days 2-5, on Sun., after 8 a.m.). Near this are the Course for Trotting-Matches and the dairy of the Krieau (*Restaurant). — At the end of the Prater is the Freudenau, where the chief horse-races take place (grand stand 2d.).

The Danube Improvement Works, on which 32 million florins were spent in 1870-77, have provided a broad new channel for the river on the N.E. side of the Prater, where a new quarter, called the Donaustadt, is projected. At the end of the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse (tramway), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Donaube, to the left, is the admirably organised *Communal-Bad (p. 8; Pl. I, G 2), with a large swimming-bath (9-12, reserved for ladies), four smaller basins for non-swimmers, and a number of private baths (room for 1200 persons in all). The terrace of the café affords a fine view of the new channel of the Danube as far as the Kahlenberg. The *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke, built by Fischer in 1872-76 at a cost of 3 million florins, crosses the Danube here to Kagran, passing the Franz-Joseph-Land on the right (Pl. I, H, 2; Restaurant, boats for hire). Below the bridge, on the right bank, are extensive warehouses and magazines, connected by rails with the N. station and the junction-line. About 1/2 M. farther down, on the same bank, are the Military Swimming Baths (p. 8).

*Schönbrunn (Pl. I, A, B, 6, 7; excursion of 3-4 hrs.; tramway via Mariahilf or Margareten, p. 6), an imperial château on the Wien, 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the old Mariahilf Line, was once a hunting-lodge of the Emp. Matthias (1619). The present building, begun in 1696 by Fischer von Erlach under Leopold I., was altered under Maria Theresa in 1744-50. Napoleon I. had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809, and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, afterwards died (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father. — The extensive Garden, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer and others; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On a hill (777 ft.) is the Gloriette, a colonnade built by J. F. von Hohenberg, commanding a fine view of Vienna and the Wiener Wald (ascent to the right in the arcade). To the left of the main
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1. Route. 73

avenue are the Roman Ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Boyer), whence the château derives its name. The Menagerie, on the W. side, is an old-fashioned zoological garden. The adjacent Botanic Garden is well stocked with palms and exotic plants (large palm-house, open Mon., Thurs., and Sat. 2-5, and on holidays). The park is adjoined on the E. (exit to the E. of the Gloriette) by the Tivoli Restaurant (Pl. I; B, 6, 7), with a large garden and pretty view.

On the W. side of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, past the 'Kaiserstöckl') lies Hietzing, the XIII. District (tramway, see p. 6), consisting almost exclusively of villas and pleasure-resorts (Casino Hopfner, Tucher's Etablissement, Restaurant zum Engel, etc., see p. 7). In the principal Platz a bronze Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1877. The cemetery contains the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf by Canova. — The new iron Kaiser Franz Josef Bridge over the Wien connects Hietzing with the village of Penzing (tramway-station by the bridge; see p. 6). The upper church contains the *Monument of a Frau von Rottmann by Finelli.

The large and admirably kept Central Cemetery near Kaiser-Ebersdorf (Pl. I, to the S.E. of H, 7; tramway, see p. 6) lies at the second station on the Aspang railway (p. 179; 3½ M., fares 31, 21, 11 kr.). It contains many fine monuments. Observe, to the left of the Arcades, in the middle, the monument to the victims of the appalling fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881 (see p. 25). Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought hither from other cemeteries, are Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Ghega, Gen. John, the two Littrow's, Haymerle, Dingelstedt, Makart, Amerling, Lauberger, Fernkorn, Romano, Artl, Maroicic, Hauslab, Weiten, Adam Burg, Toni v. Arneth (betrothed to Th. Körner), etc. — In the large Matzleinsdorf Cemetery (Pl. I; E, 6), ¾ M. to the S.W. of the Sudbahnhof, repose Gluck, on the right, about the middle of the wall between the old and the new cemetery. Also Zedlitz, Figer, and others. — In the Protestant Cemetery (Matzleinsdorf; Pl. I, D, E, 6) lie Count Beust, Hebbel, Mohs, H. Laube, Beckmann, Fichtner, Love, Anschütz, Meizner, Am. Haizinger, Julie Rettich, Josephine Gallmeyer, Saphir, Jac. All, Canon, Fritz PAllemann, etc. — In the Weidling Cemetery (p. 75) repose the poet Lenau (granite pyramid with bust in bronze) and the Orientalist Jos. v. Hammer-Purgstall.

2. Environ of Vienna.

The Left Bank of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram, fought in 1809 on the Marchfeld (p. 263), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. (Visitors to the battle-field take the Steam Tramway from the Stefanie-Brücke, p. 6; to Aspern 46, 36 kr., return-tickets 76, 56 kr. A stone lion marks the battle-field.) The beautiful environs on the Right Bank, such as the Leopoldsberg, Kohlenberg, Hermannskogel, and Sofien-Alpe, the picturesque hills of the Wiener Wald, and Laxenburg, the Brühl, Baden, etc., farther to the S., are easily reached by railway. The paths to the points of interest are generally indicated by coloured marks and signs, a key to which is sold at the railway-stations. — Excursions by the Westbahn, see pp. 81 et seq.; to Großenstein, p. 92; by the Semmering Railway, pp. 177 et seq.
KAHLENBERG and LEOPOLDSBERG.

Charming excursion. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 10 min., or Steamboat (starting from the Stefanie-Brucke at 1.54, 2.24, 3.24, 4.54, 5.54, etc., p.m.) in 40 min. to Nussdorf (railway-fares 50, 20, 10 kr.; steamboat 15 kr.). From Nussdorf to the top of the Kahlenberg by the Zahnradbahn (rack-and-pinion railway) in 1/2 hr. (fare 1 fl. or 50 kr., return 1 fl. 40 or 70 kr.): trains hourly, half-hourly from 5.22 to 9.52 p.m. Through-fares from Vienna to the top of the Kahlenberg: by rail and Zahnradbahn 80, 59, 49 kr., there and back 2 fl., 1 fl. 5, 85 kr.; by steamer and Zahnradbahn, return-ticket 1 fl. 70 or 95 kr. — TRAMWAY: Schotten-Ring-Nussdorf, 12 kr.

Nussdorf, see p. 71. We follow the lines of the steam-tramway from the railway-station to (5 min.) the station of the Zahnradbahn. The 'Zahnradbahn', 31/4 M. long, constructed like that on the Rigi on the 'rack-and-pinion' system, ascends at a gentle gradient (1:33 to 1:10) to the top in 32 min., passing first through vineyards, then through fine woods. Stations: 11/4 M. Grinzinger, Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, shady garden and good wine, above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numerous villas (observe that of Herr Ferstel, in the Gothic style); 13/4 M. Krappfenwaldl (Restaurant), a favourite resort, near which is the Kobenzl Hotel, with château and park. The line now curves round the Wildgrube, and reaches (31/4 M.) the terminus on the Kahlenberg (1404 ft.). Adjacent are the hamlet of Josefsdorf and the large Hotel Kahlenberg, in an open situation (band, see p. 7). The Stefaniewarte (ascent 10 kr.; printed panorama 5 kr.) affords a splendid view over Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 203) to the spurs of the Carpathians, and to the Styrian Alps on the S.

Walkers also ascend the Kahlenberg from Nussdorf (1 hr.). We cross the Zahnradbahn (see above) above the station, and ascend along the Schreiberbach by a shady path called the Beethoven-Gang; with a bronze bust of the great composer, who made this a frequent resort. We then first a poor field-path, then the road ascending past the Inn Zur Eisernen Hand (‘View’), to the hotel. — A fine route for good walkers (marked red) leads from the Kahlenberg to the S.W., via the Jägerwiese, the Hermannskogel, and the Holländer Dörfel (p. 76) to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Soßen-Alps (p. 76). — From the Kahlenberg to Weidling, see p. 75.

A pleasant forest-path (red marks) leads from the hotel to the *Leopoldsberg (1380 ft.), the last spur of the Wienerwald, 1/2 hr. from the Kahlenberg, rising abruptly 886 ft. above the Danube. In the church here, built on the site of an old castle, the generals of the allied army offered prayers for success in their approaching conflict with the Turks (3rd Sept., 1683). Inn adjacent. *View similar to that from the Kahlenberg: N., the hilly region from the heights at Meissau to the Polaungebirge; E., the Wetterling, Plassenstein, and the Lesser Carpathians with the Ballenstein and the Thebenerkogel; S.E., the Leithagebirge; S., the Styrian Alps and the Wienerwald; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; lastly, in the centre of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the Leopoldsberg a path (along the wall to the left of the inn-door; guide-board)
descends in easy zigzags to Kahlenbergdorf (railway and steamboat-station, p. 92), at the N.E. base of the hill, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of Grinzing (p. 74) as far as the (20 min.) beautifully-situated Villa Belle Vue; and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a board) to the still higher Am Himmel Inn (finest view from the steps of the Elisabethkapelle). Ascent of the Hermannskogel hence, see p. 76. From the Himmel a rapid descent through a shady valley to (1$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Steierung (Inn Zur Heiligen Agnes), whence omnibuses run every half-hour to Vienna (p. 5).

**Klosterneuburg, Dornbach, Nfu-Waldegg.**

At Klosterneuburg (Schiff; Herzogshut), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Vienna (a station on the Staatsbahn, p. 253), a small town (8700 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 71), is situated the oldest and wealthiest Augustinian Monastery in Austria. The church, consecrated in 1136, was originally a Romanesque basilica, with later Gothic additions, but has been completely modernized. Fine cloisters. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected about 1750 by Felice Donato d’Allio. On the E. dome rises the imperial crown, on the W. dome the archducal hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the actual archducal hat which is used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance.

The valuable Treasury (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.; 1 fl. to the attendant) and the ‘Kaisers Zimmer’ with their handsome tapestry (attendant 50 hr.) are well worthy of a visit. The Leopoldskapelle contains the celebrated Altar of Verdun, made in 1181 by Nicholas of Verdun, of 59 plaques of gilded bronze with rude representations of Biblical subjects (‘niello’ work). The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th century. — The paintings in the abbey are chiefly by Austrian artists of the 15-16th centuries.

The column in front of the church was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Large Barracks of the Pioneer Regiment. Good wines at the *Stiftskeller*, Albrechtsbergergasse 3 (near the abbey; beyond the Gothic column go through the archway towards the town, then turn to the right into the gateway), and fine view from the terrace. Frequent restaurant at the Schiess-Stätte, opposite. A small house adjacent to the church on the left contains a monster cask, one of the curiosities of the place. The well-organised Lunatic Asylum and the *Enological and Pomological Institute* deserve the attention of specialists.

In the Weidlinger-Thal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuberg, lies the pleasant village of Weidling (Strauss; Zum Tiroler). Farther up the valley are Unter-Weidlingbach (*Matuschka’s Restaurant* and (4½ M.) Ober-Weidlingbach (Wallner’s Restaurant). The Kahlenberg or the Hermannskogel (p. 76) may be ascended from Weidling in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; from Unter-Weidlingbach to the Hermannskogel $\frac{4}{4}$ hr., to the Holländer Dörfer (p. 76) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; from Ober-Weidlingbach over the Toifl to the Sofien-Alpe $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 76. Numerous finger-posts and way-marks.

From Kierling (whey-cure; pension 30 fl. per week), in the valley of that name, 3 M. to the W. of Klosterneuburg, pleasant wood-paths lead by the Gsänger-Hütte, the Eichenhain inn, the Kanzel-Hütte, and the Windisch-Hütte to (2 hrs.) Weidlingbach (see above).
Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg, two adjoining villages to the W. of Vienna (Restaurant zur Güldnen Waldschnepe, closed in winter; tramway and omnibus, see pp. 6, 6), are also frequently visited. The chief attraction here is the Park of Prince Schwarzenberg, through which a road (one-horse carr. 1 1/2-2 fl.) ascends from the tramway terminus to the (3 M.) Hameau, or Holländer Dörfel (1515 ft.; Inn), a fine point of view: E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 319); S., the mountains with the Schneeberg in the background. From the Holländer Dörfel a pleasant path leads in 3/4 hr. to the *Soften-Alpe (1595 ft.; Inn), which may also be reached direct in 1 1/4 hr. by a picturesque path from Ncuwaldegg via the Rohrer-Hütte (Inn). The Franz-Karl-Aussicht, 10 min. to the S.W., is another fine point of view. We may then descend the Halter-Thal, or by the path past the 'Knödelhütte' Inn, to (1 1/4 hr.) Hütteldorf.

Other paths descend from the Sofien-Alpe to Hinter-Hainbach, to Stein-bach (recommended to good walkers), and to Ober-Weidlingbach (p. 75).

A steep path descends from the Dörfel to Unter-Weidlingbach (see p. 75). — A fine point of view is the *Habsburgwarte (adm. 10 kr.) on the Hermannskogel (1780 ft.), ascended from the Holländer Dörfel in 2 hrs., or from Sievering, Weidling, Weidlingbach, or Himmel (p. 75) in 9/4-1 hr. A little below the top is a restaurant. A path, indicated by red marks, leads from the Hermannskogel over the Jägerwiese (Tavern; close by is the Jungfern-Bründl) to the Kahlenberg (comp. p. 78). — The Galitzinberg (1273 ft.; Restaurant), to the S.W. of Dornbach, is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring, which is connected with Vienna by tramway, by a pleasant path in 1/2 hr., or from the station of Hütteldorf (p. 82) in 1 hr.

BRÜHL, LAXENBURG, BADN.

S. RAILWAY to (10 M.) Mödling in 23-35 min. (fares 70, 55, 35 kr.; return, 1 fl. 10, 85, 55 kr.); to Laxenburg in 3 1/4 hr. (90, 70, 45 kr.; return, 1 fl. 40, 1 fl. 5, 70 kr.); to Baden, 17 M., in 3 1/4 hr. (1 fl. 25, 95, 65 kr.; return-tickets, not available by express-trains, 1 fl. 95, 1 fl. 45, 95 kr.). — Laxenburg is 1 M. from (11 1/2 M.) Biedermannsdorf on the Aspang Railway (62, 41, 21 kr.). — STEAM TRAMWAY to Mödling in 1 hr. 20 min. to Wiener-Neudorf from the Opern-Ring in 1 hr. 20 min. (p. 6); thence to Laxenburg, 1/2 hr.

The Southern Railway (see p. 177) passes through pleasing scenery (best views on the right). The train runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the Matzleinsdorf and Protestant cemeteries (p. 73). Farther on, to the left, on the top of the Wiener Berg, rises a Gothic column 65 ft. in height, erected in 1382, known as the Spinnerin am Kreuz. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 1/2 M.) Meidling. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the Gloriette (p. 72). 3 1/2 M. Hetsendorf, with an imperial château (to the left); 1/2 M. to the W., on the Rosenhügel near Speising (800 ft.), is the chief reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. 5 1/2 M. Atzgersdorf-Mauer; 6 M. Liesing (*Waldbauer), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).
From Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben, 4½ M., branch-railway in 22 min. (fares 35, 25, 15 kr.). The only intermediate station of importance is (1½ M.) Perchtoldsdorf (*Schwarzer Adler, good wine), also a station on the steam-tramway to Mödling (p. 6). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1863, has been restored. — 4½ M. Kaltenleutgeben, a charming village with numerous villas and two hydropathies, in the valley of the Dürrre Liesing. We may thence ascend the (1½ hr.) Höllestein (2120 ft.), the Julienthurm on which commands a superb view. Another good view is obtained from the new Josefswarte (1885 ft.), on the Föhrenberg or Para-pluieberg, reached in 1½ hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk (1½ hr.) from the Föhrenberg to the Julienthurm.

8 M. Brunnen am Gebirge.

10 M. Mödling (*Hôtel Cursalon, R. from 1½ fl.; *Goldnes Lamm, good wine; Höt. Mödling; Hirsch; Enzenbrunner, garden-concerts in summer) is an old town with 11,100 inhabitants. At the W. end is the Stadtpark, with a ‘Cursalon’ and an open-air theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the Gothic Church of St. Othmar (built about 1454; restored 1690), with a crypt, adjoined by a round Romanesque burial-chapel (‘Karner’), dating probably from the end of the 12th century. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of Schöffel, with the Hôtel Orphanage. About 3/4 M. to the W. is the hydropathic of Priestnitzthal; and 3/4 M. farther on is the Richards-hof dairy-farm.

The *Brühl (electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M. in 20 min., 33 trains daily; fare to Klausen 10, Vorderbrühl 16, Hinterbrühl 20 kr.), a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father adorned it with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. The road passes, at the entrance to the valley, under the Vienna water-conduit, and follows the left bank of the brook to (1½ hr.) Vorderbrühl. The path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is preferable. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the Klausen (the houses on the road being named Klausen), at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of Mödling. The valley then expands into the pleasant dale of the Vorderbrühl (*Höt. Hajek, R. 1½-3½ fl.; *Zwei Raben; at the farm of the prince is a café; Dr. Scheimpflug’s Sanatorium).

Another very attractive path leads to the (9/4 hr.) Vorderbrühl along the brow of the hills bounding the Klaus on the N. Beyond the church of St. Othmar we ascend in 10 min., to the Schwarze Thurm on the Kalenderberg; thence a good path, protected by railings, at the end of which we descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may follow a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (9/4 hr.) the extensive ruins of the castle of Liechtenstein, which was destroyed by the Turks. Adjoining it is a modern Château with a garden in the English style, from which a road descends to the left to (9/4 M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. Brunnen (see above) to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

One of the highest hills in the neighbourhood is crowned by the Husaren-Tempel (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The walking route (3/4 hr.) is prefer-
able: we follow the highroad, passing the Raben and Stern inns, and then ascend by the second lane to the left (‘Husarentempelgasse’) beyond the latter inn. — From the temple viâ the Anninger to Baden, see below.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by Hinterbrühl (*Restaurant Höldrichsmühle) and Gaaden (p. 80) to the ancient abbey of (7½ M.) Heiligenkreuz and its Romanesque church (1150-87; partly rebuilt in the Transition style in the 13th cent.), with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick ‘der Streitbare’ and other members of the Babenberg family. The choir dates from the 14th century. Thence (diligence, see p. 79) through the Saietlbach-Thai and the pretty Helenen-Thai to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaaden by Siegenfeld to the Helenen-Thal, the latter part rugged. Another direct path descends from Gaaden to Baden in 1½ hr. viâ the Calvarienberg (p. 79). If time be limited, the traveller should return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, go by railway to Baden, and visit the Helenen-Thal thence.

The ascent of the Anninger (2215 ft.), 2:2½ hrs. from Mödling, is interesting. The path crosses the ‘Goldne Stiege’, passes the ‘Breite Föhre’ and the ‘Krauste Linde’, and ascends to the Wilhelmswarte on the highest point of the Anninger plateau (magnificent view). At the Buchbrunn, a little below the summit, to the N.W., is the Anninger-Haus (restaurant in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended from the Husaren-Tempel (p. 77; in 1½ hr.) Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, Hinterbrühl, and Gaaden (shortest and easiest). The paths are all provided with finger-posts.

Branch-line from Mödling to (7 min.) Laxenburg (*Kreuz; Stern; *Hartmann’s Restaurant at the station), an imperial château and park, on the Schwechat and the Vienna and Neustadt Canal. The old building was erected in 1377, the new in 1600. The flower-gardens are closed, but the *Park (985 acres) is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order (directions from the rangers in the park).

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Rittergruft, a Gothic chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule. Near the latter (1 M. from the station) is the *Franzensburg, erected in 1799-1836 in the medieval style, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), and adorned with numerous works of art. The Waffenhalle contains a lifesize leaden statue of Emp. Francis I., by Fr. Messerschmidt (1760). In the Iapsburg Saloon are marble statues of 16 sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI., by Paul Strudl (1680), and a leaden statue of Maria Theresa by Messerschmidt (ca. 1760); in the First Reception Room, portraits of 7 princes, and a majolica stove, leather hangings, and ceiling of the 16th cent.; Second Reception Room, ceiling of the 16th, and three cabinets and leather hangings of the 17th cent.; in the Drawing Room, two large pictures by Höchle (Marriage of Francis II. in 1803 to his third wife, and Banquet on that occasion); in the Dining Room, a fine inlaid table, said to date from 1628, old glass, etc.; in the Bed Room, a copy of Durer’s Holy Trinity (p. 51); in the Dressing Room, wall-decorations of the 17th cent.; in the Throne Room, Coronation of Francis II. and Banquet in the Römig at Frankfort; ceiling of the 17th cent.; in the Chapel, marble walls, etc., from the Romanesque chapel of St. John (Capella Speciosa) at Klosterneuburg (p. 75), consecrated in 1222, destroyed in 1799; in the Dungeon, an automaton which shakes its chains; from the Tower a superb view; in the Hungarian Coronation Saloon, the Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of Empress Carolina (1825), by Bucher; in the Hall, the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle; in the ‘Lortheirersaal (Lorraine Room), portraits of 20 princes of this family; ceiling and panelling of the 16th cent.; modern stained glass (see 40-50 kr.). — We now cross the bridge at the back of the Franzensburg, turn to the right, and follow the bank of the lake past the
Turnier-Platz ('tournament-ground'); then cross the Gothic bridge and ascend to the gold-fish pond; lastly return by the Kleine Prater to the railway-station. — If time permit, we may also visit the Mariannen-Insel (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing 1/2 hr. for the Franzensburg, takes 2 hrs.; but a delay sometimes occurs at the château, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time. Pleasant excursions by boat may be taken among the arms of the lake (through the grotto to the Mariannen-Insel and back 1-1/2 fl.).

The S. railway from Mödling to Baden passes (13 M.) Guntramsdorf and (14 M.) Gumpoldskirchen (Bairischer Hof; Krone; Adam), famed for its wine. Short tunnel.

16-1/2 M. Baden. — Hotels. Grüner Baum; Stadt Wien; Schwarzer Bock; Goldener Hirsch; Goldener Löwe; Schäferin, etc. Numerous Lodging Houses. — Restaurants in the hotels, at the Cursaal, and at the Station; also, Sauerhof, Weilburggasse. — CAFÉS. Ohrhaus: Pavilion, in the Stadtpark; Café Français, in the chief square; Fischer, Neugasse, with garden; Schopf, Weilburggasse.

Cabs from the station to the town, one-horse 50-90 kr., two-horse 80 kr.-1 1/2 fl. By time: 50 or 80 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 20-25 kr. each additional 1/4 hr. At night 50 per cent more. Drives in the environs, see tariff. — ELECTRIC RAILWAY from the station to the Helenen-Thal, every 40 min. in summer (fare 12 kr.). — OMNIBUSES. To the Krainer-Hütte from the Josephs-Platz (40 kr.) and from the terminus of the electric railway (30 kr.); to Alland (65 kr.) and Heiligenkreuz (60 kr.), twice daily from the Schwarzer Bock Hotel.

VISITORS' TAX, after the first five days: 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 5 fl. — MUSIC TAX, 3 or 2 fl.

Post and Telegraph Office, Neugasse 45; branch-offices, Helenen-Str. 56 and Pfarr-Platz 5.

Baden (695 ft.), a town with 15,800 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Schwechat, is celebrated for its warm springs (72°-97° Fahr.; chief ingredient, sulphate of lime), which were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae) and are annually visited by about 20,000 guests. The chief spring (Römerquelle oder Ursprung) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 25 kr.). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady Stadt-Park, which contains the Cursaal, a Trinkhalle, and the Arena, an open-air theatre. In the park also is a bronze bust of the poet Franz Grillparzer (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Band daily 7.30-8.30, 12-1, and 8-9.30. Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common ('Voll-bäder'), costumes being provided for the purpose. The Herzogsbad holds 150 persons; adjacent, in the Franzens-Str., are the Antonsbad and the Theresienbad. In the Berg-Str., near the park, is a *Swimming Bath with thermal water (75° Fahr.; bath 30 kr.), and in the pretty Dobelhof Park is a Swimming Bath with river water.

A path ascends the (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg (1070 ft.). The Moritzruhe, a pavilion at the top, built in memory of the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858), and the Annahöhe both command fine *Views. The (1/2 hr.) *Theresienwarte (1365 ft.; Restaurant Rudolfshof at the foot) is another view-point. — In the vicinity is Schloss Gutenbrunn.
The *Helenen-Thal (*Sacher's Hotel & Restaurant, with hydro-
pathic, at the entrance) is a favourite resort. The entrance to the
valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks. The
road (electric tramway from the station to the Hydropathic) ascends
on the left bank of the Schwechat; on the right bank there is a road
as far as (1 M.) Weilburg only, where it descends to the left bank.
The path, crossing to the right bank at the second bridge, is
preferable. On the right bank at the entrance to the valley stands
the Weilburg, a château built in 1823-25 by Archduke Charles
d.1847), with a fine Gothic chapel. The hill above is crowned with
the ruin of Rauheneck. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds
extending past the Villa of Archduke Eugene up to the Autons-
Brücke and beyond it (Restaurant on the side next Baden). On the
steep rocks on the opposite bank is perched the considerable ruin
of Rauhenstein (worthy of a visit; good path to it through the Alex-
drowicz grounds, ascent from the Berg-Strasse in Baden, 1/2 hr.).
Then, on the right bank, the ruin of Scharfeneck, a little farther
up. The Urtelstein (3 M. from Baden), a rock which formerly closed
the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides
ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley
(small café). Farther distant are the Cholera-Kapelle and (4 1/2 M.
from the electric tramway-terminus) the Krainer-Hütte (omnibus, see
p. 79). and a little higher up is the Augustiner-Hütte (all three with
good restaurants).

The main road continues to ascend the valley of the Schwechat via
Sattelbach and (3 M.) Mayerling, the hunting-lodge in which the Crown-
Prince Rudolph died in 1889 (now a convent), to (4 1/2 M.) Alland (omnibus,
p. 79), whence a road leads to the abbey of Heiligenkreuz (p. 78). Another
road diverging 1/4 M. above the Urtelstein tunnel unites the Helenen-Thal
with (2 1/4 hr.) Siegenfeld and (1 1/2 hr.) Gaaden (to the Brühl, see p. 78);
while a third road (omnibus, p. 79) leads direct from Sattelbach (see above)
to Heiligenkreuz.

The *Eiserne Thor (Hoher Lindkogel; 2825 ft.), the highest hill in the
environs, is ascended from Baden in 3 hrs.; to the shooting-lodge in the
Weichsel-Thal 1 1/4 hr.; thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks,
to the (1 3/4 hr.) summit (Restaurant; view-tower). — Marked paths also
ascend (in 1 1/2 hr.) from the Krainer-Hütte (see above) and from Merkenstein
(p. 178).
II. UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, AND SALZBURG.

3. From Vienna to Linz

Hadersdorf Vorder-Hainbach, Mauerbach, 82. — From St. Polten to Tulln. From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming. Oetscher. Linz, Göstling, 83. — From Am tetten to Klein-Reifling. Waidhofen an der Ybbs. St. Floian, 84. — Excursions from Linz. From Ursfahr (Linz) to Aigen-Schlägl. From Linz to Klaus-Steyrling, 86. — Bad Hall, 87.

4. The Danube from Passau to Vienna

Mühlacken, 88. — Jauerling. From Krems to Absdorf, 91.

5. From Linz to Salzburg. Attersee and Mondsee


6. From Salzburg to Ischl. Abersee. Schafberg


7. From Attnang to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut


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


9. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königssee. From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden

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10. From Salzburg to Innsbruck via Zell am See


11. The Gastein Valley


12. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau

Krimml Waterfalls. From Krimml to Gerlos over the Platte; to Kasern over the Krimmler Tauern, 128.

3. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 4 kr.; express 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.). In the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (5-9 hrs.); comp. p. 87.

Westbahnhof, outside the former Mariahilf Line, see p. 1. Soon after starting, we observe Schönbrunn (p. 72) on the left.
2 M. Pensing (p. 73) and opposite it Hietzing, both with numerous villas. On the hill to the left rises the archiepiscopal château of Ober-St-Veit (where the burial-ground contains a fine tombstone with the Fates, by H. Natter). 3 1/2 M. Hüteldorf-Hacking (Hôtel Blank, at the station; Restaurant Knödelhütte, 1 1/2 M. from the railway, by a pretty wood-path), with numerous villas; to the left are the walls of a large deer-park enclosed by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (through the Halter-Thal to the Sofien-Alpe, see p. 76). On the left, Mariabrunn with its pilgrimage-church and a monastery, now an experimental forestry station. Near (5 1/2 M.) Weidlingau are a château and park.

A little to the N.E. lies Hadersdorf, once presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (line sarcophagus in stone). Thence through the pleasant Mauerbach-Thal to (3 M.) Vorder-Hainbach ("Café-Restaurant Lohner"), from which a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) Hinter-Hainbach (ascent of the Sofien-Alpe, 1/4 hr., see p. 76). Above Vorder-Hainbach is (1/4 hr.) another lateral valley containing the charming hamlet of Steinbach (see p. 76). In the main valley, 1 1/2 M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of Mauerbach (now affiliated to the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick 'the Handsome' (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (two inns in the village). A good path thence ascends the (1 1/4 hr.) *Tullinger Kogel (1624 ft.; inn 1/4 hr. below the top), a fine point of view, frequently visited from Vienna. Descent to Tulln (p. 253) on the Franz-Josef-Bahn.

7 1/2 M. Purkersdorf (803 ft.; Inns), with numerous villas.

To the N.W. rises the (2 hrs.) Troppberg (1772 ft.), a good point of view. — A shady path leads to the N. over the Eichberg (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) Vorder-Hainbach (see above). — The Rudolfshöhe (1552 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., also commands a beautiful view; we may return thence by the Schöfltwarte (1415 ft.) to (1 1/2 hr.) Purkersdorf.

The line quits the old highroad, turns to the left, and runs through the Wolfsgraben and the Pfaltzau towards the heights of the Wiener Wald, passing the small stations of Kellerwiese and Tullnerbach. To the S.W. of (12 1/2 M.) Pressbaum (1040 ft.) are the sources of the Wien. Woodland scenery as far as (15 1/2 M.) Reka-winkel (Sigmeth's Restaurant, 1/4 M. from the station), with numerous villas, on the watershed (1157 ft.). The Wienerwald-Warte on the Jochgrabenberg (2118 ft.), 1 1/4 hr. to the S., commands a wide view. Two long tunnels; then a viaduct across the Teichgraben, 144 ft. high. 23 1/2 M. Neulengbach, in the pretty Tullnach-Thal, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The Buchberg (1523 ft.), 1 hr. to the N., commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. is the long outline of the Haspelwald.

27 M. Kirchstetten; 30 M. Böheimkirchen, on the Perschling-bach. Beyond (34 M.) Pottenbrunn the line quits the mountains and crosses the Traisen near (38 M.) St. Pölten (876 ft.; Kaiserin von Oesterreich; Krebs, both near the station; Löwe; Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant), an episcopal see, with 10,906 inhabitants. The Abbey Church, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition style in 1266 after a fire, and restored in the degraded style of last cent., contains good stained glass in the S. aisle.
Excursions. To the S. to Schloss Ochsenburg, at the end of the Steinfeld, with fine view (1 1/2 hr.); to the châteaux of Viehofen (3/4 hr.), Goldegg (1/2 hr.), and Friedau (1 1/2 hr.), with gardens and art collections.

From St. Pölten to Tulln, 29 1/2 M., branch-line (2 hrs. 19 min.). We descend the Traisen-Thal to Radberg and (12 1/2 M.) Herzogenburg, a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to Göttweig (p. 91) and (25 1/2 M.) Krems (p. 91), to the E. to Traisnauer (p. 92), Gemeindebarn, Sitzenthen, Michelhausen, Judenaun, and (29 1/2 M.) Tulln (p. 92).


From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf (p. 178), 46 1/2 M., railway in 3 hrs., see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

43 M. Prinsersdorf, on the Pielach, which is well stocked with fish. On the hill to the right stands Schloss Hohenegg. 4 1/2 M. Markersdorf; 46 M. Gross-Sierning; 48 1/2 M. Loosdorf, with large cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of Schallaburg; to the N. the ruined castles of Osterburg, Sitzenthal, and Albrechtsberg. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) Melk (p. 90), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the Melk, and then skirts the Danube. On the opposite bank is the château of Weitenegg (p. 90). On the hill farther on, Schloss Artstetten, property of Archduke Charles Lewis.—58 M. Pöchlarn (p. 90).

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23 1/2 M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: Erlauf, Wieselburg, Purstall, with a château of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. Scheibbs (1050 ft.; *Krems; *Hirsch), prettily situated and visited as a summer-resort. 19 M. Neubruck, at the mouth of the Jessnitz. 23 1/2 M. Kienberg-Gaming (Hübner, at the station), the station for (2 M.; omn. 20 kr.) Gaming (1410 ft.; *Hüttleis; Lechner; Grafenstein), a pleasantly-situated little town, with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian convent and a château of Baron Albert Rothschild.

Excursions from Gaming (for fuller details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). Through the romantic *Erlafthal to the (5 1/2 hrs.) Lassing Fall and the *Octacherygraben, very attractive. — Ascent of the *Octach, easy and attractive. We follow the Lunz road (see below) to the (1 hr.) fork of the road before the Grubberg (2470 ft.; Jägersberger Inn), and then the road to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Lackenhof (2740 ft.; Schrottmüller); thence by a marked path to the *Reifelsattel in 1 hr. and to the Octacher Club-hut (4660 ft.; Inn) in 1 1/2 hr. more; lastly across the Kreueboden to the (1 1/4 hr.) pyramid on the top of the *Octach (6210 ft.; extensive view).

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3 1/2 hrs. — 6 M. Lunz (1500 ft.; *Schadensteiner; Dieminger), prettily situated on the Ybbs, and pleasant for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2020 ft.) lies 1 1/2 M. to the E. Then (13 M.) Göstling (1735 ft.; *Reichenpflader; Mitterhuber), at the confluence of the Ybbs and the Göstlingbach. The Calvarienberg commands a fine view. Pleasant walk through the *Steinbach-That; another through the *Noth, a romantic gorge, to the (2 hrs.) Meisterhaus in the Wintersbachau (Inn). — A road leads to the S. from Göstling to (5 M.) Lassing (Anderle), and through the Mandling-That to Palfau (p. 183).

Beyond Pöchlarn we cross the Erlaf. On the right Marbach; above it the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Tafertl (p. 90). 61 1/2 M. Krummnussbaum; in the distance on the left bank, beyond the long bend which the Danube here describes, lie Persenbeug (p. 90) and Ybbs, with a large poor-house and lunatic asylum (p. 90). — 64 M. Säusen.}

Near (66 M.) Kemmelmach-Ybbs we quit the Danube and enter...
the valley of the Ybbs. 72 1/2 M. Blindenmarkt. — 77 1/2 M. Amstetten (*Hofmann's Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant; Goldnes Lamm; Adler, 1/3 M. from the station, moderate).

FROM AMSTETTEN TO KLEIN-REIFLING, 29 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4-2 1/2 hrs. Stations: Umerfeld, Hilm-Kemenate, Rosenau, Sonntodberg (where the Ybbs is crossed), and (15 M.) Waadhofen (118 ft.; "Hôtel Jäger; Pfung; *Löwe, etc.), a summer-resort in a pleasant valley. The line here leaves the Ybbsthal and enters the Seeberger Thal, which ascends towards the S. At (20 M.) Oberland (1850 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and Enns, the boundary-line between Lower and Upper Austria, and then it descends past Gafenz and Weyer, a long village in a narrow valley, to Kastenreith and (23 1/2 M.) Klein-Reifling, a station on the Rudolfbahn (see p. 185 and Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

82 1/2 M. Mauer-Oehling; 84 M. Aschbach; 89 M. St. Peter (1 1/2 M. to the S. the large Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten). 94 M. Haag (to the left Schloss Salaberg); 102 M. St. Valentin (Railway Restaurant), junction for St. Michael (see R. 26), and for Budweis (see p. 252). The Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

106 M. Enns (920 ft.; Krone; Ochs), the Roman Lauroeacum, is a picturesquely-situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 91). Schloss Ennseck on a height, with its pleasant grounds, is the property of Prince Auersperg. — 109 M. Asten.

To the S.W. (3 M.) lies the extensive Augustine abbey of St. Florian, one of the oldest in Austria. The present buildings are of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the church is of the 13th. The library, with 70,000 vols., contains valuable MSS. and incunabula. The pictures are chiefly copies. The rich collection of coins is admirably arranged.

About 2 M. to the E. of St. Florian rises the Tillysburg, a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of Volkersdorf was presented to Tilly, the Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was afterwards taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the Traun near the manufacturing town of (114 M.) Kleinmünchen, and next reaches —

117 M. Linz. — Hotels. On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. a; D, 2), R. from 1 fl., L & A. 50, B. 50 kr.; Goldener Adler (Pl. f; D, 2), R. from 80 kr. — Above the bridge: *Rother Krebs (Pl. d; D, 3), R., L., & A. 1 fl. 25 - 1 fl. 95, B. 40 kr. — In the town: Zaininger (Pl. e) and *Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. b), in the Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Knorre (Pl. c; D, 3), Goldenes Schiff, Herrenhaus, these three in the Landstrasse; *Devi Rosen, Hafnergasse; *Drei Mohren, in the Promenade; Grüner Baum, Bethlehem-Str. ; Goldenes Kreuz, Pfarr-Platz, near the Danube, unpretending. — At Urfahr (tramway from the station, see p. 85): *Ferthumer, Haupt-Str., moderate; Stadlbauer, Maximilian-Str.


Theatre in the Promenade (Pl. 16; D, 3); performances daily (parterre 50 kr.). — Volksgarten, with restaurant, near the station (Pl. E, 9); frequent evening concerts. — The *Hatschek-Keller, outside the Kapuziner-Linie (Pl. D, 6), with its restaurant and huge cellars, deserves a visit.

Baths at the Obere Donaulände, near the Rother Krebs Hotel.
Post & Telegraph Office, Domgasse (Pl. 4; D, E, 3).
Tramway every 5 min. from the Railway Station, past the Volksgarten, through the Landstrasse and the Franz-Josefs-Platz, and across the Danube, to Urfahr (see below). Fares 3, 5, 10, 15 kr.

Cab from the station into the town, with one horse 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; from the steamboat-quay 50 or 80 kr.; drive by time, first 1/4 hr. 50 or 70, each additional 1/2 hr. 30 or 50 kr.

Popular Festival, with agricultural show, in September, much frequented by peasants from the environs.

Linz (813 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria (Austria 'ob der Enns'), with 47,276 inhab., lies picturesquely on the right bank of the Danube, and is connected with Urfahr (8312 inhab.) on the opposite bank by an iron bridge 308 yds. long, resting on six granite piers (tramway, see above).

In the handsome Haupt-Platz or Franz-Josefs-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the Danube, stands the lofty Trinity Column, erected in 1723 to commemorate the happy cessation of hostile invasions and of the plague. The Klostergasse leads hence to the W. to the Promenade (see below), and the Schmiedthor-Strasse to the S. to the Land-Strasse, the chief street of the town (tramway, see above). In the Domgasse, on the left, is the Alte Domkirche (Pl. 6; D, 3), built in 1669-82 in the rococo style. Beyond it, in the Pfarrplatz, rises the Stadt-Pfarrkirche (Pl. 7), with its high tower.

Near this, in the Kaplanhof-Str., is the handsome new Museum Francisco-Carolinum (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, designed by Bruno Schmitz of Düsseldorf. Around the second floor, in front and on the E. and W. sides, runs a Frieze (200 yds. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by Prof. zur Strassen of Leipsic and executed by R. Cöllin, pourtraying the progress of culture in Upper Austria from the earliest times down to its occupation by the House of Hapsburg. (E. side: prehistoric times; façade: introduction of Christianity and the Nibelungen period; W. side: investiture of Duke Albrecht at Augsburg.)

The handsome rooms in the interior contain Roman antiquities, a library, old weapons, portraits (including those of Stephan Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and his opponent Count Herberstorff), ivory and wood carvings, old paintings, bronzes, coins, seals, Celtic antiquities from Hallstatt, a piano presented by Erard Frères to Beethoven in 1803, etc. Also a geognostic collection (including a curious old 'perspective' map of the Salzkammergut) and natural history collections.

In the busy Promenade (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenue of plane-trees, to the right, stands the Landhaus (Pl. 3), or House of the Estates, built in 1802, containing the exhibition of the Art Union of Upper Austria (open daily 9-1 and 2-5, adm. 20 kr.). Opposite is the Theatre.

The Herren-Str. leads from the upper end of the Promenade, passing on the left the Spittelwiese, at the corner of which is the handsome Staats-Gymnasium (Pl. 13); the Baumbach-Str. then leads to the right to the new Gothic Cathedral (Maria-Empfängnis-Dom; Pl. D, 4), designed by V. Stats of Cologne. The richly decorated chancel is now completed, and is used for service.
The Capuchin Church (Pl. C, 4), at the W. end of the Baum-
bach-Str., contains the tombstone of Count Montecuccoli (d. 1680),
the famous Imperial general in the Thirty Years’ War and the wars
against Louis XIV.

A good new road ascends hence in windings, over the Bauern-
berg, to the (1 M.) Freinberg (Pl. A, 5). The massive tower er-
cated on the top by Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864), the
structor of the fortifications of Linz (which have since been dis-
mantled), with the Gothic church added later, now belongs to the
Jesuits. A good level road leads hence towards the N. to the (1/4 hr.)
*Jägermayr (Pl. A, 4; Restaurant; cab from Linz and back 1 1/2 fl.)
and the grounds of the Verschönerungs-Verein, with many fine points
of view. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the *Franz-Josefs-
Warte, a tower 66 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau (adm.
5 kr.): at our feet lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to
the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. (When
the view is clear a white flag is hoisted on the gallery of the
Landhaus tower on the Promenade in the town.) Adjoining the
tower is the inn Zur Schönen Aussicht. The Jägermayr is about 1 M.
due W. from the bridge over the Danube. The direct route to it is
by the Schweizerhaus-Gasse and the Römer-Str.; it is pleasant,
though 20 min. longer, to follow the road on the bank of the river as
far as the Calvarienberg, and to ascend thence direct through the wood.

The view from the *Pöstlingberg (1762 ft.; cab 5 fl., not re-
commended), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Urfahr, is still
more extensive, and particularly fine by evening-light. The route to
it leads from the bridge up the street as far as the ‘Stadt Budweis’,
turns to the left, and ascends the Auberg-Gässchen to the Auberg Inn,
then which we follow the broad track, passing the Riesen-
hof (restaurant and swimming-bath). On the summit are a pil-
grimage-church and a tavern, enclosed by fortifications. Good pan-
orama by Edlbacher.

*St. Magdalena, a pilgrimage-church (Inn) 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr,
is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. 5 fl.), and may easily
be combined with the Pöstlingberg. — Pleasant excursion thence through
the Haselgraben, passing the half-ruined castle of Wildberg, to (13/4 hr.)
Kirchschlag (2933 ft.), a small bath and summer-resort with pleasant
wooded environs, and the (3/4 hr.) *Giselawarte (3039 ft.), a belvedere
commanding an extensive view (Kuhned Inn, below).

From Urfahr (Linz) to Aigen-Schlägl, 36 M., railway (Mühlkreisbahn),
in 3 1/4 hrs. The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (5 1/2 M.)
Ottensheim (p. 88), with a château of Count Coudenhove, turns N.W. to
Rottenegg, Gerling, and (20 1/2 M.) Neufelden in the valley of the Grosse Mühl,
and then follows that stream. 22 1/2 M. Pürnstein-St-Peter; 27 1/2 M. Haslach;
30 1/2 M. Rohrbach-Berg; 32 1/2 M. Oepping. — 36 M. Aigen (Atmersberger) is a
pretty village, enclosed by finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (3/4 M.) the
wealthy old Premonstratensian abbey of Schägl, with an interesting Gothic
church and a considerable library.

From Linz to Klaus-Steyrling, 41 M., narrow-gauge railway (Krem-
thalbahn), in 3 1/4 hrs. (flares 8 fl. 62, 1 fl. 35 kr.). At (7 1/2 M.) Traun the line
crosses the Traun (p. 99), and at (10 M.) Nettingsdorf enters the smiling
Kremthal. In the background rise the Grosse Priel and other Styrian
mountains. 12 M. Nöstelbach (with Schloss Weissenberg on the hill to the right); 13 1/2 M. Neuhofen; 16 M. Kematen; 20 M. Rohr-Bad Hall (see below), at the mouth of the Sulzbach. — 22 1/2 M. Kremsmünster (1085 ft.; *Kaiser Max; Post; Sonne), a prettily-situated little town, with an ancient and celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 15th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols., 1700 MSS., and 537 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques contains several rare curiosities. In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. The fish-ponds are interesting. Good wine at the abbey tavern. — 27 1/2 M. Warberg; 31 M. Schlierbach; 33 1/2 M. Kirchdorf; 36 M. Micheldorf. At (38 1/2 M.) Herndl the line enters the Steyrtal and soon reaches its present terminus at (41 M.) Klaus-Steyrิง (1320 ft.; Bahnhof Hotel; Wegscheider). Thence to Stoder and Windischgarsten (p. 157), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

From station Rohr (see above) a branch-line runs in 20 min. to Bad Hall (1230 ft.; *Hôtel Elisabeth; *Erzherzog Karl; Budapest; Mühler), a watering-place with springs impregnated with iodine. New Curhaus, baths, and colonnade, and a theatre and fine park. — From Hall a railway runs via Steininghofen in 1 1/2 hr. to (41 M.) Steyr; see p. 185 and Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

4. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

Steamboat daily in 12-13 hrs. (ascent 26-27 hrs.); fares for the descent 6 fl. 80, 3 fl. 95 kr.; for the ascent 3 fl., 2 fl. 60 kr. The custom-house examination takes place on the purchase of tickets in the Rathhaus. The check received is given up on embarking. From Linz to Vienna in 8-9 (ascent 18-19 hrs.; fares for the descent 4 fl. 20 or 2 fl. 40 kr., for the ascent 2 fl. 40 or 1 fl. 70 kr. — In the following description r. denotes the right, l. the left bank. — Railway, see R. 3. Down stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only. Passengers by the first morning steamer from Linz may embark the night before and sleep on board (berth 50 kr.).

The scenery of the Danube is grander, but less smiling than that of the Rhine, while the finest points are often rather far apart. The mountains are higher, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterizes the sister-river.

Passau, see Baedeker's Southern Germany. — A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartszell to Bavaria.

L. Erlau.

R. Schloss Krempelstein, on an abrupt cliff.

L. Obernzell or Hafnerzell (964 ft.; *Post; Saxinger), the last Bavarian village, with large quarries of graphite and manufactories of lead-pencils and fire-proof crucibles. Excursion to the Bavarian forest, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

R. Viechtenstein, an old château on the hill, formerly the property of the bishops of Passau and now of Count Pachta. Farther on, below Grinau, the Jochenstein, jutting far into the river on the left, was the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. Engelhartszell (*Post), prettily situated, with the Austrian custom-house. Near it is Engelszell, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.
L. **Ranariedl**, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of **Niederranna**.

R. **Wesenüfer** or **Wesenurfahr**, with a large wine-cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral chapter of Passau.

L. **Marsbach**, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

R. **Waldkirchen**, a ruin on a pine-clad rock.

L. **Hayenbach**, or the **Kirschbaumer Schloss**, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. **Obermichl**, a pleasant village, the **Kleine Michl** descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

L. **Neuhaus**, a handsome château on a lofty wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. **Aschach** (*Sonne; Adler*), a small town extending picturesque along the bank, with a château and park of Count Harrach. The Pöstlingberg with its churc, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many a sanguinary encounter during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herbersdorff, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz. — Railway to Wels, see p. 93.

About 1½ M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the favourite chalybeate baths of **Mühlacken** (*Curhotel, English landlady, R. 3½-6 fl. per week*), in well-wooded environs.

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of **Stauf** and **Schaumburg**.

L. **Landshag**, with a small château of Count Harrach.

R. **Brandstatt** is the station for **Efferding** (rail. stat., see p. 93), one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (*21st Adventure*) as the place where Chriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The village is said formerly to have lain on the Danube, but the tower only is now visible. To the left, in the distance, rises the Pöstlingberg.

L. **Ottensheim**, with its white walls, is conspicuous (rail. stat., see p. 86). Château of Count Coudenhove.

R. **Wilhering**, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden.

L. **Schloss Buchenau**. Then the **Pöstlingberg**, with its church.

R. The **Calvarienberg**, with the **Jägermayr** rising above it. The steamer passes under the handsome new bridge and reaches —

R. **Linz** (see p. 84).
Below Linz the right bank of the river is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and environs. The steamer passes under the Linz and Prague railway-bridge (p. 252).

R. Ziselau, at the influx of the Traun (p. 84). Opposite to it—
L. Steyregg, partly concealed by a wooded island. Above it rises Schloss Steyregg, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. The steamer threads its way among islands, on one of which, to the left, is the ruined château of Spielberg.

L. Mauthhausen (*Schachner), a small town with a flying-bridge, station for Enns (p. 84), 21/2 M. from the river. Schloss Pragstein projects far into the stream. On the right the green Enns flows into the Danube, and retains its colour for a long distance. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Budweis (p. 252). The left bank now becomes flatter.

R. Erlkloster, with a dissolved nunnery.

R. Wallsee (905 ft.), a village on a hill, amidst fruit-trees, and the handsome Schloss Wallsee, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, now the property of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

L. On an eminence, a little inland, Schloss Klam. Near —
R. Ardagger the Danube suddenly turns to the N. On the Kollmitsberg (1538 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of St. Ottilia. The channel contracts, and is flanked by lofty, wooded hills.

L. Grein (715 ft.; *Herndl), a pretty little town, is commanded by the Greinburg, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. On the hill above lies the hydropathic of Kreuzen (1570 ft.), finely situated (on foot or by carr., 1 hr.; omn. 30 kr.).

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the 'Greiner Schwalm' ('surging water'). The stream is divided by the large island of Wörth, on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids called the *Strudel ('whirlpool', 'eddy'), 300 yds. long, and 10-15 yds. in width, once very dangerous to vessels. The obstructing rocks were at last removed by blasting, the final operations having taken place in 1866, and the passage is now safe. The steamer steers along the rocky bank of the Wörth, at the N. end of which are the ruins of a castle, a stone cross, and a statue of the Virgin. Opposite, on the left bank, is the ruin of Werfenstein, and just beyond it the village of Struden, with the ruin of that name on an abrupt rock. A little lower the Hausstein, a lofty rock, crowned with a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream, causing the once dangerous Wirbel ('whirlpool'), now an ordinary rapid. The passage of the Strudel and the Wirbel takes a few minutes only.

At the end of this defile lies —

L. St. Nicolai, with fine rocky scenery, a resort of artists.
L. Sarmingstein, with an old watch-tower.
R. Freienstein, with a ruined castle, below which the Isperbach, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube on the left.
R. *Donaudorf*, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —

L. *Persenbeug*, a château of Archduke Otto.

R. *Ybbs* (*Lamm; Ochs*), the Roman *Pons Isidis*. One of the two large buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poorhouse, connected with that of Vienna. The river forms a bend. To the right is the mouth of the *Ybbs* (p. 84). To the S. a distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher. At *Sarling*, on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 83).

R. *Säusenstein*, with the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of *Gottstatt*, burned down by the French in 1809.

L. *Marbach* (*Sonne; Ochs*), a market-town. On the hill above it (1450 ft.; 1 hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl*, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. The summit (Inn) commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps, from the Schneeberg near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier. Opposite *Marbach* is the rail. stat. *Krummanussbaum* (p. 83). A little farther on the *Erlaf* falls into the Danube.

R. *Pöchlarn* (rail. stat.; *Goldner Anker*), the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Bechlaren, one of the heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied, who accorded a brilliant reception to Chriemhild on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchlarn*, with a little old church, on the hill above which is *Schloss Artstetten* (p. 83). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the left. The valley now expands. Near —

L. *Weitenegg* rises a picturesque old pincacled castle, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Bechlaren, restored by Emp. Francis. Below it is the little château of *Lubereck*.

R. *Melk*, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.; *Lamm; *Ochs; *Hirsch; *Gruber, at the station), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a famous organ. The library (30,000 vols., valuable incunabula, and MSS.) in its handsome saloon, and the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the *'Melker Kreuz',* 2 ft. high, admirably executed in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, which lies farther down, are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. — The landing-place is 1 M. below the town.

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a sequestered defile, many miles in length, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. *Emmersdorf*, opposite the influx of the *Pielach* (p. 83), with a church and a monastery.

R. *Schönlebn*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.
Passau to Vienna.  DÜRNSTEIN.  4. Route.  91

L. Aggsbach. Opposite is Aggstein, once the seat of the powerful knights of Kuenringle, afterwards a dreaded robber's castle. Below —
L. Schwaillenbach, the Teufelsmauer (devil's wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.
L. Spitz, a market-town with an ancient church and a ruined castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.
The *Fauerling (6145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tourists' hut at the top).
L. St. Michael. On the roof of the old church are placed six hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.
L. Wesendorf. Then Weissenkirchen (Salomon's Inn).
Pleasant excursion by (1½ hr.) Weinzierl to (¼ hr.) the ruin of *Hartenstein, finely situated above the Teufelskirche ravine. We may then go through the Kremstal and past the ruin of Hohenstein to (2 hrs.) Obermeisling (*Inn), whence a road leads through the gorges of the Krem to (6 M.) Senftenberg, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) Krems (see below).
R. Rossatz, a market-town and château. Opposite, on a rocky eminence, rise the ruins of the castle of —
L. *Dürnstein (680 ft.). In 1192-93, according to the tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur de Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village looks picturesque from the river; the modern Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are the chief buildings. In the ruins of a nunnery of St. Clara, dissolved in 1769, an inn has been established.
R. Mautern, the Roman Mutinum. A wooden bridge, more than 1/4 M. long, dating from 1463, connects Mautern with —
L. Stein (Bittermann's Hotel; Elephant), a town of 4200 inhab., with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the Frauenberg the remains of another stronghold. The old town of Krems (*Hirsch; Höt. Bahnhof; pop. 10,584) is separated from Stein by the suppressed Cappuchin monastery of Und. From the river they look like one long town. A monument to Marshal Schmidt, who fell here in a skirmish with the French in 1805, was erected on the Promenade in 1820. The interesting Städtische Museum was opened in 1889. The line from Krems to Herzogenburg-St.-Pölten (p. 83) crosses the Danube here.

From Krems to Absdorf, 20 M., railway in 1/4 hr. Stations: Gedersdorf, Hadersdorf (junction of the Kampthal-Bahn to Sigmundsherberg on the Staatsbahn, p. 258), Wagram (1/2 hr. to the W. of which is *Schloss Grafenegg, the property of Count Brenner, with a fine park and interesting stables), Kirchberg on the Wagram. 20 M. Absdorf (p. 253).

We now near the famous Benedictine abbey of Göttweig, founded in 1072, on a hill 856 ft. high, 3 M. from the Danube. The present extensive buildings were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.
The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of Wetterkreuz (1207 ft.)

R. Hollenburg (772 ft.), with a château and park, and above it a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

R. Traismauer, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Near it the Traisen falls into the Danube. Then Zwentendorf.

R. Tulln (Brenner; Hirsch; Löwe), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the Comagenae of the Romans, and the station of one of their river-fleets, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Beside the old church is an ancient Romanesque *Charnel-house. In the extensive plain here, the Tullner Feld, an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Staatsbahn (p. 253).

From Tulln to Herzogenburg and St. Pölten, see p. 83; to Absdorf-Hippersdorf and Krems, see pp. 91, 253.

Below Tulln, as the Wiener Wald is approached, the scenery improves.

R. Greifenstein (Schwarzer Bär), with a fine ruined castle of Prince Liechtenstein, which attracts many visitors from Vienna (station on the Staatsbahn, which here skirts the bank). Hadersfeld, on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to Klosterneuburg, Kierling, etc., commands the whole valley of the Danube.

L. Kreuzenstein, a castle concealed by trees, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but restored in 1887 by Count Wilczek.

R. Höflein, below which the river suddenly turns to the S. In the distance we observe the Leopoldsberg and the Kahlenberg (p. 74).

L. Korneuburg (548 ft.; Hirsch; Strauss), formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the war between Matthew Corvinus and Emp. Frederick III., and in the Thirty Years' War, lies in the plain, far inland, on the Nordwest-Bahn (p. 258). Along the bank extends the vine-clad Bisamberg (1180 ft.). In the distance glitter the domes of the great Augustine abbey of Klosterneuburg.

R. Klosterneuburg (p. 73). Below it the Leopoldsberg (p. 74) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for the railway and the road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church of the Leopoldsberg (p. 74), at the foot of which, amidst vineyards, lies Kahlenbergerdorf.

R. Nussdorf (p. 74). The broader arm of the Danube, to the left, does not touch the capital. Passengers are conveyed by a smaller vessel through the Danube Canal from Nussdorf to the Franz-Josef-Quai, below the Stefanie-Brücke.

R. Vienna (560 ft.), p. 1.
5. From Linz to Salzburg.

77 1/2 M. Railway in 2 1/4-5 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 85, 2 fl. 55, 1 fl. 28 kr.).

Linz, see p. 84. — 6 M. Hörsching; 11 1/4 M. Marchtrenk. — 17 M. Wels (1026 ft.; *Hôtel Greif; *Bauer’s Hôtel Adler; *Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station; Rail. Restaurant), an old town (10,118 inhab.) on the Traun, with 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 *Marienwarte, on the Rainberg, commands a wide prospect.

From Wels to Simbach, 56 1/2 M., railway in 3 1/2 hrs. — Stations: Wallern; Grieskirchen; 18 1/2 M. Neumarkt (Rail. Restaurant; *Reise), junction for Scharding (see below); Pram-Haag; 31 1/2 M. Ried (Hirsch; Löwe), a thriving district-capital and the junction of the Salzkammergut-Bahn (Scharding to Steinach, see below). Beyond several unimportant stations the line crosses the Inn at the old town of Braunau and at (56 1/2 M.) Simbach reaches the Bavarian frontier (Rail. Restaurant). From Simbach to Munich, 76 M., railway in 4 1/2 hrs., see Baedeker’s Southern Germany.

From Wels to Aschach, 17 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr., via Haiding, Breitenschützing, and Eferding (p. 88). — 17 1/2 M. Aschach, see p. 88.

From Wels to Unter-Rohr, 20 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. — Unter-Rohr and thence to Bad Hall, see p. 87.

20 M. Gunskirchen. — 24 M. Lambach (1100 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Deisinger), a small town with important-looking buildings. Among these is a Benedictine Abbey, founded in 1032, which contains a collection of engravings, incunabula, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by Sandrart.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 1/2 hr., through the finely wooded Traunthal. Stations: Rottham; 8 1/2 M. Traunkast (station for the *Traun Falls, 1 M., footpath through the woods; comp. p. 107); Aichberg-Seyermühle, with a large paper-mill; Laakirchen; Oberweis; Engelhof. — 17 1/2 M. Gmunden, see p. 106.

The line quits the Traun and enters the valley of the Ager. On the left, the Traunstein and the Höllen-Gebirge. 26 M. Neunkirchen; 28 M. Breitenschützing (branch to Wolfsegg, see below); 30 1/2 M. Schwabenstadt. — 34 1/2 M. Attnang (1322 ft.; Rail. Hotel & Restaurant), junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (see p. 106).

From Attnang to Schärding, 42 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. — 7 M. Manning-Wolfsegg; 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of Wolfsegg (*Hüttl, with view; Post), charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. Fine views from the Schloss-Park and the ‘Schranz’. — 10 1/2 M. Hotzeleiten; branch-line to Thomasroth, in a coal-mining district. The train penetrates the Hausruck by a tunnel 770 yds. long, and descends by Hausruck, Eberschoang, and Oberbrunn to (20 1/2 M.) Ried (see above). 23 1/2 M. Aurozlmünster; 28 M. St. Martin, with a château of Count Arco-Valley; 30 M. Hart; 32 M. Andiesenhausen. The train approaches the Inn, crosses the Andiesenbach, and beyond (36 1/2 M.) Suben the Prambach, and reaches (42 M.) Schärding (Bauer), an old town picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Inn. From Schärding to Passau (Ratisbon, etc.), see Baedeker’s Southern Germany.

To the left the old château of Puchheim; in the background the Höllen-Gebirge. — 37 1/2 M. Vöcklabruck (1420 ft.; *Mohr; Post)
is a pleasant little town on the Ager; on a height on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of Schöndorf.

FROM VÖCKLABRUCK TO THE ATTERSEE AND MONDSEE (for details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). RAILWAY to (7½ M.) Kammer in 36 min.; thence STEAMBOAT on the Attersee to Unterach four times daily in summer (2 hrs.; fares 1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 3 kr.); OMNIBUS from Unterach to (½ hr.; 40 kr.) See; and STEAMBOAT thence to Scharfling (4 times daily in 22 min.; 60 kr.) and to Mondsee (seven times daily in 1 hr. 10 min.; 1 fl. 10 kr.). — The Attersee line diverges to the W. from the State Railway and skirts the winding Ager, which it finally crosses. — 7½ M. Kammer (Höt. Kammer, R., L., & A. 1½ fl.; Köck; Traube, etc.), a pleasant village with lake-baths, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the *Attersee or Kammersee (1525 ft.). This lake, 121/2 M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, is the largest (17 sq. M.) in Austria, and is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. The steamboat, leaving the quay near the railway-station, touches at several stations, including Attersee (Höt. Attersee), at the foot of the Buchberg (2650 ft.), and Steinbach (Inn), whence a pleasant excursion in dry weather may be made to (3 hrs.) the Langbath Lakes (p. 103). The steamer next steers close to the precipitous rocks at the head of the lake, and halts at Weissenbach (Post), whence a good road leads through the sequestered Weissenbach-Thal to (9 M.) Mittel-Weissenbach (p. 103; omnibus to 1-chl daily, see p. 108). The steamer crosses the pine-clad Breitenberg to Burgau (Loidl) and Unterach (Goldnes Schiff; Mayer), a summer-resort beautifully situated at the mouth of the See-Ache, which descends from the Mondsee. The Schafberg (p. 103) may be ascended hence (the finest route, recommended to experts; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 3 fl., from See on the Mondsee 2 fl. 40 kr.).

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (path through the woods on the right bank preferable) follows the left bank of the Ache to (21/4 M.) the steamboat-station See (Inn) at the E. end of the Mondsee (1570 ft.), a picturesque lake, 7 M. long and 11/4 M. broad, bounded on the S. by the imposing Schafberg. The steamboat calls at Kreuzstein and Pichl (Höt. Anhof) and then crosses to Scharfling (Wesenauer), on the E. bank, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 103). The Schafberg (p. 103) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (guide, 4 fl., unnecessary). Beyond Scharfling the steamer hugs the S. shore to Plomberg (Höt. Plomberg; railway-station, see p. 108) and then steers obliquely across the lake, with fine mountain views. — Mondsee (*Post; *Krone; Weisses Ross; Traube; Adler; *Königsbad, on the lake), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake; fine survey from the (8 min.) Mariahilf Chapel. Mondsee is the starting-point for the ascents of the Kulmpeitze (3590 ft.; 2-2½ hrs.), Kollmanns or Colomans Berg (3660 ft.; 3 hrs.), Schöber (3355 ft.; 3½ hrs.), Drachenstein (3835 ft.; 3 hrs.); and Höllkar (2805 ft.; 2½ hrs.). — Narrow-gauge railway to Salzburg via St. Lorenz, see p. 103.

Beyond Vöcklabruck the train twice crosses the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager here. On the right are the château and ruins of Wartenburg. 40 M. Timelkam; 43 M. Neukirchen-Gampenn; 45 M. Redl-Zipf, with a large brewery; 47½ M. Vöcklamarkt; 50½ M. Frankenmarkt (1760 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The railway quits the Vöckla and winds through the wooded hill-district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54½ M. Pondorf. The highest point is stat. Ederbauer (1960 ft.). Near (58½ M.) Rabenschwand-Oberhofen the overhanging summit of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 60½ M. Strasswachten (1772 ft.); thence to the Mondsee, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 62 M. Steindorf, junction for Braunau (p. 93). 63 M. Neumarkt-Küstendorf.
The Tannberg (2570 ft.; Inn with view-tower), 1 hr. from Neumarkt or from Weng, commands a superb view (path marked). Descent to (2 hrs.) Mattsee (see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) Weng the line skirts the pretty Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen. 67 M. Wallersee. — 69 M. Seekirchen (1675 ft.; Inn).

Diligence daily in 1½ hr. to (8 M.) Mattsee (1050 ft.; Igibru; Stift), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the Ober-Trumersee and Nieder-Trumersee (the 'Mattsee'); 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the smaller Grabensee. The Schlossberg (1860 ft.; ¼ hr.) affords a good survey; and a still finer one is commanded by the Buchberg (2810 ft.; 1 hr.; key of the pyramid at a cottage near the top).

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the ravine of the Fischach (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. Eugendorf; 73 M. Hallein-Elzbhausen. We now turn to the S. into the valley of the Salzach; to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Untersberg, Watzmann, and the Stauffen. 75 M. Berg-Mariaplaun (p. 102). — 77½ M. Salzburg.

Salzburg. — Arrival. The State Railway Station is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D. 1), about a mile from the Stadt-Brücke (steam-tramway, see p. 96). There are 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 Salzammergut Station (p. 103) faces the state railway station.

Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance).
*Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. D. 1), at the station, with a lift and large garden, R. 1½-3 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., pens. from 5 fl.; *Hôtel d'Autriche (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 60, B. 60 kr.; *Hôtel Niederbayer (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl.; *Elektricität-Hotel (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. 1 fl. 80, A. 30 kr.; *Pitter (Pl. 1; D, 2), E., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr., with good restaurant. — In the town, on the left bank: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. c; E, 4), Mozart-Platz, R. & L. 1½-1¾ fl.; Goldner-Schiff (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. from 1 fl. 25, L. & A. 50 kr.; Goldene Krone, Goldner-Hirsch, Möhlammerbräu, Goldner-Horn, R. 1½-4 fl., pens. 3-5 fl., all in the Getreidegasse; Mohren (Pl. g; E, 3, 4), Zur Hölle, Judengasse; Münchener Hof, Lederergasse. On the right bank: *Hôtel Mirabel (Pl. m; D, 3), with garden, near the theatre; Zum Stein (Pl. h; D, E, 3), on the Salzach, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20, L. 20, B. 35 kr.; Stadt Wien, Franz-Josef-Str. 8, near the station, R. from 80 kr.; Gablerbräu (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 90 kr., Treue (Pl. k; D, 3), Römischer Kaiser, Tiger, moderate; Bergerbräu, Linzerbrasse 17; Kreiss, Mirabel-Platz; Kofler's, all these unpretending; Steinecker, Burgunder-Str., 1½ M. from the station, on the Parsch road, well spoken of; Stieglbräu (see below), R. from 50 kr.; Schwarze Rössle, Berg-Str. 5; Pitzinger, near the station; Schwarz, next the Niederbäu, with garden. — Pension Jung, near the station; Koller's Hôtel Ganni (see below), Linzerbrasse, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.

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

Restaurants. *Curhaus (see p. 100; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 50 kr.); *Peters (see above; Railway Restaurant. — Wine in St. Peter's Stiftkeller (Pl. D. 4; p. 98); at Geistler's, Dreifaltigkeitgasse 18; at Malziner's, and Koller's, in the Getreidegasse; at the Tiger, Mohren, etc. — Beer at the Sternbräu-Garten, Getreidegasse; Steiereck, Getättengasse 8, with view; Sanktjürg, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; Möhlammerbräu, outside the Kajen-Thor, also with view; Bräustubb, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).
Baths. Curhaus (p. 100), with baths of every kind. Wasserheil-Anstalt Salzburg-Parsch (p. 101), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. Swimming Baths, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (p. 102; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4, 10 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). Mud, Five-cove and Foot baths at the Ludwigsbad and the Marienbad, 1½ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn and Blaue Gans); at Bad Kreusbrückl, ¾ M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.); and at the Ganshof near Maxglan, 1¼ M. to the N.W.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl.; at night 80 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. 114 — Excursions to Aigen, Marienbad, Hellbrunn, or Klesheim, and back 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to Anif, Glaneck, or Grödig, and back 1½ or 2½ fl.; to Maria-Plain, 1 fl. 70., or 2 fl. 80 kr.; to Parsch, from the town 70 kr. or 1 fl., from the station 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80 kr., with luggage, 20 kr. extra. Waiting, each ½ hr., 20 kr. for one-horse, 30 kr. for two-horse cabs. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway (Localbahn) from the railway-station through the town hourly to (55 min.) St. Leonhadt (p. 114) via (11 min.) Barar (in the centre of the town), (21 min.) Nonnthal, and (42 min.) Hellbrunn. The stations within the town are: Fünf- aus, Curhaus, Bazoz: Innere Stein, and Aeussere Stein (branch to Parsch, p. 101), beyond which the line crosses the Carolinen-Brücke to (2 M.) Innere Nonnthal. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: Aeussere Nonnthal (Leopoldskron, p. 102), Cemetery, Klein-Gmain, Morzg, (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 102), Anif (p. 102), Grödig (p. 114), and (8 M.) St. Leonhard (p. 114). — Return-tickets are valid only on day of issue.

Tramway from the station to Nonnthal, every ½ hr., via the Stadt-Brücke, Residenz-Platz, and Kapitel-Platz. — Cable Tramway to the fortress, see p. 99. — Lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 99.

Dienstmann' (commissionnaire), to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight, at the station, 20 kr., between 2½ and 11½ lbs., 40 kr. — Town Guides, 25 kr. per hr., 2 fl. per day. The following are good guides for mountain ascents: Jos. Kiener, Jos. Langer, Joh. Maislinger.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 34, 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. 100). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial Art in the Mirabell Schloss (p. 100).


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

Salzburg (1350 ft.), 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 province. 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. Frequent fires have left few mediaeval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendidly-loving archbishops
in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the marble façades, and the numerous fountains remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-viaduct to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications. The Stadt-Park and Curhaus (p. 100) here form a favourite resort.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its central point being the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome Hofbrunnen (Pl. 9), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664-80 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, or Palace (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by Grand-Duke Ferdinand IV. 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 modern pictures representing the ascent to Calvary, and ceiling-paintings by Glötzle. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing (apply to the verger, in the transept to the right). — In the Dom-Platz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a Column of the Virgin, in lead, by Hagenauer (1771).

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 (1756-1791) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting Mozart Museum on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open in summer daily 9-12 and 2-4. Sun. 10-12; in winter daily 3-5; adm. 50 kr.). — Mozart's House (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (p. 100).

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

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the Burial Ground of St. Peter (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration by St. Rupert (d. 748), are interesting. The late-Gothic Church of St. Margaret (Pl. 16) in the burial-ground, erected in 1483, restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess Lanckoronska, d. 1839) is by Schwan-
thaler. The Church of St. Peter (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the 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 (p. 97). — 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. 95; 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 later additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the end of 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 ‘Pansymphonicum’, 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 (Pl. D, 4), and the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35: adm. 10 kr.), with three galleries hewn in the rock of the Mönchsberg in 1693. The Winter Riding School has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (1690).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Universitäts-Platz, is a horse-trough (Pl. 31) with marble enclosure and a group of horsetamers by Mandl (1670). Thence to the W. runs the Neuthor, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1763-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenauer. In memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the exit. — 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-Joseph-Quai is the 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. Costume Saloon. Picture Saloon, with original panelling from the château of Goldegg (1606). Most of the collection of natural history has been removed to the château of Mirabell (p. 100).

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

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg (1780 ft.), now reached in 3 min. by a Cable Railway, starting in the Festungsgasse, close to St. Peter’s Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 30, up and down 40, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 60 kr.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58:100. Halfway up is the station Mönchsberg, adjoining the restaurant Zur Katz (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel 25 yds. long and reaches the upper station in the Hasengraben (*Restaurant, with fine view). The View Tower (82 ft. high; platform 560 ft. 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 Klesheim (on the plain). In the W. foreground rises the Mönchsberg, beyond which is the wooded Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with its breccia quarries. To the N.W. extends the plain of Bavaria. To the N. is Maria-Plain, with the village of Bergheim below, on the Salzach. On the N.E. the Gaisberg is adjoined by the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which, on the Salzach, lies the town. — The fortress, now used as barracks, was founded in the 11th cent. and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The Church of St. George in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder, Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The Fürstenzimmer, restored in 1851, are worth inspection. The Goldene Stube contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The *Mönchsberg (1646 ft.), a wooded hill about 11/2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. An Electric Lift (200 ft.; fare 20 kr., down 10 kr., up and down 25 kr.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (*Restaurant, with frequent
concerts). The Belvedere (10 kr.), 360 ft. 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 Bürgerwurzsöller (Restaurant), to the W. to the *Restaurant St. Hubertus, below the St. Johann-Schlosschen (with view-terrace), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station Mönchsberg, on the cable-railway (p. 99), through an archway under the Restaurant Katz (fine view, see p. 99) 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. 93); 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 convent situated here. The Gothic Convent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 13th cent.), possesses a fine winged altar-piece, beautiful stained glass (15th cent.), a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent Kajetaner-Thor, on the bank of the Salzach, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. F, 4), an institution for exhibitions of art (p. 96).

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron Stadt-Brücke, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the House of Paracelsus (Pl. 30), indicated by his effigy. The tomb of this celebrated physician and naturalist is in the Cemetery of St. Sebastian (Pl. 25), at the end of the Linzergasse. Farther on, in the Makart-Platz, is the new Theatre (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893). Adjacent are the Salzburg Electric Works, opposite which is Mozart's House (Pl. 29; p. 97). Farther on, in the Mirabell-Platz, stands the Mirabell-Schloss (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818, and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains the natural history section of the Museum (p. 98), including a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens, and also a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 96). Behind the château lies the Mirabell Garden (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. It is connected with the Cur-Garten by the handsome new Mirabell Steps.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept Stadt-Park, containing a Curhaus and Bath-House (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 95). A building in the park contains Sattler's Cosmorama and Panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the Protestant Church (Pl. 14), a Romanesque
edifice by Götz (1867). — The garden of the Villa Schwarz, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadt-Brücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the *Capuzinerberg (2130 ft.). 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, brought hither from Vienna, stands the ‘Mozart-Häuschen’, in which Mozart completed the opera of ‘Zauberflöte’ in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by Hellmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the ‘Aussicht nach Bayern’, whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) ‘Stadt-Aussicht’ (1855 ft.), the finest point on the Capuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstaufen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the Francisci Schlössl, or Capuziner Schlössl (Restaurant), 780 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect towards the E. and S. A shady path (pretty views) leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzergasse.

The *Gaisberg (4220 ft.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A Zahnradbahn, or rack- and -pinion railway, opened in 1887, ascends to the summit from Parsch (1410 ft.), reached by the Gisela-Bahn (p. 119) in 6 min., or by the steam-tramway in 25 min. (p. 96; 13 trains daily, stopping at the Café Bazar, Aeusserere Stein, and Aigener-Str.; from Aeusserere Stein to Parsch, 7 min.), or by 20 min. walk from the Carolinen-Brücke (Pl. F, 4) via the Aigen and Gaisberg road (cabs, see p. 96). Opposite the station is the Hôtel Gaisbergbahn; to the left, higher up, Dr. Breyer’s *Hydropathic Establishment (Wasserheil-Anstalt, p. 96). The ascent by the railway, which is 23/4 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about 3/4 hr. (fares, up 2 fl. 4 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 6 kr., including bed and breakfast at the hotel 5 fl.). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of Judenberg-Alp (2405 ft.), to (13/4 M.) the Zistel-Alp (3270 ft.; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the terminal station (4490 ft.). A few paces to the W. is the Hôtel Gaisbergspitze (R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2 fl.), on the N.W. brink of the plateau, commanding a charming view of Salzburg. The *View
from the summit (4220 ft.; 5 min.) embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be described.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 312 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 119). Morning-light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (9/4 M. from the station) is a *Hotel & Restaurant, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (30 kr.). The Kanzel is the finest point.

About 11/4 hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of St. Jakob am Thurn (1700 ft.; Restaurant), an excellent point of view (1/2 hr. from stat. Ebenthal, p. 119). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. In the background lies Salzburg.

The imperial château of Hellbrunn, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (steam-tramway, see p. 96), with garden and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). The fountains play on Sundays gratis (fee on other days 50 kr., for a party 20 kr. each). There are also a Mechanical Theatre (fee) and a *Restaurant. From the garden an iron gate (fee for opening it) leads into the Park. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the Monats-Schlösschen (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the Stadt-Aussicht, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the Watzmann-Aussicht, on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the 'Steinerne Theater', hewn in the rock, where pasturals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left.

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

To the S.W. of Salzburg (11/2 M.) is the château of Leopoldskron, with a large pond and Swimming-Bath (p. 96; Restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive Leopoldskroner Moos stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glanack, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 96). The Ludweisbad is 9/4 M. from Leopoldskron, and the Marienbad 11/4 M.

From the (21/2 M.) old castle of Gleanack (1400 ft.; Inn) a carriage road ascending by the falls of the Glean leads to (3/4 M.) the *Fürstenbrunn (1850 ft.), the excellent water of which (112 Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. In the vicinity are the (1/2 hr.) Quarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht).

To the N. (31/2 M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage church of Maria-Plain (1720 ft.), erected in 1634. The *View from the parapet is the most extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg. Evening-light most advantageous.

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5910 ft.), the Salzburger Hochthon (6070 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hochthon (6480 ft.). The mountain is
usually ascended from Glaneck (see p. 102; guide necessary). The path leads via the Lower and (3 hrs.) Upper Rositten-Alp to the (1½ hr.) Untersberg-Haus (3410 ft.; inn in summer), whence the Geiereck may be ascended in 40 min.; thence to the Salzburger Hochthron, the finest point of view, in ½ hr. A visit to the Kolourals-Höhle, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, now easily accessible, may be made in ½ hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp.


40 M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3½ hrs. (first class 3 fl. 68, third class 1 fl. 84 kr.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg may be combined (4-5 hrs. more).

Salzburg, see p. 95. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 95). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with Maria-Plain to the left and the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. We then pass under the Linz line and reach (1¼ M.) Itsting (Kapellenwirth). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (3 M.) Söllheim and (5½ M.) Eugendorf-Kalham (1830 ft.; to the left the large village of Eugendorf, p. 95). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. Krawwiesen. At (11 M.) Enzersberg (2040 ft.) we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (18¾/4 M.) Irbach we cross the Fischbach. — 14 M. Thalgau (1770 ft.; Neuwirth), a pretty situated little town on the Fuschler Ach. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing Vetterbach and Teufelmühle (Restaurant, with river-baths). 17½ M. St. Lorenz (1600 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 9 min.) to Mondsee (see p. 94).

Near (18½ M.) Plomberg (Hôt. Plomberg) the train reaches the lovely Mondsee (p. 94), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. Scharfling (1770 ft.). The village (p. 94), with the small Egelsee, lies nearly ½ 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 ft.), is ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt Grottensee we reach (22 M.) Hüttenstein (Batzenhäusl), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see p. 104). We descend at first through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. 23 M. Billroth, with the villa of the late eminent surgeon of that name (d. 1894). The line then sweeps round and reaches — 23½ M. St. Gilgen (Rail. Restaurant; Post, with restaurant on the lake; Kendler), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.
Excursions. *Falkensteinwand*, 1-1¼ hr. We proceed to Fürberg (Ebner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via Brunnenwinkel (1½ hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the Scheffel Monument (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the Villa Frauenstein, to St. Wolfgang; 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (½ hr.) the Aber-See Panorama and (2 min.) the Scheffel-Blick, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the *Schafberg* from St. Gilgen (see p. 105); bridle-path, 3½ hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to Hüttenstein (see p. 103) and proceed to the E. from the Batzenhausl, over meadows, to the (5 min.) Reithberger Inn. This point may also be reached on foot, from St. Gilgen via Winkel in 35, or from Fürberg (see above) in 20 minutes. A few paces farther on we ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After ¼ hr. a glimpse of the Aber-See is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through wood to the (½ hr.) Untere Schafberg-Alp (3100 ft.). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) Obere Schafberg-Alp (p. 105).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 18½ M. The road passes (4½ M.) Fuschl (3170 ft.; Mohr: Brunnenwirth), at the E. end of the small Fuschlsee (2½ M. long). [From Fuschl through the Tiefbrunau to the top of the Faistenauer Schafberg (3110 ft.), 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descend to Faistenau, and thence via Wiesthal (Atmbachstrub) to (7 hrs.) Hallstatt, see p. 119.] Beyond Fuschl the road ascends near the S. bank of the lake to (9½ M.) Hof (2200 ft.; Post) and then descends, passing the Nockstein, to Guggenhof (1995 ft.; Bräuhaus) and (18½ M.) Salzburg (p. 95).

The *Aber-See* or St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an Upper and a Lower Lake. A steamboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at Fürberg (see above), on the E. bank, and then steers round the projecting Falkensteinwand (see above). 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 Bräuhaus Lueg, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station; see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing the Villa Heiser, on the Frauenstein (1.), threads the narrows of St. Wolfgang, and calls at the Station of the Schafberg Railway and at St. Wolfgang (p. 105). Thence our course lies across the Untersee (to the left the Fürstein) to the terminus at Strobl, ½ M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 105).

The Railway leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to the stations of (23 M.) Lueg (see above) and (26 M.) Gschwandt (Steinwirth) and then intersects the flat delta of the Zinkenbach. At (27½ M.) Zinkenbach we cross the stream. 28½ M. St. Wolfgang (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Erzherzog Franz Karl), the station for St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway (steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min.).
to Ischl.  

ST. WOLFGANG.  6. Route. 105

St. Wolfgang (1820 ft.; *Hôtel-Pension Peter, in an elevated situation, R., L., & A. from 1¼ fl.; *Drossl zum Weissen Ross, at the steamboat-quay, R. 1 fl., B. 45 kr.; Zum Touristen, well spoken of; Alter Peterbräu, with baths; Kortisenbräu, at the W. end of the village; Hirsch, well spoken of; Bär, plain) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by M. Pacher in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs (1515).

The *Schafberg (5840 ft. above the sea-level, 65 ft. lower than the Rigikulm), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Aber-See, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A Rack-and-Pinion RAILWAY ascends from St. Wolfgang to (4 M.) the top in about 1 hr. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4½ fl.). — The railway-station (*Hôtel Peter zur Schafberg-Bahn) lies ½ M. to the W. of the village, near the lighthouse. Soon after starting the line crosses the Dietlbach by a viaduct 50 ft. high and then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1:10. 1½ M. Station for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the Dorner Alp (3130 ft.). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (2½ M.) Schafberg-Alp (4465 ft.; Gasthof Oberalpe), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. Beyond a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed) we reach the (4 M.) terminus Schafbergspitze (5665 ft.). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (Hotel, R. 2 fl.; rooms should be ordered in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The view from the summit of the Schafberg (comp. the annexed Panorama) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See. The most conspicuous group is that of the massive Dachstein to the S.; to the E. rise the Höllen-Gebirge and the Priel group; to the S.W. the Berchtesgaden mountains. — About 20 min. below the summit are the Wetterioch-Höhlen, a series of picturesque grottoes which have recently been made accessible and are lighted by electricity (adm. 50 kr.).

Paths also ascend the Schafberg from St. Gilgen or Hüttenstein (see p. 104), from Scharfling (see p. 94), and from Unterach (see p. 91).

The RAILWAY to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (see p. 104) along the Untersee. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogl, in the background the Todte Gebirge. — 31 M. Strobl; the village (*Hôtel am See, with garden, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Saarsteiner; Aigner) and steamboat-station (p. 104; to St. Wolfgang ¼ hr.) lie ½ M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the Weissenebach and pass (34 M.) Aigen-Voglhub (Restaurant zur Voglhub) and (left) Weingarten, with its paper-mill. 34½ M. Wacht
(Inn). We cross the Ischl, flowing from the Aber-See, to (35 M.) Aschau and recross it to (36 1/4 M.) Pfandl (Linde). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (33 1/4 M.) Kaltenbach, at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the Kaltenbach Viaduct, 130 yds. long, which is supported by iron piers, and immediately afterwards cross the Traun (bridge 75 yds. long) and reach the main station of (40 M.) Ischl (p. 108).

7. From Attnang to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

48 M. RAILWAY to (27 1/2 M.) Ischl in 1 1/2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 99, 1 fl. 33, 67 kr.); to (45 M.) Aussee in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 4, 1 fl. 2 kr.). — View-carriages, see p. 118.

Attnang, see p. 93. The railway crosses the Ager (on the right Schloss Puchheim, p. 93) and the Aurach and then follows the Aurach-Thal via (3 M.) Aurachkirchen (1525 ft.) to (7 1/2 M.) Gmunden. The station (1875 ft.; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1 1/2 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in 10 min., 20 kr.).

Gmunden. — Hotels. *HÔTEL AUSTRIA (Pl. a), *BELLEVUE (Pl. b), both first-class, on the lake; *GOLDENES SCHIFF (Pl. c), R. 1 1/2-2 fl., L. 20; *HÔTEL NÜCHHA (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 2-2 1/2 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; KRONE (Pl. e), FRANZ-JOSEF-PLATZ; *POST; GOLDSER BÜRGER (Pl. f); GOLDENES SONNE (Pl. g); HÔTEL AM KÖGL (Pl. h), 1/4 M. from the lake, fine view; GOLDSER HIRSCH (Pl. i), in Traunland, plain. — Cafés. *CUR-SALON (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc.; NÖSLINGER, PÜRSINGER, both in the Rathaus-PLATZ; DEININGER (GOLDENES SCHIFF); MÜNCHER UNIONSBRÄUEREI (also rooms and board).

Baths of all kinds at the Bellevue and Austria; Fischl's Baths, at the bridge over the Traun; Theresienbad, Elisabeth-Str. 76; Swimming Baths, by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 30 kr.).

Theatre (Pl. 2) from June to September. — Visitors' Tax. Visitors staying longer than 4 days pay 50 kr. each; for a stay of 4 weeks or longer, the "Cur-fare" is 8 fl.; additional members of the same family less in proportion. Music tax 2 fl.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the State Station 1 or 1/2 fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Traun Fall (2 1/2 hrs.) 31/2 or 6 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day.

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünerberggut 40 kr., Prüllinger 60 kr., Altmünster 80, Kleine Ramsau or Ebenzeiwer 91 kr., Hoi-engl 1 fl., Lainaufliege 1 fl. 30 kr. (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for rowing, 30 kr. per hour; boat per hr. with one rower 60, with two rowers 90 kr.

Gmunden (1395 ft.), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (6500 inhab.) and favourite watering-place, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern Protestant Church in the English Gothic style. The shady Esplanade (band 11.30 to 12.30 and 6 to 8; Sundays
11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded Grünberg (3295 ft.), then the Traunstein (5550 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the Erlakogl (5150 ft.); farther to the right, in the background, the Wilde Kogl (6865 ft.) and the Kleine Sonnstein (3030 ft.), apparently terminating the lake; then the Sonnstein-Höhe (3430 ft.), the broad Fahrnau (3940 ft.), the Kranabet-Sattel, and the Hölle Gebirge. 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 Calwarienberg (1575 ft.); to the N.W. the Hochkogl (1770 ft.), with the Marienwarte (1/4 hr.); at its S.W. base the new and extensive Town Park (fine views); to the W. the (25 min.) Villa Satori, with a charming park; to the S.W. Ori (1/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 70 yds. long. To the N.W. Rosenkranz (25 min.), to the N.E. Baumgarren (3/4 hr.), and to the E. Silberroth (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marlen-Brücke) lie the shady Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen (pleasure-groinds), with a café and a restaurant (1/2 hr.). On the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission). — On the E. bank lie the Echo (10 min.), Prillinger (1/2 hr.), Kleine Ramsau (50 min.), and the Holsengut (1/4 hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see p. 106). In the afternoon the steamer touches at the Ramsau and Holsengut.

**Longer Excursions.** Past the Villa Satori (see above) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gmunden Berg (3700 ft.; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the Reindl-Mühle (Inn) in the Aurach-Thal, and return by (1 hr.) Ebensee (1 1/2 hrs in all). — The Traun Fall may be visited on foot (3 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 93) or by one of the salt-barges that leave Gmunden twice weekly at 10 a.m., descend to the fall in 1/2 hr., pass it by means of the canal (der Gute Fall), and land passengers 1/4 hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip quite without danger; fare 1/2 fl.). The return is made by train. — Across the Himmelreich-Wiese (250 ft.), and the Hochgasehut (3140 ft.), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the 3 hrs. Laudach-See (2890 ft.); return either by Franz im Hols (2 hrs.), or by (1 1/4 hr.) the Kleine Ramsau (see above), and take a small boat thence to (3/4 hr.) Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. — Traunstein (5550 ft.), ascended in 5 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, necessary, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden). The Alpen spitze (the highest peak) commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Tote Gebirge and the Dachstein.

**From Gmunden to Ischl** (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 70 and 40 kr., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train). The train (best views to the left) passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg’s Villa, and at Altmünster, with the oldest church in the district, approaches the beautiful Traunsee (1385 ft.; 7 1/2 M. long). — 10 1/2 M. (from Att- nang) Ebensweier, with a château (now a girls’ school); pretty retro- spect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached. Behind the Traunstein are the Hochkogl (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of the Erlakogl (see above). — 13 M. Traunkirchen; about 1/4 M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the Stein Inn, with a shady garden and terrace (R. from 80 kr.). The train next threads two
tunnels and reaches (14½ M.) Traunkirchen, the station for
the village of Traunkirchen (*Post; Burgstaller, with a terrace over-
looking the lake, unpretending; Swimming Bath), charmingly situat-
ed on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden
pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the Sonnstein
Tunnel, 1570 yds. in length, and stops at (17 M.) Ebensee-Lan-
dungsplatz (Post, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Bäckerwirth), a steamboat-station.
It then crosses the Traun, and reaches (17½ M.) Ebensee-Bahnhof
(1395 ft.; *Hôtel Lehr, plain; Rail. Restaurant), 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. 112)
in wooden pipes.

Excursions. Pleasant walks on the left bank of the Traun, along
the brine-conduit, to (9½ hr.) the Steinkogl (1 Inn), a fine point of view,
opposite the station of that name (see below). — The Langbath Lakes
(2½ hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the
Vordere See twice daily, returning from the Kreh, there and back 1½ fl.).
The road ascends the Langbath-That to (11½ M.) the Kreh (2130 fl.; Inn)
and (1 M.) the Vordere Langbath-See (2215 ft.), whence a footpath leads to
the smaller but finer (4½ hr.) Hintere See (2385 ft.).

The line now follows the wide Traunthal. 19½ M. Steinkogl
(*Marien-Gasthof, 1/2 M. from the station; *Steinkogl, on the left
bank of the Traun), at the mouth of the Traunweissenbach-That,
6 M. up which lies the picturesque Offensee. — 22 M. Langwies.
24½ M. Mitter-Weissenbach (road to the Attersee, p. 94). Near
Imsch the train crosses the Traun.

27½ M. Ischl. — Hotels. *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); *Hôtel
Vormals Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl,
expensive; *Post (Pl. 3), E. L., & A. 1-3 fl.; *Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. 5),
R. 1½-2 fl.; *Hüt.-Pension Rudolfshöhe, with café-restaurant, at the end
of the Esplanade; *Hôtel Austria, on the Esplanade; *Victoria (Pl. 4),
Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6), the last four with garden-restaurants.
Second-class: *Stern (Pl. 7); *Krone (Pl. 8); Bayrischer Hof (Pl. 9);
Zur Neuen Welt, etc. — *Pension Flora; Hôtels Garnis Ramsauer.
* Athen, Redlich. — *Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment, 1½ M. from
the end of the Esplanade, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

Cafés, etc. *Cur-Salon, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 109). —
Café Ramsauer, opposite the Post Hotel; Walter, Esplanade; Sauner, Pfarr-
gasse, confectioner's; Rudolfshöhe (see above). — Rail. Restaurant. —
Theater (Pl. 16) during the season.

Visitors' Tax (Curtaxe). Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor
who stays 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 adult member of a family 1 fl.) are exacted. — The band plays
in the Rudolf's-Garten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 7 to
8 a.m.; from 8 to 9 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal; from 12 to 1 p.m. on
the Esplanade; and from 5 to 6.30 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal.

Carriages. From the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two
horses 1 fl.; at night +0 kr. or 1½ fl. 40 kr.; to the station 1 or 1½ fl.; at
night 1½ fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl. Drive within the town 40 or +0 kr.; at night 70 kr.
or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To Hallstatt (2½ hrs.), 6½ fl. or 10 fl. 10½ kr.; Gosau-Schmied
(4 hrs.), 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr.; Weissenbach on the Attersee (2½ hrs.), 6½
or 11½ fl. These fares include the driver's fee.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Ischl (1535 ft.), 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. (incl. Gries) 8600. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady Bahnhof-Strasse leads from the station past the Rudolf-Garten 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 are the Trinkhalle (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, and beyond it, to the right, the Wiererbad and the Giselabads. 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, and to the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the Sophien-Esplanade, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner's, and café. — In the Wierer-Park is the Cur-Salon, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the Wierer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of Dr. Wierer von Rettenbach (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice.

In the Schulgasse (No. 7) is 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 (3/4 M.) Karolinen-Panorama and (2 M.) the Neue Schmainau, two caiscs to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl. — The *Sophiens-Doppelblick* (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the St. Wolfgang-Thal) may be reached in 1/2 hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (1 1/2 hr.)*Dachstein-Aussicht and the Höhenzollern-Waterfall; we return either to the right by Trenkelbach (9/4 hr.), or to the left through the Jaimen-That and by the Gätten Inn (1 1/2 hr.). — To the W. by the (1/2 hr.) Calvarienberg to the (1/2 hr.) Ahornbühl (café). — From the Esplanade through the Franzens-Allee to the (1/2 hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz; to the ruin of (1 hr.) Wildenstein, on the slope of the Kater-Gebirge. Through the valley of the Traun by the shady promenade following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) Lauften (see p. 110). — Right bank of the Traun: Ascent of the *Siriuskol* or *Hundskogl* (1980 ft.; 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 (9/4 hr.) Rettenbach-Wildniss (a pretty ravine); return by Sterzen's Abendsitz (fine view) to (9/4 hr.) Ischl.

To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ischler Salzberg, 3170 ft.), 4 M. We follow the road via Rettenendorf (*Bachwirth) to (3 M.) Pernegg, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. The mine, an inspection of which takes 1 1/2 hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly; the illumination at other times costs about 5 fl. The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and 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.

From Ischl to St. Wolfgang and the *Schaferberg, a charming excursion for half-a-day, see p. 105 (return-ticket, 2nd class 6 fl. 66, 3rd class 5 ft. 63 kr.). — To Aussee, see below; to Hallstatt and Gosau, see R. 8.

*To Weissenbach on the Attersee (p. 91) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., via Mitter-Weissenbach.

From Ischl to Aussee. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the Siriuskogel (p. 109), and recrosses the Traun. 30½ M. Laufen. The picturesque village (1570 ft.; *Rössl; Krone) lies on the opposite bank, ¾ M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. — The train again crosses the Traun. 31½ M. Anzenau. On the opposite bank lies Ober-Weissenbach, with extensive stores of timber, at the mouth of the Weissenbach-Thal. About 6 M. up the valley is the Chorinsky-Klause, a huge dam with sluice-gates. — 33½ M. Goisern (1640 ft.; Zur Wartburg; Peter; Bär; Hôtel Garni, near the station; Café Goiserer Mühle), a considerable village (4150 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer-resort. About ½ M. to the N. are the small sulphurous and iodine baths of Goisern, with the Marie-Valerie-Quelle. — 35½ M. Steg (Goldnes Schiff, R. from 60 kr.), at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 111). The train skirits the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50 ft. above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the Sarstein (6470 ft.). 38 M. Gosaumühl (p. 112). 39½ M. Hallstatt; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 112). We then pass to the rear of the small château of Grub, with its four towers. — 41 M. Obertraun (*Zum Sarstein, at the station; Höl
t, Hinterer, on the lake), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

The line now runs, skirting the base of the Sarstein, through the wild and narrow Koppen-Thal. The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the foaming Traun three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (48 M.) the station of Aussee (2130 ft.; Railway Restaurant), at Unter-Kainisch (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — Hotels. *Erzherzog Franz Carl; *Hackinger; *Erzherzog Johann; Sonne; Wilder Mann; Schober, at the station, plain; *Pension Hürsch. — Cunhaus, with restaurant, reading-room, etc., in the Messerey Promenade.

Café from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1½ fl.; to the Grundl-See, or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 80 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 or 6 fl.; to Gössl via Grundl-See and back ('tour of the three lakes'), with stay of 1 hr., 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 Grundl-See, see p. 111.

Aussee (2155 ft.), a Styrian market-town, charmingly situated on the Traun, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. The small Spitalkirche contains a good winged altar-piece of 1449. — A little to the N., on the road to Al
Aussee is *Dr. Schreiber's Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim (hydropathic establishment), and about 1/2 M. farther on is the *Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth.

Excursions. — To Alt-Aussee (3 M.), a drive of 1/2 hr. (carriage, see p. 110); 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-Ausser Tram to Alt-Aussee (*Seeewirth, prettily situated on the lake; Kitzerwirth), on the charming Alt-Aussee Lake (2320 ft.; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Triesselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. The lake is skirted all the way round by the Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade, 41/2 M. long. The See-wiese (on foot 3/4 hr., by boat 1/2 hr.), at the N.E. end, commands a good view of the Dachstein. — From Alt-Aussee to the Grundl-See, direct, across the Tressen-Sattel (3140 ft.), 21/2 hrs.; beautiful views on the ascent and descent.

To the Grundl-See (4 M.), a beautiful drive of 3/4 hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriages, p. 110; omnibus from the Sonne four times daily, in 1 hr., fare 50 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Tram, which it crosses at the (3 M.) See-Häuse, and then along the lake to the (1 M.) Schramml Inn (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. The Grundl-See (2300 ft.), 33/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the Todte Gebirge. The road next leads past the (2 M.) Inn zum Ladner to (1 1/2 M.) Gösll (Veit), at the upper end of the lake. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies five times daily in summer to the Schramml, Ladner, and Gösll. From Gösll a path leads to (1 M.) the beautiful *Toplitz-See (2350 ft.), 1 1/2 M. long (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gösll). About 1/4 M. farther on lies the sequestered Kammer-See (2360 ft.), in a grand situation at the base of the Todt Gebirge. This Drei-Seen-Tour, or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (fare from Schramml's Inn to Gösll and back, including the ferry across the Toplitz-See, 1 fl., 2 pers. 1 1/2 fl.).

Railway from Aussee to Steinach and Selsthal, see p. 187.

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

Railway to (12 1/2 M.) Hallstatt station in 40-50 minutes. Steamboat between the station and town of Hallstatt in 1/4 hr., 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 (Seeauer) and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 21/2 hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 1/2 fl., there and back 2 fl. — Carriage from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 8 fl., with two horses 12 fl., from Gosaumlühr or Steg (Goldnes Schiff) 6, carr. and pair 10 fl. (fee included). — One-horse carr. from Ischl to Hallstatt in 2 1/2 hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr., two-horse carr. 10 1/2 fl.; to Gosau (Brandwirth) in 3 1/2 hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to Gosau-Schmied in 4 hrs., 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr. (driver's fee included). — Diligence from Gosau to Abtenau daily in 2 1/2 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to Golling daily in 2 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4 fl., two-horse 7-8 fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (12 1/2 M.) Hallstatt station, see p. 110. The Hallstätter See or *Lake of Hallstatt (1620 ft.), which is 5 M. long and 1/2-2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty
112 Route 8. HALLSTATT. From Ischl

mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge).

Hallstatt (*Hôtel Seeauer, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 70 kr., with garden on the lake and a dépendance named the Post; *Grüner Baum; Zur Simonyhütte, well spoken of; Goldner Adler), a long village (1400 inhab. 1/2 Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the Mühlbach forms a waterfall. The old Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The Protestant Church is modern. In the former 'Gefängnis', or prison, is a small Museum (open 10-12 and 2-5; adm. 10 kr.), with Celtic antiquities. A new road leads to the S. to (1/2 M.) the Lahn, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, with the Salt Works.

Excursions. — The Rudolsthum (2800 ft.), occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1816 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna (p. 32) and in the Museum Francisco-Carolinum at Linz (p. 85); but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (see above). — The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine (675 ft.) are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 109; tickets of adm. at the offices).

The *Waldbach-Strub (2060 ft.), in the well-wooded Echern-Thal, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The Schleier Fall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — A picturesque path (Malersteig) leads along the Waldbach from Graalto's Inni (halfway through the Echern-Thal) to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

Mountain Ascents from Hallstatt (Plassen, Sarstein, Dachstein, etc.), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The road from HALLSTATT TO GOSAU skirts the lake to the (1/2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (see below), 1/2 M. to the W. of the Gosaumühl (*Inn; ferry to the station, see p. 110), at the mouth of the Gosau-Bach. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting Soolenleitungs-Weg (1/4 hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolsthurn 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 ft. 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 (6 M.) Gosau (2510 ft.; Brandwirth; Kirchenwirthl) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the Donnerkogeln (6730 ft.). The carriage-road ends at (3 M.) Gosau-Schmied (2690 ft.; *Inn).

We may ascend on foot (through the wood to the 1/4 hr.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See (2950 ft.), 1 1/2 M. long, 1 1/2 M. broad, surrounded by woods. To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein
to Golling.

ZWIESEL-ALP.

8. Route. 113

with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkogeln. About 4¾ M. farther up the valley is the light-green *Hintere Gosau-See (3790 ft.), a lake about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated.

FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M. From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the Pass Geschütt (3185 ft.; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the province of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. The road now descends via (2½ M.) Russbach-Say (2660 ft.; two Inns) to the (5 M.) Lammer-Brücke, and re-ascends to (3 M.) Abtenau (2335 ft.; *Post; *Rother Ochs), a village of some size.

The route over the *Zwiesel-Alp (5195 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned road (from Gosau 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide to the Zwiesel-Alp 1 fl. 70 kr., to Abtenau 3 fl.). The bridle-path from Gosau, 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 a fence, the path to the right leads to the (2¾ hrs.) Edt Alp (Inn), ½ hr. below the summit. The magnificent view includes the Dachstein and Thorstein, with the Gosau-Thal and its lakes far below; to the S. the Tauern chain from the Hochalpenpitze to the Gross-Venediger; to the S.W. the Uebergossene Alp, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, and finally the Unterberg.—The descent leads through wood and past several farms to the (1½ hr.) Lammer-Brücke. We may either cross the bridge and follow the road direct to (1¾ M.) Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1½ M.) Hotel Zwieslibad-Handlhof, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation (closed in 1895). The road hence joins the Gosau road (see above), and in 3 M. more reaches Abtenau. (From Abtenau to the Zwiesel-Alp 4¼ hr.; guide, 2½ fl., advisable.)

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 111). The new road leads to the N.W. to Dölltorhof and (1½ M.) Mühlrain and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the Schwarzach, which it crosses near its junction with the Lammer (1½ M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (1¾ M.) the Voglau Inn. 1 M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer (bridge destroyed in 1895) to the (5 min.) *Auchach Fall, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230 ft. (20 kr.). 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 impassable.) The road 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. 119).


From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

15½ M. STEAM TRAMWAY to (3 M.) St. Leonhard in 53 min.; OMNIBUS thence to Berchtesgaden seven times daily in 1½ hr., and to Königs-See four times daily in 2 hrs. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 2nd cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., 3rd cl. 1 fl.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 70, 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket 2 fl. 60, 2 fl. 10 kr. Circular ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and back via Reichenhall, 2 fl. 90, 2 fl. 10 kr. For a day's excursion the best plan is to leave Salzburg at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Königs-See at 12.30 p.m.,
and row to the Obersee and back (3 hrs.); then from Königs-See at 3.30 p.m. to the Salt Mines (4.20 p.m.; stay of 1 hr.) and thence back to Salzburg, which will be reached about 5.15 p.m. — In summer (June-Sept.) an omnibus plys direct from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to the Königs-See, starting at 8 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 9.30 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 3.30 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 4.30 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 5.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., there and back 2 fl.). — Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 8 or 10 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case). The drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-mines, occupies 8 hrs. A supply of small change in German money will be found useful.

The Steam Tramway (Salzburger Lokalbahn; p. 96) leads through the suburb of Nonnthal (p. 100), passes (3 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 102) and (5½ M.) Anif (p. 102), and near (6¾ M.) Grödig (*Bräuhaus; Löwe), at the foot of the Untersberg (p. 102), 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. 102), behind which towers the pointed Hochstaufen (5815 ft.); on the left is the Schmittenstein (5555 ft.), resembling a castle. About 1½ M. to the W. is the Gosteier Fels (1870 ft.), commanding a fine view of the valley. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of St. Leonhard (1585 ft.; Restaurant). On the hill to the left is Schloss Gartenau, above the prettily-situated village of St. Leonhard.

On the right, near the (5 min.) Restaurant Drachenloch, high up on 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 ft.), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — 9½ M. Schellenberg (1560 ft.; *Forelle; Untersberg), with a monument to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71. — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the (2½ M.) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel (1660 ft.), where a bridge on the right leads to the Almbach-Klamm, a picturesque gorge recently made accessible as far as the (1 hr.) Theresien-Klause. About 1½ M. beyond the hotel the road from Hallein via Zill (p. 119) joins our road on the left. The valley expands, and the Grosse and Kleine Watzmann, with the Watzmann Glacier between them, suddenly appear. Crossing the Larosbach, and then the Ache by the (½ M.) Freimann-Brücke, we soon obtain (½ M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, 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 'Salzberg und Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the Goldenbach-Brücke to (1¼ M.) the Salt Mine (1742 ft.).

Visit to the Salt Mine (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürenberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., 1½ fl. each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to
7 p.m., admission for one person 3½ M., for each additional person 1½ M. (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of 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. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The entire visit takes barely an hour.

The mine lies about 3/4 M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the Bergwerks-Allee leads. — The road from Salzburg, leading straight on from the Goldenbach bridge (p. 114), 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.

15½ M. Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. *Bellevue, with baths, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 7-8 M.; *Leuthaus or Post, R. 2-3 M., B. 80 pf.; *Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the village, with garden and view; *Deutsches Haus; *Höt.-Restaurant Bahnhof, Schwabenwirth, both near the station, pens. 5/2 M.; Watzmann, R. 2 M.; Krone; Bayrischer Hof; Neuhaus; Nonnthaler Wirthshaus; Bär; Löwe; Triembacher. — Pensions. Geiger; Berghof; Villa Minerva; Villa Giselaibad; Luitpold; Holzner; Göhlstein. — Pens. Gregory; Malterlehen, etc., in Schönau (see p. 117); Moritz, Steiner, and Regina, on the upper Salzberg (11½-1½ hr.). — Café Fortnner, near the Post. — Restaurant at the Deutsches Haus. — Reading Room at the Rathaus.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the better hotels and pensions; Huber, Bahnhof-Str.; Wilhelmshof, near the park. River Baths in the Gernbach, 3/4 M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburger road, and at the Aschauer Wehr, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town.

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, Kaiserer, Walch, Wenig, Huber, Grassl, and others.

Carriages. To the Königs-See and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 M., two-horse 11 M. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 M. more); to Ramsau 8 M. 10 or 11 M. 70, there and back (1/2 a day) 11 M. 10 or 15 M. 70 pf.; Hintersee 11 M. 40 pf. or 17 M., there and back 13 M. 40 or 20 M. 40 pf.; to Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht, returning via Hallethurn, 17 M. 50 or 26 M. 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Omnibus from the station to Königs-See in connection with the trains (1 M.); to the Wimbachklamm Hotel (Ramsau), thrice daily in summer from the station (2½ M.); to the Hintersee once daily in July and August (3½ M.).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1885 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2300 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provosty, or ecclesiastical principality (165 sq. M.). The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The Abbey Church possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The Luitpold Park, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzwirt, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann and the Hochkalter. In the valley, on the Ache, are
situated extensive Salt Works and the Station of the Reichenhall Railway. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. Baedeker’s Eastern Alps).

The Lockstein (2235 ft.; ½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light.

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

At the Wenhölz, 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route diverges to the right, leading past Unterstein (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco-Zinneberg (not accessible). The roads unite again about ½ M. from the lake. — Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady foot-path, which at the Hotel Bahnhof crosses the Ramsauer Ache, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the Königssee Ache, to the (1½ hr.) village of Königssee.

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

The ‘Schiffmeister’ presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four regular trips daily round the lake, starting at 8.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m., and occupying about 4½ hrs., including ¼ hr. at the Sallet-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomä (fare for each pers. 11/2 M). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomä 3 M; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4½, to the Sallet-Alp 6½ M; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7½ and 11 M; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 M and 1½ M each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

Lake Voyage. To the left, on a promontory, is the Villa Beust; in the lake lies the islet of Christlieger, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the Falkenstein, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the Steereckwand, the Grünsee-Tauern, and the Funtensee-Tauern, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeldspitze (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the Königsbach falls over a red cliff (about 2525 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (Brentencwand). 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. The boat touches at the Kessel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the Kesselbach (bridle-path to the Gotzen-Alp, p. 117).

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

The Eiskapelle, a kind of glacier in a wild gully between the Hachelswand and the Watzmann, 2755 ft. only above the sea-level, hardly merits a visit (there and back 1½-2 hrs.; fatiguing path, dangerous in warm weather; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the Schrainebach is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The Sallet-Alp, a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful *Obersee* (2000 ft.), a lake 4 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer Kaunerwand; beyond it towers the Teufelshörner (7855 ft.), from which a brook descends over the Röthswand in several arms from a height of 1800 ft. On the E. bank is the Fischunkel-Alp, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in 1/3 hr. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (p. 116) a good path ascends in long windings to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Gotzen-Alp* (3630 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) Gotzenthal and (1 hr.) Seeau, and then ascends in zigzags via the Kreuzegg, where we take the path to the right, to (1 ½ hr.) the Gotzen-Alp, with three chalets (rustic quarters in the *Springel-Hütte*). Magnificent view of the Ubergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the (1/4 hr.) Feuerpalfen (3640 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the Ramsau a road (poor at places) leads direct from the Königssee via Schönau (p. 115) to (4½ M.) Ilsank (see below).

The *Ramsau* ranks next to the Königs-See among the attractions in the neighbourhood of Berchtesgaden. The road passes the Luitpold Park and after 1/2 M. (direction-post) descends to the left, crossing the (1/3 M.) Gmund-Brücke over the Bischofswieser Ache. At (2½ M.) Ilsank (1910 ft.; Inn, pens. 4-5 M), a brook descending about 400 ft. works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the Söldenköpf, 1200 ft. higher, and to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M. To the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The Ramsau is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains.

— On the left (1½ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; Restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to (20 min.) *Wimbach-Klamm*. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. The whole length of the ravine should be traversed. About 10 min. before its upper end, to the right, is a bench commanding a beautiful view of the romantic Wimbach-Thal, enclosed by the Watzmann, Hundstod, and other massive mountains.
The ascent of the Watzmann (Vorderer Gipfel or Hocheck, 8700 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 kr.) is fatiguing but interesting. The night is spent at the (4 hrs. from Berchtesgaden) Watzmann-Haus on the Falsköpfl (5330 ft.; inn in summer).

On the road, 1/2 M. above the finger-post (see p. 117), is the Inn zur Wimbachklamm, and a little beyond it the Inn zum Hochkalter. Then (3/4 M.) Ramsau (2190 ft.; Oberwirth). The road divides 3/4 M. farther on, the branch to the right leading to (4 hrs.) Reichenhall via the Schwarzbachwacht (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

The Saalfelden Road (to the left) crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road, which alone is now used by carriages, leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and skirting the S.E. bank of the Hintersee, to the (1 hr.) Auzinger Inn (see below), where it rejoins the old road. The latter, to the right at the fork, recrosses the Ache, and ascends to the (11/2 M.) Hintersee (2680 ft.), the W. bank of which it follows past the hotels *Villa Gemsbök and *Wartstein (pens. 4-5 kr.), affording a picturesque view of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis, the Hohe Göll, etc. About 3/4 M. farther on, 1/4 M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's house of Hintersee (2605 ft.) and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is *Auzinger's Inn. The beautiful wooded valley between the Hochkalter (left) and the Mühlturzhorn (right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) Hirschbühl (3780 ft.; Inn), with the Austrian custom-house of Mooswacht.

The *Kammerlhorn (8225 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 31/2-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 kr.), commands a splendid view of the Steinerne Meer, the Tauern, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the Saalach-Thal. Before us rise the imposing Leoganger Steinberge. About 21/4 M. from the Hirschbühl a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the *Seisenberg-Klamm, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the Weissbach, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) Binder-Mühle, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Thal; a road leads hence to (1/2 M.) Ober-Weissbach (2450 ft.; *Auvogl, near the church), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühl (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies lies 1/2 M. to the S. Hence to (31/2 hrs.) Saalfelden, see p. 123.

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall, 11 M., railway in 11/2 hr., via Hallthurn, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

10. From Salzburg to Innsbruck via Zell am See.

156 M. Railway in 61/2-91/2 hrs. (fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 3 fl.; express 13 fl. 50, 9 fl., 4 fl. 50 kr.). — The Salzburg-Tyrol Railway, or Gisela-Bahn, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and Vienna) and Innsbruck (but longer by 28 M. than the line via Rosenheim, see R. 14). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofsföhren and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriage 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 on taking a supplementary third-class ticket ('Ergänzungsbillet') for that distance. For circular tours, however, travellers are advised to take first-class tickets.

_Salzburg_, see p. 95. — The train describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 101). To the right is Hohen-Salzburg; to the left the château of _Neuhaus_. 2½ M. _Parsch_ (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 101); 4 M. _Aigen_ (p. 102). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous _Untersberg_ (p. 102) becomes more prominent. Several old country-seats are passed. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of _Anif_ (p. 102). 6 M. _Elsbethen_, 1½ M. to the N. of which lies St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 102). Beyond (9½ M.) _Puck_ the train passes the large brewery of _Kaltenhausen_, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the _Alm_.

11 M. _Hallein_ (1450 ft.; _Stern_, with salt-baths, near the station; _Post_ or _Adler_; _Auböck_; _Ortner_, at the station, unpretending), an old town (3940 inhab.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The _Dürrenberg_, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at pp. 109, 110. About 350 miners are employed here. Permission to visit the salt-mine is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each; gratuity 20 kr.). The entrance (2360 ft.) is reached in ¾ hr.; the visit occupies 1-1½ hr.

To _Berchtesgaden_ (7 M.). The road via _Zill_ is recommended to walkers, but is not very suitable for driving.

15½ M. _Kuchl_ (1525 ft.; _Neuwirth_), an old village with a Gothic church. To the W. rises the _Hohe Göll_ (8265 ft.); to the S. the _Tennen-Gebirge_ (p. 120).

18 M. _Golling_ (1530 ft.; _Hôtel-Pension Bahnhof_, in an open situation at the station; _Alte Post_, _Neue Post_, _Metsger Höltscherr_, in the village) lies on a hill, 1/4 M. from the station.

The route to the (2½ M.) _Golling_ or _Schwarzbach Fall_ cannot be mistaken (one-horse 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 (1½ M.) _St. Nicolaus_, on a hill (guide-post). In 5 min. more we reach _Müller's Inn_, and ½ M. farther on is the inn *Zur Mühle*. On the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the _Schwarzbach_ is precipitated from a cavern (1900 ft. above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge.

The *Salzach-Oefen_, 2½ M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the highroad to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage 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 1½ M. apart, though 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 End') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the (16 min.) _Croaten-Höhle_, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg. At the S. entrance to the Oefen is the _Maria Brunneck Chapel_ (1700 ft.), whence the best view is obtained of the _Pass Lueg_ (p. 120).
Route from Golling to Abtenau (Lammeröfen; Aubach Fall) and via the Zwiesel-Alp to Gosau, see p. 118.

Beyond Golling the railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the Blüntau-Thal and on the left that of the Lammer-Thal (p. 113). It crosses the Lammer and Salzach, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the Ofenauer Berg, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span. It then enters the Pass Lueg, a grand defile of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the Tennengebirge on the E. and the Hagen-Gebirge on the W. 241/2 M. Sulzau (1660 ft.); 27 M. Concordia-Hütte (1700 ft.; Inn), at the entrance to the Blühnbach-Thal. The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345 ft. above the Salzach, is the well-preserved Schloss Hohenwerfen, built in 1076, and restored in the 16th century.

28 M. Werfen (1700 ft.). The important-looking village (Post; Tirolerwirth) lies on the opposite bank; overlooked by the jagged rocks of the Übergossene Alp (see below) — 281/2 M. Pfarr-Werfen. The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 187), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. Bischofshofen (1795 fl.; Rail. Restaurant & Hotel, K. & L. 1 fl.; Post; Böcklinger), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (p. 188). The (1/4 hr.) Fall of the Geinfeldbach is worth seeing. To the W. rises the Ewige Schnee (‘perpetual snow’) group of mountains or Übergossene Alp, culminating in the Hochkönig (9640 ft.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tennengebirge. — 38 M. St. Johann im Pongau (1845 ft.; Pongauer Hof, at the railway-station; Post; Franz Prem; Zum Andrül; Goldnes Kreuz; Lackner; Schwatier, near the church), a large village (3000 inhab.), 3/4 M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church, is a favourite summer-resort.

To the Liechtenstein-Klamm (on foot there and back 31/2-4 hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 11/2 hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; also omnibus). We cross the Salzach and the Wagrüner Bach and follow the Grossarl road to the village of (21/2 M.) Plankenaun (*Winkler’s Inn). The new road diverges here to the right and ascends to (1/2 hr.) the bridge over the Grossarler Ache, 5 min. from the entrance to the wild rocky gorge (adm. 30 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, 970 yds. in length, is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the imposing Second Gorge (1/4 hr.) is a Waterfall. 175 ft. in height.

The Hoch-Gründeck (5990 ft.) may easily be ascended in 31/2 hrs. by a marked bridal-path from St. Johann or Bischofshofen. Beautiful view. Summer Inn 1/4 hr. below the top.

The valley of the Salzach now contracts and bends towards the W. — 42 M. Schwarznach-St-Veit. The train crosses the Salzach, which here dashes through a rocky ravine, passes through a tunnel, recrosses the Salzach, and reaches —
47 M. Lend (2070 ft.; *Turri’s Inn). The village (*Straubinger; *Post) lies on the opposite bank. — Road to Gastein, see p. 124. Below the village (1/2 M.) a fine Waterfall is formed by the Gasteiner Ache just before it joins the Salzach.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the Eschenauer Plaie and the Embacher Plaie (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the Unterstein, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We next skirt the Salzach and reach (511/2 M.) Rauris-Kitschloch, at the entrance of the Rauris-Thal, 1/2 M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

*Kitschloch-Klamm. A visit to this picturesque ravine (1 1/2 hr. there and back) is strongly recommended. We cross the Salzach to the *Restaurant Embacher, and then the Rauris-Ache (leaving the Restaurant TAXWirth to the left), and ascend the right bank of the latter to the (25 min.) Kasel, into which the Ache is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 350 ft. (*Kitschloch Fall). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, and at the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. This point commands a striking view of the chasm. We may either turn here or follow the footpath farther to the (1/2 hr.) village of Rauris.

The shortest route to the Rauris, a valley once noted for its gold-mines, leads through the Kitzloch-Klamm, the new road being 1/2 M. longer. — 6 M. Rauris or Gaisbach (3110 ft.; *Bräu; Post) is the chief place in the valley, which at Wörth, about 3 M. farther on, divides into the Seitenwinkel-Thal (right) and the Hüttenwinkel-Thal (left). About 3 hrs. up the former lies the Tauernhaus (3965 ft.; rustic Inn), whence we may proceed to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Hochthor of the Heiligenblut-Rauris Tauern (8430 ft.) and (1 1/2 hr.) Heiligenblut; see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. — A bridle-path ascends the Hüttenwinkel-Thal via (1 hr.) Bucheben (Inn) to (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (5240 ft.; Inn), with gold-mines worked by a French company, in a grand situation, and to (2 1/2 hrs. farther) the Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg (7680 ft.), situated on the margin of the Goldberg Glacier, which has covered part of the old mines. The interesting ascent of the *Sonnblick (10,180 ft., splendid view) may be made from the Knappenhaus in 3-3 1/2 hrs., with guide. On the top is the Zittelhaus, an inn and meteorological station. Descent to Heiligenblut, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the Gasteiner Nassfeld via the Pochhard-Scharte, see p. 127.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. — 53 M. Taxenbach (2330 ft.; *Post; *TAXWirth; Restaurant Kitzloch, at the station). The village, on an eminence 3/4 M. to the E., has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court. — The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) Gries, is the church of St. Georgen (2705 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad Hohe Tenn (11,080 ft.) rises from the Fuscher-Thal. The train crosses the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

59 M. Bruck-Fusch (2475 ft.; *Hôtel Kronprinz, at the station; *Bräu; *Lukashansl) lies opposite the entrance to the Fuscher-Thal. To the N.W. (1/4 hr.) rises Schloss Fischhorn (11th cent.), the property of Prince Liechtenstein, tastefully restored.

The most attractive and the most frequented approach to Heiligenblut from the N. leads through the beautiful *Fuscher-Thal. A road ascends from Bruck to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of Fusch (2645 ft.; *Zum Imbachhorn. Riedelsperger) and thence on the E. side of the valley to (1 1/2 hr.) Fuscher-
Bad or St. Wolfgang's-Bad (1040 ft.; "Weilguni; Flatscher), a frequented summer-resort in the Weiselsbach-Thal. Pleasant footpath hence to (1½ hr.) Ferleiten. — The valley-road goes on from Fusch to the (½ hr.) Bör Inn (2680 ft.), whence a rough cart-track (ride or walk) leads to (1½ hr.) Ferleiten (3775 ft.; *Lukashanslwirth; Tauernhaus, plain), the last village, commanding a fine view of the imposing head of the valley. The best points of view are the Durcheck-Alpe (5595 ft.; rfrms.), on the E. side of the valley, 2 hrs. above Ferleiten, and the Trauner-Alpe (5555 ft.; *Inn), on the way to the Pfandelscharte, 1½ hr. to the S. — To Heiligenblut via the Fuscher Thörl or the Pfandelscharte, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the Zeller Moos, and reaches the Zeller See.

62 M. Zell am See (2460 ft.; *Kaiserin Elisabeth, on the lake, opposite the station; *Böhns Hotel am See; *Krone, on the lake; *Post; *Metzger Schweiger; Bodingbaur; Lebzelter, moderate), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort.

The "Zeller See" (2450 ft.) is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 68° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (60 kr.). Stations: Thumersbach (Austria, Bellevue, two restaurant-pensions, with views), with the Villa Riemann, on the E. bank, and Seehaus! (Restaurant), on the N.W. bank. The E. bank commands a beautiful view to the S. of the Tauern, Imbachhorn, Hochtenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. Evening-light most favourable.

The "Schmittenhöhe" (6455 ft.) is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 6, there and back, with a night spent on the top, 12 fl.; carr. for one pers. 6, there and back 9, incl. night on top 12 fl.). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmitten-Thal to (1½ hr.) Schmitten. Here we turn to the left and follow an easy bridle-path, which ascends mostly through wood via the (1½ hr.) Schweizerhütte Restaurant and (1½ hr.) Brunner's Inn to the (1 hr.) summit ("Haschke's Hotel, 90 beds). The superb panorama embraces the S. the entire Tauern range from the Anköfl to the Gross-Venediger; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein; immediately opposite us is the Kaprun Valley.

An attractive day's excursion may be made to the "Kaprun Valley" (omnibus from Schweiger's Inn to the Kesselfall Hotel in summer twice daily in 2½ hrs., 1 fl. 60 kr.; carriage and pair for ½ day 10, whole day 15 fl.; carr. for one pers. from the Kesselfall to the Rainer-Hütte in 2 hrs., 6, there and back 8 fl.). A new road leads from Zell through the broad valley of the Pinzgau and across the Salzach to (1½ hr.) the village of Kaprun (2465 ft.; three rustic Inns), with a ruinous château, at the mouth of the valley. It then follows the right bank of the Kapruner Ache and winds up the Birkgogl (3155 ft.), which forms a barrier across the valley, through which the torrent has forced its passage by means of a highly picturesque gorge, the "Sigmund Thun-Klamm. Passengers alight near the entrance of the gorge, walk through it (adm. 50 kr.) and rejoin the carriage at the top of the hill. The road then proceeds through the open valley to the (½ hr.) Hiittenwaldhof in the Wustelau (2585 ft.). At the (1½ hr.) Inn zum Kapruner Thörl we enter the fine Evenwald and ascend to the (½ hr.) "Kesselfall-Alpenhaus" (3355 ft.), a good first-class hotel, near the beautiful Kesselfall (electric light in the evening). The road, now steep and narrow, here crosses the Ache, mounts in windings to the (1½ hr.) Limberg-Alpe (5145 ft.), at the beginning of the Wasserfallboden, and then leads to the (25 min.) Orgler-Hütte (Inn) and the (6 min.) *Rainer-Hütte (5320 ft.; Inn). On the opposite bank is the Wasserfall-Alpe. The *Mooserboden (6465 ft.), the highest terrace of the valley, is reached in 1 hr. from the Rainer-Hütte (to the end of the Karlinger Glacier ½ hr. more). It is surrounded by a majestic amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-clad mountains: Wiesbach-
to Innsbruck. **SAALFELDEN.** 10. Route. 123

horn (11,710 ft.), Glockerin (11,235 ft.), Bärenkopf (11,175 ft.), Johannisberg (11,375 ft.), Kitzsteinhorn (10,510 ft.), etc. — For mountain-ascent (Kitzsteinhorn, Wiesbachhorn, etc.), see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

From Zell am See to Mittersill and *Krimml (Upper Pitzgau), see p. 127.

The train quits the lake at Schloss Prielau, now occupied by peasants. 64 1/2 M. Maishofen (2495 ft.; Post), on the flat watershed between the Salzach and the Saalach; to the left the château of Saathof, at the mouth of the Glemmthaler, from which the Saalach issues. The broad grassy valley of the Mitter-Pitzgau, with a fine view of the Steinerne Meer on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. **Saalfelden** (2380 ft.; Ringler’s Hotel & Rail. Restaurant). The village (*Neue Post; *Dick’s Inn; *Alte Post), with 2919 inhab., 1 M. to the E. of the station, is prettily situated on the Ursauer Ache, in the middle of the broad valley. About 1/4 hr. to the S. of the village is *Thalmayr’s Bath Establishment (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 2-2 1/2 fl.).

From **Saalfelden** to **Lofer**, 15 1/2 M., diligence daily in 3 1/2 hrs.; carr. 6, with two horses 10 fl. The road runs on the right bank of the Saalach through the Diesbacher Höhltäwege, a narrow gorge about 6 M. long, to (3 1/2 hrs.) **Oberweissbach** (2150 ft.; *Frohnweisse Inn; *Auwegl, near the church), where the road from Berchtesgaden via the Hirschbühl descends on the right (p. 115; 1/2 hr. to the N. is the interesting *Seisenberg-Klamm). Crossing the Saalach we next pass the Lompertsches Ofentoch (left), a capacious cavern, and the (1 hr.) mouth of the Schüttenbachgraben, 1/2 hr. up which is the imposing *Vorderkaser-Klamm; and beyond (1 hr.) **St. Martin** reach (1/2 hr.) **Lofer** (2080 ft.; *Post; *Brau; *Schweizer), a frequented summer-resort, amid beautiful surroundings (to the W. the Loferer Steinberge, to the E. the Reitaltal-Gebirge). Hence to St. Johann via Waidring, see below. A beautiful road (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.) leads from Lofer to (17 1/2 M.) **Reichenhall**, via **Unken** (1810 ft.; *Post; Lamm), a summer-resort near which lie the baths of Oberrain, and via Melbeck, Schnitztret, and Jettenberg. A preferable route for pedestrians leads via the Nesselgraben and past the *Thum-See. For details and for a description of Reichenhall, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps or Southern Germany.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Saalach, enters the Leogang-Thal, and ascends rapidly at the base of the Birnhorn to (75 M.) **Leogang** (2750 ft.; Inn). About 3/4 M. to the N. are the baths of the same name. The line next crosses the Weissbach and Griesenberg, and beyond Pass Griesen (2335 ft.), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolean frontier. Beyond (81 M.) **Hochfilzen** (3170 ft.), on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn, the train descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the right side of the Pramau-Thal, or Pillerssee-Achenthal. — 87 M. **Fieberbrunn** (2560 ft.; Railway Restaurant), a picturesquely situated summer-resort (Obermaier; *Hammerwirth; Post; Auwirth). We next pass Schloss Rosenberg and the Pillerssee Iron Works (with the Loferer Steinberge, on the right). The Pillerssee-Ache is crossed.

92 M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2130 ft.; *Post; *Bär; *Zum Hohen Kaiser, at the station), in the broad Leukon-Thal, or valley of the Grosse Ache, is commanded by the Kaiser-Gebirge on the W.

A road leads to the N. from St. Johann through the Achenthal and via **Erpfendorf** to (3 hrs.) **Waidring** (2560 ft.; *Post), a thriving village on the watershed between the Ache and the Saalach; and thence through the
waid Pass Strub to (2 hrs.) Lofer (p. 123). — A pleasant walk may be taken from Waidering through the Oifen or gorge of the Strubache to the (3/4 hr.) little Piller-See.

97 M. Kitzbühel (2420 ft.; Tiefenbrunner; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rösti; Schwarzer Adler; etc.; Englische Pension Pfleghof; Haas, at the station), a charmingly situated little town, much frequented in summer. About 3/4 M. to the S. is the Kitzbühler Bad, with a chalybeate spring.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (6510 ft.; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl., unnecessary; horse 4-5 fl.) is a highly attractive point. A good bridle-path ascends to the (2 3/4 hr.) *Inn above the Troad-Alp. The chapel on the summit is reached in 2 3/4 hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve.

A picturesque road leads to the S. from Kitzbühel via the Pass Thurm (4180 ft.) to (5 1/2 hrs.) Mittersill (p. 127).

The railway curves round the town and gradually ascends via (101 M.) Schwarzensee to (103 M.) Kirchberg (2690 ft.; Bächlwirth; Kalswirth), prettily situated at the entrance to the Spertenth-Valye. The line now descends at the S. base of the Hohe Salve to (107 M.) Westendorf (2490 ft.; Soitner’s Restaurant), 1 1/2 M. to the W. of the large village of Brixen, and beyond a tunnel enters the Windausth-Valy, where it describes a wide curve before traversing a second tunnel (360 yds. long) back to the narrow Brixen-Valy. — 1131/2 M. Hopfgarten (2030 ft.; *Post; *Rose; Dievald; Restaurant at the station, with rooms), a large village.

The *Hohe Salve (5935 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Inntal, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.; guide, 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary; horse 5, ‘chaise-a-porteurs’ 12 fl.). The route leads through the (1/4 hr.) village and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to the (11/2 hr.) Tenn Inn. Thence it leads past the Vorder-Hütten to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, on which are a chapel and a clean Inn (10 beds at 80 kr.). Splendid View, especially to the S. (Uebergossene Alm, Tauern, Oetztal glaciers, etc.); to the N.E., the Kaiser-Gebirge.

The train traverses the Brixenthaler Klaus, a wooded rocky gorge, above which, on a spur to the right, stands Schloss Itter.

118 1/2 M. Wörgl and thence to (156 M.) Innsbruck, see p. 138.

11. The Gastein Valley.

Diligence from Lend (p. 121) to Wildbad Gastein (15 1/2 M.) in summer thrice daily in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Passengers with through-tickets to Bad Gastein or with circular-tour coupons (Zell-am-See-Gastein, Bischofshofen-Gastein) are conveyed by the railway company from Lend to Gastein in comfortable landau (‘Bahn-Expositur’ at Gastein, adjoining the Wandelbahn). Two-horse carriage from Lend to Hof-Gastein 9 fl., to Wildbad Gastein 13 fl. (there and back 20 fl., if a night be spent 23 fl.). — The valley below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian.

Lend (2070 ft.; *Straubinger; *Post), see p. 121. The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the ‘Post’ past (10 min.) a restaurant. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. Near the (1/2 hr.) Klammhöhe (2700 ft.), 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 ft.) to the right bank and ascends along the slope of a wooded hill, crowned with the scanty remains of the château of Klammsstein, which once guarded the pass. At (1/4 hr.) Brandstatt (Inn) a view is disclosed of the green Gastein valley (‘die Gastein’). To the right, in the chain which separates the Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked Bernkogl (7625 ft.). We now ascend gradually, passing Mairhofen, to (1 1/2 hr.) Dorf Gastein (2740 ft.; Edler), and beyond Harrbach and Laderding reach (2 hrs.) —

10 1/2 M. Hof-Gastein (2850 ft.; *Moser, R. from 1 fl.; *Müller; *Post or Traube; Bieber zum Boten), 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. The Kaiser-Platz is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths (60 kr.) at the ‘Märkische Badeanstalt’, the hotels, and many private houses.

The *Gamskarkogl (8065 ft.; horse and attendant 10 fl.; guide, 4 fl.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or the Wildbad in 41/2 hrs. On the summit is a refuge-hut. The snow-mountains of the Ankogl and the Tischlerkar Glacier are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the Wiesbachhorn; N. the Uebergossene Alm; N.E. the Daubachek and the Hochgolling.

The road to the Wildbad (5 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the left we obtain a view of the Kötschach-Thal, commanded by the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlerkar Glacier.

151/2 M. Wildbad Gastein (3250-3430 ft.). — Hotels. "Straubinger, R. 1 1/2-6 fl., L. & A. 50 kr. (cheaper restaurant in the basement); "Weismayr; "Gasteiner Hof; "Badeschloss; "Schenkthaner (Grasenwirth), opposite the lower fall of the Ache; "Hirsche (1/2 M. from Straubinger’s); "Germania, both in open situations; all these with baths. — Lodging Houses, with baths: *Elisabethhof; "Gruber; "Moser; Oberkrämer; "Schwaigerhaus; "Dr. Schider; Mayer; "Höller; Irnberger; "Mühlberger; "Bellevue; Solitude; *Villa Hollandia; Lainer, the Curbäuser Nos. 1 & 2 below the Wandelbahn; Villa Großer; Angerer; "Radlinger, with restaurant; Sabathil; "Ebenzerzog Johann, picturesquely situated at the beginning of the promenade of that name; Senger; Echo; Hellenenberg; Schöpf; Wenger (the last three 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, 41/2-15 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.

Most of the older houses of the Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of recent years, however, the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving
Route 11. WILDBAD GASTEIN.

place, with numerous handsome houses and villas. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small Straubinger-Platz, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels, and the Wandelbahn, a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. At the W. end is the Curry-Casino, with reading-room, etc.

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent *Waterfalls, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high. The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from Moser's café-pavillon 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.) rise on the slope of the Badberg and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses invigorating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, etc.

*Walks. The road to Hof-Gastein on the left (W.) side of the valley passes the Villa Meran. Higher up, on the left, are the Bellevue (café; fine view) and the Villa Hollandia. The road next reaches the Solitude (right) and the small Protestant Church. At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the Schwarzengraben Promenades, with various views of the waterfalls, while the König-Otto Belvedere here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the Erzherzog-Johann (lodgings), to the left, the shady Erzherzog-Johann Promenade leads to (1 M.) *Stöckl's Restaurant (view).

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the Kaiserweg, which follows the slope of the hill above the Church of St. Nicholas, and leads past the Memorial to the Emperor William I., with a bronze bust by Kokolsky (1889), to (20 min.) the Habsburger Hof Restaurant (fine view) and to (25 min.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschach-Thal (see below). The Schweizer List, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Habsburger Hof. Shady paths with steps ascend from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (5 min.) Hohe Brücke, with a view of the upper fall, and to the (1/4 hr.) Pyrkeröhöhe (café). The best ascent to the (5 min.) Schilller-Höhe is from Gruber's.

Longer Excursions. The Windschgraß-Höhe (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein, the Schareck, etc. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patscherger. The picturesque Kötschach-Thal is reached by the road leading to the (2 M.) Café zum Grünen Baum (see above), whence a bridle-path ascends past the (1/4 hr.) Himmelwod to (1 1/2 hr.) Prosau, the last Alp (4200 ft.; refreshments).

Böckstein and the Nassfeld are the two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. (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 1 1/4 hr.). The road leads from the Hohe Brücke (see above), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) Patscherger (Inn). 1/2 hr. Böckstein (3700 ft.; *Carhaus, with garden; Müllberger) is a straggling village, charmingly situated opposite the mouth of the Anlauf-Thal, which stretches to the S.E. towards the Ankogl. A good path diverging to the right near the (1 hr.) Tauerl Fall leads via the Hohe or Korn-Tauern (8080 ft.) to (7 hrs.) the Hannover-Hütte (8830 ft.) or (8 hrs.) Malitzt (p. 127; guide, 7 fl., unnecessary in fine weather). The Ankogl (10,705 ft.) is easily ascended from the Hannover-Hütte in 2 1/2-3 hrs.

The route to the Nassfeld (from Böckstein 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is a carriage-road for 1 1/2 M. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road
through the Asien, 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. Below the latter the stream which drains the Pochhard-See falls into the ravine over a precipice 260 ft. high, forming the graceful Schleier Fall ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on, the path enters the Nassfeld, a sequestered green valley, 2 1/2 M. in length and 1 1/2 M. in breadth, surrounded by massive mountains, amongst which the Schareck is conspicuous. Near the last bridge (8 min.) stands the Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Schutzhau of the German Alpine Club (6121 ft.; Inn in summer).

From Buckstein to Ober-Vellach over the Mallnitzer Tauern, 9 hrs. (guide unnecessary in fine weather). From the Nassfeld-Haus to the Reck-Hütte at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld, 3/4 hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes, winds up a steep slope to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Mallnitzer, or Niedere Tauern (7920 ft.). A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the Mallnitz-Taunehaus (7455 ft.; Inn, bed 1 fl.). The path descends via the Mannhart-Alp to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mallnitz (3890 ft.; Drei Gamsen), whence a carriage-road runs to (2 hrs.) Ober-Vellach (*Post), in the pleasant Möllthal, 4 1/2 hrs. from the station of Sachsenburg (p. 173; carr. 3 1/2 fl.).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigern over the Pochhard-Scharte (7490 ft.), an attractive route of 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide from Gastein 5 1/2 fl.), see p. 121.

12. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Map, p. 124.

37 1/2 M. Diligence from Zell am See to Mittersill twice daily in summer in 3 3/4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); from Mittersill to Neukirchen twice daily in 1 1/4 hr. (1 fl.); from Neukirchen to Krimml once daily in 1 1/2 hr. (60 kr.). — Carriage from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 10, with two horses 14 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7 or 12 fl.; carr. and pair from Zell to Krimml and back 32 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing.

Zell am See, see p. 122. The road skirts the lake and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on, at the (2 M.) so-called Wegscheide, by the Bruck and Mittersill road and the new road to Kaprun (p. 122).

3 3/4 M. Fürth. To the left, at the entrance to the valley of Kaprun, are the village and castle of that name, commanded by the Kitzsteinhorn (10,510 ft.). Farther on, at (1 M.) Piesendorf, the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn come into view on the S.E. Passing Walchen, we reach (51/4 M.) Niedernsill (Tiefenbacher's Inn 'Zum Hackl'). Near (3 M.) Uttendorf (2535 ft.; *Bichl wirth, 3 1/4 M. from the village) opens the Stubach-Thal, with the Schneewinkelkopf (11,190 ft.). 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 road leads to (4 1/3 M.)

19 1/2 M. Mittersill (2560 ft.; *Post, on the left bank; *Schwaiger, Gruntner, Rothbacher, all three on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old Château, on a height on the left bank, 500 ft. above the river, is fitted up in the old-German style and commands a view to the S. extending through the Velber-Thal. — Over the Pass Thurn to Kitzbühel, see p. 124.

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (23/4 M.) Hollersbach, at the mouth of the valley of that name. In the distance rises
the snow-clad Kratzenberg (9925 ft.). Returning to the left bank of the Salzach we proceed via (2 1/4 M.) Mühlbach, (1 1/4 M.) Pichein, (1 1/2 M.) Bramberg, and (1 1/2 M.) Weierhof, with a ruined castle (Inn, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the Habach-Thal, with the Hohe Fürlegg (10,750 ft.) and the Habachkopf (9945 ft.) in the background. On the left, beyond (2 1/4 M.) Neukirchen (2800 ft.; *Schett; Kammerlander), is the Sulzau, at the junction of the Unter- and Ober-Sulzbach-Thal, which are separated by the Mitterkopf. The *Unter-Sulzbach Fall (3 1/4 hr.) deserves a visit.

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the Dürenbachgraben (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the Hieburg (right), and reaches (2 3/4 M.) Wald (2900 ft.; Strasser's Inn), where the route to (13 M.) Gerlos, via Ronach, diverges to the right (p. 137). Our road crosses the (1 1/2 M.) Salza, which here unites with the Krimmler Ache to form the Salzach. It then leads round a projecting rock called the Falkenstein, and ascends to (2 3/4 M.) —

37 1/2 M. Krimml (3500 ft.; *Waltl; Zum Wasserfall, near the falls), 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 ft. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by new paths on the left bank (there and back 3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (1/4 hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left, see below). Passing various points (*Rießmann's-Kanzel) commanding views of the Lowest and Middle Falls, we ascend over the Schönangerl to the (1/4 hr.) 'Jung-Kanzel', the first point of view for the 'Highest Fall', which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460 ft. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) Crossing the Ache above the highest fall, we may return by the well-made Tauern path on the right bank.

To Gerlos over the Platte, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.); see p. 137.

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kasern, 9 hrs., laborious (guide advisable). In the Krimmler Acheental, 3 1/2 hrs. from Krimml, is the Tauernhaus (6350 ft.; Inn, plain). Thence to the Innerkees Alp, 1 1/2 hr. We then ascend the Windach-Thal to the (2 hrs.) pass of the Krimmler Tauern (8640 ft.), where a splendid *View is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Röths spitze, etc. Rapid descent thence to (2 hrs.) Kasern (5135 ft.; Steger, plain), the highest village in the upper Ahrnthal (see p. 171), whence a road leads in 8-9 hrs. to Bruneck.
III. TYROL.

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† For a detailed description of Tyrol, with mountain-ascent, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps, 8th Ed., 1895.

Baedeker's Austria. 8th Edition.
13. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *Tiroler Hof (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 fl., B. 70 kr., D. 2½ fl.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 1½ fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; *Goldner Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 1½-2 fl.; Victoria (Pl. m; D, 4), with garden; these four at the station. — Second-class: *Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margarethen-Platz, near the station; Habsburger Hof (Reform Hotel), no fees; Pl. k, D, 3), Museum-Str.; Stadt München (Pl. e; C, 4), these two with garden-restaurants; Goldner Adler (Pl. d, B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; Post, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Hôtel Central, Erler-Str.; Hôtel Veldidena (Pl. 1; B, 6), in an open situation, near the railway-station of Wilten; Hirschen (Pl. f; B, C, 3); Krone, by the triumphal arch, well spoken of; Goldner Löwe; Rother Adler (Pl. g; B, 3); Grauer Bär, Universität-Str., good wine. — On the left bank of the Inn: *Hôtel-Pension Kayser (p. 136), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, pens. from 3 fl.; Pensi. Schloss Weihenstephan (p. 136). — Second-class: Goldner Stern (Pl. h; B, 2); Mondseein (Pl. i; B, 3), by the bridge.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; *Staatsbistro (Pl. 19; C, 3) Kraft (daily). Hierhammer, both in the Museums-Strasse; Café Central, Erler-Str. — Beer, Breinissl, Maria-Theresien-Str. 12; Summerer, Viaduktgasse, etc. — Confectioners. Jenny, Maria-Theresien-Str. 33; Wiederberg, Margarethen-Platz.

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one-horse 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 30 kr. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 1 fl. 50, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Mühlafl I fl. 60, 2 fl. 50 kr.; Weihenburg and Mühlafl 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Amras and back 2 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Stefans-Brucke 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Lans 4½, 8 fl.; Lans and Igls 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr., 10 fl. (in all cases with stay of 1 hr.).

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlafl and Hall every hour; every ½ hr. in the afternoon from Berg Isel to Mühlafl. The stations are Berg-Isel, Wilten, Triumphal Gate, Landhaus, Theresien-Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot-Bridge, Seggen, Dallinger (Stern, at Mühlafl), Mühlafl, Arzl, Rum, Thaur, and Hall (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Strasse takes 12 min.; thence to Dallinger ¼ hr., to Hall ½ hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 5 to 18 kr. (e.g., from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Mühlafl 8 kr.). This line greatly facilitates a visit to Berg Isel, the Lanzer Köpfe, Schloss Amras, Mühlafl, Hall, etc.

Baths. *Swimming and other Baths in the Adangasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz; Kaiserkrone, Herzog-Otto-Str. (restaurant); *Swimming Baths at the Giessen, on the left bank of the Inn; Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad, at St. Nikolaus; at Bünchhausen (p. 136).

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 Czichova’s, Herzog-Friedrich-Str.

U.S. Consular Agent, Mr. August Bargher.

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

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol, with 23,325 inhab., 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 sturdily limestone mountains (Brandjoch, Frauhitt, Seebruhenspitze, Hafelekarr, Rumerjoch), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the N., above the wooded Berg Isel, rise the noble outlines of the Satten-Spitze and Waldroster-Spitze. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the Lanzer Köpfe, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kotfl.

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 Rudolsbrunnen (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 Rudolph IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains the Landhaus, the Post Office (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis; Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th centuries. The Anna-Säule (Pl. C, 4), a column erected in 1706, commemorates the evacuation of Tyrol by the Bavarians and French in 1703. — The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades (‘Lauben’), which leads direct to the Goldene Dachl.

The ‘Goldene 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 ‘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 of his nickname. 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 1604. — The handsome old Stadththurm or Feuerthurm, 230 ft. high, commands a fine view.

Thence the Hofgasse leads to the right to 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. 178), whose sumptuous *Monument occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his contemporaries and ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations; begun as early as 1509, it was not finished till 1593 under Archduke Ferdinand. The general design is due to Gilt Sesselschreiber of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by Stephan Godl, Bernhard Godl, Gregor Löfßer, Hans Lendenstreich, and others; and the famous Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur (the finest of the series) and Theodoric (8th and 5th on the right) are attributed, also took part in the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by L. del Duca. On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 *Reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor’s life. The first four are by Bernhard and Albert Abel of Cologne; the other twenty, by Alex. Collins of Malines (d. 1612), have been pronounced by Thorwaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different
nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing; those who wish a closer inspection must pay 50 kr. for admission within the latter.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the Silberne Kapelle, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the ‘Lauretanian Litany’ on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin, 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. 134), is embellished with two reliefs by Colin. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the *Monument of Andreas Hofer, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with a relief by Klieber. Hofer was shot in 1810 at Mantua, and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck and solemnly interred here. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher (d. 1820) and Haspinger (d. 1858). Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1775, with the inscription: ‘Absorpta est mors in victoria’.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or Hofburg (Pl. C, 3), erected in the rococo style in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 10-12 and 2-4; the Riesensaal (with portraits) and the Chapel are worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the Stadtsäle (Pl. 19; Restaurant, see p. 130; picture-exhibition, on the first floor) and the Theatre (Pl. C, 3). In the Rennweg, in front of the Stadtsäle, rises the Leopoldsbrunnen, erected by the town of Innsbruck in 1893, with a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. and other bronze figures by C. Gras (1626). — To the N. is the well-kept Hofgarten (Restaurant). Farther to the N.E., in the quarter between the railway and the Inn, is the large new Orphanage (Pl. E, 1, 2), founded by J. von Sieberer, with a fine chapel. The sculptures on the façade are by Baumgartner.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the 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 ft. high. Adjoining is the University Library (Pl. 25), a collection of 140,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5). — The adjacent Botanic Garden (Pl. C, D, 3) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

Near this point, in the Museums-Str., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the *Ferdinandum or Tyrolese National Museum (Pl. C, D, 3). 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.
GROUND FLOOR. In the Corridor are Roman, mediæval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze. — The central Hall, containing portraits of the founders and benefactors of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left and right are the Zoological Collection and the Geological Collection. — FIRST FLOOR. Room I: Collection of Arms. — R. II: Rhetian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities. — R. III: Ethnographical Collection. — R. IV: Geographical Collection; globes by Anich; ancient measuring-instruments. — R. V: Collections illustrating the history of civilization. — R. VI, a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities; statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, etc.; 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 Radetsky Album, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII: Sculptures and plaster casts of works by Tyrolean artists. — R. VIII: Small objects of art. — RR. IX, X: Objects of art in metal. — R. XI: Coins. — SECOND FLOOR. The Picture Gallery here occupies seventeen rooms and cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V: Tyrolean, German, and Dutch artists of the 14-18th centuries. — RR. I-III: Works by Tyrolean masters of the 17th, 18th, and first part of the 19th centuries. — R. IV ('Defregger Room'): *422. Defregger, Speckbacher and his son Anderl; six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, touched up by himself. — R. V: Modern Tyrolean and German masters. — R. VI: Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. VII: Netherlands masters: Van der Helst, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Terburg, G. Dou, etc. — Cabinets VI-X: Engravings, water-colours, and drawings.

The Church of St. James (St. Jakob; Pl. C, 3), 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 (d. 1618), Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by C. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome Bridge (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of St. 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. 150). To the Weiberburg and Mühlau, see p. 136.

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a Triumphal Gate (Pl. C, 5), erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresa, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the Tyrolean Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment (Pl. 24, B, 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the Lying-in Hospital (Pl. C, 5). In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the Imperial Law Courts (Pl. B, 4, 5), the Turnhalle (Pl. 6), and the Pedagogium (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4.30-7.30 from May 1st to July 15th, 11-3 from July 15th to Sept. 15th, and at other times 11-2; adm. 30 kr.) contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large and interesting Relief Model of Tyrol (scale 1:7500; vertical scale 1:2500), by Prof. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds.
and reproducing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts (see to school-attendant who explains it). In the Anich-Str., rises the Imperial Technical School (Pl. 21); more to the S.W. is the large Municipal Hospital (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), with the University clinical institutions. Towards the S.W., in the direction of the Inn, are the Pathological and the Anatomical Institute (Pl. A, 5).

In the same quarter lies the well-kept Cemetery, containing handsome modern monuments by Natter, Gasser, Grissemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Collins, the sculptor (p. 131), 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. 146), is the Premonstratensian abbey of Wilten, the Roman Veledidena. By the portal of the church to the E. are statues of the giants Haimon and Thyrsus, the traditional founders of the abbey. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the *Berg Isel (2065 ft.), at the foot of which is the station of the steam-tramway (p. 130). A little farther up are the Bierstindl Restaurant and a notice indicating the way to the shooting-range of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiserräger'). The road sweeps to the right and ascends in 10 min. to the park-like plateau (restaurant), in the middle of which rises a *Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer, by Natter, erected in 1893. Beyond is the rifle-range, on the side next the Sillthal. 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: 'Hunc erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domum moenia semper erunt.' The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under Andreas Hofer, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Amras. — The central block is arranged as a museum, and contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 9-1; 20 kr.).

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.) The other road, via Wilten, is longer but pleasanter (steam-tramway, see p. 130). It passes to the left from the tramway terminus, crosses the Sill, and then leads straight to the (3/4 hr.) château along the base of the hills (Schlosskeller Restaurant, to the right, near the entrance).

*Schloß Amras or Ambras (2070 ft.), 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 (p. 41). 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 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 gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg. The visitor is first shown the 'Unterschloss', and then the 'Hochschloss with the 'Spanish Saloon' (see for each). In the Unterschloss ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable Collection of Weapons, from the 16th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large Spanish Saloon, 140 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, built in 1570-71, and restored in 1856-57. — The Ground Floor of the Hochschloss ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 16th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. The First and Second Floors contain miscellaneous collections: furniture, models of buildings, objects in metal, sculptures in marble, wood, ivory, etc., glass and pottery, and a large collection of portraits, including those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1585), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), etc.

The pretty Park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon).

The finest of the shorter excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the *Lanser Köpfe (3050 ft.), accomplished from the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 130) in 1 hr. Beyond the bridge over the Sill, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the Paschberg by a marked path passing the Breitkeller, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the carriage-road via Igls diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left round the Lanser Köpfe to the point where carriages stop. Hence we ascend from the S. side to the N.E. summit (330 ft. above the plateau) which commands a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai glaciers, Habicht, Waldruster-Spitze, Saile, etc., towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). We may also drive from Innsbruck to the foot of the Lanser Köpfe and back in 4 hrs. (carr. and pair, incl. stay of 1 hr., 6½ fl.). — We may return past the small and boggy Lanser See (2760 ft.; lake-baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) Igls (2900 ft.); *Iglérhof, first-class, with baths, pens. 4-6 fl.; *Altwirth; Stern, unpretending), a finely situated summer-resort, and thence follow the road via (3¾ M.) Vill (2660 ft.; Inn) to (3 M.) Innsbruck (omnibus twice daily in 3¾ hr.); or we may proceed to the left from the S. base of the Lanser Köpfe to (1 M.) Lans (2435 ft.; Traube:
Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 130) via Aldrans to (2 M.) Amras (p. 134).

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by St. Nikolaus (p. 133), the château of Büchsenhausen (with a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the Pension Kayser (p. 130), to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Weihburg (2210 ft.; Pens. and Restaurant), with a terrace commanding a charming *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800 ft. above the Weihburg (steep ascent of 1/2 hr.) is the cottage of Maria-Brunn (the 'Hungerburg'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubai glaciers; carriage-road back to Innsbruck via Hötting, 2 M. — We may return from the Weihburg by (20 min.) Mühlau (2025 ft.; *Stern; Pension Edelweiss), a charmingly situated village, at the mouth of the wild Mühlauer Klamm (Innsbruck Electric Works, interesting), and thence to (1 1/2 M.) Innsbruck, either by the steam tramway in 17 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge.

A pleasant expedition may be made to (2 hrs.) Schönberg at the mouth of the Stubai-Valley (p. 146; carr., see p. 130); best views in the morning.

14. From Innsbruck to Salzburg via Kufstein and Rosenheim.

123 M. Railway in 1 1/2-3 hrs. to Kufstein, and 3 1/2-6 hrs. thence to Salzburg. Luggage is examined at Kufstein (in both directions).

Innsbruck, see p. 130. The railway traverses the valley on a long viaduct, and at Mühlau (see above) crosses the Inn, above the influx of the Sill. To the right is the château of Amras (p. 134).

5 1/2 M. Hall (1835 ft.; *Bür; *Stern, with garden; Post; Neuwirth; *Höt.-Pens. Vorderwalderhof, finely situated 1/2 M. to the E, on the right bank of the Inn), a quaint old town of 5760 inhab., with salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. Steam-tramway to Innsbruck, see p. 130.

9 1/2 M. Fritzens; 12 1/2 M. Terfens. — 18 1/2 M. Schwaz (1765 ft.; *Thurm; Stern), a town with 5888 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of Freundsberg. On a hill to the right is the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht, restored after a fire in 1868.

The ascent of the *Kellerjoch (1890 ft.; 5-5 1/2 hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) is easy and attractive. The route (marked path) leads via Zinberg and the Proven-Alp to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kellerjoch-Hütte (6055 ft.), and thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (blue view). Descent to Fügen (p. 137), 3 1/2 hrs.

23 1/2 M. Jenbach (1735 ft.; *Toleranz, at the station; *Post; *Brühlhaus, above the village, with view-terrace; Pranil's Restaurant, at the station, with rooms), at the entrance to the Achenthal, is the station for the Zillerthal (p. 137). On the mountain-slope, 2 1/4 M. to the W., is Count Enzenberg's handsome château of Trautsburg.

To the Achensee, 4 1/4 M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system), six times daily in 38 min.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 1 fl. 36, down 1 fl. 2 kr.; return-ticket available for 10 days
to Salzburg.

ZILLERTHAL.

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2 fl. 4, including a round of the lake 3 fl. 34 kr.; reduced prices for members of Alpine Clubs). The railway ascends (16° 100'), with a pretty view on both sides of the Inn valley, via the station of Burggök. The highest point of the line (3180 ft.), where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2 M.) Eben (Kirchenwirth), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Nolthourga (d. 1313). The line now descends slightly to Maurach and reaches the (1 1/4 M.) terminus beside the Seespitz Hotel, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier. The dark-blue *Achensee (5 1/2 m. long, 1/2 M. broad) is the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat belonging to the abbey of Fiecht makes the circuit of the lake six times daily in 1 1/2 hr. On the S.W. bank is the Portico, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus, on the lake; Hüt. Stefanie; Pfandler; Karl, in the village). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the Hôtel Böhof, 1 M. farther on is the Hôtel Scholastika, and at the end of the W. bank is the Pfister's Inn. The Umwalt (6815 ft.); easy and interesting may be ascended from the Scholastika in 3 hrs. — The scattered houses of the village of Achenkirch (*Post, 3 M. from the lake; *Kern; *Adler) extend almost to the N. end of the lake. About 6 M. farther on, beyond the village of Achenwald (Traube), the Tyrolean frontier is reached in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen. For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The Zillertal. An Omnibus plies twice daily in summer from Jen-bach to (21 M.) Mairhofen in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (1 fl. 60, coupé 1 fl. 90 kr.); carr. 9, with two horses, 14 fl. and fee of 1 fl. — Quitting Jenbach the road crosses the Inn and enters the Zillertal at (3 M.) Strauss. 7 M. Fugen (1785 ft.; *Post; Stern; Zum Aigner; *Sonne) is the capital of the lower Zillertal. The road crosses the Finsingbach and at (12 M.) Katenbach (Post) approaches the Ziller. — 16 1/2 M. Zell (1885 ft.; *Post; Davier, on the left bank; *Bräu, *Welschnach, *Greiderer, on the right bank), the chief place (1200 inhabit.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the Gersbach with the Ziller. To the E. rise the Hainsenberg and the Gersbachwand (1105 ft.); to the S. the Tristenr (9065 ft.) and the Ingent (5970 ft.). [To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos, through which a bridle-track leads to the Pinzau (to Krimml 8-9 hrs.; horse 9 fl., guide, 4 fl. 20 kr., unnecessary), via (2 1/2 hrs.) Gerlos (*Alpenrose; *Stöckl; *Kammerlander) and thence either by the Gerlos Pass (4875 ft.) or the Pinzauer Platte (5560 ft.)] See Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The road from Zell to Mairhofen follows the right bank of the Ziller.

— 21 M. Mairhofen (2063 ft.; *Neuhaus; Stern; Alte Post; Krammer), the highest village in the lower Zillertal, is beautifully situated on a green plateau amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into four branches: E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmthal, W. the Tuxer- Thal. Through the Tuxer-Thal an easy and interesting bridle-path leads via (5 1/2 hrs.) Hinter-Tax (4900 ft.); Inn and over the (2 1/2 hrs.) Taxer or Schmirner Joch (1875 ft.) to the Schmirn- Thal and (1 1/4 hrs.) St. Jodok on the Brenner railway (p. 147).

From Mairhofen to Steirzing over the Pfitscher Joch (16 hrs.; two days), interesting. The Zemmtal is worthy of a visit (to Ginzling 3 hrs., to the Berliner Hütte 8-9 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Mairhofen we cross the (10 min.) Zillerbach and (1 1/4 hr. more) the Stillup-Bach (fine waterfall), and turning to the left reach the (1/4 hr.) Hochsteig (2165 ft.), a covered bridge over the Zemmbach. The bridle-path then ascends gradually through the *Dornbirn-Klamm, a picturesque valley enclosed by lofty pine-clad hills, skirting the left bank of the Zemmbach, which is precipitated in numerous cascades through a rocky ravine. The Karlsteg, 13 1/4 hr. from Mairhofen, crosses the torrent, which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. 1 1/4 hr. Ginzling (3286 ft.; *Kröl) is prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach. The path crosses again to the left bank and ascends via the Rossbach-Alp (3595 ft.; *Inn) to (2 hrs.) Neu-Breitlahner (4070 ft.; Eder's Inn), opposite the mouth of the Zemm-Grund or Schmarrenstein-Grund, a picturesque valley, in which a highly interesting excursion may be made to the *Berliner Hütte of the German Alpine Club, grandly situated on the Schmar- renstein-Alp (6725 ft.; 3 1/2 hrs. from Breitlahner).
Farther on the path ascends the Zamser-Thal, at first rapidly, to the (2½ hrs.) Dominicus-Hütte (5525 ft.; Inn), beautifully situated opposite the entrance of the superb Schiefeisen-Thal, and to the (2½ hrs.) Pütscher Joch (7375 ft.; Inn). We then descend to (2½ hrs.) St. Jacob in the Pütscher-Thal (1470 ft.; Rainer’s Inn) and thence via Wieden and Afers to (4 hrs.) Sterzing (p. 148).

28 M. Brixlegg (1720 ft.; Vogl; Judenwirth; *Wolf, at the station), a pleasantly situated summer-resort. — 29½ M. Rattenberg (Stern; Ledererbräu), an old town with a picturesque ruined chateau. Short tunnel. — 33 M. Kundl.

37½ M. Wörgl (1665 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Moser), the junction of the Tyrol and Salzburg line (R. 10). The round summit of the Hohe Salve (p. 124) rises from the Brixen-Thal to the S.

The railway now crosses the Brixenthaler Ache and at Kirchbichl passes to the right bank of the Inn. To the right rises the imposing Kaiser-Gebirge.

47 M. Kufstein (1600 ft.; *Auracher Bräu; Post; *Eggerbräu; Drei Könige; Hotel Gisela, near the station; Rail. Restaurant), a small town of 3767 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. An interesting visit may be paid to the old fortress of Geroldseck. Fine view from the Calvarienberg, beyond the cemetery, 1½ M. from the Inn. About 1¾ M. farther are the baths of Kienbergklamm, well fitted up.

Walks: on the left bank of the Inn to the (40 min.) Klause (*Inn, with fine view) and the König Otto Kapelle (see below); to the top of the (1 hr.) Thierberg (fine view from the tower); to the Kaiser-Thal, etc.; see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

The frontier of Tyrol is now passed in the Klause, a narrow defile. To the left, the pretty König Otto Kapelle. — 49½ M. Kiefersfelden; 52½ M. Oberaudorf; 57 M. Fischbach. — 60 M. Brannenburg (1550 ft.; *Inn at the station; *Schlosswirth, in the village), beautifully situated at the base of the hills. — 64½ M. Raubling.

68 M. Rosenheim (1470 ft.; *Bayrischer Hof; *König Otto; Alte Post; *Deutsches Haus; Zum Wendelstein, Thaller, both moderate; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the line to Munich (in 1¼-2 hrs.), is a town of 10,000 inhab., with salt-works and saline-baths (brine conducted hither from Reichenhall, over 50 M. distant). — About ¾ M. from the station are the Kaiserbad, with a large park, the Marienbad, and the Dianabad, all three with hotel-pensions and salt and other baths. Pretty view from the (1½ hr.) Schlossberg (Restaurant).

The train crosses the Inn, passes (72 M.) Stepfainskirchen, the Simmsee (50¼ M. long), and (74 M.) Endorf, and then runs through a hilly district to (84 M.) Prien (Hör. Chiemsee, at the station; *Zur Kampenwand; Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof), a favourite summer-resort in the smiling Prienthat.

From Prien a Steam Tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) Stock, the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily in ¼ hr. to the Herreninsel and six times in ½ hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket to the Herreninsel, 2nd cl. in the steam-tramway, 1st cl. on the steamer. 1 M. 80 pfg.). — The Chiemsee (1700 ft.), 8½ M. long and 6½ M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herrenwörth, with a Benedictine monastery (now an inn and brewery), the Frauenwörth, with a nunnery, and the Krautinsel (‘vegetable-island’), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks.
and nuns. There are also a fishing-village and an inn on the Frauenwörth. On the much larger Herrenwörth (9 M. in circumference) rises the large "Schloss Herrenchiemsee," begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily 9-5, fee 3 M., Sun. & holidays 1 1/2 M.; closed on 13th June). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are low, and in the distance to the S. extends the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolean mountains.

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee and passes the stations of Bernau, Uebersee, and Bergen. About 3 M. to the W. of Bergen are the well-equipped baths of Adelholzen.

101 M. Traunstein (1935 ft.; *Traunsteiner Hof; *Krone, at the station; *Hirsch; *Post; Weisses Bräuhaus), a thriving place with 5400 inhab., on a slope above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The Friedens-Denkmal, the Monument of King Max II., the Luitpold Fountain (1794), and the handsome marble Lienl Fountain (1526) in the upper Platz, may be inspected. Mineral and Saline Baths, with large garden (pens. 3 1/2-7 M.). The extensive salt-works are situated on the Traun; the brine is conducted here from Reichenhall, a distance of 22 1/2 M.

105 M. Lauter; 111 M. Teisendorf, with the ruin of Raschenberg.

119 M. Freilassing (*Fückerer; *Maffei) is the last Bavarian station and the junction for Reichenhall. As we approach Salzburg the white walls of Maria-Plain (p. 102) appear among the woods to the left. The Salzach is crossed.

123 M. Salzburg, see p. 95.

15. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. The Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 144.

121 M. Railway in 5 1/4-9 1/2 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 4 kr.; express 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.). — The "Arlberg Railway (Arlbergbahn)," built in 1880-84 at an expense of 42 million florins (3,350,000 ft.), is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31:100, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26:100. — View-carriages, see p. 118; holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck pay 1 fl. 62 kr. extra.

Bregenz. — Hotels. OESTERREICHISCHER Hof, on the lake, R., L., & A. 11/2-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; HÔTEL EUROPA, HÔTEL MONTFORT, HABSBERGER Hof, all near the station; WEISSES KREUZ, SCHWEIZERHOF, both in the Römer-Str.; KRONE; POST; LÖWE, etc. — Restaurants and Cafés. Railway Restaurant, with view of the lake from the terrace; Café-Restaurant Drechsel; Rose, with garden and view. Wine at F. Kine's, Kirchwiese; 'Old German' Wine-Room, opposite the station. Beer at the Hirsch, Forsterbräu, etc.

Bregenz (1260 ft.), the capital of the Vorarlberg (district "before the Arlberg"), with 6799 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Ger. Bodensee). The Old, or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman Castrum, and formerly had two gates,
of which that to the S. has been removed. The handsome Church, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The Harbour Promenade affords a good survey of the town and lake. The Vorarlberg Museum (adm. 25 kr.) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities. Pleasant walk along the Lindau road, to the (1 M.) Klaus, which commands a charming view.

The *Gebhardtsberg (96 ft.; ascent 1/4 hr.), on the summit of which are the scanty ruins of the castle of Hohen-Bregenz, a small church, and a restaurant, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus.

The *Pfänder (3465 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a still more extensive view. The best path (11/2-2 hrs.) leads via the Berg Isel (shooting-range) to Weissenseute, and then ascends to the right through wood via Hintermoos to the *Hotel-Pension Pfänder, 5 min. below the summit.

From Bregenz to the Schröcken, 12-13 hrs., a very pleasant expedition through the Bregenzer Wald. Railway to Schwazach in 1/4 hr. or to Dornbirn (see below) in 25 min., from both of which roads lead to the E. into the mountains via (11/2 hr.) Alberschwende (Taube) to (21/2 hrs.) Schwazach (2275 ft.; *Hirsch; Lamm), a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the foot of the Hochäpfele (4810 ft.). Thence the road leads via (21/2 hrs.) Mellau (Bär), with chalybeate springs, (11/4 hr.) Schweifau, and (1 hr.) As (Krone; Rüssl), to (1 hr.) Schoppernau (2730 ft.; *Krone; Adler), where it ends. A good bridle-path ascends here, past the small sulphur-baths of Hopfreben, to (21/2 hrs.) the Schröcken (1435 ft.; Inn), a little village in a green basin, surrounded by mountains rising to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases and snow on their summits.

Mountain-paths lead in various directions from the Schröcken:

To Stuben on the Arlberg, 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary), a good bridle-path via the Auenfeld-Alp to (21/2 hrs.) Lech (4785 ft.; Krone), prettily situated in the upper Lechthal, and thence via Zürs and the Flexen-Sattel (5775 ft.) to (21/2 hrs.) Stuben (p. 142).

To Oberstdorf, 81/2 hrs. The path ascends to the N. via (11/2 hr.) Krummbach ob Holz (3620 ft.; Inn) to the (1 hr.) Gentschel-Joch (4840 ft.) at the foot of the Witterstein (8320 ft.; ascended in 11/2 hr. from the pass; attractive), and then descends through the Gentschel-Thal to (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (3980 ft.; Höt. Witterden), the principal place in the Kleine Walser-Thal, and thence via Hirschegg and Bieselern (Inn) to the Walser Schänzele and (4 hrs.) Oberstdorf. See Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The Vorarlberg Railway skirts the Gebhardtsberg (see above), crosses the Bregenzer Ach, and at (21/2 M.) Lautrach enters the broad valley of the Rhine. — 51/2 M. Schwazach (1420 ft.; Hotel Bregenzerwald, Post) is a station for the Bregenzer Wald (see above).

71/2 M. Dornbirn (1435 ft.; Höt. Weiss, at the station; *Dornbirner Hof; Mohren; Hirsch), the largest market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 10,700 inhab., is a busy place upwards of 2 M. long, on the Dornbirner Ach. It consists of the four quarters of Markt, Oberdorf (E.), Haselstauden (N.), and Hatlerdorf (S.; the last two are railway-stations). The S.W. horizon is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Curflristen.

About 3 M. to the S.E. lies the Gülle, with a cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain which plays to a height of 180 ft. About 1,2 M. farther up is the picturesque Rappenloch Gorge, through which dashes the foaming Ach. The return may be made via the Zanzenberg (fine views; 11/2 hr. to Dornbirn).
12½ M. Hohenems (1420 ft.; *Post), a well-to-do village (4970 inhab.), lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of Alt- and Neu-Hohenems.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the Kunnenberg (2190 ft.), on the right. — Near (15½ M.) Götzis (1400 ft.; Goldner Adler; Zum Bahnhof), with a modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the former Counts of Montfort. The train crosses the Frutibach to (20½ M.) Rankweil (*Hecht; Zum Schützen), at the entrance to the Laternser-Thal.

The ascent of the *Hohe Freschen (6580 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 4½ fl.) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion. About 1½ hr. from the top is the Freschenhaus (Inn in summer). Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the Vorarlberg, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Lake of Constance, etc.

22½ M. Feldkirch (1510 ft.; *Vorarlberger Hof, at the station; *Englischer Hof; *Bär, with beer-garden; *Löwe; Schäfte, well spoken of; *Railway Restaurant), a thriving town (3800 inhab.), ½ M. from the station, is commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. The Gothic Church, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit. Pleasure-grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the Ill-Klamm; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the *Margarethenkapf (1830 ft.), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; admission by cards obtained at the hotels.) — Similar views from the Veitskapf on the Arzetenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge).

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line passes the stations of Nendeln and Schaan (Linde), and near Buchs crosses the Rhine (comp. Baedeker's Switzerland). — About 2 M. to the S. of Schaan is Vaduz, the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein.

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, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. Before (25¼ M.) Frastanz the valley, now called the Walgau, expands. To the right is the Samina-Thal, and farther on, at (30 M.) Nenzing, the Gamperton-Thal opens on the right, and the Grosse Walser-Thal on the left. The train crosses the Mänkbach and the Ill, and reaches (32 M.) Strassenhaus.

36 M. Bludenz (1905 ft.; *Bludenz Hof, Scesaplana, Hôtel Arlberg, all three near the station; *Eisernes Kreuz, *Post, Krone, in the town), a prettily situated little town of 4500 inhab., dominated by the château of Gayenhofen (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Thatl, with the Scesaplana and the broad snowy saddle of the Brandner Glacier in the background.

The *Hohe Frasson (6480 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg and Rhätian Alps. About ¾ hr. below the summit is a refuge-hut with refreshments.
To the Lünser See and the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion (6½ hrs. to the lake; guide unnecessary). A narrow carriage-road crosses the Ill to Bära and ascends the charming Brandner-Thal to (3 hrs.) Brand (3360 ft.; *Beck; *Kegele), prettily situated at the base of the Mollenkopf. Hence a footpath leads via the Schattenlagant-Alp to the (3½ hrs.) picturesque dark-green *Lünser See (6375 ft.). On the W. side is the Douglas-Hütte (Inn in summer). — The ascent of the *Scesaplana (9735 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide necessary), the highest peak of the Rhätikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but not difficult for moderately experienced walkers. Splendid *View.

Above Bludenz the beautiful Montafon Valley, watered by the Ill, opens to the S.E. The chief place in the valley is (9 M.) Schruns (2260 ft.; *Löwe; *Tawe; *Stern; *Pens. Gauenstein), a picturesquely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort, reached from Bludenz by diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. (80 kr.). Various excursions may be made hence: past the monastery of Gauenstein to the (1¼ hr.) top of the Bartholomäberg (fine view); through the Gauer-Thal to the (6 hrs.) Lünser See (see above); to the top of the Sulzfluh (9200 ft.; 7 hrs.; with guide) via the Tisewna-Hütte (Inn), etc. The Rhätikon chain, dividing the Montafon from the Prättigau in the Grisons, is traversed by several passes, all rarely used (Schlapina-Joch, St. Antonien-Joch, Drusen-Thor, Schweizer-Thor, etc.). — The road (rough at places) goes on above Schruns via (2 hrs.) St. Gallenkirch (*Adler; *Rössl; *Krenz) and (1¼ hr.) Gaschurn (*Rössl; *Krone) to (¾ hr.) Paten (3435 ft.; Essigwirth), the highest village. Attractive and not difficult passes lead hence over the Zentisjoch (9075 ft.) in 4 hrs., and over the Bielerhöhe (6710 ft.) in ½ hr., to Gallür (5010 ft.; *Rössl), the highest village in the Patznau-Thal, whence a carriage-road descends via (2½ hrs.) Ischl (*Walschwirth) and (2 hrs.) Kapfl (*Löwe) to (3½ hrs.) Pians (p. 148).

The *Arlberg Railway quits the Ill at the nunnery of St. Peter, enters the Kloster-Thal, watered by the Alfenz, and ascends along its N. side. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the Rogelskopf (7460 ft.). 40½ M. Bratz. Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. 43½ M. Hintergasse; 46 M. Dalas (3055 ft.), 300 ft. above the village (Post). The line now skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, and crosses the picturesque Radona Gorge and two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is Wald) to (49½ M.) Danöfen. We cross the Spreubach, traverse two snow-sheds, and cross the Wildlitten by a single-arched bridge (206 ft. high, 140 ft. wide) to (51 M.) Klösterle (3470 ft.; *Löwe), at the mouth of the narrow Nenzigast-Thal. The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great landslip of 1892. — 52½ M. Langen (3990 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post).

From Langen to St. Anton by the Arlberg (11½ M.), an interesting route for pedestrians. The Arlberg road leads via (2 M.) Stuben (4600 ft.; Sonne or Post) and ascends in windings to the (5 M.) Arlberg Pass (5810 ft.). Beyond the pass (1½ M.) is the old hospice of St. Christoph. The road descends, with fine views of the Fervall-Thal and the Stanz-Thal, to (4½ M.) St. Anton (see p. 143).

The train now crosses the Alfenzbach and plunges into the great *Arlberg Tunnel. This tunnel, 63½ M. (or 10¾ kilomètres) long, 26 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gotthard Tunnel), cost 16 million florins (about 1,300,000L). It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300 ft.; 1595 ft. below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to St. Anton. The transit
(very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of Jul. Lott (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

59 M. St. Anton (4270 ft.; *Post; Adler, unpretending), the highest village in the Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is called the Fervall-Thal, and below it the Stanzer-Thal. — The railway next crosses the Rosanna twice. Above, to the left, is the hamlet of St. Jacob. To the right is the Riffler (10,365 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. 62 1/2 M. Pettneu. The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. To the left is Schman, at the mouth of the Schnaner Klamm, a gully of the Schnanerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 67 M. Flirsch (3795 ft.; Post) is pleasantly situated at the base of the Eisenspitze (9400 ft.). The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. 69 1/2 M. Strengen (3355 ft.), 125 ft. above the village (Post; Traube), which lies to the left. Numerous tunnels and viaducts follow. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the Innthal; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. An imposing *Bridge, 280 yds. long and 180 ft. high, crosses the Trisanna, which issues from the Patsnaun-Thal and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. 71 1/2 M. Wiesberg, with the picturesque castle of the same name, commanding a fine view. The line is now conducted along the Maienwand, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings.

72 1/2 M. Pians-Patsnaunthal (2990 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the picturesque village of Pians (2795 ft.; *Alte Post; *Neue Post); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is Grins (3230 ft.), and farther off, Stanz, at the base of the huge Parseierspitze (9965 ft.). — The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (74 1/2 M.) Landeck-Perfuchs, 1 M. to the N.W. of Landeck (below, to the left, is Bruggen), and then crosses the rapid Inn by a bridge with nine arches (170 yds. long and 60 ft. high).

76 1/2 M. Landeck (2670 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The little town (*Post; Goldner Adler), 1 M. to the W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the ancient Schloss Landeck. Road to Finsternünz, see R. 18. Picturesque walk (2 hrs. there and back) via Ferjen to the Lötzer Klamm, a ravine with a fine waterfall.

The railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. 78 M. Zams, with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity. Passing the foot of the lofty rock crowned by the ruins of Kronburg and traversing a defile by means of rock-cuttings, the train reaches (82 1/2 M.) Schönwies and (87 M.) Imst (2310 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on ground reclaimed from the Inn. The village (2715 ft.; *Post; Lamm; Sonne), 2 M. to the N., is pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Gurgler-Thal. To the E. rises the Tschirgant (7770 ft.).

A carriage-road (diligence twice daily in 1 3/4 hr.) traverses the shadeless Gurgler-Thal via Tarrenz to (91 1/2 M.) Nassereit (2765 ft.; *Post), where the road from Telfs (16 M.; see p. 145) via Obsteig debouches on the right. — From Nassereit to Reutte via the Fern Pass, 23 M., one of the finest
passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (diligence twice daily in 5½ hrs.). Passing the château of Fernstein and the picturesque Fernstein Lake, with the ruins of Sigmundshof, we pass to the (13¼ hr.) Fernpass (3170 ft.; rustic Inn), and thence descend past the Blindsee and Weisssee (fine views of the Wettersstein range) to (6 M.) Leermoos (3245 ft.; *Post; *Drei Mohren), prettily situated in a green basin, whence a road leads to Partenkirchen via Griesen (see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps). Our road leads via Heiterwang to (25 M.) Reutte (27½ ft.; Post: Hirsch; Adler), a considerable village on the Lech. About 2¾ hr. to the E. are the picturesque *Stuiben Falls, to the left of the road from Reutte to the (1½ hr.) Plansee and (6 hrs.) Partenkirchen. — To the Upper Lechtal, Hohenschwangau, etc., see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

A visit to the Pitzthal, a valley opening to the S. of Imst, is recommended, especially to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track, beginning at the station, ascends to (½ hr.) Arzl, finely situated at the foot of the Burgstall (3440 ft.), and thence via (½ hr.) Wenns (3195 ft.; Post; Joel; Kuprian) and (4½ hrs.) St. Leonhard (4680 ft.; Sonne; Post) to (2½ hrs.) Pfänggeros (5300 ft.; Inn) and (1½ hr.) Mittelberg (5690 ft.; Kirschner’s Inn), the last hamlet. Beautifully situated in view of the huge *Mittelberg Glacier, the grand ice-fall of which extends 3 M. farther to the bottom of the valley. In the Taschach-Thal, 6 M. to the S.W., is the imposing Taschach Glacier.

— Various passes lead from Mittelberg (guides: J. J. Ennemoser, Al., Franz, and Jos. Dobler, etc.). To Sölden via the Pitzthal or Söldener Joch (9830 ft.), 7 hrs.; laborious. The route to Vent via the *Taufkar-Joch (10,530 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is preferable; on the Karlatköpfe, 3 hrs. from Mittelberg, is the finely-situated Braunschweiger Hütte (9060 ft.; Inn in summer). — Via the Oelgruben-Joch (9880 ft.) to Gepatsch (1½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), attractive and not difficult: via the beautiful Taschach Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Taschach-Hütte (7980 ft.), in a magnificent situation, and thence across the Seefelder Ferner to a magnificent view, whence we descend over debris and grassy slopes to the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 157). For details, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

Beyond Imst the train crosses the Pitzthaler Ache by a bridge, 130 ft. in height (to the left, the village of Karres, with its slender Gothic church-tower). The line is here carried along the sheer precipices on the right bank of the Inn. From (90 M.) Roppen (Klocker) a road runs over the hill to (13¼ hr.) Oetz (see below). A bridge, 130 yds. long and 65 ft. high, carries the line across the Oetzthaler Ache, affording a fine view of the Oetzthaler with the Acherkogl, to the right, and of the Tschirgart and Weisse Wand, to the left.

92¼ M. Oetzthal (2290 ft.; Sterzinger Hof, with carriages for hire) is the station for the Oetzthal. A diligence plies twice daily to Oetz (1½ hr.; 40 kr.), to Umhausen (3½ hrs.; 90 kr.), to (15 M.) Längenfeld (5½ hrs.; 1 fl. 40 kr.), and to (24½ M.) Sölden (9 hrs.), see below.

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 succession of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-slip and avalanches. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that inquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. Where there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. — From Oetzthal station the road leads along the right bank of the Oetzthaler Ache to (3½ M.) Oetz (3690 ft.; *Kasslwirth; Stern), a thriving village and summer-resort. At Habichen we cross the Ache, and ascend via 21¼ M.) Tumpen (*Acherekogl Inn) and (6 M.) Umhausen (3400 ft.; *Krone).
About 3/4 M. to the S.E. is the beautiful "Stuiben Fall. — We now enter the wild defile of Maurach, and beyond a short ascent reach a broad green plateau in which lie the hamlets of Au and Dorf, and farther on (3½ M.) Längenfeld (3680 ft.; Unterwirth Gstrein; Oberwirth), at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the rapid Fischbach issues. Above (2 M.) Huben, the valley contracts. Crossing the Ache beyond the (3½ M.) Aschbach Inn, we reach (3½ M.) Sölden (4516 ft.; "Grüner zum Alpenverein; Unterwirth Gstrein; Oberwirth Rinami), charingly situated. To Mittelberg vià the Pinzthalern-Jochl, see p. 144. — From Sölden we proceed by a rough cart-track through a grand rocky ravine of the Ache called the Kühreiten. At the (1 hr.) hamlet of Zwieselstein (4830 ft.; Unterwirth Prantl; Traube), at the foot of the Nöderköfl (10,385 ft.), the valley divides into the Gurgle-Thal, to the left, and the Venter-Thal, to the right.

The path into the Venter-Thal crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the Venter Ache to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreuz (3375 ft.) and to (2 hrs. more) Vent (6250 ft.; Toppeiner; Inn at the Cure's), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the Thalheitspitze (11,175 ft.), which divides the valley into two branches. The route via the Hochjoch (9465 ft.) to (8 hrs.) Unser Frau leads through the Rofen-Thal or W. arm; that via the Niederjoch (9990 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Unser Frau, through the Nieder-Thal or E. arm. From Unser Frau (4910 ft.; "Adler) a bridle-path descends the pretty Schmader-Thal to (1½ hrs.) Kirtauhaus and (1 hr.) Neu-Rutes (3085 ft.; Inn), whence a new road leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to (6 M.) Naturns, on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 159; diligences several times daily in 1½ hr. to Meran).

From Vent to Mittelberg via the Tofkar-Joch, see p. 144. — The route into the Gurgle-Thal, crossing the Gurgle Ache at Zwieselstein, ascends abruptly on the left bank, but (1 hr.) above the mouth of the Timmlbach (p. 156) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of Pfillberg and Königswain, and reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6265 ft.; "Scheiber's Inn), the loveliest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery. For excursions and ascents, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

Beyond Oetzthal Station the valley of the Inn expands. To the right, beyond (94 M.) Haiming, appears the imperial château of Petersberg. — 97½ M. Silz (2130 ft.; Railway Inn; Post, Löwe, in the village), with a handsome modern church; 98½ M. Mötze; 100 M. Stams. In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian convent, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. To the N. are the massive limestone crags of the Mieminger Chain and the Hohe Munde (8730 ft.).

102 M. Rietz. — 105 M. Telfs (2045 ft.; Seiser, at the station; *Post; Traube; Schöpfers Inn), a village 3/4 M. to the N. of the station, contains a large cotton-factory. From Telfs a picturesque road leads via Ober-Mieming (Post) and Obsteig to Nassereit (p. 143).

107½ M. Flaurung; 108½ M. Hatting; 110½ M. Inzing.

112 M. Zirl (Zur Martinswand, at the station). The village (2095 ft.; *Löwe; Post) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruined castle of Fragens-stein. The Calvarienberg commands a beautiful view; to the S. rise the jagged peaks of the Selrain, to the E. the Solstein (3330 ft.).

Below Zirl the Martinswand (3650 ft.), the scene of a perilous adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. while hunting, in 1433, rises perpendicularly from the valley. The spot where the emperor was in danger is marked by a cross in a small cavern, now accessible to steady walkers by a safe and easy path (1½ hr. from the station).

From Zirl to Mittenwald, 17½ M., diligence daily in 4½ hrs., via Stefeld (3850 ft.; Post) and Scharnitz. See Baedeker's Eastern Alps.
The line now skirts the crumbling cliffs of the Reissende Ranggen on an embankment in the Inn, and crosses the Melach to (114 M.) Kematen, at the entrance to the Selrain-Thal. In a picturesque gorge, 1½ M. to the S.E., are the Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls. 116 1/2 M. Völs, situated among orchards; 119 1/2 M. Witten (p. 134); 121 M. Innsbruck, see p. 130.

16. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

**Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 144, 148.**

83 M. RAILWAY in 4½-6½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 25, 4 fl. 65, 3 fl. 10 kr.; express 7 fl. 55, 5 fl. 55, 3 fl. 75 kr.). Best views to the right as far as the Eisacks bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left. View-carriages, see p. 118.

The Brenner (440 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (22 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and Gossensass, whence Hochwieden should be visited (p. 148).

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), see p. 130. 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 Ill by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Further on it runs through the narrow Wipptal, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road, which a little farther on crosses the bold Steffans-Brücke, spanning the Ruttsbach, issuing from the Stubai-Thal; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed Walsruster-Spitze (8920 ft.). Two more tunnels follow before (4½ M.) Unterberg; and beyond three others we reach (6 M.) Patsch (2570 ft.), the station for the Stubai-Thal.

The "Stubai-Thal" stretches for about 20 M. to the S.W., in the direction of the central Oetzththal mountains. Diligence from Innsbruck via Schönberg to Fulpmes daily in 4½ hrs. (1 fl. 20 kr.) — Ober-Schönberg (3325 ft.; Domanić's Inn; Jägerhof Restaurant) may be reached in 3½ hrs. from the stations of Patsch or Unterberg, or (better) in 2½ hrs. from Innsbruck by the Brenner road. The "Witting-Warte at this village commands a beautiful survey of the valley, with the glaciers in the background. A road leads hence via (3½ hr.) Mieders (hotel. Pens. Larchenhof; Post) and (1 hr.) Fulpmes (Pfartiacheller; Lutz) to (1½ hr.) Neustift (3255 ft.; Salzburg; Hofer), where the valley forks into the Oberberg, on the right, and the Unterberg, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made up the Oberberg to the (4 hrs.) Franz-Seen-Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7120 ft.), finely situated near the foot of the great Alpeiner Glacier. — About 3 hrs. above Neustift, in the Unterberg or main valley, lies the hamlet of Ranalt (4150 ft.; Inn), 3 hrs. from which, in the Langental, is the Nürnberger Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7535 ft.; Inn in summer; ascents and passes thence, see Badecker's Eastern Alps). An attractive expedition from Ranalt leads via the Mutaburger Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Drechner Hütte in the Obere Fernau (7570 ft.; Inn in summer), and over the Bildstöckl-Joch (10,290 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Sölden (p. 145; guide from Neustift, 9 fl.). The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Stubai and Oetzththal Alps.

Three more tunnels, including the Mühlbach Tunnel (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matrei
Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, flows the Sill in its artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to (12½ M.) Matrei (3240 ft.; *Stern; *Krone), a beautifully situated village, with the château of Trautson, the property of Prince Auersperg. On the small Tébenker See, 1 M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Kraft. — The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill, which is again crossed. — 15½ M. Steinach (3445 ft.). The village (*Steinacherhof; *Post; *Steinbock, moderate; Wilder Mann) lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the Sillthal.

The line now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of Stafflach (3610 ft.), it enters the Schmirner-That. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which we afterwards pass.) To the right opens the Valser-That, with the village and station of St. Jodok (*Post), charmingly situated at its entrance (over the Tuxer-Joch to the Zillerthal, see p. 137). The line 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 Tux glaciers to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225 ft. below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Sillthal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the Padauner-Kogl. — 22 M. Gries (4115 ft.). The village (3810 ft.; *Aigner, *Rose), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the pretty Obernberg-That.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green Brenner-See (4300 ft.) and crossing the Vennabach. The Sill is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) Brenner (4490 ft.; Buffet), in a valley devoid of view, forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to K. von Etzel (d. 1867), builder of the Brenner Railway. On the road opposite is the *Brenner Post Hotel, frequented in summer.

The Eisak descends in several falls to the right of the station. — 27½ M. Brennerbad (4390 ft.; *Sterzinger Hof), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.). The line then descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30½ M.) Schelleberg (4070 ft.). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580 ft. below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the Pfierschthal, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the hillside by the curved Aster Tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pfierschthal glaciers, with the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel. — 36 M. Gossensass (3440 ft.; *Gröbner; Aukenthaler), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the foot of the Hühnerspiel (9025 ft.), which is frequently ascended for the sake of the view (4½ hrs.; good path marked with blue; no guide required).
An exquisite view of the Pflerschthal is obtained from (1/2 hr.) *Hochwieden (Restaurant). Swimming-bath near the station.

The railway crosses the Eisak at the influx of the Pflerschbach, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. Sterzing (3110 ft.; *Stoetter's Hotel, at the station; *Rose; Alte Post; Schwarzer Adler; *Krone; Neue Post). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies 1/2 M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak, which is confined between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here.

Over the Penser Joch to Botzen, see p. 151; over the Pfitscher Joch to the Zillerthal, see p. 188; over the Jaufen to Meran, see p. 156.

A good road leads through the Ridnaun-Thal, which opens here to the W., via (21/4 M.) Wiedner's Hotel (in the vicinity, the Gifflenklamm or Mormorklamm; 1/2 hr.) and (21/4 M.) Mareith to (11/2 hr.) Ridnaun (4430 ft.; *Steinbock; *Sonklarhof). A very interesting excursion may be taken hence to the Uebenthal Glacier, with guide (to the Grohmann-Hütte 21/2, Teplitzer Hütte 3, Becherhaus 6 ft.). We proceed via (3 hr.) Mayrn to the (31/2 hrs.) Grohmann-Hütte (1275 ft.), splendidly situated opposite the end of the grand *Uebenthal Glacier. About 1 hr. farther up is the Teplitzer Hütte (3695 ft.), with a magnificent view. On the Becher (10,470 ft.), 31/2-4 hrs. from the Teplitzer Hütte, is the Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhäus (inn in summer), the starting-point for a number of mountain-ascent (Wilde Freiger, Sonklarspitze, Zuckerhütl, etc.) and passes; see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Pfitscher Bach and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank rise the castles of Thumburg and Reifenstein, at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Thal (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy Stersinger Moos by a long embankment and reaches (421/2 M.) Freienfeld. On the left lies the château of Wolfsberg. 45 M. Mauls; 471/2 M. Grasstein. The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lies (50 M.) Mittewald, where Marshal Lefebvre was defeated by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At Oberau 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the Sachsen-Klemme.

The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klause, near Unterau (2510 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. The works (Franzensfeste), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 521/2 M. Franzensfeste Station (2450 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. Pusterthal Railway, see R. 22.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142. To the right, near (571/2 M.) Vahrn (*Pens. Villa Mayr; Waldsacker), opens the Schalderer-Thal, in which lies the (3 M.) unpretending Bad Schalders. The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.
59 1/2 M. Brixen (1870 ft.; *Elephant, at the upper end of the town, 1/2 M. from the station; *Stern; Sonne; Kreuz; Adler), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5530. The 15th cent. Cathedral, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the Cloisters, containing old mural paintings and tombstones. At the S.W. end of the town is the Episcopal Palace, with an extensive garden.

The Eisak is again crossed. To the left, at the entrance to the Aserser That, in which the jagged Geisterspitzen are visible, stands the church of (61 M.) Albeins. At (64 M.) Villnöss (1770 ft.) opens the Villnöss-Thal.

65 M. Klausen (1715 ft.; *Lamm; Traube), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of Süben (2350 ft.), crowning the cliffs on the right, was successively a Rhätian fortress, a Roman castle (Sabiona), an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent., and a baronial castle until 1685. 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.

99 M. Waidbruck (1545 ft.; *Krone; *Sonne, with dépendance Waltersheim; Lamm) lies at the mouth of the Grödener-That. To the left, high above it, rises the Trostburg (2040 ft.), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

The Grödener-That is a narrow valley, 18 M. in length, watered by the Grödener Bach, and enclosed by massive dolomites. The local dialect is 'ladin' (p. 171), but German is commonly understood. A diligence plies thrice daily in 3/4 hrs. from Waidbruck to (7 M.) St. Ulrich (4050 ft.; *Rössl; *Adler), the chief village in the valley, with extensive depots of wood-carvings. — To the E. rise the Langkofel and Sella. A road leads hence via St. Christina to (2 hrs.) St. Maria or Wolkenstein (5128 ft.; Hirsch), the last village. Thence over the Grödener-Jochi to Enneberg (to Corvara 4 hrs.), see p. 171. — To Fassa over the Sella-Joch (to Campitello 4 hrs.), attractive. The bridle-path ascends to the right at (1/2 hr.) Plon, the last farm, to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (1775 ft.; Valentini's Inn), between the Sella and Langkofel, which commands an admirable view of the Langkofel, Marmolada, etc. Descent to (1/2 hr.) Campitello (p. 164).

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a grand defile of porphyry rock. From (71/2 M.) Atzwang (1220 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the Finsterbach (p. 151), a steep road ascends to the right to (2 1/2 hrs.) Klofenstein on the Ritten (p. 151).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the Seiser Alp (5900 ft.), the largest pasture in Tyrol. A bridle-path leads from Atzwang via (2 hrs.) St. Constantin to (1 hr.) Seis (3285 ft.; *Seiserhof; Unterer Wirth); while a carriage-road runs from Waidbruck past the Trostburg to (2 hrs.) Kastelruth (3590 ft.; Lamm; Rössl), a frequented summer-resort in an open and picturesque situation, and thence via (3/4 hr.) Seis to (1 hr.) Bad Ratzes (3950 ft.; *Inn), in a wild and wooded ravine at the foot of the Schlern, with a spring containing iron and sulphur. From this point a cart-track ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the alp, a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M.
long and 8-9 M. broad, sprinkled with about 70 chalets and over 300 hay-sheds. Guide desirable, especially before the hay-harvest. The alp commands a fine view of the Schlern, Rosszähne, Rosengarten, Langkofel, and Plattkofel; still more extensive from the Pustlach (7140 ft.), the N. projection on the edge of the Grödener-Thal. — On the S.W., rises the huge dolomite mass of the *Schlern (8415 ft.), the interesting ascent of which may be made in 3½ hrs. from Bad Ratzes, via the 'Touristen-Steig' to the Schlern-Haus (8050 ft.; *Inn in summer, 20 min. below the rocky summit. Magnificent panorama; immediately to the E. are the Rosengarten and other Fassa dolomites.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the Schlernbach at stat. Steg (to the left, high up, the château of Prössels; in the background the Schlern), we next reach (78 M.) Blumenau (1020 ft.; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the Tierser-Thal. On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Botzener Leite (p. 151). 81 M. Kardaun, at the mouth of the Eggen-Thal (p. 151; 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.

83 M. Botzen. — Hotels. *HÔTEL VICTORIA, at the station; Kaiserkrone, Muster-Platz; *SCHWARZER GREIF, *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, WALTHER von der Vogelweide, Johann-Platz; MONDSCHIN, Bindergasse; ERZHERZOG HEINRICH, Dominikanergasse; Riesser, opposit et hôtel-office; *STIEGL, at the Zollstange, 1¼ M. to the N. of the station, moderate. — *Badl and others at Gries, see p. 151.

Restaurants. SCHWARZER GREIF, Kräuter, both in the Johann-Platz; Tschugguet, Dominikanergasse. — CAFÉS. Kusseth, Muster-Platz; Schgraifer, Johann-Platz, with garden. — Wine at the Botzenhäuser and at the Löwengrube, Zollstange; MAIER, Dominikanergasse.

Botzen, Ital. Bolzano (880 ft.), a town with 11,740 inhab., was the chief dépôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Täfer, which descends from the Sarntal on the N., and the Eisak, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Thal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberschach. Fine view of the environs from the Täfer bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the Wassermauer on the Täfer affords a cool walk after sunset.

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads through the attractive Public Park to the Johann-Platz, in which in 1889 a monument was erected to the poet WALTHER von der Vogelweide (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof at Lajen, near Waidbruck), by H. Natter (d. 1892). The Gothic *Parish Church, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and an elegant open tower (205 ft.), completed in 1519. The altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. — The Museum in the Spitalgasse (open daily 9-12, 3-5, Sun. 9-12; 60 kr.) contains a miscel-
laneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, Tyrolese costumes, etc.; among the pictures, an original portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter. — The Franciscan Monastery possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel to the N. of the choir). — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of Dr. Streiter, on the Ober-Botzener Berg, of the late artist Moser in the Raingasse (now belonging to the Kaiserkrone), and of Count Sarnthein, Franziscanergasse.

The Calvarienberg (950 ft.) commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.; turn to the left from the highroad by the Botzener Hof beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). A more extensive view is obtained from the new "Belvedere at the hamlet of Virgl (1770 ft.), 20 min. farther up, to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the Eisak bridge, ascends in 1/2 hr.

Gries (*Höt.-Pens. Austria, *Sonnenhof, *Bellevue, *Grieser Hof, all first-class, with gardens; *Badl, beyond the Talfser bridge, with baths; *Kreuz; *Pens. Habsburg, etc.), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies 3/4 M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschna-Berg, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests. The Curhaus contains a café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (music four afternoons a week).

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken into the "Sarnthal along the left bank of the Talfer, past the spinning-mill of St. Anton. The road, which was much damaged by a flood in 1891, is being reconstructed. Our route passes below (1/2 hr.) *Runkelstein (1350 ft.), a castle built in 1237, restored in 1884-85, and presented to Botzen in 1888 by the Emperor of Austria. It is adorned with curious medieval frescoes. Farther on we pass the castles of Ried, Raffenstein, and Langegg, and enter the Mackner Kasel, a wild rocky chaos at the foot of the perpendicular Johannskofel. Then passing the Mayr Inn we reach (about 2 1/2 hrs. from Botzen) the *Inn zur Post Halbwegs, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and (1 1/4 hr.) Sarnthein (3170 ft.; *Günsbacher; *Schweizer), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. — At Astfeld, 1 hr. higher up, the valley forks, the left branch leading to (3 1/2 hrs.) Pens (Inn). From Pens to (7 hrs.) Sterzing (p. 148), over the Penser Joch (7250 ft.), uninteresting (guide 3 fl.).

The Ritten, an extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. A bridle-path leads from St. Anton (see above) past the church of St. Peter to (3 hrs.) Oberbotzen (3915 ft.); inn at Maria-Schnee, 1/4 hr. farther on. Thence a pretty route proceeds via Wolfgangshofen (2 hrs.) Klobenstein (3770 ft.; *Stauffer Inn), which commands a beautiful view of the Schlern, Rosengarten, etc. About 1/2 hr. farther on, beyond Lengmoos, in the valley of the Finsterbach, are the curious *Earth Pyramids, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water and preserved from further destruction by stones or trees on their summits. — The *Rittenhorn (1420 ft.; guide 2, horse 3 1/2 fl.), ascended via Pernem on 3 1/2 hrs., is an admirable point of view; on the top is the new Rittenhorn-Haus (Inn in summer). — The direct route from Klobenstein to (3 hrs.) Botzen is by a rough road (not recommended for driving) via Unterinn and Kleinstein, and down the Bottenare Leite, with its vineyards, to join the main valley road at Rentsch.

*Eggenthal. (Omnibus from Botzen to the Karersee Hotel in summer daily in 7 hrs., returning in 4 hrs.; 3 fl. 10, there and back 4 fl. 50 kr.). We follow the Brixen road to Rentsch, and cross the Eisak and the railway to (3 1/4 hrs.) Kardaun. Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) and enter the narrow ravine of the Karneidbach, below the picturesque castle of Karneid. In 1/2 hr. more the road passes through a short tunnel, immediately beyond a bridge under which the Karneidbach forms a
picturesque fall. Another tunnel is traversed 1/4 hr. later. The valley now becomes comparatively uninteresting until we approach (2 hrs.; 31/2 hrs. from Botzen) Birchabruck (2896 ft.; Lamm), which commands a fine view of the Latemar, Rosengarten, and Rothwand. Thence the road ascends to the left to (11/4 hr.) Welschnofen (3865 ft.; *Rössl; Krone), beyond which it enters the wood and mounts in wide curves, passing the picturesque *Karersee, to the (21/2 hrs.) *Karersee Hotel (5580 ft.), a large new establishment finely situated among woods, with splendid views of the Rothwand, Latemar, and other dolomites. About 1/2 hr. farther on is the top of the Costalunga or Karersee Pass (5765 ft.), between the Rothwand (left) and Latemar (right), whence the new road descends to the left to (11/4 hr.) Vigo, and a bridle-path to the right to (1 hr.) Moëna in the Val di Fassa (p. 164).

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. (Omnibus from Botzen to Kaltern, twice daily in 3 hrs.) Beyond the Tafler Bridge at Gries the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, and crosses the Meran Railway near (3 M.) stat. Sigmundskron (see below), below the conspicuous castle of Sigmundskron, built in 1473 and now used as a powder-magazine. We cross the Adige here and ascend to the right, passing the ruins of Wart and Altenberg, to (31/2 M.) St. Pauls (1285 ft.; Adler), a large village below the beautifully-situated ruin of Hoch-Eppan. The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (11/4 M.) St. Michael, usually called Eppan (1345 ft.; *Eppaner Hof; *Sonne; Rössl), a well-built and thriving village, and to (3 M.) Kaltern (1390 ft.; *Rüssl), the capital of Ueberetsch, noted for its wine ("See wein" is the best). — To the railway from Kaltern there are two roads: one on the E. bank of the Kalterer See via Gnund to (21/2 hrs.) stat. Auer (p. 163); the other on the W. side of the lake via Tramin, famous for its wine, to (21/4 hrs.) stat. Neumarkt (p. 163).

From Botzen to Fondo over the Mendel Pass, 231/2 M., omnibus (open vehicle) three times daily in summer there and back (starting twice from the Hotel Greif, once from the Höt. Europa; return-tickets from Botzen to Mendel 31/2, to Fondo 41/4 ft.). The *MENDEL EXCURSIONS form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from Botzen. The fine new road ascends from St. Michael (see above) in a wide curve to the (11/4 hr.) Maischacher Hof (2730 ft.; rmts.), and climbs, still in a serpentine course, with a magnificent view of the valley of the Adige and the Dolomites, to the (13/4 hr.) Mendel Pass (4475 ft.), 1/4 M. beyond which are the *Mendelhof Hotel and the new Hôtel Penegal, charmingly situated. The road descends past the (20 min.) *Aquila Inn and Malosco to (2 hrs.) Fondo (3240 ft.; *Post). — 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 (5885 ft.; 11/4 hr.; beautiful view), and return to Botzen by the afternoon omnibus.

17. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 184.

20 M. RAILWAY in 1-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 64, 98 kr., no second class).

The train crosses the Tafler and at (31/2 M.) Sigmundskron (see above) enters the valley of the Adige. We next traverse embankments via Siebeneich (to the right, on a precipitous rock, the ruined Greifenstein) to (71/2 M.) Terlan (*Oberhauser; Pens. Steinemhof), famous for its wine, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. To the right, on a low rocky hill above Siebeneich, lies the ruin of Neuhau or Maultasch, a castle which once commanded the valley. Beyond (10 M.) Vilpian (Rail. Restaurant) begins the new artificial channel of the Adige. To the left we observe the large village of Nals and the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded summit
of the Gall (5350 ft.); more in the background, the Laugenspitze (p. 156). The Meran hills appear shortly after (15 M.) Lana. To the left is Oberlana, with the ruined Braunsberg. — 183/4 M. Untermais, at the foot of the Marlinger Berg; to the left is the château of Lebenberg (p. 155). The train crosses the Passer and enters the station of (20 M.) Meran. Omnibuses at the station; cab to the town 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl., to Obermais 1-2 fl.

Meran. — Hotels. *Gr. Hôtel Meraner Hof, on the left bank of the Passer; *Habsburger Hof, *Tiroler Hof, both at the station; *Post or Erzherzog Johann, in the Sand-Platz; *Hassfurther; *Graf von Meran; *Hôtel-Pens. Austria, at Obermais (closed in summer); in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1½-2 fl.; *Hôtel Europa, *Hôtel Walder, Habsburger-Str.; *Hôtel Forsterbräu, with garden-restaurant; *Stadt München (closed in summer); *Erzherzog Rainer, in Obermais; Hôtel-Pens. Ortstein, above the Gif Promenade (p. 154); *Mailserhof, in Untermais; *Sonne, Engel, *Stern, Kreuz, etc., in the town.

Pensions. Passerhof; Neuhaus; Euchta; Deutsches Haus; Edelweiss; Bracher; Speckbacher; Holzeisen, all at Meran. At Obermais: Weinhard; Mazzegger; Villa Regina; Warmegg; Aders, etc.

Cafés. Curhaus (see below); Café Gilf, on the Gif Promenade; Ortstein, above the last, with pretty view; Meran, Pfarr-Platz; Paris, Wieser, both Unter den Lauben, with gardens. — Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at Jos. Marchetti’s, Laubengasse. Beer: Curhaus; Raffl; Forsterbräu (see above), with a garden, etc. — Curhaus (closed in summer), in the Gisela Promenade. — Hydropathic establishments: Hygiea (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May; Villa Aurora, Gisela Promenade.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (1000 ft.), with 7476 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the right bank of the Passer, 1/2 M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of Untermais and Obermais (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades (‘Unter den Lauben’). In this street, in the court of the ‘Magistrates-Gebäude’, is situated the Burg, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent.; it has been restored as a Museum and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption.

The Gisela Promenade (smoking prohibited), with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the Passer. Adjoining it is the handsome Curhaus (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the Stefanie Promenade, with the new Protestant Church. Above the Spital-Brücke are tasteful pleasure grounds 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 new covered walk (band in the morning). On the left bank are the Untere and Obere Sommer-Anlage, or 'Maria-Valerie Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the Steinerne Steg, to the Elisabeth-Garten at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a cafe-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new Gilf-Anlage, with its luxuriant vegetation and the Café Gilf, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the Passeier road, to the Hôtel and Café Ortenstein (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the Tappeiner Weg, which gradually ascends from the Burg (p. 153) along the S. slope of the Küchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

- 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, or to the S. by Schloss Trautmannsdorf (*Restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux near Obermais are the ivy-clad Schloß Planta and Schloss Rottenstein, the latter belonging to the Archduke Karl Ludwig (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the Villa Schillerhof (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). The easiest route is by the road which leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor), past the Zenoburg, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends to the left to (55 min.) Dorf Tirol (1960 ft.; Zum Rimmele, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; Zum Andreas Hofer). We next (1¼ hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the Brunnenburg in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (13¼ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the highroad to the right opposite the convent (the middle path), and ascends by the village of Gratsch (wine at the *Wessobrunn Tavern), the old château of Durnstein, and the church of St. Peter, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; fine view of Schloss Tirol).

*Schloss Tirol (2095 ft.), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals (12th cent.) 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 Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Töll to Meran); in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

The château of *Lebenberg (1740 ft.; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; rfnts.), 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 M.) Marlinger-Brücke, above the station of Untermais (p. 153). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the Lebenberger Graben, ascend on the other side to the right to Basling, 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’) will generally secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by St. Anton and Marling.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of *Schönna* (1925 ft.), 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. A carriage-road leads from Obermais via (1 hr.) Dorf Schönna (Inn). The Gothic *Chapel*, immediately beyond the inn, contains the tomb of Archduke John (d. 1859) and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (see to the steward for castle and chapel 60 kr.—1 ft.).

The Vintschgau road (p. 159) leads from Meran to the W. and crosses the Aïge to the château of Forst, recently restored, beyond which is the (3/4 hr.) *Forster Brewery*. The small château of Josefberg lies ½ hr. higher up (pension). The road ascends to the (1 M.) saddle of the Till (1660 ft.; Inn), from which a carriage-road to the left leads via the Quadrat-Höfe to the (2 ½ hrs.) *Curhaus Eggerhof* (4210 ft.; fine views), and another path to the right ascends to the (1 ½ hr.) *Partschins Waterfall* in the Zillthal.

From the Till we may return to Meran by the picturesque Old Road, or along the Plars Aqueduct to (1 hr.) Algund and (3/4 hr.) Meran.

**Ascents from Meran** (Vigiljoch, Roth steinkogl, Gfallwand), see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

**From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi** (p. 161) through the Ulten-Thai and over the Kirchberger Joch (8130 ft.), 15 hrs., not very attractive on the whole. About 5 hrs. from Meran lies the *Ulmer Mitterbad* (3190 ft.), with a good bath-house, whence the *Laugenspitze* (7300 ft.; club-hut near the top), a famous point of view, may be ascended in 4 ½-5 hrs.

The Passeier, the valley watered by the impetuous Passer, is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot (b. 1767; shot at Mantua 1810). A short stretch of new road past the Zenurburg (p. 155) is continued by a cart-track ascending on the right bank via (1 ½ hr.) Riffian (1770 ft.) and (1 ½ hr.) Saltaus (Inn) to (2 hrs.) St. Martin (1920 ft.; *Unterwirth*). We next reach (1 ½ hr.) the Sandhof (Inn), the house in which Hofer (the ‘Sandwirth of Passeir’) was born, containing a few mementoes of him. Adjacent is the new Hofer-Kapelle. Above St. Martin are the Pfänderhof, Hofer’s asylum in 1809, and, 2 hrs. farther, the Pfandl-Hütte or Hofer-Hütte (4700 ft.), where he was captured in 1810.

Above (1 ½ hr.) St. Leonhard (2130 ft.; *Einhorn or Strobwirth; Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, rises the Jauenburg, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). — From St. Leonhard to Sterzing (p. 148), 7 hrs., guide advisable (4 fl. 20 kr.); the bridle-path leads through the Wal ten-Thai to the E. and over the JauBen (6870 ft.). — From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetztal, 10½ hrs., guide 6 fl. A good bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the Passer to (2½ hrs.) Moos (3340 ft.; Inn), beyond which it crosses the river and proceeds to (1½ hr.) Seehaus (Inn) and via Rabenstein to (1½ hr.) Schönau (5520 ft.; Inn, clean). Thence we ascend rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) Timmel-Joch or Timbler-Joch (8230 ft.), whence we descend along the Timmlbach, either to the right to (4 hrs.) Sölden (p. 145), or to the left to (3½ hrs.) Gurgl (p. 145).


**Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 140.**

80 M. Diligence (landaus with four seats) daily in 15 hrs. (fare 12 fl. 90 kr.). Stellwagen (omnibus) daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. Extra-Post with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 81, to Mals 35 fl. 86, to Eyrs 43 fl. 9, to Meran 61 fl. 78 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.)
Landeck (2670 ft.), see p. 143. — The road ascends on the right bank of the Inn, which here forms several rapids, to the Alte Zoll (Inn), and then descends to the (6 M.) Pontlatzer-Brücke (2820 ft.), where the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809. On a precipitous rock, to the right, stand the ruins of Schloss Laudeck, near which is the village of Ladis (3900 ft.), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges). About 1/2 hr. higher lies Obladis (4545 ft.), with famous mineral springs, beautifully situated. — 3 M. Prutz (2840 ft.; Rose), where the road returns to the right bank, lies at the entrance to the Kaunser-Thal.

The Kaunser-Thal runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthai Mts. A new road ascends along the Fugenbach to (3 1/2 hrs.) Feuchten (4175 ft.; Hirsch), whence it goes on to the (4 1/2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (6325 ft.; Inn, 18 beds), picturesquely situated at the head of the valley, opposite the imposing Gepatsch Glacier, the largest in Tyrol but one. Pedestrians will prefer to reach Feuchten by the foot-path via Kaunser and the pilgrim-resort of Kaltenbrunn (4135 ft.; Eckhardt).] — Passes from the Gepatsch-Haus to Mittelberg in the Pitzthai over the Oelgruben-Joch (9885 ft.), 7-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), see p. 144; to Vent (p. 145) over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,640 ft., 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 9/2 fl.) to Langlaufers over the Weiss-See-Joch (9745 ft.), 6 hrs. to Hinterkirch (guide 6 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. Grawn (p. 158) is reached in 2 hrs. from Hinterkirch.

9 1/2 M. Bried (2875 ft.; Post; Maass), a thriving village, with the castle of Sigmundsried. The road now ascends over an extensive alluvial deposit and then closely skirts the Inn to (4 1/4 M.) Tösens (3055 ft.; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn at (1/2 M.) Bruggen, passes (1/4 M.) the Tschupbach Inn (moderate), and reaches (4 1/4 M.) —

18 1/2 M. Pfunds (3185 ft.), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Radurschel or Pfundser Thal, and consisting of two villages: Stuben (Post), on the highroad on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds, on the right bank. To the S.W. towers the Piz Mondin (10,375 ft.), belonging to the N. Engadine chain.

Above Pfunds (11/2 M.) the road crosses the Inn by a pretty bridge, 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 ft.; Hotel), a group of houses on the roadside, 420 ft. below which is Alt-Finstermünz, with its old tower and a new bridge crossing the Inn. Opposite is the Piz Mondin; to the left, the Piz Lat and other mountains of the Engadine.

The road now quits the Inn and enters (to the left) a small lateral valley, passing a fine waterfall and some small fortifications (Fort Nauders). The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (11/4 hr.) —

27 M. Nauders (4470 ft.; Post; Löwe; Mondschein), a large village, with the old Schloss Naudersberg.

Highroad to the W. to the Engadine via Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's Switzerland.
The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (4 M.) the Reschen-Scheideck (4900 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (31½ M.) Reschen (4890 ft.; Stern), 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 (comp. p. 160). About ¼ M. farther on, on the lake, is the hotel Villa Fischersheim. The Adige, Germ. Etsch, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittlersee and Heidersee. We next reach (1¼ M.) Graun (4880 ft.; *Traube or Post; Lamm or ‘Doctor-Wirthshaus’), a village at the entrance to the Langtaufener-Thal.

37 M. St. Valentin auf der Heide (4695 ft.; Post), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittlersee and the Heidersee. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous Malsner Heide. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of Burgeis, with its red spire and the castle of Fürstenburg, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine abbey of Mariaenberg lies on the hill to the right.

42 M. Mals (3440 ft.; Post or Adler; Bär; Hirsch), a village of Roman origin, in the Upper Vintschgau (Ital. Val Venosta), so named from the Venosti who once inhabited the valley. The mountain-slope to the E. (opposite the Post, 5–10 min. ascent) commands a fine view of the Vintschgau and the Ortler.

Two days may be pleasantly spent by walking hence via Tauers to (3 hrs.) the Swiss village of St. Maria (4590 ft.; *Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail), in the Munster-Thal, and thence over the Wormser-Joch (3240 ft.) to (4 hrs.) St. Maria on the Stelvio, returning to the valley of the Adige over the Stelvio Pass on the following day (see p. 161).

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the Fröltischberg. In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, is the ruin of Lichtenberg. To the left, at Schluderns, rises the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp. At (49½ M.) Neu-Spondinig (2900 ft.; *Hirsch) the Stelvio road (p. 160) diverges to the right. Then (2 M.) —

51½ M. Eyrs (Post). At Laas the ice peak of the Lauser spitze (10,835 ft.) comes prominently into view.

59 M. Schlanders (2315 ft.; Post; Kreuz), at the entrance to the Schlandernau-Thal. At Göflan, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the Adige above Goldrain, and then the rapid Plima, which descends from the Martell-Thal on the S.

The Martell-Thal stretches to the S.W. towards the Ortler group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from Goldrain, 1½ M. from Latsch) lies the village of Morter, with the castles of Unter-Montan and Ober-Montan, and 1 hr. farther on is the little chalybeate bath of Salt (3765 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, is Martell or Thal, a village with a church. The road (repaired since the inundations of 1889 and 1891) leads from Salt via (3½ hr.) Gand (Inn) and (1½ hr.) the chapel of Maria-Schmelz to the (1½ hr.) Untere and (1½ hr.) Obere Marteller Alp (5995 ft.), commanding a fine view of the snow-clad Cevedale (12,380 ft.). About 2 hrs. farther on is the Zufall Club-hut (7180 ft.; Inn in summer), finely situated opposite the huge Zufall Glacier. Glacier-routes lead hence to Sulden (p. 160), in 6 hrs. via
the Madritsch-Joch (10,230 ft.) or in 7 hrs. via the Eissee Pass (10,250 ft.); and to the W. in 8 hrs. to Sta. Caterina (p. 162), via the Cavedale Pass (10,780 ft.).

Beyond (2 M.) Latsch (Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque ruined château of Kastelbell, which was burned down in 1842. The road next passes Tschars, Bad Kochenmoos, with a sulphur spring, and (6½ M.) Staben (Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the ruined castle of Jufahl. Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the Schnalser-Thal (on the left bank of which runs the road to Neu-Rateis, p. 145), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. Naturns (1855 ft.; *Post), with a ruined castle. Beyond (3¾ M.) Rabland (1740 ft.) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the Töll (1660 ft.), separates the Vintschgan from the Adige district. The road crosses the (1½ M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down, and descends the slope of the Martlinger Berg (p. 156) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass, on the right, the Forst Brewery, ¼ M. beyond which is Schloss Forst on the left (p. 156).

80 M. Meran (1000 ft.), see p. 153.

19. From Eyrs (Landeck, Meran) to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 164.

99 M. Diligence from Landeck to Mals (43 M.) daily in 9½ hrs.; to Eyrs (52 M.) daily in 10½ hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28½ M.) daily in 6 hrs. Steilwagen from Landeck to Trafoi daily at 6.15 a.m., arriving at 7.40 p.m. (fare 8 fl. 50 kr.). Omnibus daily in summer from Mals to Trafoi in 4½ hrs. — Diligence from Eyrs to Bad Bormio over the Stelvio (34 M.) in summer daily in 11½ hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.; comfortable open vehicles). — Italian Diligence from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs.; Railway from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 min. — Carriage from Eyrs to Gomagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to Trafoi 10 and 11½ 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. 8, larger vehicle 12½ fl.; to Trafoi 11 and 17 fl.; to Franzenshöhe 16 and 28 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 48 fl. Extra-Post with two horses from Mals to Trafoi 12½ 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 ft. above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

Pedestrians crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times
should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from Prad to Trafoi 3; Franzenshöhe 2 1/4; Stelvio Pass 2; St. Maria 1/2; Baths of Bormio 3 hrs.; back to St. Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to St. Maria in the Münstertal 4; Münstertal 3/4; Taurers 1/2; Mals 1 1/2 hr.

From Landeck or Meran to Eyrs, see R. 18. The Stelvio road leads to the right and crosses the Adige at (2 M.) Neu-Spondinig (2905 ft.; *Hirsch), and then runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the Trafoier Bach. At — 3 1/2 M. PRAD (2950 ft.; *Neue Post; Alte Post), at the entrance to the Trafoier Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via Giurns (Sonne). At the Schmelz (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 Stilt's, Ital. Stelvio, whence the route derives its name, Opposite (5 M.) Gomagoi (4175 ft.; *Reinstadler's Inn, unpretending), with a small fort, opens the Sulden-Thal.

The *Sulden-Thal extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. A new road leads from Gomagoi to (2 1/4 hrs.) St. Gertrud or Sulden (6000 ft.; *Eller; Zum Ortler) and to (25 min.) the large new *Sulden Hotel (R. from 11/2, D. 2, pens. from 4 fl.), commanding a beautiful view of the Ortler, Königsspitze, Monte Zebriu, etc. The large Sulden Glacier, descending from the Suldenspitze, has much receded, leaving its moraines behind it, and is now scarcely visible from the valley. A good view of it is obtained from the (2 hrs.) Schaunach-Hütte (8440 ft.; Inn), on the Ebene, the starting-point for the Königsspitze, Cevedale, Schöntaunspitze, Cevedale Pass (to Sta. Caterina, p. 162), and the Madritsch-Joch (to Martell). The (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Düsseldorfer-Hütte (8880 ft.; Inn; fine view of the Ortler) in the Zaithal, and the (2 hrs.) Baeckmann-Hütte on the Hintere Grat (8760 ft.), above the Sulden Glacier, are both worthy of a visit. The former is the starting-point for the Techengelser Hochecand, Vertainspitze, etc., the latter for Monte Zebra, the Ortler via the Hintere Grat or the Hochjoch (very difficult), etc. — ASCENTS from Sulden: *Hintere Schöntaunspitze (10,905 ft.; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), easily reached in 1 1/2 hr. from the Madritsch-Joch, and conveniently combined with the expedition to Martell (p. 159). — *Cevedale (highest peak 12,380 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), not difficult for experts; fine view. — Königsspitze (12,655 ft.; 5-6 hrs. from the Schaunach-Hütte; guide 12 fl.), difficult. — The Ortler (12,800 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden and is not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sulden ascends rapidly through the Marll-Thal to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Payer-Hütte on the Tabarettakamm (9940 ft.; Inn in summer), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. over the Tabarett Glacier and Upper Ortler Glacier. Splendid view from the top. — GUIDES: Johann, Josef, Alois, and Hans Sepp Pinggera, Peter Dangl, etc. — For farther details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. Behind appears the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel, and in front the imposing Ortler group.

10 1/2 M. TRAFOI (5080 ft.; *Stelvio Hotel, new; *Neue and Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht), a small village, is grandly situated.

Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the (3/4 hr.) Heilige Drei Brunnen (5240 ft.). The path descends from the road to the left, about 250 paces above the 'Alte Post', runs through meadows and pine-wood, and finally crosses a moraine. 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 tavern. 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 Lower Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from the bends of the road, short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (3½ M.) the *Weisse Knott (6110 ft.; rfmt.-hut), a platform with a marble obelisk to the memory of Josef Pichler (‘Passeier Josele’), who in 1804 made the first ascent of the Ortler (p. 160). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overlooked by the Pleishorn. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the (11/4 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 ft.; Blaue-Wallnöfer’s Inn), the highest summit of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate. High above us, on the left, are the snowy summits of the Monte Livrio (10,470 ft.) and the Geisterspitze (11,405 ft.).

On the (2 hrs.) Stelvio Pass (Stilfs-Joch or Ferdinandshöhe; 9055 ft.) is a road-menders’ hut. In the Dreisprachen-Hütte simple refreshments may be obtained. A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on the column is wrong). To the left is the Eben Glacier. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

24 M. S. Maria (8160 ft.; Inn, mediocre), 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, cross the Wormser-Joch (8240 ft.), or Giogo di S. Maria, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the Val Mavano to the Swiss village of St. Maria in the Münster-Thal (p. 159).

The ascent of the *Piz Umbrail (9945 ft.; 1½ hr. from S. Maria; guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the left from the route to the Münster-Thal, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail Glacier remains to our right). Magnificent *View of the Ortler, the Alps of the Val Tellina, the Bernina, Silvretta, and Ötztal Alps. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7590 ft.; Inn), near a chapel, and then the Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga (7100 ft.), 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 from the Val Vitelli, and reach the (second) Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga (6490 ft.), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio.
(9775 ft.). The road skirts the mountain-slope and is carried through the Diroccamento (Wormser Loch) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5685 ft.), 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. To the S.W. rise the Corno di S. Colombano (9915 ft.), the Cima di Piazzì (11,280 ft.), and the Cima Redasco (10,300 ft.); to the S.E. are the Mte. Sobretta (10,810 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,820 ft.). On the other side of the deep gorge are the cliffs of the Monte delle Scale (8210 ft.). The Bagni Vecchi (4760 ft.; *Inn), or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. About 1/2 M. farther down are the —

31 M. *New Baths of Bormio, or Bagni Nuovi (4380 ft.; hotel, R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 8 fr.; post and telegraph office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

33 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4020 ft.; Posta or Leone d’Oro; Alb. della Torre, Piazza Cavour), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the Val Furva, with many dilapidated towers.

From Bormio to Sta. Caterina, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.). The road leads through the Val Furva, along the Frodotto. Sta. Caterina (5700 ft.; *Stabilimento; Alb. Traverso) is a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. A beautiful walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) chalets called Baita del Forno (7660 ft.; rfmts.), situated opposite the huge *Forno Glacier.

From Sta. Caterina to Ponte di Legno (p. 164), over the Gavia Pass (8465 ft.), 7-8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable); over the Cevedale Pass to the Martell-Thal, see p. 159.

The road crosses the Frodotto at (1 1/4 M.) S. Lucia, and then turning towards the S. traverses the broad green valley (Piano) of Bormio. Beyond (3 M.) Ceppina we pass the hamlet of S. Antonio, and then Morignone, with its church on the hill above. The Serra di Morignone, a defile 3½ M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio from the Val Tellina, the broad valley of the Adda, the slopes of which yield excellent red wine. The Ponte del Diavolo was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. The valley expands and the vegetation assumes a more southern character.

45 M. Bolladore (2840 ft.; *Posta; Hôtel des Alpes). On the slope to the W. rises the church of Sondalo. The road crosses to the right bank of the Adda before (3 3/4 M.) Grosio and at (1 1/2 M.) Grosotto it crosses the Roasco. At (1 1/2 M.) Masso it returns to the left bank of the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous Piz Manuceo (9140 ft.). The road then descends by Lovero and Sermo to —

56½ M. Tirano (1475 ft.; *Italia, with the post-office; Posta; Hôtel 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), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church built in the 17th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to Poschiavo, and across the Bernina to the Upper Engadine; see Baedeker's Switzerland.) — The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the Bernina lakes. At (63 M.) *Tresenda* the Aprica road diverges to the left (comp. p. 164). On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of *Teglieto* (2945 ft.), which gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglieto*).

73 M. *Sondrio* (1140 ft.; *Posta*; *Maddalena*), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the Val Tellina, is prettily situated on the Malero, an impetuous torrent.

The Railway skirts the hill of *Sassello*, which produces a well-known wine, on the right bank of the Adda. 76 M. *Castione*; 79 1/2 M. *S. Pietro-Berbenno*. At (84 M.) Ardenno-Masino the Val Masino, in which are the frequented *Bagni del Masino*, opens on the right. — The train crosses the Adda. 88 M. *Talamona*. — 90 M. *Morbegno* (850 ft.; *Ancora*), noted for its silk-culture. — 90 1/2 M. *Cosio-Traona*; 94 M. *Delebio*. — The lower part of the Val Tellina is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. *Colico* (700 ft.; *Hôtel Risi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's Northern Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

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**20. From Botzen to Verona.**

*Comp. Maps, pp. 164, 167.*

91 M. **Railway. Express** in 3½-4½, ordinary trains in 5½ hrs.

*Botzen* (870 ft.), see p. 150. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Adige*, or *Etsch*, 3 M. lower down. At (6 M.) *Branzoll* the latter river becomes navigable. At *Gmund*, beyond (10 M.) *Auer*, the train crosses the river; to the right, on the hill, is Kaltern (p. 152). — 13 M. **Neumarkt**. The village (*Post*) lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway.

The usual route to the *Valley of the Avisio* is from Neumarkt. This valley, 60 M. long, consists of the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*), the lowest part, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.); the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*), the central part, as far as Moena (24 M.); and the *Fassa* (or *Evus*), the highest part, extending to Penia (15 M.) and famous for its dolomites. A diligence plies from Neumarkt to (23 1/2 M.) *Predazzo* twice daily in 7-7½ hrs. (1 fl. 80 kr.); and an omnibus (65 c.) runs thence to *Vigo* in 2½ hrs. Carriages may also be hired. — The road at first ascends rather rapidly from Neumarkt. To the right, at the foot of the wooded *Cislon*, near (1 M.) *Montan* (Löwe), is the old château of *Enns*. 1¼ hr. *Kalditsch* (Inn); 1/2 hr. *Fontana Freddo* (3115 ft.; Brewery). From the (1 hr.) culminating point of the road, near *S. Lugano* (3610 ft.), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road descends, passing the little sulphur-baths of *Carano*, to (1 1/2 M.) *Cavalese* (2360 ft.; *Ancora*; *Uva*), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the *Val Fiemme*, an Alpine valley of moderate width. Viewed from the hill beside the church at Cavalese, the villages of (1 1/4 hr.) *Tesero*, (1 1/2 hr.)
Panchia, and (1/4 hr.) Ziano, which we next pass, seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano we enter the broad valley of (1 hr.) Predazzo (3340 ft.; *Nave d’Oro; Rosa), an excellent field for the mineralogist. To the E. opens the Val Travegnole, through which a road (diligence) leads to (47 M.) Primiero (see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps). — The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow sequestereddale. The road leads via (1 hr.) Foro to (1 hr.) Moena (3955 ft.; Corona, clean; Cavalletto), the first village in the Val Fassa. From Moena or Vigo to Botzen over the Karersee-Pass, see p. 152; vià the Val S. Pellegrino, to the E., to (7 hrs.) Cencenighe, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. — Immediately to the left beyond Moena rise the dolomite rocks of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen. To the N., the Langkofel (10,425 ft.), adjoining by the Plattkofel (9710 ft.), bears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the Punta Valaccia (3460 ft.). Before and after (1/2 hr.) Soraga the road crosses the Avisio. We next reach (3/4 hr.) S. Giovanni, the church of Vigo (4665 ft.; Corona; Rosa), the chief village in the Val Fassa, situated 1/2 M. higher up, to the left. The attractive ascent of the Monte Campedelio (8590 ft.), the spur of the Cime dei Mugoni, may be made hence in 1/2-2 hrs. — The road descends via Pozza (4220 ft.), at the entrance to the Val Monzoni, and (3/4 hr.) Perra (Rizzi’s Inn), and 1/2 M. farther on crosses the Soyal, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild Vajolet Valley. Then (1/2 hr.) Mazzin and (3/4 hr.) Campitello (4730 ft.; *B. Bernard ‘al Malino; Valentini, well spoken of), at the influx of the Duran into the Avisio, a good starting-point for excursions in the upper Fassa valley. Interesting passes lead hence over theSELLA-Joch (7275 ft.) to the Gröden valley (p. 149); over the Sella-Joch and Grödener Joch (7010 ft.) to the Enneberg valley (p. 171); and over the Mahlknecht-Joch (7130 ft.) to the Seiser Alp (p. 149). The Rodella (3155 ft.; easily ascended from Campitello in 3 hrs.) commands a magnificent view. — The Val Fassa now turns to the E. 1/2 hr. Gries; 1/4 hr. Ganaez (4790 ft.; Dantone’s Inn); 20 min. Alba (4980 ft.; *Rossel, rustic); 20 min. Penia (5095 ft.), the last village in the valley. Hence over the Foro Pass (6710 ft.) to (5 1/2-6 hrs.) Caprice (p. 175), see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

On the slopes to the right (comp. p. 152) lie the villages of Tramin, Kurtatsch, and Margreid. — 19 1/2 M. Salurn (Adler), below the ruined Haderburg, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle. To the right is the Rocchetta Pass, which leads to the Val di Non (see below).

24 M. S. Michele, or Witsch-Michael (1700 ft.; plain Inn at the station), with an old Augustinian monastery.

The Val di Non and Val di Sole, opening here to the N.W., form a single valley, about 30 M. long, with many branches, and watered by the Noce. A good road leads from S. Michele (diligence daily to Malè and Fucine) via (1/2 hr.) Mezzolombardo or Witsch-Metz (865 ft.; *Victoria), then through the Rocchetta (see above) and up the left bank of the Noce, to Tajo and (13 M.) Civa (2150 ft.; *Aquila), the capital of the Val di Non, in a fine situation. We descend to the Mostizzol Bridge, where the Val di Sole begins, and proceed via Cadles to (28 M.) Malè (4420 ft.; Alb. Malè), the chief village in that valley. About 2 1/2 hrs. to the N.W., in the Val di Rabbi, are the frequented chalybeate baths of Rabbi (4000 ft.). — Beyond Malè we pass Dimaro (on the left; bridle-path in 4 hrs. via the Pass Campo to Madonna di Campiglio, p. 166) and Mezzana (on the right) to (37 1/2 M.) Fucine (3435 ft.; Zanella; Leone), at the entrance to the Val di Pejo, 2 hrs. up which are the frequented baths of Pejo (4430 ft.). A mail-gig plies daily in 4 hrs. from Fucine over the Tonale Pass (6180 ft.) to (53 M.) Ponte di Legno (1140 ft.; Battistazza), in the Val Camonica, watered by the Oglio. Thence over the Gavia Pass to S. Caterina, see p. 162; to (4 1/2 hrs.) Edolo and through the Val Camonica to Isco and Brescia, or over the Passo d’Aprica to Tirano (p. 162), see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps or Northern Italy.
to Verona.

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The line recrosses the Adige. Near (27 M.) Alle Nave is the Nave S. Rocco, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non. — 28½ M. Lavis lies on the Avisio, a torrent descending from the Val Cembra (p. 163), which with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long.

35 M. Trent. — Hotels. At the station: Grand Hôtel Trento (Pl. a; B, 1), R., L., & A. 1½-2 0. — In the town: Europa (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, E. & A. 1 ft. 40 kr. — Second-class: Aquila Bianca; Angello d'Oro; Due Conti. — Restaurants. All' Isola Nuova, near the station, with garden and a few bedrooms; Löwenbräu, Via Larga. — Cafes. Europa, Spezial, both in the Via Lunga. — English Church Service in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640 ft.), or Trento, Lat. Tridendum, with 21,571 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large Monument to Dante, designed by Zocchi, was erected in the grounds opposite the station in 1896.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. B, C, 3), begun in the 11th cent., completed in the 15th, is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 150). In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with the pretty Neptune Fountain (1769), are the Palazzo Pretorio (now military offices) and the Torre Grande or Clock Tower (Pl. 11). — S. Maria Maggiore (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members. Outside the choir to the S. a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1845.

The Museum, in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), Via Larga, contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins and medals, etc. — The fortified rocky hill of Verruca or Doss Trento (950 ft.), on the right bank of the Adige, affords a fine view (permission from the commandant, in the Palazzo Pretorio).

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 barracks. The huge circular Torre di Augusto is said to be of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at the officers' guard-room). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the Capuchin Monastery above the castle.

From Trent to Bassano (Venice) through the Val Sugana, 57 M., omnibuses from Trent to Borgo thrice daily in 5 hrs.; from Borgo via Primolano to Bassano, daily in 8½ hrs. The road (railway under construction) through the romantic Venetian Mountains ascends immediately beyond Trent and enters the ravine of the Fersina, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks. — 7½ M. Pergine (1580 ft.; Voltolini), a market-village with a château. The road now crosses a ridge and descends to the little Lago di Levico (1445 ft.), which is separated by a small chain of hills from the larger and more beautiful Lago di Cadonazzo. The Val Sugana, watered by the Brenta, begins at the baths of Levico (several hotels).

21 M. Borgo (1290 ft.; Hôtel Valalgana; Croce) is the chief place in the valley. On a height to the N. are the ruins of Castello Telcana, high above
which are the remains of the Castel di S. Pietro. The handsome chateau
of Ivano, below Borgo, belongs to Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. At
(31/2 hrs.) Grigno, the Val Tesino, watered by the Grigno, opens on the N.
Farther on the valley between the lofty precipices becomes so narrow that
there is hardly room for the road. The Austrian custom-house is at (1 hr.)
Terze, the Italian about 1 M. beyond it. 371/2 M. Primolano (710 ft.; Posta,
poor). In a rocky gorge beyond the village are the ruins of the old
frontier-fortress of Caveto or Kofel, and 20 min. farther on we cross the Cis-
mon, which descends from the Val Primiero. Valstagna is noted for the man-
ufacture of broad-brimmed hats. Beyond Sologna the valley expands. The
road makes a curve and enters the extensive olive-clad plains of —

57 M. Bassano (320 ft.; "S. Antonio; Mondo), a finely situated town
(13,700 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The Museum contains several
pictures by the Du Ponte family of artists, who are usually surnamed
Bassano, after their native place. The Cathedral contains pictures by Jacopo
Bassano; the best is a Nativity, in the Ora'orio S. Giuseppe. 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. The promenades
surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps. — Railway from Bas-
zano via (91/2 M.) Cittadella to (30 M.) Padua and (58 M.) Venice. see
Baedeker's Northern Italy.

From Trent to Campiglio, 45 M., diligence (1 fl. 30 kr.) in summer
twice daily in 121/2 hrs. (carr. and pair in 10-12 hrs., 30 fl. and fee of
2-3 fl.). The road crosses the Adige and, skirting the Doss Trento (see
p. 165), reaches its culminating point (1640 ft.) near the hamlet of Cadine.
It then descends via Veszano and past the picturesque Castel Toblino, on
the lake of the same name, to (121/2 M.) Sarche (860 ft.; Inn, good vino santo).
Here we cross the Sarca and then ascend the imposing ravine of that river
in long curves to (13/4 hr.) Comano (1160 ft.), a sulphur-bath frequented by
Italians, whence we again descend to the (20 min.) Ponte delle Arche (with
Stenico above it to the right) and through the picturesque Sarca valley to
(271/2 M.) Tione (1850 ft.; Cavallo Bianco; Corona), prettily situated, the
chief village in Giudicaria. The Val Sarca here becomes broad and fertile,
and turning to the N., is known as the Val di Rendena. Passing numerous
villages, we reach (38 M.) Pinzolo (2325 ft.; "Hdtel. Pinzolo; Corona), starting-
point for the interesting visit to the *Val di Genova, or highest part of the
Val Sarca (to Bedole 4, Mandron Hdtte 6 hrs.). Hence the road ascends to
the E., with beautiful views of the Brenta and Adamello Alps, via S. Antonio
de Marignola to (35 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (4970 ft.), an old monastery.
now the *Grand Hôtel des Alpes, a pleasant summer-resort, in a sheltered
situation at the foot of Monte Spinale (6630 ft.; easily ascended in 11/2 hr.;
tine views). Here also are the Pension Rainalter, the Hôtel Romeo, and the
Albergno Dante. — Excursions and passes from Campiglio, see Baedeker's
Eastern Alps. The most attractive is that over the *Bocca di Brenta (from
Campiglio to Molveno 9 hrs., guide 7 fl.; from Molveno to Mezzo Lombardo
4 hrs.). To Dimaro in the Val di Sole, bridle-path in 4 hrs., see p. 164.

Beyond Trent the broad valley of the Adige has been rendered
fertile by the draining of the former marshes. 40 M. Maretello.
On a hill to the left near (45 M.) Calliano rises the large château
of Beseno (1420 ft.), the property of Count Trapp. The lower valley
of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called
Val Lagarina as far as the Italian frontier. 48 M. Villa Lagarina.

50 M. Rovereto (*Hôtel Glira; Agnello), a busy town with 9000
inhab., on both sides of the Leno, is noted for its silk-culture. The
old Castello is interesting. Succo (2300 inhab.), 1 M. to the W., has
a large tobacco factory.

On the right bank of the Adige is Isera, with vineyards, villas,
and a waterfall. On the left bank, near Lizzana, is a castle in which
Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. — 52½ M. Mori (670 ft.; Railway Hotel) is the junction for Arco and Riva (see below).

Near (53½ M.) Marco are the Lavini di Marco, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some, the remains of a vast landslip, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and is described by Dante (Inferno xii., 4-9). At (56½ M.) Serravalle, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

61½ M. Ala (415 ft.; Hôtel Ala; Rail. Restaurant), a considerable place (4600 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 62½ M. Avio, with a ruined château of Count Castelbarco, is the last Austrian station.

69 M. Peri (410 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the ridge of Monte Baldo (p. 169). To the right of the line is a new fort. The train now enters the celebrated Chiùsa di Verona, a rocky gorge at the entrance of which is the new fortification of Incanale. On a height on the right bank lies Rivoli, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, afterwards 'Duc de Rivoli'. 75½ M. Ceraino; 80½ M. Domegliara; 83½ M. Pescantina; 87 M. Parona. The train crosses the Adige.

94 M. Verona, see Baedeker's Northern Italy.


Comp. Map, p. 164.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1st cl. 1 fl. 28 kr., 3rd cl. 77 kr.). Steamer on the Lago di Garda, see p. 169.

Mori, 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, passes the pretty Lago di Loppio (720 ft.) with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass (915 ft.). At (8 M.) Nago (705 ft.), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of Penegal above it, the old road to Riva via (3 M.) Torbole (1⅝m) diverges to the left. The line hence descends to the right along the hillside, affording fine Views of the Lago di Garda and the Sarca valley. Beyond (10 M.) Oltresarca we cross the Sarca to —

12½ M. Arco. — Hotels. *Curaus, *Schweizerhof (Cur-Casino), *Hôtel Olivo, Hôtel Strasser, all in the Cur-Platz; *Hôtel-Pension Arco, ½ M. to the W. of the Cur-Platz; Hôtel Archduca Alberto, in Chiarano, 1 M. from the Cur-Platz; *Corona, in the town. — Pensions. Bellaria (well situated), Rainalter, Aurora, Olivenheim, etc. — The hotels and pensions are usually closed in summer.

Arco (300 ft.), an ancient town with a handsome domed church, in a sheltered situation, is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients. The château of Archduke Albert (d. 1895) has a fine winter-garden (custodian 50 kr.). To the N., on a preci-
pitous rock (390 ft.), rises the Castle of Arco, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with a beautiful garden (key at the Curhaus or the Schweizerhof; fee).

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley of the Sarca, via (13½ M.) S. Tommaso, to —

15½ M. Riva. — Hotels. Hôtel Imperial, Al. Sole d'Oro, with a terrace on the lake, R. & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 40, B. 50 kr.; Hôtel-Pension du Lac, ¾ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R. L., & A. 1½ fl., B. 40 kr., pension 2½-3 fl.; Hôtel-Pension Riva, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; BAVIERA; GIARDINO S. MARCO, outside the Forta S. Michele, Italian, pension 2½ fl.; MUSCH, GALLO, ALB. DEL Popolo, all three moderate. — Beer: Musch; Giardino S. Marco (see above); Birreria Kräutner, etc. — Baths in the lake, to the E., beyond the barracks. — English Church Service in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230 ft.), 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 (p. 169). On the lake, to the E., is the old castle of La Rocca, now a fortified barrack. Riva is suitable for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake.

Excursions. To the Fall of the Ponale, by boat (2-3 fl.), 1½-2 hrs. there and back; or we may go by boat and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. The best point of view is beyond the old bridge over the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley. — The walk to the fall by the Ledro Road is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, and commands beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). From the point (¾ hr.) where the road turns to the right into the Ledro valley (see below), the old bridle-path, descending to the left, leads to the waterfall.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) Varone (400 ft.), where there is a wild and picturesque Gorge with a fine waterfall (fee 20 kr. for each person). Thence on foot by Cologna to (2 M.) Tenno (1310 ft.), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to Varignano and (4½ M.) Arco.

To the Valle di Ledro, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily to Pieve). Beginning of the road, see above. It then turns a corner high above the gorge of the Ponale, enters the valley to the W., and leads via Biance and Molina to the pretty Lago di Ledro (2150 ft.), on the N. side of which is Mezzolago and (9 M.) Pieve di Ledro (2165 ft.; Albergo Alpino). Thence via Storo to Condino (Giudicaria), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The *Lago di Garda (213 ft.), 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), Trota (trout; sometimes 25 lbs. in weight), Anguilla (eel), and Lucce (pike).

Steamboats. West Bank (the finer side). From Desenzano to Riva, once daily in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c., with 10 c. passenger-duty) via Manerba, S. Felice di Scovo, Sald, Gardone-Riviera, Maderno, Gargnano, Tignale, Tremosine, and Limone.—East Bank. From Riva to Peschiera, daily except Tues., in 4 hrs. (fares 4½, 2½ fr.), via Torbole, Malcesine, Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto, Pai, Torri, Garda, Bardolino, and Lazise. The Tues steamboat proceeds from Lazise to Desenzano without calling at Peschiera. — Both Banks. Steamboat daily, except Tues., leaving Peschiera and Desenzano in the morning, Riva in the afternoon. Stations: Peschiera, Lazise, Bardolino, Garda, Desenzano, Manerba, Sald, Gardone-Riviera, Maderno, Gargnano, Castelletto, Malcesine, Limone, and Riva. — Information as to the hours should be obtained on the spot. Fares are paid in Ita1. currency.

Steamboat Trip. — E. Bank. The first station is Torbole (p. 167), at the mouth of the Sarca. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long Mte. Boldo (7220 ft.) to Malcesine, a good harbour, with an old château. Beyond it rises the rock of Isola dell' Olivo, and farther on the small island of Trime. Then stations Assenza, Macugnano, Castelletto, Pai, and Torri. The promontory of San Vigilio, extending far into the lake, is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of Garda (Tre Corone, indifferent), in a bay at the influx of the Tesino, has a château of Count Albertini.

The next places on the E. bank are Bardolino and Lazise. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of Peschiera, at the efflux of the Mincio, at the E. angle of the lake, ¼ M. from the railway-station (Rail. Restaurant, poor; omnibus 50 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of Sermione, 2½ M. in length. Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet Catullus composed his poems ("Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocelli"). The Scaligers, who ruled at Verona from 1282 to 1389, also built a castle here.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsular of Sermione, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of Desenzano (Mayer's Hôtel Royal; Due Colombe, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see Baedeker's N. Italy; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. Bank. Near the W. bank, to the N. of Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small Isola di S. Biagio (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped Isola di Garda, the property of the Duca De Ferrari. In a bay to the W. lies Sald (*Hôtel Sald), a town with 4600 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile di. — Charming prospect from the Mte. S. Bartolommeo (1865 ft.; 11½ hr.).

At this point begins the Riviera, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation,
and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. Gardone-Riviera (*Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera, closed in summer; Albergo Gigola, in Fasano, 1 M. to the E.; Pens. Häberlin; Pens. Aurora), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the Toscolano lies Maderno, with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the Monte Pissocolo. Then Toscolano, Cecina, and Bogliaco. Next, Gargnano (*Cervo), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. Tremosine, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of Limone, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the Ledro Valley, with the Fall of the Ponale (see p. 168), and the new road (p. 168) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach Riva.

22. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.


132 M. RAILWAY in 5-7½ hrs. (fares 8 fl. 40, 7 fl. 15, 4 fl. 80 kr.). Provisions should be taken, as the railway-restaurants are few and far between; dinner (1 fl.) will be handed into the carriage at Lienz, if ordered beforehand from the guard.

The Pusterthal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drau or Drau, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. The Val Ampezzo, Ahratal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2460 ft.), see p. 148. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the Eisak by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100 ft. lower is the old Ladritisch-Brücke. Beyond Aicha is a tunnel 275 yds. long. 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 conspicuous castle of Rodeneck.—5 M. Mühlbach (2640 ft.; *Sonne; Linde), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the Valser-Thal, is a summer-resort. Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the Mühlbacher Klause, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands.—10 M. Vintl, near the village of Nieder-Vintl (Post), at the mouth of the Pfunders-Thal.

The train crosses the Rienz. 11½ M. St. Sigmund. In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of Illstern. — 15 M. Ehren-
burg, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near (181/2 M.) St. Lorenzen (Rose; Post) the train crosses the Gader, descending from the Enneberg valley (see below). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right, the ruined Michaelsburg.

The Enneberg or Gader Thal, about 27 M. in length, is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its upper end. The language spoken is ‘Ladin’ (p. 149), but German is universally understood. The new road, recently completed as far as Corvara (diligence daily in 8 hrs.; 2 fl.) ascends from St. Lorenzen by the profound and romantic gorge of the Gader to (2 hrs.) Zwischenwasser or Longiega (Inn), at the junction of the Vigil-Thal. In the latter, 1 hr. farther up, lies St. Vigil (3940 ft.; Stern), frequented as a summer-resort, at the foot of the Kronplatz (ascent in 3 hrs.; see below). For expeditions and passes to the Val Ampezzo, Prags, etc., see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

At Zwischenwasser the new road crosses the Vigilbach to the S.W. the Petterkofel, 9440 ft.), and leads via Picolino to (31/2 hrs.) St. Leonhard or Abtei (Ladin Badia; 4510 ft.; Caffonara), at the foot of the Heiligkreuzkofel (9550 ft.). Before (1 hr.) Stern the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (11/4 hr.) St. Cassian (5060 ft.; Inn), where fossils abound. The road follows the S.W. branch, finally crossing the Corvara-Bach or Grossbach to (11/2 hr.) Corvara (6110 ft.; Inn), a finely situated village. About 1/2 hr. farther up, to the W., is Colfosco or Kohlusch (5400 ft.; Inn), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region. To the Gröden Valley over the Grödener Joch (7010 ft.; 31/2 hrs. to Wolkenstein), attractive (see p. 149). — To the Fassa Valley over the Grödener Joch and the Selva-Joch (7275 ft.; 51/2 hrs. to Campitello, p. 164), see p. 149.

211/2 M. Bruneck (2670 ft.; *Post; Stern; Höt. Bruneck, near the station; Krone; Sonne; Mayr’s, good wine; Niederbacher, at the station, well spoken of), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Taufener-Thal, is much frequented in summer. The Church, destroyed by a fire in 1850 and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. The Kaiserwarte on the Kühbergl (3295 ft.; 1/2 hr.) commands a fine panorama.

From Bruneck to Taufers, a pleasant excursion of 1 day (omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 5 fl.). The road runs through the Taufener-Thal via St. Georgen, Gais, and Uttenheim to (3 hrs.) Taufers (2800 ft.; *Post; *Elefant), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley, consisting of the villages of Sand on the right bank and St. Moritzon on the left bank. Above rises the old castle of Taufers. Farther up the valley, now called Altrathal, contracts. 1 hr. Luidach commands a beautiful view of the Zillerthal glaciers (Hornpitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc.). The road goes on to (11/2 hr.) Steinhaus (*Inn) and (4 hrs.) Kasern, see p. 128. — A very attractive excursion may be made from Taufers into the *Reinthal, a splendidly wooded valley, through which the Reinbach descends in a series of fine waterfalls. In 31/2 hrs. we reach Rein or St. Wolfgang (3250 ft.; two rustic inns), admirably situated in view of the snow-covered Riesen-Ferner (Hochgall, Wildgall, Schneeberger Nock), which enclose the head of the valley.

The ascent of the *Kronplatz (7455 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 31/2 fl.) is very attractive, whether made direct from Bruneck by the good new path (marked with red) via Reischach, or from Olang (p. 172) via Geiselsberg (*Inn). The top (new *Inn) commands a splendid view of the Zillerthal glaciers, the Tauern, the Dolomites, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town, and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the Lamprechtsburg. At Percha it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it
follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. — Beyond two more tunnels we reach (28½ M.) Olang (3380 ft.), at the entrance to the Geiselsberger-Thal (ascent of the Kronplatz, see p. 171). Opposite, by the village of Rasen, opens the Antholzer-Thal, at the head of which the snow-clad Rieser-Ferner appear (see p. 171). Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz. — 32 M. Welsberg (3555 ft.; *Lamm; Löwe; Rössl) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gsies-Thal. To the N. rise the ruins of Welsberg and Thurn; to the S., opposite the station, are the baths of Waldbrunn. The train crosses the Pragser Bach, and ascends slightly to —

35½ M. Niederdorf (3800 ft.; *Post; *Adler 'zur Emma'; Bräu, moderate), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer.

About 1½ 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 (one-horse carriage to All-Prags or Neu-Prags, and back, 3½ fl.; to the Pragser Wildsee and back, 3½ or 10 fl.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of Alt-Prags (4535 ft.; Badhaus), amidst beautiful scenery, with the lofty Croda Rossa on the S. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the Plätzwiesen (6540 ft.; Höt. Dürrenstein), to the S. of the Dürrenstein (9320 ft.; easily ascended in 2 hrs.), to (4 hrs.) Schluderbach, on the Ampezzo road (p. 174). — From the baths of (1½ hr.) Neu-Prags (4520 ft.; *Inn) a road leads in 3½ hr. to the beautiful dark-green Pragser Wildsee (4850 ft.; *Restaurant), in which the huge See-kofel (9220 ft.) is reflected.

At Gratsch the train crosses the Rienz for the last time, and soon reaches the Toblacher Feld (3965 ft.), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave and the highest point on the line.

38 M. Toblach (*Hôtel Toblach, a large house, opposite the station, finely situated; *Germania, Ampezzo, both near the station; Waldhof, Ploner, both on the road, 1¼ M. from the station). About 3¼ M. to the N. of the railway-station lies the village of Toblach (Mutschlechner; Kreuz; Adler), with a handsome church, at the foot of the Pfannhorn (8730 ft.; ascent in 4½ hrs., by an easy bridle-path). The road to the Val Ampezzo runs hence to the S. (R. 23); beautiful view of the narrow entrance to the valley, surrounded by jagged dolomites, with the Cristallino in the background.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41½ M.) Innichen (3855 ft.; *Bär; *Schwarzer Adler; *Pens. Saxonia, 5 fl. a day; Goldner Stern; Rössl), 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 (7935 ft.; bridle-path in 4-4½ hrs.); fine view from the top (Inn).

From Innichen a road ascends the Sexten-Thal on the left bank of the Sextenbach. In the woods above the main road, 2 M. from Innichen, is the Innicher Wildbach. In 1½ hr. we reach Sexten or St. Veit (4300 ft.;
Post; Kreuz) and in 1/2 hr. more Moos or St. Joseph, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies (1/4 hr.) Bad Moos (4450 ft.; Restaurant), whence a most attractive walk may be taken to the (3/4 hr.) *Fischelein-boden, commanding a splendid view of the Dreischusterspitze, Bachernspitze, Zwölfer, Elfer, and other dolomites at the head of the valley.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (46 M.) the baths of Weitlanbrunn, to (48 M.) Sillian (3600 ft.; *Adler). To the N., at the mouth of the Villgratten-Thal, stands the castle of Heinfels. Beyond the stations of Abfaltersbach, Mittewald, and Tal the train enters the Lienzer Klause, a defile 9 M. long, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. Lienz (2210 ft.; *Post; *Weisses Lamm; Rose; Traube; *Adler; Sonne; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 ft. 30 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. Schloss Bruck, 1 M. to the N.W., is now a brewery. The (1 M.) Schiesstand (shooting range) commands a beautiful view.

From Lienz to the Iselthal, to Katz, and to the Möllthal (Heiligenblut; passes to the Pinzgau), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

69 M. Dölsach (Putzenbacher; to the Mollthal over the Iselsberg, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). Between (72½ M.) Nikolsdorf and (77½ M.) Oberdrauburg (2000 ft.; *Post) we cross the Drave and the boundary of Carinthia. — 85 M. Dellach, to the right of which is the Reisskoflh (7770 ft.); 89½ M. Greifenburg (1900 ft.; Post), where the Drave becomes navigable; 97½ M. Kleblach-Lind. — 103½ M. Sachsenburg (1840 ft.; Fleischhacker; Tschlier), a village with a ruined castle, at the mouth of the Möllthal, is partly enclosed by the Drave. The train now crosses the Möll and traverses the fertile plain of the Lurnfeld. — 107 M. Lendorf; on the slope to the right lies the ruined Ortenburg.

108½ M. Spital (1770 ft.; Alte Post; Ertl, at the station), a large village on the Lieser, has a handsome chateau of Prince Porzia.

A post-road leads hence to the W. over the Radstädtler Täner to Radstadt (comp. p. 187). — A pleasant excursion may be made through the Lieser-Thal to (8 M.) Millstatt (*Burgtäller; See-Villa, etc.), with lake-baths, prettily situated on the Millstätter See (1900 ft.), on which a steamboat plies.

The train crosses the Lieser. On the opposite bank of the Drave is Schloss Schützbach. — 113 M. Rothenthurm, with a chateau; 119 M. Paternion-Feistritz; 127 M. Gummmern. — 132 M. Villach, see p. 202.

23. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.


64½ 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 Hôt. Toblach in summer daily, at 3 p.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 80 kr.). Omnibus from the Hotel Germania daily, at 6 a.m., in 3¾ hrs. (fare 2 fl.). — Carriage with one horse from Toblach to Cortina 7 (there and back 9), with two horses 16 fl., if kept overnight 11 and 18 fl. — Post-Omnibus from Cortina daily to Belluno in 11½ hrs.

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 Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The *Ampezzo Road (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pusterthal at the Toblach station (p. 172), leads due S. into the Höhlensteiner Thal, watered by the Rienza, and passes the small, dark Toblacher See (4130 ft.). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the right rise the jagged spurs of the Dürrenstein, while the view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Mte. Pian (see below). Above the Klaus-Brücke (4310 ft.) the Rienza issues from its subterranean channel. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

6½ M. Landro, Ger. Höhlenstein (4605 ft.; *Post, kept by Baur, pens. 3-5 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the Schwarze Rienza, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening Drei Zinnen (Cime di Lavaredo; 9850 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light-green Dürrensee, dominated to the S. by the huge *Monte Cristallo (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the Piz Popena (10,310 ft.) and the Cristallino (9140 ft.), presenting a most striking picture.

8 M. Schluderbach (4730 ft.; *Hôtel Ploner), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the Val Popena. To the left are the Cadini (9820 ft.), rising beyond the Val Popena, and to the right rises the imposing red limestone pyramid of the Croda Rossa (Rothwand, or Hohe Gaisl, 10,330 ft.).

The *Monte Pian (7630 ft.) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 3 hrs.; guide convenient (2 fl.). We ascend the Val Popena by the Auronzo road, from which we diverge to the left after 1 hr. and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the Porcella Alta (6480 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) summit. The highest point is on the W. margin (refuge-hut), commanding a beautiful view. — From Schluderbach to the Lago Misurina and via Tre Croci to Cortina, see p. 175; via the Pützweisen to Praga, see p. 172.

The road ascends, skirting the base of the Croda Rossa (see above), and reaches the Gemärek, or Cime Banche, the low watershed (5000 ft.) between the Rienza and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. Ospitale (4835 ft.; Inn, good wine) lies opposite the entrance to the Val Grande. The road reaches its highest point near the Peutelstein (4945 ft.), to the left, a rock formerly crowned with the ruins of a castle, which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the Ampezzo Valley, watered by the Boite.

19 M. Cortina di Ampezzo (4025 ft.; *Hôtel Faloria, finely situated on the hillside, about 20 min. to the S.E.; *Aquila Nera; *Stella d'Oro; *Croce Bianca; *Hôtel Cortina; *Bellevue; *Victoria; Ancora), a town of 3032 inhab., superbly situated and well adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley. The Church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the
handsome detached Campanile (about 250 ft. in height) commands an admirable **Survey of the surrounding landscape.

A fine view is obtained from the (1¼ hr.) *Belvedere on the Crepa (5080 ft.), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley (Restaurant).

**From Cortina to Schluderbach via Tre Croci (5 hrs., or including Mte. Pian 8 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for travellers approaching Cortina by the highroad (guide unnecessary; light vehicle 63⁴⁄₄, carr. and pair 12 ft.). A narrow road in the valley separating the Cristallo from the Sorapiss, to the E., ascends to the (2 hrs.) Passo Tre Croci (5930 ft.; **Inn), which commands a beautiful view of the Val Ampezzo, to the W., dominated by the imposing Tofana, and to the N. by the Cristallo and Popena; to the E. lies the Auronzo valley with the steep chain of the Marmarole, and farther to the left rise the Cadini. We descend by the road that goes on into the Val Auronzo, but diverge to the left from it after ¼ hr. and continue at the same level through wood. In ¾ hr. we reach the 'Erzstrasse' leading from the Val Auronzo to Schluderbach, and, slightly ascending at first, continue straight on via the Misurina Alp (fine view of the huge Drei Zinna, etc.), to the (½ hr.) *Lago Misurina (5760 ft.; **Inn).

Thence we again ascend slightly to the (5 min.) Col dell’ Angelo, beyond which we descend the wooded Val Popena to (1½ hr.) Schluderbach (p. 174).

--- Mte. Pian, see p. 174.

**From Cortina to Caprile via the Falzarego Pass, 7 hrs., attractive. A tolerable road ascends to the (3 hrs.) Falzarego Pass (6946 ft.), beyond a hospice. Thence a rough cart-track descends via Andraz (G. Finazer) to Caprile (Albergo alle Alpi; Posta), finely situated on the Cordovolo, near the pretty little Lago d’Allehe (3 M. long), which reflects the huge cliffs of the Mte. Civelta (10,565 ft.). From Caprile to Passa over the Fedaja Pass, see p. 164; through the Val Cordovole to Agordo and Belluno, see p. 176.

The road next reaches Zuel and then (3 M.) Acquabuona, the last Tyrolean village, crosses the (1¼ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1¼ M.) Chiapuzza, the first Italian hamlet. Between (1 M.) S. Vito (Albergo all’ Antelao) and Borca (Alb. al Pelmo) the road runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao (10,740 ft.). To the right (W.) towers the isolated Monte Pelmo (10,395 ft.), a colossal rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

34 M. Venas (2895 ft.; Alb. Orghetto), below which the Vallesina unites with the Boite. Then (2 M.) Valle, finely situated opposite the mouth of the Val Cibiana, (1¼ M.) Tai di Cadore (Alb. al Cadore; Alb. Venezia), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. Pieve di Cadore (2906 ft.; **Progresso; Angelo; Sote), the capital of the Val Cadore, beautifully situated on a mountainspur high above the Piove. In 1880 a bronze statue of Titian (Tiziano Vecelli, b. at Pieve 1477; d. 1576), the great painter, by Dal 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 (1535). The church possesses a Madonna by Orazio Vecelli, etc. The (1¼ hr.) Chapel of S. Rocco commands a fine view.

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round Mte. Zucco (3930 ft.), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the Piove, into which the Boite here falls.

43 M. Perarolo (1735 ft.; *Corona d’Oro, carr. and pair to Vit-
torio 25 fr.). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. To the right, near (6 M.) Ospitale, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of Termine, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall. 31/2 M. Castel Lavazzo. Then (2½ M.) —

54 M. Longarone (1470 ft.; Posta; Albergo di Roma), charmingly situated at the junction of the Maè, which issues from the Val di Zoldo, with the Piave.

The valley now expands, without at first losing its wild character. 3 M. Fortogna. The road divides at Polpet, 31/2 M. farther on, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20½ M.) crosses the Piave at (1½ M.) Ponte nelle Alpi or *Capo di Ponte (1295 ft.; *Campana; Stella), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the Raì, which issues from the (6 M.) Lago di S. Croce (1225 ft.; 2½ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of S. Croce. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslide and descends steeply to Fadallo. It next skirts the E. bank of the Lago Morto (925 ft.), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) Serravalle (510 ft.), connected by a fine avenue, 3½ M. long, with the larger village of Ceneda. These two places together form the town of Vittorio ("Hôtel Vittorio, not far from the station, with garden; "Giraffa, in the town). — Railway from Vittorio to Venice via Conegliano, in 2½ hrs., see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

The Belluno Road leads to the right from Polpet to (4 M.) —

64½ M. Belluno (1330 ft.; *Albergo delle Alpi, near the station; Cappello, well spoken of; Leon d'Oro), the capital of a province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The town is quite Venetian in outward appearance. The Cathedral, built by Palladio, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 230 ft. high, commands a beautiful view. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon.

From Belluno to Capriole. 10½ hrs. The carriage-road leads through the picturesque Cordevole Valley (Val d'Agordo) via (1½ hr.) Mas, (4 hrs.) Agordo (Alb. alle Miniere), the charmingly situated capital of the valley, and (2 hrs.) Cencenighe; and thence along the pretty Lago d'Alleghe to (3 hrs.) Capriole (p. 175). Thence to Campitello in the Val Fassa over the Fedaja Pass, see p. 164; to Cortina via Andraz and the Falzarego Pass; see p. 175. The head of the Cordevole valley, above Capriole, is called Val Livinalongo (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

From Belluno to Venice via Feltre, 72 M., railway in 4½ hrs... see Baedeker's Northern Italy.
### IV. STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.

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### 24. From Vienna to Gratz.

140 M. **Southern Railway** in 5-8 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 90, 8 fl. 15, 5 fl. 45 kr., express 13 fl. 25, 9 fl. 80, 6 fl. 50 kr.). Best views to the right as far as Payerbach, then to the left. — A glimpse at the interesting "Semmering Railway" may be obtained by going as far as Mürzzuschlag, and returning the same day (return-tickets 8 fl. 20, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 10 kr., by Sun. excursion-trains in summer, 2nd cl. 6, 3rd cl. 2 fl.). See Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

From Vienna to (17 M.) **Baden**, see pp. 76-79. On the hills to the right are the ruins of **Rauhenstein** and **Rauheneck**, with Schloss **Baedeker's Austria, 8th Edition.** 12
Weilburg and the Helenen-Thal between them (see p. 80). The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. Near (19½ M.) Vöslau (800 ft.; *Hôtel Bellevue; *Hallmayer; Witzmann, etc.), a watering-place (3680 inhab.), the best Austrian wine is produced. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.), contains swimming and other baths.

Adjoining Vöslau is the pretty situated village of Gainfarn (*Wein-traube), with two hydrotherapies. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) *Merkenstein (1450 ft.), with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Ascent thence of the Eiserner Thor (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 1½ hr. (see p. 80).

Near (21 M.) Leobersdorf (Adler), the barren Schneeberg is seen on the right; 1½ M. to the E. is Schönau, with a fine park. Branchlines to (46½ M.) St. Pölten (p. 82) and to (23½ M.) Gutenstein (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). — 26 M. Felixdorf, at the beginning of the Steinfeld, has a large artillery-range. Near (26½ M.) Theresienfeld (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. Wiener-Neustadt (930 ft.; *Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl; König von Ungarn; *Rail. Restaurant), with 25,146 inhab., the birthplace of Emp. Maximilian I., was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1834, and is now an important manufacturing town.

The Parish Church is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic (choir and transept, 14th cent.). It contains interesting sculptures (painted statues of the Apostles, 15th cent.; *St. Sebastian, end of 16th cent.) and monuments.

At the S.E. angle of the town stands the ancient ducal Castle of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. The late-Gothic Schloss-Kapelle contains three superb stained-glass windows, that in the middle, with portraits of Max I. and his two wives and the Baptism of Christ above, dating from 1479. On the high-altar, under which reposes Emp. Maximilian I. (p. 131), stands an excellent bronze statue of St. George, of the 15th century. In the court, over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (89 quarterings, many quite imaginary) of Frederick III., and his motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austria est imperare orbi universo'); below is a statue of the emperor (1453). The building was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752 and contains portraits of the Empress and eminent officers educated there. In the garden are a statue of Maria Theresa and a monument to former pupils slain in battle.

The late-Gothic Neukloster-Kirche contains the tomb of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III., and a finely carved winged altar of 1447. The Monastery possesses a Library containing ancient miniatures, and a collection of early German paintings, ivory carvings, majolica, and other curiosities.

In the Rathaus are preserved many charters of the 12th cent. and a small collection of antiquities, including the Corvinus Becher,
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a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed in Germany in 1462 to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); also old codices (the Gospels of 1295), weapons, etc. (Custodian on 1st floor; fee.)

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohács, see R. 72.

From Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway in 1 4 hr. (from Vienna to Aspang, 54 M., in 3 hrs.). The station is on the E. side of the town. 5 M. Klein-Wolkersdorf; 7 M. Erlach; 8 M. Pitten, with a ruined castle; 10 M. Seebenstein, commanded by a noble Schloss of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a collection of armour (fine view). — 22 M. Aspang (1556 ft.; Aspanger Hof; Hirisch; Kreuz, etc.). The Wechsel (5702 ft.; 5 hrs.) is a fine
point of view. From Aspang a road leads to the W., via Feistritz, to (8 M.) Kirchberg on the Wechsel, where there is a grand stalactite grotto. Pleasant road through wood, by Schloss Kronichberg, a seat of the Archbishop of Vienna, to (7 1/2 M.) Gloggnitz (see below).

To the right beyond Neustadt the Schneeberg is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left, the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance is Schloss Seebenstein (see above). 35 1/2 M. St. Eyden; 39 M. Neunkirchen (Löwe), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. 42 M. Ternitz; 46 M. Pottschach, with manufactories. — 47 M. Gloggnitz (1426 ft.; *Baumgartner; *Adler; Grüner Baun; Restaurant opposite the station), a pretty little town (4500 inhab.) on the Schwarza, lies at the base of the Semmerring. Schloss Gloggnitz on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now a private residence. On a hill to the left (13 1/4 hr. to the S.W.) is the picturesque castle of Wartenstein.

The *Semmerring Railway, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed in 1848-54, is remarkable alike for its engineering and its scenery. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag (35 M.) there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The construction of this part of the line cost upwards of 50,000l. per English mile.

The train ascends with the aid of a mountain locomotive. Schloss Gloggnitz looks imposing. In the valley flows the green Schwarza, by which is the large paper-factory of Schlöglmüh. On the left rises the Sonnwendstein with its three peaks; to the W., in the background, the Raxalp. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) Payerbach (1512 ft.; *Lebert; Kampitsch; Rail. Restaurant).

To Reichenau and the Hölenthal, with ascents of the Schneeberg and the Raxalp, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 249 yds. long and 80 ft. high, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the Gotschakogl (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at (60 M.) Klam (2264 ft.; Moshammer) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now
BRUCK ON THE MUR.

half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of Schottwien in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel, a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on a fine view is obtained of the deep Adlitzgraben with its rocky sides and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the Weinzeettelwand, and reaches (66 M.) Breitenstein (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. We then cross the Kalte Rinne by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascend to the last large viaduct (166 yds. long, 79 ft. high), which spans the Untere Adlitzgraben.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (69 M.) Semmering (2840 ft.; *Hôtel Stefanie), reached in 1 1/4-13/4 hr. from Gloggnitz. On the rocks to the right is a memorial of Karl von Ghega, the constructor of the railway. In a fine situation, 1 M. to the N., are the large *Hôtel Semmering (3280 ft.) and the *Hôtel Panhans (3363 ft.). At the highest point of the highroad (3216 ft.), 1 1/2 M. to the S. of the station, is the Erzherzog Johann Inn. — Ascent of the Sonnwendstein (4996 ft.; 2 hrs.), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of a tunnel, 1565 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 ft.), whence the train descends into the grassy Frösnitz-Thal. 76 M. Spital (2520 ft.; Hirsch; Schwan; Krone).

80 M. Murzzuschlag (2200 ft.; *Adler; *Post, R. 1-2, pens. 4 ft.; Hôtel Mayer; Hôtel Lambach, 1/2 M. from the station; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), on the Murz, is a summer-resort (Curhaus), with pleasant walks. To Neuberg and Mariazell, see R. 25.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Murz, enlivened with iron-forges. 85 M. Langenwang; 87 M. Krieglach (*Höhenreich; Maurer); 90 M. Mitterdorf, with a gun-factory. To the right, at the mouth of the Veitschthal, is the château of Pichl, with its four towers, and farther on, near Wartberg, the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train sweeps round the Wartberg-Kogel, crossing the Murz twice, and reaches (95 M.) Kindberg (1880 ft.; *Wolfsbauer; Gruber, etc.; Rail. Restaurant), with the château of Count Attems. 99 M. Marcin. 103 M. Kapfenberg, at the entrance to the Thörththal, 1/2 M. from which lies the sheltered Bad Steinerhof. Narrow-gauge railway from Kapfenberg to Au-Seewiesen, see p. 184.

106 M. Bruck on the Mur (1525 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Post, at the station; Löwe; Adler) is a small town (5788 inhab.) at the confluence of the Murz and the Mur, with a Gothic church of the 10th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic Kornmesser-Haus (1497-1505), with arcades and an open loggia. Opposite it is a tasteful wrought-iron fountain of 1626. The Gloriette, to the E. of the station, and the Calvarienberg, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view. On a rocky hill to the N. is
the ruin of Landskron, burned down in 1792. To St. Michael and Lins, see R. 26; to Mariazell, see R. 25; to Villach, see R. 31.

The train enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (113 M.) Pernegg (Linde) is a large château of Herr Lipth. Near (114 M.) Mixnitz (Schartner) is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachenhöhle, in the Röthelstein, 1533 ft. above the village. 122 M. Frohnleiten, with forges and a hydropathic, lies on the opposite bank. To the right is Schloss Neu-Pfannberg or Grafendorf, and on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of Pfannberg. The château of Rabenstein rises on a rock on the right bank. The valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badelwand by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (127 M.) Peggau the Schöckel (p. 192) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies Feistritz, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the Mur. 129 M. Stübing, with a château of Count Palffy; 132 M. Gratwein (1295 ft.; Fischerwirth), with a large paper-mill. — 134 M. Judendorf (*Schreiber; Materleitner) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment. On a height to the right lies Maria-Strassengel, an elegant Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with an open tower. The train passes the ruin of Gösting, property of Count Attems, and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the capital of Styria at its base.

140 M. Gratz, see p. 188.

25. From Mürrzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Mürrzuschlag to (7½ M.) Neuberg in 3½ minutes. — Diligence from Neuberg to Mariazell (29 M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.). One-horse Carriage from Neuberg to Mürzsteg 2, two-horse 3 fl.; two-horse carr. to Mariazell in 5 hrs., 12-14 fl. — Between Mariazell and Seewiesen (18½ M.) Diligence twice daily in summer in 3¾ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 55 kr.); from Seewiesen to Au-Seewiesen (4½ M.) twice daily in 1 hr. (50 kr.); from Au-Seewiesen to (14 M.) Kapfenberg, railway in 1 hr. 30 minutes. — From Gaming to Mariazell, see p. 183; from St. Pölten, via Lilienfeld and Kernhof, see pp. 83, 183.

Mürrzuschlag, see p. 180. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the Mürz, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) Kapellen (Hirsch) and (7½ M.) Neuberg (2400 ft.; *Post; Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Oesterreich), finely situated at the base of the Schneealpe (6245 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3½-4 hrs. The handsome Gothic Cistercian Church, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we enter the elegant crypt. The abbey, suppressed in 1735, is partly occupied by the emperor during the shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-
Gesellschaft. At the foot of the Calvarienberg is a triangle carved in the rock, with a bronze portrait of Archduke John.

The valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Mürz, ascends to (8 M. from Neuberg) Mürzsteig (2570 ft.; *Edler, with garden; *Grabner), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the Hohe Veitschallp (6500 ft.). The valley divides here. The highroad ascends the Dobrein-Thal to the W. and crosses the (1 hr.) Niederapfel Saddle (4000 ft.; fine view of the Veitschalp and Hochschwab) to (20 M.) Wegscheid, a village 9½ M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 184).

The new road to Mariazell via Frein is preferable. This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the (3½ M.) Scheiterboden (2700 ft.; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the Rosskogl on the right and the Proloswand on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called Zum Todten Weib (2730 ft.). The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2½ M.) Frein (2840 ft.; Inn). Thence the road continues to the W. through the Freiner-Thal, passing (3 M.) Geschwand, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2½ M.) Hühnerreith-Sattel or Schöneme-Sattel (3750 ft.), between the Student and the Fallenstein. Descending to (1 M.) the Schönneben Inn (3630 ft.), we follow the road through the pretty Fallensteiner-Thal to the (5½ M.) Gusswerk (p. 183), on the road from Bruck to (3½ M.) Mariazell.

The footpath from Frein over the Frein-Sattel to Mariazell (4½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (3 ft.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) Geschwand (see above), and ascends into the wood to (½ hr.) the summit of the Frein-Sattel (3670 ft.). Then a steep descent (after 20 min., to the left, following the brook) to the Hallthal, where we cross (½ hr.) the Salza to the Kernhof and Mariazell road (p. 183) and to (2 hrs.) Mariazell.

29 M. Mariazell (2830 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; *Löwe; *Krone; *Weintraube; *Greif; Rössl, etc.), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 100,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Graz on 14th Aug.) during the latter half of August.

In the centre of the village rises the imposing Church, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Madonna and Child, 20 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented in 1167 by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (the mother-church of Mariazell). Count Henry I. of Moravia built a chapel for it about 1200, and Lewis I., King of Hungary, enclosed this chapel in a larger church, after a victory over the Turks in 1363.

The interior is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous Image, on a silver altar. The Pulpit is of red marble. On the High Altar is an ebony crucifix and two lifesize 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. — The Treasury contains precious vessels, 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. Through the Grünau (Maria Waterfall; refreshments at the Franzbauer’s) to the (1½ hr.) Erlafsee (2740 ft.; *Seeewirth, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the Harrenhaus (*Inn), at the E. end, and then by the direct road to (8 M.) Mariazell.

To the *Lassing Fall, 4-4½ hrs. We follow the road to the N. via Mitterbach to (3½ hrs.) Wieserbruck (*Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (1¼ hr.) fall, 260 ft. high, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; see 2 fl.; tickets at Burger’s Inn.) An interesting path descends to the left from the fall, crosses the Erlaf, and leads to the left through the romantic *Oetschergraben to the (2 hrs.) Klause, and thence via the Riffel-Sattel (4210 ft.) to the top of the (3½ hr.) *Oetscher (p. 83).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GAMING (25 M.). The road leads across the Zellerrain (3610 ft.) to (8½ M.) Neuhaus (3290 ft.; Konrad) and (15 M.) Langau (2290 ft.; Inn, clean), in the upper valley of the Inn, and then over the Grubberg (p. 83) to (25 M.) Gaming (p. 83).

FROM MARIAZELL TO KERNHOF, 16 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs., through the Halithal and over the Knollenhals. — FROM KERNHOF TO ST. PÖLTEN, 33 M., railway in 3 hrs., via St. Eygats, Freiland, Schrambach, Litienfeld (with a celebrated Cistercian abbey), and Scheibmühl (p. 83).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GROSS-REIFLING via WEICHSELBODEN AND WILDALPEN, 44 M. Diligence to (15½ M.) Weichselboden in 4 hrs. (6 fl.); thence to (11 M.) Wildalpen in 2½ hrs. (4 fl.); and thence to (17½ M.) Reifling in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). — The road quits the Bruck road at the (1½ hr.) Gusswerk (see below) and ascends the picturesque valley of the Saisa. Beyond (2 hrs.) Greith (Inn) it quits the river and crosses the Hals (2786 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) Weichselboden (2220 ft.; Post; Schützenauer, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the Radmerbach with the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains. The road hence still follows the rocky ravine of the Salza. Beyond a small tunnel it crosses to the left bank and reaches (2 hrs.) Geschöder (Inn), at the mouth of the Antengraben, and thence between the precipices of the Riegerin (6370 ft.), on the right, and the Hochstall (6300 ft.), on the left. — 1 hr. Wildalpen (2000 ft.; *Zieler), a thriving village and summer-resort, is charmingly situated on the Wildalpenbacht, which here falls into the Salza. We continue to follow the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza, which is joined on the right by the (1½ hr.) Lassing and at Ershalden, 2 hrs. farther on, by the Mändling. We next pass (25 min.) Palfau, Auf der Lend, Altherrenigen (Inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennthal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the Enns, and then crosses the latter to (2½ hrs.) Gross-Reifling (railway-station, see p. 185).

The Road to BRUCK 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 in the 16th cent. to protect it against the Turks. At the (5 M.) Gusswerk (2450 ft.; Inn), with Important iron-works, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see above). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the Asch-
Route 25. SEEWIESEN.

bach-Thal to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from Frein (p. 182), and reaches (9 M. from Mariazell) the small village of Wegscheid (2670 ft.; Neue Post; Alte Post). — From Wegscheid to Mürsteg across the Niederalpel (3½ hrs.); see p. 182.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden over the Kastenriigel, 12 M., a pleasant route (carriage-road). About 1/2 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.) Kastenriigel (3545 ft.), a depression between the Zeller and Aftenzer Sturzten (6525 ft.). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, to (6½ M.) Weichselboden (p. 189).

The road ascends by the Gollradbach to (3½ M.) the important iron-mines of Gollrad, and 1½ M. farther on reaches Brandhof (3660 ft.), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the Seeberg.

The villa is adorned with portraits and statues of Austrian princes, weapons, reminiscences of the chase, etc. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. In the garden is a select collection of Alpine plants.

The road now ascends steeply to the (1½ hr.) Seeberg Pass (4115 ft.), 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 M. SEEWIESEN (3175 ft.; *Post), picturesquely situated.

The *Hochschwab (7475 ft.; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 5 fl.) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seethal to the (2½ hrs.) Obere Dullwitz-Hütten (5430 ft.), and then ascend to the right by the Edelsteig to the (1½ hr.) Schiestl-Haus, on the Schwabenboden (7380 ft.; Inn in summer), and to the (1½ hr.) summit. Extensive *View, embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. — Descent to St. Ilgen (see below), via the Hochstein-Alpe, 3½ hrs., easy; via Gehackie, a precipitous cliff, shorter and more interesting, but more difficult.

From Seewiesen the road descends the narrow Seegraben, past the Dürrensee (2965 ft.), to (4½ M.) Au-Seewiesen, the terminus of the Styrian Narrow-Gauge Railway to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. — Beyond (1¾ M.) Seebach-Turnau the railway descends the pretty Stübing-Thal, via (3 M.) Hinterberg and (5½ M.) Wappensteinhammer, to (6 M.) Aflens, 1½ M. to the N. of which lies the village of that name (Post; Karlon), a favourite summer-resort. At (7 M.) Thörl (Sumrauer), a village with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the Thörlbach. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of Schachenstein.

A road leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty St. Ilgen-Thal to (3½ M.) St. Ilgen (2100 ft.; Pierer). The attractive ascent of the Karlshofgut (6870 ft.) may be made hence in 3½-4 hrs. Ascent of the Hochschwab (7475 ft.) via the Gehackie or via the Bodenbauer and the Hochstein-Alpe, see above.

We next traverse the narrow Thörlthal, passing several iron-works, to (12¼ M.) Winkel, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is Bad Steinerhof (p. 180), and halt at (14 M.) Kapfenberg (p. 180). Hence to (3 M.) Bruck on the Mur, see p. 180.
26. From Linz to St. Michael via Steyr.

142½ M. RAILWAY in 5½-9½ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 50, 5 fl., 2 fl. 50 kr., express 11 fl. 25, 7 fl. 50, 3 fl. 75 kr.). Dinner (1 fl.) is handed into the carriages at Klein-Reifling, Selzthal, and St. Michael. View-Carriages, see p. 118; the finest scenery is between Hieflau and Admont.

To (15 M.) St. Valentin (880 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 84. Our line here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W., and at (20 M.) Ernathofen enters the valley of the Enns. 25½ M. Rammingdorf.

28 M. Steyr (990 ft.; *Hôtel Steyrerhof; R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Schiff; *Krebs; Löwe, wine), a town with 21,500 inhab., at the confluence of the Steyr with the Enns, is noted for its iron-wares. The town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyrdorf by three 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 ft.) was rebuilt in 1886-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The Rathaus, in the rococo style, and the extensive Austrian Rifle Factory (adm. on application), are also worthy of notice. The groundfloor of the Public School is occupied by the exhibition 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 (½ hr.) Hohe Ennsleihe, the (½ hr.) Tabor, and the (½ hr.) Dachberg. St. Ulrich, Garsten, and Christkindl are each within ½ hr. of the town. The tower on the *Damberg (2450 ft.), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about ½ hr. from the top is the Inn "Zur Dambergwarte".

From Steyr to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty Steyrtal, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train starts at Steyr-Garsten (see below), and runs via Steyrdorf, Aschach on the Steyr, etc. to (4½ M.) Pergern (branch to Bad Hall, see p. 87) and to (12½ M.) Grünburg-Steinbach, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories. Then via (18 M.) Leonstein and Molln, at the mouth of the Krumme Steyrfling, to (20 M.) the scythe-works of Agonitz, 3½ M. from the station of Herndl, on the Kremstal railway (p. 87).

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) Steyr-Garsten (see above). From (29½ M.) Garsten the line follows the left bank. — 36 M. Ternberg; 42 M. Losenstein, with an old church and a ruined castle. 45½ M. Reich-Ramming has extensive brass and iron works. — 50 M. Gross-Ramming; 55½ M. Kastenreith, at the confluence of the Gafensbuech and the Enns (p. 84).

57½ M. Klein-Reifling (1200 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Amstetten (p. 84). — 66 M. Weissenbach-St.-Gallen, 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Lohner; Post). At (72½ M.) Gross-Reifling (1400 ft.; *Baumann) the Salsa falls into the Enns. To Weichselboden and Mariasell, see p. 183.

The train threads two tunnels and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75½ M.) Landl are two other shorttunnels. — 79 M. Hieflau
(1700 ft.; *Hübner zur Post; *Steinberger), with iron-works, is finely situated at the confluence of the Erzbach and the Enns.

From Hieflau to Leoben, 34 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. Beyond (2½ M.) Radmer, on a height to the left, stands the château of Leopoldstein. — 9½ M. Eisenerz (2445 ft.; König von Sachsen; Schardinger & Moshammer; R. 60-80 kr.; Moser; Rudolfsbahn, near the station), with 5720 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ("iron-ore") imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6140 ft.), and on the W. by the Kaiserschiff (6830 ft.).

The Church of St. Oswald, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is an interesting example of a mediaeval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting Historical Museum (adm. 10 kr.). The terrace in front of the Schicht-Thurm commands a fine view (direction-tablet). To the S. the red Erzberg (5030 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 150,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of Prebichl (see below), and thence to follow the carriage-road (fine views) to the (1 hr.) Berghaus (Restaurant). Thence (with guide, 50 kr.) descend over the terraces of the mine to the (1½ hr.) Barbara-Kapelle and to (1½ hr.) Eisenerz.

The "Erzberg Railway," interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's cogged-wheel system. With an average gradient of 68:1000 it runs to the S., through the Schicht-Thurm Tunnel (below the above-mentioned tower) to the station of Krumpenthal (2335 ft.), where the toothed rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the Klammsal Tunnel, traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the Ramsau and the Erzgraben, and stops at (13½ M.) Erzberg (3510 ft.; Restaurant), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the Platten Tunnel and the Prebichl Tunnel is the station of (16½ M.) Prebichl (3950 ft.; *Spitaler's Inn). The line now descends to (18 M.) Glasbrunn (3420 ft.) and (20½ M.) Vordernberg-Markt (2660 ft.; *Post; Wieser; *Zellinken; Kettler), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. — 21½ M. Vordernberg-Staatsbahnhof (2200 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs via Friedauerk and Hafning to (27½ M.) Trofajach (2160 ft.; *Bräunaus; *Thunhart; Zum Ochsen, R. 50 kr.), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (3½ hrs.) Rudolfswarte (2920 ft.). — Thence the line proceeds via Gmeingrub, St. Peter-Freyenstein, and Donawitz to (34 M.) Leoben (p. 204).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the *Ge-säuse, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the Tamischbachturm and the Grosse Buchstein on the N., and the Hochthor and Reichenstein on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400 ft.). The road, which runs on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the Ge-säuse 12 ft.). The railway on the right bank pierces two tunnels, between which, on the left, opens the Hartlesgraben, and then crosses to the left bank of the Enns. — 84½ M. Gstatterboden (1850 ft.; *Hôtel Gesäuse), in a grand situation. The railway next passes the mouth of the picturesque Johnsbach-Thal, on the left, and then the wild gorge of the Burggraben, on the right, and crosses the Enns.

Beyond a short tunnel is the (89½ M.) station Gesäuse-Eingany. The train then enters the broad green dale of —
93 M. Admont (2105 ft.; *Post; *Buchbinder; *Wölzenberger; *Sutzer; Traube; Bartu; *Böt.-Pens. Admont, at the station; good wine at the convent), a picturesque village and summer-resort. The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont (‘ad montes’), founded 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).

Good views of the environs are obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. — Above Admont, to the S., stands (1/2 hr.) Schloss Röthelstein (2880 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded Pleschberg (6686 ft.), with the church on the Frauenberg (see below) at its base; to the N. rises the ‘Haller Mauern’, consisting of the Grosse Pyhrn (7380 ft.), Scheiblingstein (7220 ft.), Hezenthur (7155 ft.), and Natterriegel (6690 ft.); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7295 ft.); to the S.E. the Sparingrad (7865 ft.).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (971/2 M.) Frauenberg, rises the Frauenberg with the pilgrimage-church of Mariakum. At the confluence of the Paltenbach with the Enns, the line turns towards the S. — 102 M. Selzthal (2080 ft.; Huber, Fantner, both plain; *Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg).

From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen. Railway to (30 M.) Aussee in 1 1/2–2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 50, 1 fl., 50 kr.); to (62 M.) Bischofshofen in 2 1/2–3 1/4 hrs. (fares 3, 2, 1 fl.). — The railway crosses the Paltenbach and runs to the W. through the valley of the Enns, crossing the Enns and the Pyhrnbach, to (31/2 M.) Litzten (2160 ft.; Post), a large village at the mouth of the Pyhrnbach. A diligence plies hence daily in summer to (15 M.) Windischgarsten (Fuchsjäger; Erzherzog Albrecht; Schöne Aussicht), a finely situated summer-resort. — The railway skirts the hillside. At (12 M.) Steinach-Irding (2105 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Würschinger) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen.

The railway to Aussee soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. Beyond two tunnels it enters the narrow and romantic Grimmingbach-Thal, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, reaching its highest point at (47 M.) Klachau (2730 ft.); — 20 1/2 M. Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2615 ft.); 26 M. Rainisch, on the Oedensee-Traun, which issues from the Oedensee (2570 ft.), 1/2 M. to the S. Then along the wooded Traunthal to (50 M.) Aussee (p. 110).

The line from Steinach to Bischofshofen crosses the Grimmingbach and skirts the base of the precipitous Grimming (7710 ft.) to (20 M.) Oeblarn (Fleischer). — 23 M. Stein, at the mouth of the Sülthtal; 25 M. Großny, the village of which name lies 2 M. to the N.; 30 M. Haus. — 36 M. Schladming (2400 ft.; *Alte Post; Bräuhaus oder Neue Post; Lebelschütz; Zum Dachstein) is a large village pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Schladming-Thal. For excursions hence to the Ramsau, etc., and mountain-ascents, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

The Ennsthal contracts. 39 1/2 M. Pichl. At (42 M.) Mandling, we cross the Mandlingbach, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg. — 47 M. Radstadt (2810 ft.; *Post; Thorworth), an old walled town, standing on a rocky hill to the right. A diligence plies hence daily in summer in 23 hrs. (the night being spent at St. Michael, 40 M.) to (671/2 M.) Spielberg (p. 173) via the Radstädter Tauern (5700 ft.); see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. — At (48 1/2 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.) Ellen (2810 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then descends the narrow Fritzthal via Flitten (Post), traversing several tunnels and repeatedly crossing the Fritzbach.
It penetrates the Kreuzberg by a tunnel 770 yds. in length, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to (62 M.) Bischofshofen (1795 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 120.

The train skirts the slopes of the Dürenenschöberl (5700 ft.) and enters the wooded Patten-Thal, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of Strechaun.

105 M. Rottenmann (2210 ft.; *Tirolerhof; Post; Goldbrich) is an ancient little town with iron-works. From (1121/2 M.) Trieben a road leads to the right to (33 M.) Judenburg (p. 204) via Hohenauern (4150 ft.). Near (115 M.) Gaishorn, to the right, lies the little Gaishorn Lake. The line ascends to the station of (1211/2 M.) Wald, on the Schober Pass (2785 ft.), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the Liesing-Thal to Kallwangs, with copper-mines, Mautern, Kamnern, Seitz, and Trabocho-Timmersdorf. Then (1421/2 M.) St. Michael (*Rail. Restaurant), also a station on the line from Villach to Bruck (p. 204) and 171/2 M. from the latter.

27. Gratz and Environs.


Hotels (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof). On the right bank of the Mur, near the Süd-Bahnhof: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz, with garden, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Hôtel Daniel, at the Süd-Bahnhof, R. I fl. 20-1 fl. 30, L. & A. 50 kr.; Flatian (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse; Goldener Ross, Goldener Sonne, Goldener Löwe, Königs-Tiger (plain), all Mariahilf-Strasse (Pl. A, 4); Goldener Engel, Griesgasse 5, moderate; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Strasse 43, with garden. — On the left bank (15-20 min. from the Süd-Bahnhof): *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack-Strasse, R. 1½-2 fl., L. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; *Stadt Triest (Pl. f; D, 5), Jakomini-Platz; *Goldene Brüne, Leonhard-Str. 8, near the park; Kaiserbrone (Pl. c; D, 5), Färbergasse 6; Stadt Fürstenfeld, near the Staats-Bahnhof.

Cafés. *Thonethof, *Europa, both Herrengasse; *Café Wirth, in the Stadt-Park (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon); Nordstern, Haupt-Platz; Gierer, Carl Ludwig-Ring 20, by the Stadt-Park; Promenade, Burg-Ring; Café Wien, Rechbauer-Str. 12; Seidl, Glacis-Str. 43, Austria, Naglergasse. — On the right bank of the Mur: Österreichischer Hof, Helm, both in the Annen-Strasse; Daniel, at the Süd-Bahnhof.

Confectioners (ices). *Hasslerück, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz; Stuchlik, Hofgasse; Grünzweig, Sporgasse; Schmidt's Söhne, Herrengasse.

Restaurants (beer). *Daniel's Rail. Restaurant; *Neu-Gratz, Hammerlinggasse 4; Müller's Theater-Restaurant, Carl Ludwig-Ring; Schwebacher Bierhaus, Herrengasse 15; Thonethof, Pfarrgasse; Ressource, Albrechtagasse 3; Technical College, Rechbauer-Str.; Sandwirth, Griesgasse 27. — Military music several times weekly at the Annen-Si, opposite the Süd-Bahnhof; Puntigamer Bierhalle, in the Jacobigasse; Steinfielder Bierhalle, Münsgraben-Str., on the left bank. — Wine (also at the café, etc.): Admonterhof, near the Paradeis; *Kleinoscheg, Herrengasse 13; Römischer König, Sporgasse 13; Landhauskellerei, Schmiedgasse. — The best wines of Styria are Luttenberger (strong), Peckerer, and Kerschbacher. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits (*Grätzer Zwiebeck) at Sorger's, Mur-Platz 14; Spreng, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

Baths. Military Swimming Bath, above the upper suspension-bridge (Pl. C, 3), at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, bath, incl. towels, 15 kr. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Kodella's swimming and other baths, Tegethoff-Strasse 11; Förster, Brandhofgasse 19 and Lichtenfelsgasse 9.
Theatres. *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11; D, 4), operas, operettas, plays (closed June-Aug.); *Theater am Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 5), operettas, etc.

Military Music twice a week in summer, alternately in the *Stadt-Park* and at the *Hilmteich* (p. 192); once a week on the *Schlossberg* and in the *Volks-Garten*; also in the *Industrie-Halle*, Jakominigasse (Pl. D, 7), with a large park and racecourse; and at the above-mentioned *Bierhallen*. — Band also 5-4 times weekly in the *Stadt-Park* (see below).

Post & Telegraph Office and Telephone Office (Pl. 9; C, 6), Neutorgasse.

Cabs. *Two-horse*, 60 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; *one-horse*, 30 kr. for the first 1/4 hr., 50 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional 1/4 hr. — *To or from the Süd-Bahnhof*: middle of the town, *one-horse* 70 kr., *two-horse* 1 fl.; *Mur suburb* (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. Small articles of luggage carried inside, free; larger articles, 20 kr. for one or more. At night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares in all cases one-half more. — 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.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the Süd-Bahnhof through the Annen-Str. and over the Franz-Carl Bridge to the Haupt-Platz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Staatsbahnhof, and to the left along the Glacis-Strasse to the Geidorf-Platz, and via the Wickenburggasse, the Ferdinands-Brücke, the Lend-Platz, and the Volksgarten-Str. back to the Anna-Str. A branch to the right from the Glacis-Str. runs through the Leonhard-Str. to the Hilmteich.

Omnibuses ply to every part of the environs. To *Eggenberg* (p. 192), 10 times daily (hourly on Sundays and holidays), starting from the Fischmarkt (15 kr.). to *Mariatrost* (p. 192) via *Hilmteich*, 4 times daily (20 kr.), starting from the Burg-Thor; to *Bründl* (p. 192), twice daily (20 kr.), starting from the Fischmarkt; to the *Andritz-Ursprung* (p. 192), 4 times daily (15 kr.), starting from the Ursuliner-Platz.

Gratz (1135 ft.), the capital of Styria, with about 113,000 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 many retired civil servants and officers, including nearly two hundred generals. On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the outlying suburbs, is the *Stadt-Park* (30 acres), charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the *Waldlicht* (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a poem by Rosegger), a marble statue of *Count Anton Al. Auersperg*, the poet (d. 1876), by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze *Franz-Josef's-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris. Near the last are the *Café Wirth* and a *Band-Stand* (concerts, see above).

The chief thoroughfare between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is the *Franz Carl Bridge* (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful balustrade.

The *Schlossberg* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; 1545 ft.) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 16th 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. The plateau in front of the chalet
(restaurant), halfway up the E. side, is adorned with a Statue of General Welden (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze. On the S. slope are a quaint Clock-Tower (62 ft. high), bearing a gigantic clock-dial, and the Türken-Brunnen (300 ft. deep). On the upper platform are a Belfry, 60 ft. high, and four topographical indicators. The noble View is justly celebrated. The course of the Mur and the populous valley, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schönfeld, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the Koralpe, S. the Bacher Mts.

A Cable-Trainway, starting every 1/4 hr., 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 250 yds. long, has a double track with a toothed rail as an additional precaution, and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. Beside the engine-house at the top (360 ft. above the street) is a Café-Restaurant, with view-terrace. — Foot Passengers ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4): the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulustorgasse (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the Clock-Tower and the Türken-Brunnen (see above). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburg-gasse (Pl. C, 3).

The Cathedral (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446-1462 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has been extensively modernized. It has an interesting W. Portal.

**INTERIOR.** The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ægidius, is by Jos. Flurer. On the walls are two votive paintings by Peter de Pomis, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought from Italy in 1617. The six small ivory Reliefs, 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. 1691), who sought refuge in Gratz at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tomb and the sarcophagi of his parents, Archduke Charles II. (d. 1560) and his Archduchess.

Opposite are the extensive buildings of the Old University (Pl. 12), occupied by the Jesuits until 1773, and containing the University Library (120,000 vols.) and the Archaeological and Numismatic Collections. The new University Buildings, built by Rezori (1894), are in the Harrachgasse (Pl. E, 3). — The Technical College (Pl. E, 5) is an imposing Renaissance edifice (1888) in the Rechbauer-Strasse.

In the Franzens-Platz (Pl. D, 4), in front of the Theatre of that name (Pl. 11), is a bronze Statue of Emperor Francis II. (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by Marchesi (1841).

The Parish Church (Pl. D, 5) in the Herrengasse, a late-Gothic edifice of the 16th cent. (restored in 1875), contains an Assumption by Tintoretto as an altar-piece. — The Marien-Kirche (Pl. A, 4), in the Mariengasse, is an elegant modern Gothic church (1865). The Leech-Kirche (Pl. E, 4), a small but interesting Gothic church, is said to have been built in 1283 for the Teutonic Order. — The Herz-Jesu-Kirche (Pl. E, 5), in the Naglergasse, with a lower church (crypt) and a tower 360 ft. in height, is another modern Gothic building.
The Landhaus (Pl. D, 5), or Hall of the Estates, in the Herren-
gasse, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was
erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting
portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted
notice of 1888, 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 1890, is particularly pleas-
ing. Memorial tablet to Johann Kepler, the astronomer. The Rittersaal
and Landtags-Saal (Hall of the Diet) may be inspected.

The old *Landes-Zeughaus, or Arsenal (erected in 1644), adjoining the
Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was
250 years ago, with a large quantity of weapons, chiefly of the 17th cen-
tury. (Admission from the Landhaus daily 10-1, 30 kr.; Sun. free).

The Haupt-Platz (Pl. C, D, 5) is embellished with a bronze
*Statue of Archduke John (d. 1859), by Pönninger, erected in
1878. On the S. side of the Platz is the new *Bathhaus (Pl. 10), a
handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1892 by Wiele-
mann and Reuter. The façade is adorned with the busts and statues
of men of importance in the history of the town. The staircase is
decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratz in 1635. The
Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

The Joanneum (Pl. D, 5) was founded in 1811 by Archduke John.
The Old Joanneum (Raubergasse 10) contains the Natural History
Museum (geological, zoological, and botanical collections), the Pre-
historic Collection (containing the 'Judenburger Wagen'), and the
Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities (daily, 10-11, 20 kr.; Sun. free).
The Library (over 140,000 vols.) is accommodated in a modern ad-
dition, which has reading-rooms on the groundfloor and an exhibition
of rare books, etc., on the first floor (adm. 10-1, from May 1st to July
15th also 4-7; in winter 10-1 and 4-9).

The new Museum Buildings, a huge pile in the rococo style
from the plans of Gunol, opened in 1895, contain the Historical
and Industrial Art Museum and the Collection of Paintings and
Engravings. Admission: Sun., 10-1, free; Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat.,

The valuable collections of the Historical and Industrial Museum (Di-
rector, Prof. K. Lacher; catalogue 20 kr.) occupy three stories and are
arranged in the following divisions: Dwelling-rooms from Styria; industrial
and art-industrial works; ecclesiastical art and art-industries; historical
portraits and relics; collection of samples of art-industrial works and a
collection of models, with a drawing room. Specially interesting are the
*Landschadenbund-Becher, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th
cent.; the *Weizer Prunksaal of 1583, and the old Styrian rooms of 1564,
1568, 1577, 1596, and 1607; the travelling-carriage of Emp. Frederick III.,
and the double litter of Stephan Bathory and his wife. Finally there is
a room for the sale of modern Styrian art-industrial products.

The Collection of Paintings and Engravings is arranged in four rooms
on the first floor. Among the works of the early German school are: Cran-
nach, Knight at the parting of the ways; B. Strigel, Emp. Maximilian; H.
Memling, Mary of Burgundy. Dutch masters: Portraits by G. de Crayer
and M. de Vos; P. Bruegel, Triumph of Death; H. Goltzius, Ecce Homo.
Italian masters: G. Vasari, Michael Angelo; L. Giordano, Adoration of the
Magi; P. de Pomis, Apotheosis of the Archduchess Maria, wife of Charles II. The older and the more modern Viennese schools are also represented.

On the Stadttkai rise the new Law Courts, a handsome building designed by Wielemanns and Reuter.

ENVIRONS. — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park by the Zinzen-dorf-Str. and Schubert-Str. (tramway, see p. 189) is the *Ilmtsteich (Pl. D, 1), with pleasure-grounds (Restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The (10 min.) Ilmsteich (98 ft. high; adm. 10 kr.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended. We ascend the Rosen-berg (1570 ft.) as far as the (1 hr.) Staffbauer (1570 ft.; Inn). Thence we ascend the (9/4 hr.) Platte (2136 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün (1460 ft.), proceed by the finely situated Sanatorium Mariagrün and the Kaltenbrunn Hotel to the (1/2 hr.) Ilmsteich (see above), and return thence to Gratz by tramway. — Other excursions: on the left bank of the Mur, to Steinberg (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier; to the château of Lustbühel (11/4 hr.), on the Ruckerberg, and on to Königthal (11/2 hr.), returning by the Riesberg; Andritz-Ursprung (11/2 hr.); Maria-Trost (1540 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), a pilgrimage-church. On the right bank of the Mur, to the château and hydropathic establishment of Egenberg (1 hr.); by the ruin of Göting (1 hr.; near which is the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) Thal: to Judendorf-Strassengel, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 181; a walk of 2 hrs.), etc.

The *Buchkog (2150 ft.; 21/2 hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4 1/2 M.) Martins-Brunnen or Bründl (*Inn) in 4 1/4 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 Rudolf's-Warte, a belvedere 36 ft. in height. The *View embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwang); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The *Schöckel (4745 ft.) is most easily ascended from Bad Radegund (2340 ft.; Hydropathic, with numerous villas, etc.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the Annagraben; omnibus daily in 2/3 hr., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to the upper Schöckel-Kreuz (3695 ft.) 1 1/2 hr., and towards the left to the Samriacher Alp (Inn) and the (1 hr.) *Stübenberg-Haus of the Styrian Alpine Club (Inn), on the top. Extensive view. — Direct ascent from the (1 1/2 hr.) Andritz-Ursprung (see above) via Puch and the Götinger Alphütte (r.m.s.) in 2 1/2-3 hrs.

Tobelbad (1550 ft.; *Curhaus; Königbrunn Inn), pleasantly situated among pine-woods. 7 1/2 M. to the S.E. of Gratz, may be reached either by carr. and pair via Straßgang in 1 hr., or in 1 1/2 hr. by walk from the (25 min.) station of Premsztöten, on the Koflach railway (see below).

From Graz to Köflach, 25 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to (7 1/2 M.) Premsztöten, where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the Kainach, and ascends past (10 M.) Lieboch (branch-line to Schwan-berg-Wiesen, see below). From (25 1/2 M.) Köflach (Brändhaus) a road leads to the N.W. over the Stubalp-Sattel (5090 ft.), to Weiskirchen and (10 hrs.) Judenburg (p. 208), in the upper valley of the Mur.

From Graz to Klagenfurt via Schwanberg. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) Wies; then a carriage-road to (15 M.) Wurchers (p. 200). — At (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads via Lannach, Preiding-Wieseldorf, and Gross-Florian to (29 1/4 M.) Deutsch-Landenberg (1200 ft.; Fritzberg; *Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We pass the handsome château of Hollenberg to (34 1/2 M.) Schwanberg; the little town (Krasser; Neuwirth; Mollak) lies 2 M. to the W. The next and last station is (42 M.) Wies (Heinisser; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the Weisse Salm, with iron-works and forges, commanded by an old castle. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.)
Leibnitz, with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the Radlberg (2200 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) Mahrenberg, a straggling village, with a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to the (9/4 hr.) railway-station of Wuchern (p. 200).

The Schwanberg Alps attract many excursionists from Gratz (comp. Map, p. 204). We take the train as far as Deutsch-Landsberg (p. 192), cross the Lassnitz, and ascend to the right via (2 1/2 hrs.) Trafhütten and the Parfus Inn (3245 ft.; fine view) to (1 1/2 hr.) St. Maria or Glashütten (4180 ft.; 2 Inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1 1/4 hr.) boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left across the Weinbene to the depression between the Hühnerstätten and the Moschkogi, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the Schaf-Hütte or Grillitsch-Hütte (5725 ft.; refreshments obtainable if the shepherds are there). From this point we mount in 11/2 hr. more, through the Kar, to the summit of the Koralpe (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the Speikkogel. The Koralpen-Haus (6435 ft.; 2 Inn), 1/4 hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Thal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side via the Brendl-Alp to (4 1/4 hrs.) Schwanberg (p. 192); on the W. via the Hiptl-Hütten to (4 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 200), or via the Kollitzer-Alpe and Gemersdorf to (4 hrs.) St. Andrä (p. 200).

From Gratz to Steinamanger (Bad Gleichenberg), see pp. 384-385.

28. From Gratz to Trieste.

Comp. Map, p. 200.

227 M. Railway. Express trains in 8 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 30, 11 fl. 65, 7 fl. 90 kr.); ordinary trains in 12 1/2-14 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 10, 9 fl. 85, 6 fl. 65 kr.);

Gratz, see p. 188. — The line traverses the fertile Gratzer Feld, on the right bank of the Mur, at some distance from the river. 4 M. Puntigam; on a hill to the right rises Schloss Premstättten, the seat of Count Saurau. On the left, beyond (8 M.) Kalsdorf, is the château of Weisseneugg. Near (15 M.) Wildon the Kainach is crossed; on the height above rise the ruins of Ober-Wildon, once the seat of the famous Tycho Brahe (restaurant; fine view).

To the right rises the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. Near (17 M.) Lebring opens the Lassnitz-Thal, and at (22 1/2 M.) Leibnitz the valley of the Sulm. On a peninsula between the Sulm and the Mur lies the Leibnitzer Feld, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found, once the site of the Roman Flavium Solvence. The episcopal château of Seekau, 11/2 M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 27 M. Ehrenhausen (Gaar), with the château of that name and the mausoleum of the princes of Eggenberg, on a hill to the right. At Gamlitz, 11/2 M. to the W., is the interesting museum of Prof. Ferl. — 28 1/2 M. Spielfeld, with a château of Baron Bruck.

To Lutterberg, 35 3/2 M., branch-line in 3 3/4 hrs. through the fertile Murthal. The little town of (19 1/2 M.) Radkersburg (676 ft.; 2600 inhab.; Kaser von Oesterreich; Kleinoscheg) has a fine late-Gothic church of the 15th...
century. On the opposite bank of the Mur is (21 M.) Ober-Radkersburg, with the lofty situted château of Count Wurmbrand (870 ft.). — 24½ M. Raden (656 ft.; *Curhaus, R. from 50 kr.), with a famous mineral spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) Kapellen (1004 ft.), with a fine view towards Hungary. Thence the train runs viâ Eich-Mauthdorf, Wudschofen, and Kreudorf to (35½ M.) Lottenberg, on the Stainsbach, noted for its wine.

The line now enters the Windisch-Bühlein, the hills between the Mur and the Drave, penetrating the watershed by the Egidi Tunnel (200 yds.). Near (36 M.) Pössnitz it crosses the Pössnitz-Thal by a viaduct 700 yds. in length, pierces the Posruck by means of the Leitersberg Tunnel (725 yds.), and descends to —

40 1/2 M. Marburg (880 ft.; *Stadt Meran; Stadt Wien; *Erzherzog Johann; *Mohr; Traube; *Restaurant in the Casino; Rail. Restaurant), the second town in Styria, with 20,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drau, at the base of the Posruck. The Tappeiner-Platz in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of Admiral Tegetthoff (1827-1871), a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the Stadt-Park, with monuments to the Emperor Joseph and the Archduke John. Marburg is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation and contains the provincial pomological school. In the suburb of St. Magdalena, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the ‘Südbahn’.

The (20 min.) Calvarienberg and the (½ hr.) Pyramidenberg afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) St. Urban (1850 ft.), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the Posruck, with an extensive view (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in 8½ hr.).

From Marburg to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 20, 22.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, the slopes of the Bacher-Gebirge. 48 1/2 M. Kranichsfeld; 52 1/2 M. Pragerhof (Buffet), the junction for Kanizza and Budapest (see R. 74).

The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. Windisch-Feistritz. — 60 1/2 M. Pöltschach (Baumann, near the station; *Post, in the village), at the base of the Wotsch (3215 ft.).

Post-omnibus daily by (9½ M.) the Baths of Rohitsch, or Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch, a favourite watering-place, and (14 M. in 3 hrs.) Markt-Rohitsch, to (26 M. in 6 hrs.) Krapina-Teplicz (p. 336). The conical Donatiberg (2900 ft.) is a favourite point of view (2½ hrs. from Markt-Rohitsch); near the top is the Frolich-Hütte (2935 ft.).

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wendish dialect. The train winds through a sparsely-peopled district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Several small stations and foundries are passed. At length an extensive view of the Sannthal, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the Sannthal Alps, is suddenly disclosed.

82 1/2 M. Cilli (790 ft.; *Erzherzog Johann; *Stadt Wien; Ele-phant; Krone; Löwe), a pleasant old town on the Sann (6264 in-hab.), founded by Emp. Claudius (Claudia Celeja), attracts visitors
by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths (in summer 75–85° Fahr.). The Museum contains interesting Roman antiquities. On the right bank of the Sann is the Town Park, prettily laid out.

The (1/4 hr.) Josefsberg (985 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (3/4 hr.) Laibstberg (1540 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli (1360 ft.; 1 hr.).

The Baths of Neuhaus (1490 ft.; *Curhaus), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 101/2 M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). Thermal water (117° Fahr.), almost free from mineral ingredients. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (3/4 hr.) ruined Schlangenburg (1660 ft.), with an extensive view.

Pleasant excursions from Cilli by Hohenegg and Schloss Sternstein to (4 hrs.) Gonobitz, with famous vineyards; by Sternstein to (4 hrs.) Wettinstein; through the Sannthal to (2 hrs.) Deutschenthal, with its large potteries; ascent of the (2 hrs.) Doßberg (2750 ft.), a fine point of view.

Excursions to the Sannthal Alps or Steiner Alpen, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the narrow wooded ravine of that stream. The scenery between Cilli and Sava (see below) is the finest on the line. Several of the hills are crowned with churches and chapels. — 89 M. Markt-Tüffer (930 ft.), with the Franz-Josefs-Bad and a ruined castle.

The Franz-Josefs-Bad, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic Humberg (1920 ft.), on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (96–102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the *Curhaus (100 rooms; pleasant grounds) and at the lodging-houses Zum Flosser, Zur Brücke, Brühau, Villa Stein, Rödelhof, and others.

94 M. Römerbad (690 ft.). The baths of that name, Slav. Teplitza (‘warm bath’; 97°), which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, beautifully situated on the opposite bank of the Sann, have a good Curhaus (closed in winter), etc.

The baths are open winter and summer. Among the inns are the *Post, at the station, and the *Alte Post, 7 min. distant, near the baths. Beyond Ratschach, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of Weihselstein, rising above the Sava, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad in 11/4 hr.; 5 ft.). Another excursion is through the Gramnitz-Thal (a side-valley of the Sann, with grand dolomite rocks) to Gairach, with its ruined monastery (12 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 7 fl.).

97 1/2 M. Steinbrück (*Rail. Restaurant, with rooms) is a thriving village on the Save or Sau, which here falls into the Sann.

From Steinbrück to Agram, 47 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations: Lichtenwald, Reichenburg, Videm-Gurkfeld, Rann, and Zaprešić (to Warasdin and Csakathurn, see p. 385). Agram, and thence to Sisak and Karlstadt (Fiume), see pp. 386, 388.

The train follows the ravine of the Save, bounded by lofty limestone cliffs. 103 M. Hrastnigg; 106 M. Triflail, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria (yielding about 300,000 tons annually). The coal is excavated in large open quarries, where the huge seam, 65–80 ft. thick, doubled and trebled at places by dislocations, rises in cliffs of quite imposing appearance. 109 M. Sagor, the first place in Carniola; 114 M. Sava. The valley expands. At (118 M.) Littai the Save is crossed. Scenery still picturesque. 122 M. Kressnitz; 127 1/2 M. Laase. At the influx of the Laibach
into the Save, the line enters the valley of the former. 132 M. Salloch. To the N.W. rise the Julian Alps; in clear weather the Terglou is visible.

137 M. Laibach (940 ft.; *Stadt Wien; *Elephant; Hôt. Lloyd, Stern, well spoken of; *Café-restaurant Casino; Café Kirbsch; Europa; *Rail. Restaurant), Slav. Ljubljana, on the Laibach, the capital of Carniola, with 30,505 inhab. (chiefly Slavs), lies in an extensive plain enclosed by a succession of hills rising in terraces. The town was severely injured by an earthquake in April, 1895. The old Castle, now a prison, which commands the town, affords a superb view, especially towards the Terglou and the Sanththal Alps. The Cathedral, in the Italian style, is decorated with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. In the Rudolphinum, at the beginning of Lattermann’s Allée, is the Landes-Museum, with natural history and other 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 Radetzky.

Pleasant walk through Lattermann’s Allée, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (3½ M.) park and château of Tivoli, commanding a charming view (restaurant) and to (3/4 M.) Unter-Rosenbach (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) Ober-Rosenbach, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs. 10 min.) runs to the S.E. from Laibach via Gross-Laschitsch and Reifnitz to Gottschee (Post), a German-speaking town (2890 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it are the interesting Fried- richstein Ice-Cave, made accessible in 1898, and other caverns.

From Laibach to Villach, see E. 30.

The line now traverses the marshy Laibacher Moos 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 probably identical with the Poik, which rises near St. Peter (p. 197), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 197), re-appears at Planina as the Unz, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the Julian Alps, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (151½ M.) Fransdorf the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre. It then passes Ober-Laibach and stops at (160 M.) Loitsch (1555 ft.; Post or Stadt Triest).

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The road leads via Holsdorf and Godovič and through the picturesque gorge of the Sana to Idria (1540 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler), the largest town but one (5000 inhab.) in Carniola, finely situated on the Idria. The quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1680 (ticket of admission from the manager, 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, 1/2 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 500 tons of quicksilver, of which about a tenth is converted into pigment on the spot. The miners, about 1200 in number, form a kind of regulated colony; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of Gewerkenegg, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. Walks may be taken to the (1/2 M.) Zemlja Park and the (1/2 M.) Wilden-See.

163 M. Rakek, about 4 M. to the E. of which is the Zirknitzsee See, abounding in fish. — 177 M. Adelsberg (1800 ft.; *Adelsberger Hof; Krone; Restaurant at the station), Slav. Postójna, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the Schlossberg or castle-hill (2215 ft.; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated *Adelsberg Grotto, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th-Oct. 15th) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 2½ fl. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of from 10 to 40 fl. according to the scale of the illumination (ticket-office near the church; omn. from the hotels, 15 kr.). Gratuities are forbidden. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 2½ M. The visit usually takes 2½ hrs. (chair with four bearers 6 fl.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1970 ft.), closed by a gate, 3½ M. to the W. of Adelsberg (omn. from the rail. station, 40 kr.). The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The Poik Cavern, into which the Poik (Poika; see p. 198) flows, 80 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonary, lead to the — 2. Cathedral, 72 ft. high, 198 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the Ball Room, 150 ft. long and upwards of 40 ft. high, a ball takes place annually on Whit-Monday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the Belvedere, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The Maria-Anna Grotto, with the Calvarienberg, the farthest point from the entrance.

From Adelsberg to Präwald, 8 M., diligence daily in 1½ hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to Landol and (4½ M.) Lueg (1680 ft.; inn), a village with a castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400 ft. high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto, in which the Lokva is swallowed up. — Präwald (1900 ft.; Brăuhaus), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The Nanos (4265 ft.) is frequently ascended hence (3½ hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the Poik to Prestranek and (183½ M.) St. Peter (1785 ft.; *Südbahn-Hotel; Buffet).

From Sr. Peter to Fiume, 35½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the Karst (p. 198). Beyond three tunnels we reach (5 M.) Küllenberg, Slav. Klioka, with a fine view. 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. The line then traverses a tunnel and descends in view of the sea and the island of Cherso, vià (19½ M.) Sapiane (1400 ft.) and (36 M.) Jurdani, with a large cave, to (28½ M.) Matulgiz-Abbazia
(690 ft.; *Hôtel Ambrosini, near the station, R. from 1, pens. 2½ fl.; rooms also at the station), the station for Abbazia. Beautiful view of the sea and its islands; below us lie Volosca and Abbazia, at the base of the wooded Mt. Maggiore.

To Abbazia, 3 M., omnibus (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.) in ½ hr. in connection with the 10.30 a.m. express; carr. for 1-3 pers. 4, for 4 or 5 pers. 5 fl. The carriage-road makes a wide curve towards the W., pedestrians follow the shorter old road, which descends to the S.W. at the hotel (see above) to (25 min.) Volosca, a pretty situated village and winter-resort, with a good harbour and several villas. At the S. end is Verboscheck's Inn (good wine). In ½ hr. more we reach Abbazia (*Hôtel Stefante, *Hôtel Quarnero, both belonging to the Southern Railway Co., R. from 1½ fl., A. 30 kr., with restaurant at the former and café at the latter; Villa Angiolina, Amalia, Schweizerhaus, also belonging to the Railway Co.; *Hôt.-Pens. Quissiana; Hôt. & Restaurant Statina: Pens. Meyne, Hausner, Wienerheim, etc.; house-agent, Baumgartner). This place, in a splendidly sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter 50° Fahr., in summer 77°). English Church Service in winter. The favourite walk is along the *Strandweg, a path 4-6 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from Volosca to (7½ M.) Jeite. Excursions may be made via Volosca (see above) and Prekula (with large quarries and productive tunny-fishery in spring and autumn) to Fiume (p. 389; carr. in 1½ hr., 5½ fl.; steamer thrice daily in ¾ hr.); to the cavern of Jurandt (see above); by the picturesque coast-road to the S. along the Liburnian Riviera via Jeite and (2½ M.) Ika (*Wiener Restaurant Zehtner) to (3 M.) Lovrana (Hôt. Banhans; Restaurant Pernet), a rising and beautifully situated sea-bathing resort. — The *Monte Maggiore (Velička; 4580 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.) on foot or by carr. (1-3 pers. 16, 4 pers. 18 fl.). We follow the road to Tricest via Volosca, Mattuglie, and Veprinaz to the (3½ hrs.) Stefante-Schutzhans (3115 ft.; inn), then either follow the road for ½ hr. farther (with view of Istria), or turn at once to the left and ascend to the (1¼ hr.) summit (extensive and beautiful view).

From Mattuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of Casta, once capital of Liburnia), the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. 3½ M. Fiume, see p. 389.

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. 212). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities ('Dolinen') 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. Lesce. — 198½ M. Divača (*Railway Restaurant, with beds; *Mahorčec).

About 1 M. from the station is the *Crown Prince Rudolph Grotto, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway-restaurant, where a guide (60 kr.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the *Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian, 1¾ M. to the S.E. of Divača, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The Reka, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 330 ft. high, on which the village and church of St. Canzian are situated, forces its course through it and then winds through the Kleine Doline ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a
small lake in the Grosse Doline. Issuing from the lake, the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day, to emerge from its subterranean course 18 M. off, as the Timavo (p. 212). The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the German Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the Lugack (with the ‘Giant Gate Gorge’), the Tomazini Bridge, the Guttenberg Halle, the Schröder Gang, the Oblasier Warte (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the Tomaz Grotto, the Plenkersteig, the striking Schmidl Grotto, and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the Rudolph Cathedral, into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above. Thence we may go on via the bold Devil’s Bridge, the Brunnen-Grotte, the Svetina Cathedral, and the Valvasor-Wand, to the Müller Cathedral (260 ft. high) and the magnificent Alpine Club Cathedral. The *Stefanie-Warte (1425 ft. above the sea-level; 525 ft. above the Reka Lake) offers a magnificent view of both Dolinen with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Naunos, etc. The visit requires in all 2-3 hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at “Gombac’s Hotel at Matavun (1'/2 M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 30 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches, candles, magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. — From the station at Divača we may walk via Unter-Lesece to Matavun in ¾ hr. (carr. at Divača dear). From Trieste to Matavun, by Corgnale (with a large grotto), is a drive of 2½ hrs.

From Divača to Pola, 78 M., railway in 3-4½ hrs. 8 M. Herpetje-Kozina (1703 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Trieste (p. 211). Bleak stony region. To the left the Slavnik (3706 ft.). We traverse the bleak plain of the Citien, inhabited by poor charcoal-burners. 18 M. Podgorje; 19'/2 M. Rakitovče; 22'/2 M. Pinguente, with superb view over the whole of Istria. Skirting a steep slope, we descend to (26 M.) Rozzo and (31 M.) Lupoglava. Fine view of the Monte Maggiore (p. 198), the lake of Čepić, and the island of Cherso. Long curves and a tunnel carry us down to the valley of the Foiba and to Borutto, Cerouglo, and (45'/2 M.) Pisino, Ger. Mitterburg (850 ft.; Inn), the capital of Istria (14,972 inhab.), grandly situated on the Foiba, which here disappears in an abyss. Then (57'/2 M.) Canfonaro (junction for Rozigno; 1 hr.; p. 213), and past St. Vincenti, on the left, to (62 M.) Zabronich, (68'/2 M.) Dignano, and (76 M.) Pola (p. 214).

Beyond (204 M.) Sessana (1630 ft.) the train descends to (211 M.) Prosecco, noted for its wine, and (216 M.) Nabresina (*Rail. Restaurant & Hotel Böswirth), where the line to Gorizia and Venice (p. 211) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. Grignano (p. 211), the last station, is less than 1'/2 M. below Prosecco as the crow flies. On the Punt di Grignano, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of Miramar (p. 211).

227 M. Trieste, see p. 208.

29. From Marburg to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 172.

103 M. Railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 10, 6 fl. 5 kr., 4 fl.).

Marburg, see p. 194. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 194), and stops at the (2 M.) Kärntner Bahnhof, or ‘Carinthian Station’, near the suburb of St. Magdalena. To the left, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, rises
Schloss Rothwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of Goms, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. Feistrits, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus; 9 M. Mariarast. The line crosses the Lobnitz, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12½ M.) Faal, a château and park of Count Zabeo. — 16 M. St. Lorenzen; the village is 21/4 M. to the S.W.; 22½ M. Reifnig-Fresen. — 28 M. Wuchern-Malrenberg (p. 193); 33½ M. Saldenhofen, on the Feisrits, opposite Hohenmauthen.

40½ M. Unter-Drauburg (1195 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the influx of the Miesbach into the Drave.

A road (diligence twice or thrice daily in 1¾ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the Missling-Thal to (6½ M.) Windischgrätz (1340 ft.; Günther; Gold), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rottenthurm. The Ursulaberg (5084 ft.) is ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs.; extensive view from the top, on which is a pilgrimage church.

From Unter-Drauburg to Wolsberg. 24 M., railway in 1¾ hr., through the fertile Lavant-Thal. The train crosses the Mies and the Drave. 6½ M. Lavamünd. 14 M. St. Paul (1810 ft.; Fischer; Klingbacher), a prettily situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded in 1041, with a Romanesque church and valuable collections. — 18 M. St. André (1420 ft.; Pfandner; Scheiellander), the largest place in the Lavant-Thal, with 2100 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern Schloss of Count Henckel von Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with a fine view. Near the château is the sumptuous Mausoleum of the late Countess (d. 1857), with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss. To the N.W. is (¾ hr.) Schloss Kirchbühl, the property of Baron Herbert. The ascents of the Koralpe (1025 ft.; 5-6 hrs., see p. 199) and of the Grosse Sausalpe (6828 ft.; 5½ hrs.) and other excursions may be made hence.

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty wooded Miesthal, passing (46 M.) Gutenstein and (47½ M.) Prevali (1400 ft.; Uranschegg; Zimmerl), a busy iron-manufacturing place. The Miesthal contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the Langsteg-Thal, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) Bleiburg (1055 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The small town (Elephant; Nemets), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 4½ M. to the N. To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6935 ft.). 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 ft.; Leitgeb; Reiter), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagskogl near Villach; to the N. the green hills of the Sausalpe and Koralpe.

A diligence plies twice daily in 2¾ hrs. via Eberndorf and Miklausdorf (Inn) to (12½ M.) Eisenkappel (1830 ft.; Niederdorfer), a large village at the influx of the Ebrich-Bach into the Veltach-Bach, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Santhtal Alps (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists, is the ascent of the Hochobir (7025 ft.; 4½ hrs.; near the top is the Rainer Refuge Hut. — The road goes on to (2 hrs.) the Veltach Bad and over the Seeberg (3995 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) Ober-Seeiland and (7 hrs.) Krainburg (p. 202).
Beyond Kühndorf the train crosses the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the château of Neudenstein and the provostry of Teinach, below the mouth of the Gurk. To the S., a fine view of the Obir and the Koschuta. — 72 M. Graffenstein (1370 ft.), with a château of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glen. On the left, Ebenthal, a château of Count Göess; on the right, Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of Welseneck.

79 M. Klagenfurt (1460 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich, Heu-Platz; *Könntner Hof; Cardinals-Platz; *Grömmern; *Moser; *Sandwirth, with garden; Lamm; Bär; Café Madner, Dorner, Schiberth), the capital of Carinthia, with 20,100 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Glen, which is connected with the Wörther See (see below) by the Lend Canal, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a Ring-Strasse. The Museum Rudolfinum is situated in the latter, near the station. The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-5, free; other days 9-12, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, free; other days, 9-1, 30 kr., 3-4, 50 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediaeval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. Near the museum, to the right, is the School of Agriculture and Mining, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the Landhaus, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals. In the principal square is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze Statue of Maria Theresa, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. Herbert's White Lead Manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164 ft.) of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.). The *Franz-Josefs-Anlagen on the Kreuzberg, 1/2 hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (82 ft.) commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (*Restaurant). Pleasant lake-baths in the Wörther-See (steamboat, see below; also tramway to the Military Swimming Baths).

Railway to Glandorf, see p. 205. From Klagenfurt a road leads to the S. over the Leoben (4495 ft.) to (36 M.) Krainburg (p. 202). In the Feistritz-Thal, on the S. side of the Karawanken chain, is the considerable village of Neumarkt (*Post); 3 hrs. from Krainburg.

At the station of Klagenfurt-Lend the train crosses the Lend Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) Military Swimming Baths (*Hotel; tramway to Klagenfurt every hour, 10 kr.) the train reaches the bank of the pretty Wörther See (1440 ft.), or Lake of Klagenfurt, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts. (Steamboat on the Wörther See, a pleasant break in the railway-journey, several times daily to Velden and back). To the left, on a promontory, is the château of Maria-Lorelto,
and farther on, on the S. bank, lies Maiernigg, both with restaurants and baths. — 84 M. Krumpendorf (Rail. Restaurant; Simon, etc.), with baths and numerous villas. 861/2 M. Pritschitz; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of Maria-Wörth (Inn on the lake), with an ancient Gothic church. — 871/2 M. Pörtschach (*Wahliss’s Establishment*, consisting of a hotel and nine villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; *Werzer; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Richter; Rail. Restaurant*), a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73° Fahr.). — We next pass Leonstein and Töschling.

921/2 M. Velden (*Ulbing, *Wrrann, both with swimming and other baths; Wahliss, in the old château; Müller; Kointsch; apartments at numerous villas, R. 11/2-2 fl.; Café Moro), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

On the lake at Auen, 11/2 M. from Velden, is the *Auenhof-Stossier Establishment*, a hotel-pension, with a hydropathic (‘Kneipp System’). — A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) Rosegg, with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein. The ascent of the Sternberg (2405 ft.; 11/2 hr.) is also recommended. The top commands a delightful *View.*

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at (97 M.) Föderlach approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. To the right stands the well-preserved castle of Wernberg. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher-Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of Landskron.

103 M. Villach (1665 ft.; *Hôtel Mosser, *Hôtel Tarmann, both near the station; *Post; Stadt Meran; *Fischer, with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 7680 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 31), to Laibach (R. 30), and to Udine (R. 31), is picturesquely situated in a fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The tower of the Gothic Parish Church (16th cent.) commands a fine *View.* The Hans-Gasser-Platz is adorned with a statue of Gasser, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner. — About 2 M. to the S.W. lies Warmbad Villach (rail. stat., p. 206), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house.

The *Dobratsch, or Villacher Alpe* (7110 ft.), is best ascended from Bleiberg (2950 ft.; *Mohren; Stern*), 9 M. to the W. of Villach, whence a rough road leads to the top in 4 hrs. (carr. 14 fl.) Inn on the summit. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S.

### 30. From Laibach to Villach.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 172.*

801/2 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 50, 3 fl., 1 fl. 50 kr.). Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 196. The train traverses the broad plain of the Sau, or Save, towards the N. Beyond (31/2 M.) Vismarje it approaches the river. At (71/2 M.) Zwischenwässern we cross the Zéier, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on
VELDES.  30. Route.  203

the left. — 121/2 M. Bischofslack. — 18 M. Krainburg (1165 ft.; *Neue Post; *Alte Post), a small town (2060 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the Kanker into the Sau.

The valley contracts. 241/2 M. Podnart-Kropp. The train crosses the Save and enters a tunnel. 30 M. Radmannsdorf, at the union of the Wursener Save and the Wocheiner Save. — 31/2 M. Lees-Veldes (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Wucherer; Zum Triglav).

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (diligence in summer from every train in 1/2 hr., 25 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (3 M.) Veldes (1640 ft.; *Hôtel Malmer, *Lousienbad, both on the lake; *Erzherzog Sigismund, or Petram, 3/4 M. further on; *Jekler; Dane, Poschnik, in the village; Rikit’s Natur-Heilanstalt), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the *Veldeser See (1570 ft.). 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. Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Lousienbad.

The Valley of the Wocheiner Save (or ‘Savitsa’, little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz twice daily 1 fl.). The road crosses the low ridge between the lake of Veldes and the valley of the Save, and continues, via Veltach, Neumling, and Witnach, to (13 M.) Feistritz (1660 ft.; *Post; Schoglitz), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin at the junction of the Feistritzbach with the Save. The sequestered Wocheiner See (1730 ft.) lies 31/2 M. to the W.; its lower end (Touristen-Hotel, E. 1 fl.) is enclosed by wooded hills, and its upper end by lofty walls of rock (to the upper end by boat in 1 hr., 1-2 pers., there and back 2 fl.). From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends to the (11/4 hr.) *Savitsa Fall, the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 180 ft. in height, into a dark-green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — The ascent of the *Terglou or Triglav (9395 ft.), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, should be undertaken only by climbers free from dizziness. The ascent is usually made from Moistrana, on the N. side (see below). From the Wochein valley we ascend to the (6 hrs.) Boschmann-Hütte (7220 ft.), and thence via the Little Terglou and the narrow arete (about 80 yds. long) to the (2-31/2 hrs.) summit of the Great Terglou. Most extensive *View.

The line now approaches the S. base of the Karawanken, amongst which the Stou (7345 ft.) is conspicuous. — 381/2 M. Jauerburg (1855 ft.; Köbl); 401/2 M. Assling; 46 M. Lengenfeld (2305 ft.; Jansa). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (11/4 hr.) Moistrana (*Schmerz), at the mouth of the Urata-Thal, 11/4 hr. up which is the *Pertschnik Fall, a picturesquely situated cascade. Ascent of the Terglou, see above. — 54 M. Kronau (2665 ft.; Urbani), at the mouth of the picturesque Pischenza Valley. — 59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2880 ft.), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of Ratschach (Kirchmair) lies 11/2 M. to the E., Weissenfels (2590 ft.; *Post; Touristenhaus, near the Schloss-Park), 21/4 M. to the W.

Charming walk to the (1 hr.) two *Weissenfels Lakes (3050 ft.). The Rudolf-Felsen (3220 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering Mangart (5785 ft.).

The train crosses the Weissenbach by a viaduct (125 ft. high) and then the rocky ravine of the Schlitza (bridge 160 ft. high).

64 M. Tarvis, and thence to (801/2 M.) Villach, see p. 206,
31. From Bruck to Villach and Udine (Venice).

Comp. Maps, pp. 201, 200, 172.

210 M. Railway to (271/2 M.) Villach in 51/4-7 1/2 hrs.; to Udine in 9-13 hrs. The route from Vienna to Venice via the *Fontebba Railway is 87 M. shorter than that via Nabresina and Cornons; express to Venice in 15 1/2 hrs. (fares 74 fr. 10, 51 fr. 70 c.).

Bruck, see p. 180. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the Mur, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 71/2 M. Niklasdorf. It then crosses the Mur to —

101/2 M. Leoben (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Gärner, Franz-Josef-Platz, 1/4 M. from the station; *Höt. Südbahnhof, at the station; Kinöller; *Mohr, etc.; *Rail. Restaurant), a town of 7000 inhab., with old walls and towers, on a peninsula formed by the Mur, is the seat of a noted school of mining. A miner forms the Fountain Figure in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern Church of the Redemptorists, on the Mur. — To Vordernberg and Eisenerz, see p. 186.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of Waasen stops at the (12 M.) Staats-Bahnhof or State Railway Station. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing the old Schloss Göss on the left) to (18 M.) St. Michael (*Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf, at the station), the junction for Selzthal (R. 26).

201/2 M. Kaisersberg. — 28 1/2 M. St. Lorenzen. In the Köbgen-Thal, 41/2 M. to the N., lies Seckau, with a fine abbey-church. — 33 M. Knittelfeld (2115 ft.; Finze; Pissel; Eck), a prettily-situated industrial town (6800 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. Important cattle-fairs are held here on Aug. 24th and other dates. About 2 M. to the W. lies Schloss Spielberg (2300 ft.), commanding a fine view.

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. — 37 1/2 M. Zeltweg (Gumpl), with extensive iron-works.

42 1/2 M. Judenburg (2580 ft.; *Post or Krone; *Brand; Nowotny; Frank, with garden), a very ancient town (4642 inhab.), is situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the Seethal Alps. The principal church dates from the 16th century. In the Platz rise the Römerthurn (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 10 kr.), and a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. Fine view from the *Anlagen on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the *Calvarienberg. To the E. (1 1/4 hr.) rise the château and the ruin of Liechtenstein.

46 M. Thalheim; 51 M. St. Georgen an der Mur. — 54 M. Unzmarkt. On the opposite bank is the ruined Frauenburg, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein.

From Unzmarkt-Frauenburg to Maurndorf, 47 M., railway in 5 hrs., via (16 1/2 M.) Murau (2610 ft.; *Post; *Sonnen Bräu), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau. For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.
The train quits the Murthal at (58 M.) Scheifling (to the right, the château of Schrattenberg) and ascends to (63 M.) St. Lambrecht, on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. — 66 M. Neumarkt; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visitors. We next enter a narrow defile in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71 1/2 M.) the station of Einöd, are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of Dürnstein, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 91), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76 1/2 M. Friesach (2090 ft.; *Primig, or Post; Czechner; Bauer), an old town (2575 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of Geiersburg, Lavant, and Petersberg, and the remains of the provosty of Virgilienberg, is picture-quely situated on the right bank of the Metnitz, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic Parish Church of the 15th century. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563. A large portion of the town was burned in 1895.

79 1/2 M. Hirt. At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 1 1/2 M. to the S., lies Zwischenwässern, with Schloss Böckstein, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk. To the E. is the long crest of the Saualpe (see p. 200); to the S. rise the Karawanken. At (83 M.) Treibach are extensive iron-works.

92 M. Launsdorf (*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 Khevenhiller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500 ft. 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.

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg, 18 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. The train traverses the Görtschitz-Thal, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. Stations: Brückl, Eberstein, Mösel, and (18 1/2 M.) Hüttenberg (2530 ft.; Sacherer; Krone, etc.), the chief village in the Görtschitz-Thal (2800 inhab.), at the base of the Erzberg, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the Glan. — 95 1/2 M. Glandorf (1530 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant).

From Glandorf to Klagenfurt (11 M.), railway in 50 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 of (3 1/2 M.) Zollfeld is the château of Tittsach, probably erected on the site of the Roman station Virunum; to the right, on a hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of Tanzenberg. 5 1/2 M. Maria-Saal, with a pilgrimage-church. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient Ducal Chair (surrounded by an iron railing), on which the dukes of Carinthia took the oath of fidelity to their subjects. — 11 M. Klagenfurt, see p. 201.

97 M. St. Veit (*Rössl; *Stern), an ancient town with 4000 in-
hab., was the capital of Carinthia down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 90 ft. in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. The Rathaus contains some interesting reliefs. The Gothic church dates from the 15th century.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan, 1011/2 M. Feistrits-Pulst. To the right, high up, rises the ruin of Liebenfels, to the left the ruined castle of Karlsberg. — 105 M. Glanegg, with another old castle. The valley contracts, but beyond (112 M.) Feldkirchen (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of St. Leonhard), becomes broad and marshy. The line approaches the Ossiacher See (1600 ft.), a lake 6 M. in length. — Opposite (119 M.) Ossiach is the village of that name, with an old monastery. 123 M. Sattendorf (*Gerlitzenhaus; *Pens. Julianenhöhe), frequented as a summer-resort. From (1231/2 M.) Annenheim steam-launches ply to the *Cur-Hôtel Annenheim, on the S. bank of the lake. On a mountain-spur at the S.W. end of the lake stands the ruin of Landskron (p. 202).

1271/2 M. Villach, junction of the Franzensfeste and Marburg line (Südbahn), see p. 202 and R. 22.

Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the Draue by a handsome iron bridge. On the right is the Dobratsch (p. 202). — 130 M. Bad Villach (p. 202). Crossing the Gail, we next reach (1331/2 M.) Fürnitz, opposite Federaun, with its lofty shot-tower. — 1381/2 M. Arnoldstein.

From Arnoldstein to Hermagor, 191/2 M., railway in 11/2 hr., through the smiling Gailthal with its numerous villages, via Nösach, St. Stefan, and Götschach-Förolach. — 191/2 M. Hermagor (2010 ft.; *Post; Fleiss, etc.) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the Gail-Thal, through which a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs. to (20 M.) Kötschach (2325 ft.; Ritz; Post), the beautifully situated capital of the upper Gailthal, frequented as a summer-resort. From Kötschach a road leads to the N. over the Gailberg-Sattel (3180 ft.) to (91/2 M.) Ober-Drauburg (p. 173); and a route to the S. leads via the Pöken-Aipe (4125 ft.; *Inn) and the Pöken Pass (4500 ft.) to (9 hrs.) Toimezzo and (2 hrs.) Stazione per la Carnia (p. 207).

141 M. Thörl-Maglern. The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gaillitz, threads two tunnels, and reaches (144 M.) Tarvis, the junction of the Laibach Railway (see R. 30).

Tarvis (2410 ft.; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort (3230 inhab.), consists of Unter-Tarvis (Teppan), in the valley, 1/2 M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (*Hôtel Schnablegger; *Gelbfus, with garden and fine view), on the hillside, 3/4 M. farther off.

From Tarvis to *Raibl (21/2 hrs.) and to the (4 hrs.) Predil (carr. 4 fl.), see p. 218; to the *Weissenfels Lakes (one-horse carr. 2 fl.), see p. 208.

The train runs to the W. to (147 M.) Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (with the Luschariberg on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (151 M.) Saifnitz (2615 ft.; Post), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The Luschariberg or Heilige Berg (6880 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (21/2 hrs.; horse 4 fl.). On the top are the church and an inn. Extensive *View.
The train gradually descends on the bank of the Fella, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the Seisera Valley (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (154 M.) Uggowitz (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque Fort Malborget (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and crosses the Fella to (156½ M.) Malborget (2375 ft.). The large village of that name (*Schnablegger) lies on the opposite bank.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley, which offered many difficulties to the construction of the railway. 160 M. Lusnitz, with a small sulphur-bath. Beyond Leopoldskirchen (on the left) the line crosses the rapid Vogelbach, and reaches —

166 M. Pontafel (1875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; in the village, *Post, unpretending), the Austrian frontier-station, splendidly situated (custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

The train crosses the Pontebbana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

166½ M. Pontebba (Ital. custom-house; Rail. Restaurant), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella (*Valle del Ferro) to Chiusaforte was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. 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 ft. high, borne by four huge buttresses. — 171 M. Dogna, 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 (9030 ft.).

174 M. Chiusaforte (1280 ft.; *Albergo alla Stazione, with garden and staircase to the station), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccolana Valley. The train crosses the Fella for the last time at Peraria. 179 M. Resiutta (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the Resia Valley. 181 M. Moggio. The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 184 M. Stazione per la Carnia (diligence to Tolmezzo, 1 fr., see p. 206). A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the Tagliamento.

187 M. Venzone (765 ft.), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. 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. — 191 M. Gemona-Ospedaletto; 194 M. Magnano-Artegna; 197 M. Tarcento; 199 M. Tricesimo; 203 M. Reana del Rojale.

210 M. Udine (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.
32. Trieste.

Arrival. The Südbahn Station (Pl. B, C, 2) lies to the N. of the town, 1/2 M. from its centre. Hotel-Omnibuses 40 kr.; Cab 80 kr., with two horses 1 1/2 fl. (from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 50 kr. more); from the town to the station 40 kr. and 1 fl.; trunk 10-15 kr. The Riva Line connects the Südbahn with the S. Andrea Station (Pl. B, 7) of the Trieste, Herpelje, and Pola Railway (see p. 211).

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. 1 1/2-5 fl.; Hôtel Delorme (Pl. b; C, 4), Via al Teatro 2, opposite the Exchange, R. 1-2 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Europa (Pl. c; C, 5), Piazza della Caserma, 1/4 M. from the station, R. 1 fl. 70, L. & A. 40 kr., with café; Aquila Nera (Pl. d; C, 4), Via S. Spiridione 2. — STADT WIEB (Citta di Vienna), Via S. Niccolò 11; ZUM GÜTL BIRREN (Al Buon Pastore), Via S. Niccolò 20. — Hôtel Garni, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 1-3 fl. — The Sardone, Bursino, Tomina, and Bardone are good sea-fish. Prosecco is a half-effervescent wine like Asti; Refosco, a dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are Terrano and Istriano, usually drunk with water.

Cafés. Degli Specchi, Orientale, Piazza Grande; Tergesteo, Atta Borsa, Piazza del Teatro; Tesedco, Adriatico, near the Post Office, etc.

Restaurants (beef). Puntigamer Bierhalle, Via S. Niccolò 5; Steinfeld, Piazza della Borsa 12; Driex, by the Exchange; Piësner Bierhalle, Via Caserma, opposite the Post Office; Pilsen, Via Commerciale 5; Alt-Risametz, Via S. Spiridione 2 and Via S. Niccolò; Belvedere, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with good view from the garden. — Osterie in the Italian style: Al Buon Pastore, Via S. Niccolò 20; All Adriatico, Via Valdirivo 17; Bissaldi, on the Canal Grande.

Cabs. To or from the station, see above. Per 1/4 hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., 1/2 hr. 50 or 75 kr., 1 hr. 75 or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 50 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 or 30 kr., at night (9-6) 10 kr. more per 1/4 hr.; luggage 15 kr. — Boats 1-1 1/2 fl. ‘per ora’.

Tramway from the station, along the harbour, to the Campo Marzo; from the Piazza Grande through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico and the Boschetto; from the station through the Via del Torrente to the Boschetto; also to the N. by Barcola to Miramar (p. 211).

Porters. Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

Steamboats to Muggio, Capodistria, and Pirano several times daily; small steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily. Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd to Venice thrice, to Pola eight times weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly. Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. to Fiume and Dalmatia, once weekly; etc.

Post & Telegraph Office, Via delle Poste.

Baths. Warm Baths at Oesterreichers, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the Artillery Arsenal, and at the Hôtel de la Ville, the Hôtel Garni, etc. — Vapour Baths at Rikli’s, on the way to the Boschetto. — Sea-baths at the Bagno Fontana, Molso S. Teresa, with Restaurant (band 3-4 times weekly); Bagno Maria, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; Bagno Excelsior, at Barcola (p. 211); Military Swimming Bath, below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 3 kr. (a single person 5 kr.); small steamer from the Lloyd Offices to Barcola hourly (40 kr.; incl. bath); tramway from the station every 5 minutes.

Theatres. Teatro Comunale (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergrsteo; Teatro Filodrammatico (Pl. D, 4), French and German plays sometimes; Armonia (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; Politeama Rossetti (Pl. E, 3); Fenice.

American Consul, Mr. J. E. Nottles, Via Forni 5; vice-consul, Mr. Basili Bryce. — British Consul, Mr. J. G. Haggard, Via delle Poste 2. — Lloyd’s Agent, Mr. R. Greenham, Via S. Lazzaro 16.

English Church Service in the Via S. Michele at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the Tergeste of the Romans, and the chief seaport of Austria, with 121,976 inhab. (incl. the suburbs and environs
158,648), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was made a free port by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, but since 1891 only the harbour proper is outside the customs limit. About 14,000 vessels, including 5000 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 21/4 million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually. The annual value of the imports is about 145, that of the exports 117 million florins. In the heterogeneous population the Italian element predominates; about one-sixth of the inhabitants are Slavs, and there are only about 5000 Germans.

The business of the town centres in the Harbour, which has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years at a cost of 15 million florins. From the New Harbour near the railway-station, which is sheltered by a huge breakwater, the Old Roads, with several mole, stretch southwards to the *Molo S. Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a Lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo), 108 ft. high. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., is the Health Office (*Sanità*; Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (see below), are the handsome new offices, built by Ferstel, of the 'Austrian Lloyd', a steamboat-company established in 1833. Farther N., between the *Molo del Sale* and the busy *Molo S. Carlo*, is the mouth of the Canal Grande (Pl. C, 4; 366 yds. long, 56 ft. deep), which penetrates into the new town or Theresienstadt and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *S. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1830 in the Greek style.

On the Riva Carciotti, to the S. of the Canal Grande, are the *Palazzo Carciotti*, with its green dome, and the Greek Church (*S. Niccolò dei Greci*, Pl. 6, C 4), sumptuously fitted up. A few paces from the harbour, opposite the Teatro Comunale, is the Tergeste (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, containing a cruciform arcade roofed with glass, which is used as an Exchange.

Near the Tergeste are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande. The Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with the handsome Old Exchange (now the Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a Group of Neptune, in marble, and a Statue of Leopold I., erected in 1660. In the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4) are the new Municipio, the Maria Theresa Fountain, erected in 1751, and a Statue of Emp. Charles VI.

The Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town, with its broad and handsome streets, from the Old Town. The latter, nestling round the castle-hill, consists of narrow, steep streets, some of which are inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the Jesuits' Church (*S. Maria Maggiore*; Pl. 5, C 5), containing a large modern fresco by Sante. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the Piazzetta di Riccardo, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here
after his return from Palestine(?). The Arco di Riccardo (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the Museo Lapidario (Pl. 9, B 5; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 16, fee 30 kr.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those on the lower at Aquileia. Winckelmann, the famous German archaeologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a Monument to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian sarcophagus. At the lower end is the 'Glyptothek', containing an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated Cathedral of S. Giusto (Pl. 3; D, 5) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with busts of three bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. Most of the interior has been whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of S. Carlo (first on the left) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons. The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the town and the sea.

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the Nautical Academy (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the second floor of which is the Ferdinand Maximilian Museum, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, also on the second floor, is the Municipal Museum (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Aquileia and Rvidia, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins and medallions, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the Palazzo Revoltella (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money for its maintenance (now the Museo Civico Revoltella; adm. daily, 11-2). The Piazza Giuseppina is embellished with a Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.
Excursions. • TRIESTE. 32. Route. 211

The Passeggio di S. Andrea (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the Villa Murat, the Lloyd Arsenal, and the Gas Works, to Servola. The extensive *Wharves of the Lloyd Co. (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited daily, except Sat. and Sun., 9-11 and 2-4 (tickets obtained at the Lloyd Office in the Piazza Grande; guide 50 kr.). — On the road to Zaule, famous for its oyster-beds, are the handsome Cemeteries.

A favourite resort is the Boschetto (brewery) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (10 kr.) through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion, passing the shady Giardino Pubblico (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to (1/2 hr.) the Villa Ferdinandea (Restaurant al Cacciatore), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the Villa Revoltella, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

Excursions. A very pleasant excursion (railway to Miramar); trains stop if desired, and then 10 min. walk; tram, see p. 208; steamboat at 10.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., returning at 12.30 and 6.15; naphtha-launch 4 times daily in 38 min., return-ticket 50 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 fl., carr. and pair 3 fl., boat 3 fl.) may be made to the château of Miramar, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see p. 240), charmingly situated near Grignano (*Hôt. Garignano, R. 1 fl. 20-2 fl. 50 kr.), 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast. The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished château is shown to visitors daily after 11 a.m. on application to the steward. Outside the entrance to the garden, on the right, is a 'museum' of Greek and Roman antiquities. Good sea-baths at Barcola (restaurant), halfway between Trieste and the château (steamboat, see p. 208).

Other excursions may be taken to (3 M.) Občina (1036 ft.; *Hôtel-Pens. all'Obelisco), with a beautiful view of the town and the sea; to Servola (see above); to St. Canzian (drive of 21/2 hrs., via Corgnate; see p. 199), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (early start) is by steamer (p. 205) to Muggia; over the hill on foot (beautiful view from the top) to S. Nicolò (1 hr.), thence by boat (40 kr.) to Capodistria (*Albergo al Vaporeto; Caffè in the principal piazza), an ancient town (10,890 inhab.), the Roman Justinopolis, on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the Cathedral, the Palazzo Pubblico, on the site of a temple of Cybele, and the extensive Salt Works. We now skirt the shore, passing Semedella, to (3 M.) Isola (good Refosco wine; p. 208) and (41/2 M.) Pirano, and return to Trieste by steamer in the evening. — About 2 M. from Pirano lies the sea-bathing place of S. Lorenzo, with an extensive park.

From Trieste to Herpelje and Pola, 85 M., railway in 41/4 hrs., from the S. Andrea Station (p. 206; Pl. B, 7). Beyond the Lloyd Arsenal (see above) the line quits the sea and mounts in many windings, affording splendid views, to Rizmanje, (8 M.) Borst, and the Karst plateau, which we reach at (121/2 M.) Droga. From (17 M.) Herpelje-Korina to (85 M.) Pola, see p. 199.

33. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 172.

120 M. Railway to (351/2 M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 2-21/2 hrs. Diligence from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 16 hrs. (5 fl. 74 kr.). Railway from Tarvis to (171/2 M.) Villach in 11/2 hr.

From Trieste to (11 M.) Nabresina, see p. 199. Farther on, at Duino, to the left, is a château of Princess Hohenlohe. At S. Gio-
yanni the Timavo, which under the name of Reka disappears near St. Canzian (p. 199), emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 18 M., and falls into the Adriatic 11/2 M. lower down. 22 M. Monfalcone (*Post) has frequented medical baths. — 23 M. Ronehi.

A diligence plies hence to the W. via Cervignano in 3½ hrs. to (16 M.) Aquileia (Osteria al Museo), one of the most important of the ancient Roman provincial cities, formerly strongly fortified, but destroyed by Attila in 452. Though now only a poor village with barely 1000 inhab., it is of great interest from the antiquities found here. The Museo Nazionale contains inscriptions, coins, glass, sculptures, etc., including a fine torso of Venus. The Cathedral, built in 1019-42, formerly the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia, is also standing.

A steamboat plies 4 times daily (40, 20 kr.) from Aquileia through the Lagune di Grado to Grado (Cerco d'Oro; *Höf. National; Höt. de la Ville; Posta; Luna, well spoken of), a small fishing-port on the Adriatic, with good sea-bathing and a marine hospital for children. In the early middle ages Grado also was the seat of a patriarch; and a relic of its importance is seen in the 6th cent. cathedral of S. Eufemia, a basilica with aisles, marble columns, mosaic pavement, curious old pulpit, etc.

The line skirts the N.W. spur of the Karst (p. 198) and passes the stations of Sagrado, Gradisca, and Rubbia.

35½ M. Gorizia, Ger. Görz (280 ft.; *Südbahn Hôtel; Gr. Höt. Suda; *Post; *Cure-Pension Wienerheim, pens. 3-4½ ft. per day; Deutsches Haus; Leone; Angelo d'Oro; Rail. Restaurant), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 21,900 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Isonzo. 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 barracks. Close by, in the Via Giardino, is the pretty Giardino Pubblico, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient Castello of the Counts of Gorizia, now used as a barracks (fine views). The public bath-establishment is well equipped.

High above the town, to the N., is the Franciscan convent of Castagnavizza (fine view), with the burial-vault (shown on application) of Charles X. (d. 1833), Henry V. (d. 1833), and other members of the Bourbon family. — About 7½ M. to the N. is the Monte Santo (2245 ft.; two inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The highroad leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, via Salceno, to (49 M.) Canale (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads via Ronzone to (59 M.) Volzano (Koffau), and crosses the Isonzo to (60 M.) Tolmino, Ger. Tolmein (Posta), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

70½ M. Caporetto, Ger. Karfreit; 77 M. Serpenissa.

83 M. Flitsch (1470 ft.; *Post; Huber), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge Canin group. The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the Koritenza towards the
N., into a defile called the Flitscher Klause (1745 ft.), guarded by a new fort. Beyond this pass, near (6 M.) Unterbreth (Post), a view of the imposing Mangart (8785 ft.) is disclosed.

The road ascends in long windings to Oberbreth, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the Mangart Valley, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the Predil Pass (3810 ft.; two plain Inns). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler See, to (21/2 M.) —

95½ M. Raibl (2925 ft.; Schnablegger; Post), a picturesquely situated village and summer-resort on the Schlitza (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries. To the N.W. rises the dolomitic Königsberg (6292 ft.), to the N.E. the Fünfspitz (6240 ft.), with its five huge pinnacles.

The road thence leads through the smiling valley of the Schlitza, via Ausser-Raibl (Hôt. Slatorog), Kaltwasser, and Flitschl, to —

102½ M. Tarvis (p. 206). Thence to (120 M.) Villach, see R. 31.

34. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd to Pola five times weekly in 6-8 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 10, 2 fl. 10, 1 fl. 5 kr.; berth 35 kr.). — Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co. to Fiume via Pola (where the night is spent), once weekly in 31 hrs. (from Trieste at 8 a.m., arriving in Pola at 3.20 p.m., leaving Pola at 6 a.m., and reaching Fiume at 3 p.m.); also twice weekly (Tues. and Sat. at 6.30 a.m.) from Pola to Fiume in 8¾ hrs. (fares from Trieste to Fiume 6 fl. 35, 4 fl. 40, 1 fl. 95; berth 50 kr.; good restaurants on board, dinner 1½, supper 1 fl.). — RAILWAY via Herpelje to Pola (in 4½ hrs.), see p. 241; via Divača (in 6½ hrs.), see p. 199; via St. Peter to Fiume (in 4½-5 hrs.), see p. 197. — Luggage is examined at Trieste before the train starts.

The steamer skirts the hilly, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a bay to the S.E., in the distance, lies Capodistria (p. 241), with its large prison. On a prominent hill is seen the church of Pirano, supported by arches; the town (Stabilimento di Cura, with sea-baths; 12,300 inhab.), with its salt-works, lies in a bay, with the towers and pinnacles of an old fortress peeping from among olive-groves. We next observe the lighthouse of Salvoire, Umago, the lofty Buje ('la spia dell' Istria'), the château of Daila (seat of Count Grisoni), Citinauova (on the site of the ancient Noventium), and Parenzo, once the first station of the Crusaders, with a curious cathedral of 961. Recent excavations here have brought to light some interesting mosaic pavements (2nd and 4th cent.), etc. Then follow the monastery of S. Niccolò (converted into a château) and a watch-tower on an island, Orsera, and the Canal di Leme, an arm of the sea 7½ M. long. In the distance (E.) rises Monte Maggiore (4580 ft.; p. 198). Usually about noon the steamer reaches Bovigno (Caffé del Municipio), the ancient Arupenum or Rubinum, a thriving place with 12,000 inhab., busied in ship-building, the sardine-fishery, the timber-trade,
and the culture of the olive and the vine. The wine of Rovigno is the best in Istria, and its hazel-nuts are reputed the finest in the world. The Cathedral of St. Euphemia is interesting. The tower, a copy of the campanile of Venice, is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of a figure of the saint. Fine sea-view from the square in front of the cathedral. The old town of Cissa, famous for its purple dyes, is said to have sunk in the sea in the 7th cent. near the present lighthouse. To the N., in the bay of S. Pelagio, is a large Marine Hospice for children, opened in 1888. Opposite, on the S. side of the Valdivora, is a station of the Berlin Aquarium, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be seen and studied (visitors admitted). On the island of S. Andrea, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to Caununaro, see p. 199.

Nearing Fasana, we observe on the right the hills of the Brioni Islands, separated from the Istrian coast by the narrow Canale di Fasana. The Genoese defeated the fleet of Venice here in 1379. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in S. Girotamo, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

Beyond this strait Pola comes in sight. Two fortified towers, one on Capo Compare to the right, and the other on the Punta del Cristo to the left, defend the Canale di Pola and the harbour, which has become important since the headquarters of the Austrian navy were transferred from Venice to Pola.

**Pola.** — **Hotels.** *Austria*, by the harbour, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-2 fl. 50 kr.; *Città di Pola*, with restaurant and garden. — Second-class: Lavadaz, near the quay. German spoken, as well as Italian.

**Restaurants.** *Grazer Bierhalle*, at the theatre; *Budweiser Garten*, behind the infantry barracks, good cuisine; *Fisner Bierhalle*, on the Riva, near the Piazza dei Pesci; *Hirsch & Cie., Via dell' Arsenale*; *Al Ristorante (Rismondo)*, Via Nettuno; *Lloyd*, on the quay; *Angelo*, Via Nettuno; *Sibegger's Bierhalle*, Piazza Dante Alighieri. Italian. *Trattoria at Due Mori*, Piazza dei Pesci; *Al Vecchio Tempio d'Augusto*, near the quay of the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Ordinary dishes: minestra, a kind of soup; riso con ostriche, rice with oysters; frittura, allesso, and arrosto, fried, boiled, and roast meat; umidi, stew; braciola di vitello, veal-cutlet; testina di vitello, calves' head; pollo, fowl; dinietta, turkey; selvatico, game; cavolfiori, cauliflower; dolce, pudding.

**Cafés.** *Miramare*, newspapers; *Pavanello*, both on the quay; *Café Municipio*, by the Municipio.

**Cabs.** In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30, 1/2 hr. 50, 3/4 hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each 1/4 hr. more 20 kr.; with two horses 40, 70 kr., 1 fl., 1 fl. 30, and 50 kr. respectively. To the 'Jäger' 50 or 70 kr.; Bosco Sianna 70 kr. or 1 fl., there and back 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80; to Punta Cristo 1 fl. 75 or 2 fl. 10 kr. — At night (9-8, in winter 8-7) 15 or 20 kr. more for each drive. Trunk 10 kr.

**Baths.** *Bagno Polse*, on the Riva (June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 3 kr., bath incl. towels 20 kr.; *Military Swimming Bath*, reserved for ladies till 11 a.m. — Warm Baths at Wassermaun's, at the Café Miramare; vapour-baths at the Marine Hospital.

**Post and Telegraph Offices,** Piazza Dante Alighieri (Pl. C, 4).

**Pola,** a considerable sea-port, with 31,620 inhab., became a Roman colony after the conquest of Istria by the Romans in B. C. 178,
and attained great prosperity under Augustus and his successors.
As a war-harbour it was known as Pietas Julii. In 1148 Pola was
taken by the Republic of Venice. During their contests for supremacy the Venetians and the Genoese repeatedly destroyed the place, particularly in 1379, since when it remained little more than a ruin until recently.

Several superb Roman buildings still exist. The Temple of Augustus and the Amphitheatere are enclosed by a railing. Keys at the Municipio (Pl. B, 4), where a guide may be obtained (fee).

The *Temple of Augustus and Roma (B.C. 19), adjoining the Municipio, 27 ft. high, 51 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation, is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: Rome et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae. The narrow and dark cella contains a small collection of architectural fragments and inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities.

Another Temple, of which the back only remains, is supposed to be that of Diana, but is more probably a temple of Roma. Its site is enclosed by the Municipio, dating from 1300. A bust of L. Carrara (d. 1854), a preserver of the antiquities, has been erected here.

From the Municipio, the Via Sergia, the main street, runs to the E., passing the Piazza Dante, with the palace of Archduke Charles Stephen and the post-office, to the *Porta Aurea (Pl. D, 4), once connected with the Minerva town-gate (now destroyed). This elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 21 ft. in height, was erected according to the inscription on the back (Salvia Postuma Sergi de sua pecunia) by the family of the Sergii who resided at Pola. The monument, dating perhaps from the 1st cent. after Christ, is protected by a railing. To the right, at some distance, stood the ancient Theatre, now recognisable only by a semicircular cutting in the hill. To the right, farther on, are the large *Marine Casino*, with a well-supplied reading-room and a pleasant garden (introduction by a member), and the *Monte Zaro (Pl. D, 5), on which lie the Hydrographic Office and the Observatory. On the W. side, towards the sea, are pleasure-grounds, embellished with a *Statue of Admiral Tegthoff*, by Kundmann (1877), and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and the town.

In the ancient town-wall, which ascends the hill to the left of the Porta Aurea, excavations made since 1845 have brought to light two gateways on the E. side, the Porta Erculea, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the Porta Gemina, probably erected about A. D. 150, the entrance to the ancient Roman Capitol. The site of the latter is now occupied by the Castle (Pl. C, 3, 4), built by the Venetians and restored in the 17th cent. under Emp. Francis. (Visitors not always admitted. The view from the grounds a little below it is nearly the
same as from the Castle.) The excavations are still leading to the discovery of interesting buildings, mosaics, etc. To the S. of the castle is the monastery of S. Francesco (Pl. B, C, 4), erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. Fine cloisters. Romanesque W. Portal, with tasteful shell-ornamentation.

From the Porta Gemina a street leads to the N. to the *Amphitheatre (Pl. C, 2), constructed in the time of the Antonines (A.D. 160), 79 ft. in height, 345 ft. in diameter (with room for 20,000 spectators). The enclosure, which is in excellent preservation, consists of two rows of arches (72 in all), one above the other, each 19 ft. high, while a third story contains square window-openings.

Four gateways, preceded by a kind of jutting story, the object of which is not clear, lead into the interior from the four points of the compass. The interior is in a chaotic condition, most of the steps having been removed to Venice as material for palaces (whereas in Verona the interior of the amphitheatre has been preserved, and little of the external enclosure remains). In the centre, however, the arrangements of the Naumachia are still traceable. The ground is now overgrown with thistles, creepers, and fragrant herbs. The view from the top (where an echo may be awakened) through the lofty arches embracing the sea, with its islands and promontories, and the green olive-clad hills, is strikingly beautiful.

On our way back we may visit the Cathedral (Pl. B, 3), built in the 15th cent. and containing several antique columns (undergoing restoration). Along the quay run rails connecting the Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) with the Naval Arsenal (see below).

To the S.W. of the Monte Zaro, in the suburb of S. Policarpo, lies the beautiful Maximilian Park (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a Monument of Ferdinand Maximilian, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 210), and ships' prows, and a goddess of fame above. Near this are several buildings connected with the dockyard (School, Barracks, Hospital, Prison). To the W., on the quay, is the imperial Naval Arsenal (Pl. C, 5, 6; foreigners admitted only by permission of the war-office). A museum in the Artillery Office contains interesting ship-models, trophies, weapons, etc. — The wharves and docks are on the Olive Island, between the naval and the commercial harbour.

A favourite resort is the Bosco Sianna or Kaiserwald, an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to Altura. (On the ‘Kaiserwiese’ a pavilion and restaurant.)

On its way to Fiume the steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula, leaves the islands of Cherso and Veglia on the right, and steers to the N. through the Canale di Farasina into the broad Bay of Quarnero. To the left rises the Monte Maggiore, with Abbazia at its base (p. 193). To the E. on the horizon rise the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the Kapella range (p. 388). Fiume, see p. 389.
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35. Prague.

Language. As in Prague and the rest of Central and S. Bohemia the traveller will hear little but Bohemian characters: c = ts; ď = tch; ě = ye or ie; ř = nj or ni; f = rs or rsh; š = sh; t = ty or ti; z = zh.

Railway Stations. 1. Staats-Bahnhof (government-railway; Pl. G, H, 4), for Dresden (R. 36), Vienna via Brunn (R. 43a), the Buclichterad line (Carlsbad, Eger, etc.; R. 38), and Braunau via Chotzen (p. 267). — 2. West-Bahnhof (Spichyor; Pl. D, 9), for Pilzen and Furth (R. 40), Schlan, Brux, and Dux (p. 238), and a few trains of the Buclichterad line. — 3. Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof (Pl. H, 5), for Gmund and Vienna (R. 43b), for the Neratowitz and Turnau Railway (p. 269), and for Dresden via Vsetat-Prior. This station is connected with the preceding by a loop-line. — 4. Nord-West-Bahnhof (Pl. H, 3), for the line to Vienna via Znaim (pp. 262, 257), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau. — 5. Buschietherader Bahnhof (Pl. C, 8), for the line to Komotau, Carlsbad, and Eger (R. 38). — Porter from the station to the cab 10 kr.; into the town, for 55 lbs. of luggage, 20 kr.; for each 22 lbs. additional, 4 kr.

Strangers may apply for advice or information to the Verein zur H"{u}bung des Fremdenverkehrs, Graben 30 (Herr E. Hruby; no fee).

Hoteis. *Hotel de Saxe (Pl. a; G, 4), Hybernergasse, R., L., & A. from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.; *Blauer Stern (Pl. c; G, 4), corner of the Graben and Hybernergasse, R. from 1 fl., L. 40, A. 35 kr.; *Schwarzer Ross (Pl. b; G, 4), in the Graben, R., L., & A. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-3\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.; Grand Hotel (Pl. c; H, 4), in the prolongation of the Mariengasse; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. g; G, 6), Wenzels-Platz, R., L., and A. from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.; *Englischer Hof (Pl. d; H, 4), Poier-Str., R., L., & A. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 fl.; Victoria (Pl. f; F, 6), corner of Jungmann-Str. and Palacky-Str., R. 4 fl. 20 kr.-2 fl. (English landlady); *Golnder Engel (Pl. h; F, 4), Zeltnergasse; Hot. Monopol, Hot. Royal (Pl. i; G, 4), both opposite the Staats-Bahnhof; *Kaiser von Osterreich (Pl. 1; G, 4), Poier-Str.; STADT WIEN (Pl. k; G, 4), Hybernergasse, tolerable; Hotel Garni, in the Wenzels-Platz. — Pension: Hermine Finger, Thorgasse 4.

Restaurants, etc. At the above hotels, and at all the stations. Also: Eis, *Deutsches Haus, Geisler, Dreher, all in the Graben; *Mayer, Zeltnergasse; Zwei Amseln, Herrnergasse 4; Urban, in the Stadt-Park; Chodera, Platteis, Ferdinand-Str.; Carmustni, with garden, Obere Wenzels-Platz; Sluk, Kleinseite, Radetzky-Platz 37. — Muller, Ferdinand-Str. 9, near the suspension-bridge; Stadt Venedig, Obstmarkt 9 (these two luncheon-rooms). — Wine: *Binder, Grosser Ring, opposite the old Rathhaus; Gurtiler, Wenzels-Platz 26; *Austria-Keller, Postgasse 129, near the Karls-Brucke; Victoria, Wenzels-Platz; Bodega (Spanish wines), Obstgasse. — Cafes. Cafe Central, Graben 15; Continental, Graben 17; Cafe Francais, Graben 39; Storia, Cafe-Salon, Imperial, all in the Ferdinand-Str.; Erzherzog Stephan, see above; Rother Adler, Zeltnergasse 21; Urban, see above. *Tshal = tea with rum; *Thee = tea with cream. — Beer, generally good, at all the hotels, restaurants, and cafes. Good Pilsner beer also at Donats, Bnrennergasse 55; Zwei Amseln, Chodera, see above; Sochurek, Tempelgsachen 649, near St. Jacob's; Wohlrath, Karolinenthal; Mozy, Tilly-Platz, Weneberg. — Confectioners. Stutzig, in the Wenzels-Platz; Kopf & Jager, Zeltnergasse; Schourek, Heck, both in the Ferdinand-Str.

German Club at the Deutsches Haus, Graben 26, with a large garden; numerous concerts in summer; introduction by a member (restaurant on the groundfloor open to the public). — Deutscher Verein Austria, in the Kleinseite. — Bohemian Birger-Ressource (Meistanske Beseda), in the Wladislawggasse.

Bohemian Glass: Graf Harrach, Graben 34, in the Blaue Stern; Fischmann & Sohne, Graben 30. — Prague Gloves: Pirat, Graben 13; Breznowsky, Ferdinand-Str. 6. — Bohemian Garnet Wares: Budenicek, Alstzider Ring 23; Pichler, Obstgasse 4, etc.; M. Kirsch, Graben 33; M. Auer, Jacobsgasse.

Baths. *Elisabethbad, Elisabeth-Str. 30 (Pl. G, 3); Konigsbad, Postgasse 35, in the Alstadt; river-baths at the Sophien-Insel. Also Swimming Baths
Cabs.

PRAGUE. 35. Route. 219

1-horse cab.
fl. kr.
-
40
—
60
—
20
2-horse cab.
fl. kr.
-
80
—
120
—
40

On the left bank of the Moldau, below the chain-bridge (p. 222), and at Smichow, above the Palacky Bridge.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. G, 5), Heinrichgasse.

Cabs. The tariff for one-horse cabs for 1-3 pers. and two-horse cabs ('Fiaker') for 4 pers. is as follows (at night, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., a fare and a half):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-horse cab</th>
<th>2-horse cab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>per 1/4 hour</td>
<td>fl. kr.</td>
<td>fl. kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 1/2 hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each addit. 1/4 hr. (each 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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</tbody>
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To the Obere Kleinseite, the Wyscheread, Hradchany, Zizkov, and Bubna-Grossholeschowitz.
To or from the Railway Stations.
Small articles of luggage free; each trunk.
From the Altstadt, Neustadt, or Josefstadt to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubeneck, Kaisermuehle, Košik (Clam's Garden), Nusle, Wolsan, or Wrowicz.
To Lieben (chateau) and Pancraz (excl. Fuchsen).
To Podol, 1 fl. 40 kr., two-horse cab 2 fl. — To Sternthierrgarten.
From Kleinseite to Košik (Clam Garden).
To Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubeneck, or Kaisermuehle.
To Nusle, Wolsan, or Wrowicz.
To Lieben (chateau) or Pancraz (excl. Fuchsen).
To Podol or Sternthierrgarten.
Return-fare or waiting, each 1/4 hr. (each 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs).

Omnibus from the station into the town, passing the principal hotels, 15 kr., luggage 15 kr. each trunk.

Tramways. 1. From Karolinenthal via Josefs-Platz, the Graben, Ferdinandsgasse, and Karls-Brücke to Kleinseite. — 2. From Josefs-Platz via the Graben and Wenzels-Platz (Museum) to Weinberge. — 3. From Josefs-Platz via Franz-Josefs-Brücke and Bubna to Baumgarten. — 4. From Porcić via Reitergasse, Heinrichgasse, Wassergasse, Palacky Bridge, and Smichow to the West-Bahnhof. — 5. From Zizkov via Hibernergasse and Zellergasse to Kreuscheren-Platz (Karl's-Brücke). — 6. From the Franz Suspension Bridge via the Kinskygasse to Smichow. Fare for four stations 5 kr., more than four 10 kr., from one side of the town to the other 10 kr.

Cable Tramways from Aujesz (Kleinseite) to the top of the Loungeberg (p. 280); from the Franz Josef Bridge to the Belvedere (p. 280).

Electric Railway from the Belvedere to Baumgarten (see below).

Theatres. German Theatre (operas, etc.; Pl. F, 5), Obstmarkt; New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6), Stadt-Park; Bohemian National Theatre (Pl. E, 6), on the Quay (p. 225); German Summer Theatre, in the Heinesche Garten (Pl. I, G); Bohemian Theatre of Varieties, Palacky-Str., Karolinenthal.

Permanent Exhibitions in the Rudolphinum (p. 228); Lehmann's, Ferdinand-Str. 5 (20 kr.); Gallerie Buch, Heuwags-Platz.

Public Resorts. *Baumgarten (tramway and electric railway, see above), a park belonging to the Bohemian Estates, with café, etc., outside the Sandthor, 2 M. from the Graben, a fashionable resort. Military band thrice a week. — Belvedere (Pl. E, F, 3), see p. 280; frequent concerts in summer.

*Drcher's Biergarten, in the Belvedere Grounds, concert three times weekly.

*Zosischer-Insel (Pl. D, E, 5), restaurant with shady garden, a favourite resort in summer; military band three times weekly at 4 p.m. — Schützen-Insel (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), with restaurant, the shooting-range of the Prague Rifle Club, and boat-club. — The *Hausenburg (Pl. C, 5; cable-tramway, p. 280), a public garden, with restaurant and a belvedere-tower 100 ft. in height.

United States Consul, Mr. C. B. Hurst, Bolzanogasse 1.

Divine Service in English (Free Church of Scotland) at 11 a.m. in the Hôtel Victoria; chaplain, Rev. J. Pirié, M. A.
Principal Attractions. Walk from the station through the Altstadt (Grosse Ring, see below) and the Josefstadt (Jewish Cemetery, p. 224) to the Karls-Brücke (p. 222); cross the chain-bridge (p. 223) to the Hradschin (Cathedral) and "View from the balcony of the Frauleinstit, p. 229; return by the Kaiser-Franz-Brücke (p. 224), the Ferdinand-Str., and the Graben.

Prague (635 ft.), Bohemian Praha, capital of the kingdom and crown-land of Bohemia, the seat of the imperial government, and residence of a prince-archbishop, lies picturesquely in a broad basin on both banks of the Moldau. Its foundation is ascribed to Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.?). From Ottokar II. it received a municipal charter, and it attained to great prosperity under Emp. Charles IV. (1346-78), when the university and the Neustadt were founded. Prague was besieged and captured in the Hussite War (1424), the Thirty Years' War (1631 and 1648), the War of the Austrian Succession (1741), and the Silesian Wars (1744 and 1757); and it was occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Population 183,085 (4/5 Bohemians, 1/5 Germans; 20,000 Jews; garrison of about 7000 men). The town possesses many mediaeval buildings and towers, and rising above them all the venerable Hradschin. Its historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into seven districts: the Altstadt, the centre of the town and the focus of traffic; the Josefstadt on the N.W. (known down to 1850 as the Judenstadt); the Neustadt, encircling the Altstadt, on the right bank of the Moldau; the Kleinseite, on the left bank of the Moldau, partly in the valley and partly on the slopes of the Hradschin and Laurenziberg; the Hradschin, with the imperial palace, on the heights of the left bank; Wyschehrad; and Holeschowitz-Bubna. Beyond these districts are the suburbs of Karolinenthal, Žižkow, Weinberge, and Smichow.

The principal streets radiate from the Josefs-Platz, near the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. G, 4): the Zeltnergasse, Grosse and Kleine Ring, and Karlgasse lead W. to the Karls-Brücke; the Graben and the Ferdinand-Strasse lead S.W. to the Franzens-Brücke; the Elisabeth-Str. leads N. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke. We follow the Zeltnergasse, leading into the Altstadt, at the entrance to which rises the late-Gothic Pulverthurm (Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475-84 and restored in 1883. Adjoining it on the N. is the Königshof, once a palace of the Bohemian kings, now a barracks. Opposite is the Custom House. To the left, in the Zeltnergasse, at the corner of the Obstmarkt, are the Civil Courts of Law (Pl. F, 4).

At the end of the Zeltnergasse is the Grosse Ring (Pl. F, 4), in the middle of which rises the Mariensäule, erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. On the E. side of the Ring stands the —

Teynkirche, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1360 by German merchants (sacristan, Unter den Lauben 16). The W. façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers,
and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. In the interior, on the last pillar on the S.E., is the tombstone of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Marien-Capelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, presented by Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opposite side is an ancient font, in pewter, dating from 1414. The pulpit, in which John of Nepomuk and Huss are said to have preached, bears a portrait of the former. The Chapel of St. Luke contains a winged altar with paintings by Skreta (18th cent.). The burial-vault of the Waldstein (Wallenstein) family is in front of the Maria Lichtmess Chapel. — The Kinsky Palace, containing a valuable library, adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The Rathhaus of the Altstadt, on the W. side of the Grosse Ring, was erected in 1838-48 in the Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), the S. side with its fine portal, and the old council-chamber still exist. The statues (by J. Max) on the balcony of the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German emperors, and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is indebted. The handsome new Council Chamber, in the S. wing of the Rathhaus, is adorned with a colossal *Painting by Brožik (Huss before the Council of Constance) and with frescoes. The N. wing contains the municipal Archives. — In front of the Rathhaus, on 21st June, 1621, after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, the same fate befell eleven officers of high rank, by Wallenstein’s command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is the handsome palace of Count Clan-Gallas (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1701-12 by Fischer von Erlach in the rococo style.

Further on, in the Karlsasse, on the right, is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, the Jesuit Clementinum (Pl. E, 4, 5), comprising the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (200,000 vols., rich in Bohemian literature), natural history collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms, etc. The first court contains a *Statue, by E. Max, of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.
Near the Karls-Brücke, in the Kreuzherren-Platz (where the Kreuzherren-Kirche, in the Italian Renaissance style, rises on the right), is the handsome bronze *Statue of Charles IV. (Pl. E, 4, 5), founder of the University, designed by Hähnel and cast at Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. The University of Prague, founded in 1348, was soon attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipzig (1409) and others. The university, called 'Carolo-Ferdinandea', is now divided into a Bohemian and a German section, the former attended by 2000, the latter by 1600 students. The University-building for students of law is the Carolinum (Pl. F, 4, 5), Eisengasse 11, near the Grosse Ring. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. Medical buildings of the university, see p. 225.

The *Karls-Brücke (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), with 16 arches, 546 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, was partially destroyed by the floods of the Moldau in 1890, but has been restored.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with thirty Statues and Groups of saints, some of them 18th cent., others modern, by Jos. Max. The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with a fine exacted from a Jew in 1606 for reviling the Cross. The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, in the middle of the bridge, and the two reliefs were executed in 1633 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1333 by order of Emp. Wenzel, for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend, the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. Since 1728, when the holy man was canonised, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, especially on 16th May, the festival of the saint.

The *Altstadt Tower, on the right bank, erected in 1451, and lately restored, is adorned with the armorial bearings of the lands once subject to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. The heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were barbarously exposed to view for ten years on the gallery of this tower. In 1648 the tower defended the city against the Swedes, who through the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of a fierce struggle.

The Kaiser-Franz-Brücke (Pl. D, 6; toll 1 kr.), a suspension-bridge 500 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützen-Insels, above the Karls-Brücke. Between these bridges runs the Franzens-Quai, with the Monument of Francis I. (Pl. E, 5), a Gothic canopy, 75 ft. high, over an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze, serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners, are the sixteen ancient districts of Bohemia and the city; above are figures of art, science, commerce, and industry, in sandstone. The whole was designed by Kranner, the statues executed by Jos. Max. — The Bethlehemsgasse leads hence to the E. to the Bethlehemsm-
Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which once stood the chapel and house of John Huss (now Nos. 5 & 6). At No. 1 is Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum (adm. on application). — By the Franzens-Brücke is the Bohemian National Theatre (p. 225). — Farther down the river is the Pala cy Bridge (toll 1 kr.), 250 yds. long, which crosses the river from the Pala cy-Quai on the right bank to Smichow (p. 230).

Below the Karls-Brücke is the Rudolfs-Quai, on the right bank, with the Kettensteig (a chain-bridge for pedestrians; toll 1 kr.), on which stands the Rudolphinum (Pl. E, 4), an imposing edifice in the Renaissance style by Zítek and Schulz. The S. wing contains the Conservatory of Music and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the Art-Industrial Museum, the exhibitions of the Art Union (15th April to 15th June annually), and the picture-gallery of the Bohemian 'Kunstfreunde'. Adm. free on Wed., Frid., & Sun., 11-3; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 30 kr. — In the first room are sold catalogues of the pictures (2 fl.; with 30 photographs 4 fl.) and of the engravings (10 kr.) and separate photographs (large size, 1 fl. 20 kr.).


From the first Cabinet (a) a flight of steps leads to the *Cabinet of Engravings, where 653 specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the *Hollareum, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by Wenzel Hollar (b. at Prague 1677, d. 1677.)

The groundfloor contains the valuable and tastefully arranged Art-Industrial Collection. Here also is Ladewolf's colossal group of Venus and Cupid, in bronze, carried off by the Swedes from the Lobkowitz Palace, and recently presented to the museum by a patron of art.

Opposite are the Academy of Art, the Art-Industrial School, and the Seminary for Schoolmistresses. Lower down, on the left bank of the Moldau, are the Belvedere or Kronprinz-Rudolf Grounds (p. 230), at the farther end of which the river is crossed by the Franz-Josefs-Brücke (Pl. G, 3; toll 1 kr.) and the tramway.

The Josefstadt (Pl. E, F, 4), formerly called the Judenstadt, on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt, used to be occupied exclusively by Jews, but more than half of the present population are Christians. Opposite the old Jewish Rathaus is the Altneuschule (Pl. E, 4; custodian, Rabbinergasse 7), a strange-looking, gloomy pile of the 12th cent., the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag suspended from the vaulting, and extending across the whole synagogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and crowded purlieus, near the Altneuschule, lies the ancient *Jewish Burial Ground (Pl. E, 4; Beth-chajim, 'house of life'), disused since 1780, the entrance to which is closed by a door (fee 10-20 kr.; closed on Sat.). Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are interwoven with under-wood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Around the Altstadt, on the E. and S., lies the Neustadt, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat. The Graben (Pl. F, 5, G, 4) is now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the best shops and the most popular cafés.

The S.W. end of the Graben is adjoined on the left by the Wenzels-Platz (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 55-65 yds. in width, and 750 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. and planted with double avenues. At the upper end rises the *Bohemian National Museum (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1890-93 by Schulz in the round-arched style, and handsomely fitted up in the interior (adm. in summer
Neustadt.  PRAGUE.  35. Route.  225

Wed. and Sat., 2-6 p.m., free, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Frid., 10-4, 20 kr., Sun., 9-12, 10 kr.; in winter open on a few week-days only.

The arrangement of the collection is still unfinished; at present besides the Pantheon, an imposing hall destined for festivals and occupying two stories, 17 rooms are open to visitors. The inscriptions on the cabinets are generally both in German and Bohemian. — Room I contains the rudiments of a Bohemian ethnological collection. — Room II: Bohemian antiquities. Bronzes; ancient weapons; flails used in the Hussite wars; sword of Gustavus Adolphus; the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded in 1621 (p. 221); goblets; musical instruments; Egyptian and Roman antiquities; carvings in ivory and wood; glass, majolica, metal work, etc. — Rooms III-V: Prehistoric collection, including a remarkable series of objects of the flint and bronze periods found at Scharka in Bohemia. — Room VI: Numismatic collection (Bohemian coins and medals, seals, stamps, etc.). — Room VII: Autographs (of Huss, Ziska, etc.), documents, incunabula. — Rooms VIII-XI and Cabinet I: Mineralogical collection, including numerous rare and beautiful specimens. — Rooms XII-XV, XVI, XVII: Zoological and Palaeontological collections. The reading-room of the Library is open daily, 8-1, except on Sun. and holidays.

In front of the Museum is a handsome fountain. — To the N.E., below the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof, is the pretty *Stadt-Park, 18 acres in extent. In the Mariengasse, on the W. side of the park, is the New German Theatre (p. 219; Pl. G, 6).

At the E. end of the Ferdinand-Strasse, opposite the church of St. Maria-Schnee (Pl. F, 5; 1347), rises a monument to the Bohemian scholar Joseph Jungmann (d. 1847) designed by Šimek. Farther on in the same street (No. 24), to the left, at the corner of the Brenngasse, is the Palais Schlik; on the right (No. 15), at the corner of the Postgasse, is the Police Office (Pl. E, 5), opposite which are the Church and Convent of the Ursuline Nuns (Pl. E, 6). On the right again are the Bohemian Savings Bank (No. 7), a handsome building by Ullmann (1861), and the Lažansky Palace. Lastly, on the left, by the Franzens-Brücke, rises the handsome *Bohemian Theatre, a Renaissance edifice by Zitek, altered and enlarged by Schulz since a fire in 1881. — Franzens-Brücke, see p. 222.

The largest Platz in Prague is the Karls-Platz (Pl. F, 6, 7), 580 yds. long, and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and a monument to the Bohemian poet Víteslav Hálek (d. 1874). In the N.E. corner is the Rathhaus of the Neustadt (Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure of 1370 a tower only remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice. The Hussite wars began here in 1419. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the unpopular counsellors from the windows. On the W. side of the Platz is the new Polytechnicum, a handsome building in the Renaissance style. Half of the E. side of the Platz is occupied by the Military Hospital (Pl. F, 7), formerly a Jesuit college. On the S. side are the Children's Hospital (Pl. E, 7) and the Deaf & Dumb Asylum (Pl. E, 7). Near this are the Hospital (Allgemeines Krankenhaus; Pl. F, 7), the buildings of the Medical Faculty of the University, the Foundling, Commercial, and Lying-in Hospitals.
and the Lunatic Asylum (Pl. F, G, 7, 8). In the same neighbourhood is the Karlshof Hospital, with the Karlshof Church (Pl. G, 8), a Gothic edifice erected by Charles IV. in 1350, with a dome and superb star-vaulting. In the Wyschehrader-Str., which runs S. from the Karl-Platz, is the Monastery of Emaus, with the lately restored Marien-Kirche, a Gothic structure of 1348-72, with interesting frescoes of the 14th cent. in the cloisters. In the Slupergasse, farther to the S., are the garden of the Horticultural Society (Pl. F, 8), the Elisabethinerinnen Hospital, and a Lunatic Asylum, with the Church of the Annunciation built by Charles IV.

The Wyschehrad, or citadel, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the traditional foundress of the Bohemian royal family, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through the old Rathhaus, beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view), or it may be reached by carriage. The original Wyschehrad, with its numerous towers, was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications date from 1848.

Karolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long viaduct of the Dresden railway, is a busy manufacturing place with 19,554 inhabitants. The large Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius (Pl. I, K, 3) was built in 1854-63 from designs by Rösner. The small Park (Pl. H, 4; Restaurant) between Karolinenthal and the Neustadt, opposite the station of the N. W. Railway (p. 218), contains a monument by J. Max to the memory of the Bohemian soldiers who fell in 1848 and 1849, and the Town Museum, with memorials of the Thirty Years' War, guild-insignia, etc.

From the Karls-Brücke the Brückengasse leads to the Kleinseitner Ring, embellished with the Radetzky Monument (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1858. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, designed by Em. and Jos. Max. — The neighbouring church of St. Nicholas (Pl. C, 4), built in 1673-1752, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. On the N. side of the Platz are the Government Offices; on the W. side is the Office of the Commandant.

From the N.E. angle of the Kleinseitner Ring, the Thomasgasse leads past St. Thomas's Church to the Waldstein-Platz, in which, to the right, is Count Waldstein's Palace (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623-30 by Albrecht von Wallenstein, or Waldstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. The great hall was restored in 1854; adjacent is the chapel, with paintings attributed to Dürer, Guido Reni, etc. At the back, facing the garden, is a fine open hall in the Renaissance style. The horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen is also shown. (Castellan in the first court, to the right.)

In the Waldsteingasse (Nos. 10, 11) is the Palace of Prince Hanau (formerly Fürstenberg; Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.
From the Waldstein-Platz we return by the Fünfkirchengasse, passing the House of the Provincial Diet (to the left), to the Klein- seitner Ring. A little to the S., in the Malteser-Platz, is the Palace of Count Nostitz (Pl. D, 5), containing about 300 pictures and a library. Many of the best pictures are in the private apartments, which are frequently inaccessible (catalogue 20 kr.; fee).


The catacombs beneath the neighbouring Carmelite church of Maria de Victoria (Pl. C,5) afford a curious but gruesome sight, to which visitors are admitted on application to the curé.

Two routes lead from the Kleinseitner Ring to the Hradschin: the shorter to the right through the Schlossgässchen, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court; the longer and easier leads straight through the Spornergasse (with the rococo palaces of Count Thun on the right and Count Czernin on the left), and then to the right.

The Hradschin (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) may be called the Capitol of Prague. The Hradschiner-Platz is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace, on the S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg and by a Carmelite nunnery, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph. In the middle rises a Column of the Virgin.

The Burg (Pl. C, 4), or Imperial Palace, which occupies the E. side of the Platz, founded by Charles IV., renewed by Ladislaw II. in 1484-1502, and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. The court is separated from the Platz by an iron railing. On entering we bear to the right and pass through a gateway into the first court; farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral (see p. 228). To the right is the main entrance to the S. wing of the Palace (adm. on application to the porter; fee 20-30 kr.).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are Ladislaw's Hall, or the Hall of Homage, constructed in 1484-1502, in which tournaments were once held, the old Statthalterei, the Private Chapel, and the German and Spanish Halls. From the window of the old Council Chamber Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be thrown down on 23rd May, 1618. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. Two small obelisks under the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The equestrian Statue of St. George, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in bronze in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the cathedral and the palace. In the passage under this gallery, on the left, is the entrance to the cathedral.
The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4; open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock), the Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus, begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by the French architect Matthias of Arras, consists of little more than the spacious Gothic choir completed by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1365. A plain party-wall, covered with frescoes (now faded) in 1729 to commemorate the canonisation of St. John Nepomuc, closes the unfinished W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The church and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment in the siege of 1757, have since undergone restoration. The nave is now being completed.

The nave (118 ft. in height) contains the fine *Monument of the Kings*, executed in marble and alabaster by Alex. Collins of Malines (p. 131) in 1589, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel Chapel* (20 kr.), the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat-of-mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel, built in 1368-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones and decorated with very ancient, half-obiterated frescoes of the early Prague school (Thomas of Mutina, Theodoric of Prague). A small picture of Cranach's school (1543) represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Altbunzlau in 936 by his brother Boleslav. — The Martinitz Chapel, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains a handsome modern Altar by Ackermann (d. 1834). In the Chapel of SS. Simon & Jude, on the left wall, hangs a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a 'vera icon', copied in 1563 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron-saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed. Above is a picture of St. John Nepomuc. The royal Oratorium is borne by admirably-executed stone vaulting (1493). Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. To the right in the choir is the Shrine of St. Nepomuc, executed in 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1½ tons of silver. In the Steinherr Chapel are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War; the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The Trinity Chapel contains the altar of St. Ludmilla, the first Christian duchess of Bohemia, with a modern group by Em. Mar, and also a candelabrum said to have been in Solomon's Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). Opposite to it, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a modern statue. In the Chapel of St. John the Baptist is a Crucifixion carved in wood. The walls of St. Anna's Chapel are adorned with paintings by Swerts. The marble figures of St. Anna, Luke, and Methodius, at the altar, are by Sittek. Opposite this chapel, on the wall of the presbytery, are two reliefs in wood, one representing Prague before 1620, the other the flight of King Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his defeat on the White Hill. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco originally executed in 1562 and painted over in 1631, interesting only on account of the portraits of Ferdinand II. and III. and the two wives of the latter. — The large Mosaic on the S. external wall represents the Last Day, the Bohemian patron-saints, Charles IV. (who caused the work to be executed in 1371 by Italian artists), and his queen Elizabeth. — Adjoining the cathedral is the Treasury, con-
taining numerous curiosities and objects of value, to inspect which per-
mission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Diettrich.

Behind the cathedral rises the Romanesque Church of St. 
George, a heavy-looking edifice of 1142–50, partly rebuilt after 
a fire. It contains the monument of St. Ludmilla, dating from 
the 14th century. To the left is the new cathedral provosty. To 
the right of the church is the Theresianische Adlig-Fräuleinstift, an 
institution for spinsters of noble family, the balcony of which com-
mands an admirable view (comp. p. 220; entrance in the circular 
portico; fee 20 kr.). At the end of the Georggäschen, a gate to 
the right, adjoining the 'Schwarze Thurm', leads to the Old Bastei, 
another good point of view. Adjacent is the Palace of Prince Lob-
kowits. The Alte Schlossstiege (98 steps) descends hence to the 
Bruskagasse and the chain-bridge over the Moldau (p. 223).

From the Hradschiner-Platz the Lorettogasse leads to the S.W., 
passing the House of Correction, to the LORETTO-PLATZ, in which 
rise the extensive Franz-Josef Barracks, formerly Count Czernin's 
Palace (Pl. A, 4). Opposite, to the N., is a Capuchin Monastery 
(Pl. A, B, 4), into the walls of which are built Prussian balls in 
memory of the siege of 1757. Adjacent is the pilgrimage-chapel of 
St. Loretto, an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of 
Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 persons only are admitted at a 
time, under the guidance of a Capuchin (9.30 to 11.30; each pers. 
20 kr.), contains several monstrances of the 16th cent., the most 
curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 
precious stones.

From the Pohozeletz-Platz, which adjoins the Loretto-Platz on 
the W., a flight of steps through No. 8, or farther up, near the 
Reichsthor (Pl. A, 4), a gateway to the left adorned with figures of 
saints, leads to the Strahower-Platz. Here, to the right, on the 
highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian 
*Abbey of Strahow (Pl. A, 4, 5; admission in the forenoon on 
application to the porter), a very imposing structure, with spacious 
arcades and the Church of the Assumption, containing the tombs of 
St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the Imperial 
general, who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the Picture 
Gallery (pass to the left of the church, enter the next gateway on 
the right, and apply to the porter; ladies not admitted) is a *Virgin 
and Child crowned by angels, by Dürer (1506), containing portraits 
of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, 
Pope Julius II., and other princes (freely retouched). The admirably 
arranged Library (door to the right of the church; first floor; ring), 
with 70,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho 
Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. Ad-
joining it is a small natural history collection. Superb *View, from 
the upper windows, of the imposing city and the distant landscape 
bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E. (Fee to the guide in the 
monastery 20 kr.; donation to the librarian 'für die Armen'.)
Returning to the Burg we regain the road from the N. side of
the first court and, passing the Schloss-Garten on the right, reach the
*Belvedere* (Pl. C, 3), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance
style, erected in 1534 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress Anna.
It is erroneously called Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the
fact that Rudolph II. sometimes observed the stars here with his
astronomer. The great hall is adorned with frescoes from the history
of Bohemia, after cartoons by Rubens. *View from the balcony (fee
20 kr.). In the Schloss-Garten, in front of the W. façade, is a hand-
some Renaissance fountain.

From the Belvedere we may descend through the grounds of
the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. D, 3) and by the Chotek-Str. to the Bruska-
gasse (p. 229), and then cross the chain-bridge (p. 223), or
turn to the right through the Wendische Gasse to the Karls-Brücke
(p. 222). — To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, in the
direction of the Franz-Josefs-Brücke (p. 224), are the *Kronprinz
Rudolf* or Belvedere Promenades, commanding picturesque views,
with the Belvedere Restaurant (electric railway to Baumgarten, see
p. 219; cable-tramway in 1 1/4 min. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke,
p. 219).

The *Hasenburg*, above the *Aujezderthor* (Pl. B, C, 5), to the
N.W., affords a charming view. A cable-tramway ascends in 5 min.
(there and back 15 kr.) to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 330 ft. above
the lower terminus) beside the Hasenburg Restaurant, which lies
3 min. walk from the View-Tower (195 ft.; lift; Restaurant) on the
Laurentiusberg. The upper gallery (1245 ft. above the sea-level)
commands a superb *Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau
and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the moun-
tains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge,
and the limestone hills of Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the
central Bohemian Forest and the Erdywald are especially conspicu-
ous. — Above the Aujezderthor, to the right, is the Villa Kinsky,
the garden of which affords another charming view of Prague (adm.
Mon., Wed., & Frid.; tickets obtained from the head-gardener).

Smichow (Pl. C, D, 6-8), the S.W. suburb, with 32,693 inhab.,
is another industrial quarter.

In the Kinsky-Str. is the handsome *Church of St. Wenzel* (Pl.
C, 6), built in 1880-85 by Barvitius in the early-Renaissance
style, with a tastefully decorated interior, and nave with lacunar
ceiling. Beyond the church, towards the Moldau, is the *Botanic
Garden*. The Palacky Bridge (tramway, see pp. 219, 223) leads
hence to the Neustadt.

On the *White Hill* (*Weisse Berg*), to the W. of Prague, 3 1/2 M. from
the Reichsthor (p. 229), the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided
on 8th Nov., 1620. The Protestant Bohemians under Frederick V. of
the Palatinate, the king of their own election and son-in-law of James I. of
England, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks
of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League, with his
army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and
his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill a large and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875. It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of Stern (star) from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after 13th July (1/2 M. from stat. Libotsz, p. 238). A stone here, commemorating the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744, purports to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On 6th May, 1757, Marshal Schwerin, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of Sterboholt, 4½ M. to the E. of Prague and 1½ M. from the station of Hostivat (p. 264).

36. From Dresden to Prague.

121 M. Railway in 4-6½ hrs. (fares 14 M 20, 9 M 90, 5 M 60; express 19 M 40, 13 M 40, 7 M 40 pf.). — Finest views on the left. — Steamboat five times daily to Pirna in 2½ hrs., thrice daily to Schandau in 4½ hrs., twice or thrice daily to Aussig in 10 hrs. — The traveller who desires to see the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

Dresden, see Baedeker's Northern Germany. — The station is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting, the Grosse Garten is seen on the left. Beyond the stations of Sedlitz and Mügeln, the line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque 'Saxon Switzerland' (described in Baedeker's Northern Germany). The château of Sonnenberg at (11 M.) Pirna is now a lunatic asylum. Pötzscha is the station for the little town of Wehlen on the opposite bank. At stat. Rathen rises the *Bastei, a precipitous rock on the opposite bank of the Elbe, 640 ft. above the river, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At (22 M.) Königstein is the fortress of that name, 810 ft. above the river, commanding a noble prospect. Opposite the fortress rises the Lilienstein, 167 ft. higher. 24 M. Schandau, a favourite summer-resort, lies on the opposite bank. Herrnškretšchen is the first Bohemian place on the right bank. 32 M. Niedergrund is the first Bohemian village on the left bank. The line follows the left bank. Several viaducts and embankments. Then two short tunnels under the projecting Schäferwand.

33½ M. Bodenbach (*Post, R. 1-1½ fl.; Grams; Umlauft; Frieser; *Rail. Restaurant), with 7574 inhab., is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Long halt and change of carriages. Opposite to it lies the pleasant town of Tetschen (p. 254), connected with the left bank by a railway-bridge and a suspension-bridge. The village of Obergrund (Starck's Hôtel; *Bad-Hôtel; Bellevue), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

From Bodenbach to Dux and Komotau, 51 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the Bulauer Bach: on the right rises the Schneeberg (p. 252) with its belvedere. Stations: Bünaburg, Bulau, and (5½ M.) Tyssa-Königswald (5 M. to the N. of which
is the village of Tyssa, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the Tysser Wände). On the bill to the right of (10 1/2 M.) Klein-Kahn lies Nollendorf, 14 M. Telnitz; 16 M. Kulm, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1813 (p. 234). 18 M. Hohenstein, with the Geiersburg on the right; 19 1/2 M. Mariaschein; 20 M. Rosenthal-Gravenp (p. 237), where the Wilhelmshöhe and Rosenberg rise on the right; 23 M. Teplitz-Waldthor (p. 234); station 1 M. from the town; omn. 15 hr.). 25 1/2 M. Kosten (1 1/2 M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 237). 30 M. Ossegg (p. 237; branch-line in 10 min. to Dux-Liptitz, p. 237). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by Bruch, Wiese (junction for the line from Prague to Moldau, p. 237), Ober-Leutensdorf, Ober-Georgenthal, Eisenberg, and Gorkau to (51 M.) Komotau (p. 239).

Ascend of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (2 1/2 hrs.). We diverge from the Teplitz road to the right, either at the (3/4 M.) Zum Roten Kreuz Inn, or at the (1 1/2 M.) Zur Grünen Wiese Inn. The path in the first case is easy to trace, being indicated by white marks on the trees, but is almost shadeless. In the second case we reach after 7 min. a footpath which crosses the valley to Dorf Schneeberg (1866 ft.; Hebestreit's Hotel). A still shorter way diverges from this path to the right at a clearing in the forest and leads straight towards the tower, but for this route a guide is necessary. Those who wish to walk as little as possible may drive to Dorf Schneeberg by the road diverging to the left near Peipers, below the chimney, or take the Bodenbach and Dux railway to Eulau (see p. 231). The steep road from Eulau to (2 1/2 M.) Schneeberg ascends to the right. From the village of Schneeberg we reach the plateau of the Hohe Schneeberg (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in 3/4 hr. The tower at the top, 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent *Panorama (Inn).

43 M. Topkovits-Kartitz; 47 1/2 M. Nestersitz-Pömerle.

53 M. Aussig (1600 ft.; *Goldner Schiss, R. 1-2 ft.; *Englischer Hof; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel, on the Elbe; *Rail. Restaurant), a busy town with 23,723 inhab., lies at the influx of the Belta into the Elbe. Large factories (including chemical works with 1300 hands) and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe. Aussig was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs (1728-79). The town is connected by a railway-bridge with the station of Schreckenstein on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 254). The traveller detained here should ascend the Ferdinandshöhe (1/4 hr. to the S.) or to the ruin of Schreckenstein (3 hr.) A more extensive prospect is obtained from the Hohe Wostrey (1920 ft.), ascended via Ober-Sedlitz and Neudörfel in 1 1/2 hr. — The plain of Bihana, to the W. of Aussig, was the scene of the great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From Aussig to Teplitz and Komotau, see R. 37.

Travellers from Prague to Dresden will find it pleasant to quit the train at Aussig and perform the rest of the journey by Steamboat (three times daily, in 4 1/2-6 hrs.). The steamers start from Leitmeritz (p. 255); they reach Lobositz in 1/2 hr., and Aussig in 2 hrs. more.

A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, resembling the Lurlei on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the *Schreckenstein, not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince Lobkowitz, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms a worthy termination to the more
picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 59 M. Salesl lies picturesquely on the river, opposite Sebusein (p. 254). 61½ M. Praskowitz.

66 M. Lobositz (Post; Ross; Dampfschiff-Restaurant, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years’ War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Branch-line to (81/2 M.) Libochovitz. On the opposite bank are the village of Gross-Cernosek (p. 255), noted for its wine, and the Hradek (1180 ft.) with its chapel. The Mileschauer (p. 237) may be easily ascended from Lobositz, via Wellemim, in 3 hrs.

71 M. Theresienstadt (Rail. Restaurant); the fortified town (Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf; pop. 11,482), lies 1½ M. to the N., at the influx of the Eger. Fine View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the Mittel-Gebirge from the station: to the N.E., the Geltisch and Kelchberg; to the N., the Kreuzberg, Radischken, and Radobil; to the N.W., the Lobosch, Mileschauer, and Kletschen; to the W. the Kostial, with a ruined castle; to the S.W. the isolated Hasenburg. Beyond Theresienstadt the Eger is crossed.

74½ M. Hrobetz. — 77½ M. Raudnitz (Krone; Löwe), on the Elbe (6614 inhab.). The château of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), an armoury, and interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years’ War. In 1350 Cola di Rienzi, ‘the last of the tribunes’, was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. To the right rises the conspicuous Georgenberg or Ripberg (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 1 hr. to the S.E. of Raudnitz.

84 M. Wegstädtl; 89 M. Berkówitz-Melnik, where the line quits the Elbe, into which the Moldau falls 3 M. higher up. 94 M. Jenšovitz. In the distance, to the left, lies Melnik (p. 255).

98½ M. Weltrus, with a château and park of Count Chotek, where we reach the Moldau. 100 M. Mühlausen (with a château of Prince Lobkowitz); we pass through several tunnels and galleries, and cross the Zakolmaner Bach. 102 M. Kralup (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Neratowitz and Turnau (p. 269), and for Kladno (p. 238), with large factories and railway-works.

The train follows the sinuosities of the Moldau. 106 M. Libšitz; 112 M. Rostok, amidst fruit-trees, with chemical works; 114 M. Selč; 116 M. Podbaba, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Scharka. At (118 M.) Bubenci, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Charming scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the Baumgarten (p. 219), and is carried across the Moldau and several of its arms, and over the Helt-Insel, Jerusalems-Insel, and Karolinenthal (p. 226) by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long (which cost 3½ mill. fl.). On the left rises the Ziskaberg, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

121 M. Prague, see p. 218.
37. From Aussig to Komotau via Teplitz.

4½ M. UAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 64, 82 kr.). Nearly all the trains start from the State Railway Station, and most (but not all) halt also at the Aussig-Teplitz Station.

**Aussig**, see p. 252. The train starts from the State Railway Station. ½ M. **Aussig-Teplitz Station** (see above). — 3 M. **Türmitz**, with coal-mines and a château belonging to Count Nostitz.

**From Türmitz to Bilin.** 16½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: **Tschochau-Hlinau**, Hertiner, Auperschin, Lisnitz, Wohonlach, Schwein-Kottowitz. — 16½ M. **Bilin** (650 ft.); **Hohes Haus; Liege**), an industrial town (6500 inhab.) on the Biela, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. About ¾ M. to the S.W. is the well-known **Büttner Neuerbrunnen** ("Curhaus, with restaurant; railway-station, see p. 248), whence upwards of 1,000,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. About 3 M. to the S. of the Sauerbrunnen is the **Büttner Stein** or **Borchers** (1755 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, or phonolite, in Germany, with rare flora. — From Bilin to **Dux** and to **Pilsen**, see p. 218.

41½ M. **Schönfeld**; 5½ M. **Karbits** (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving manufacturing town, 1 M. to the N. of the line. The white church of **Kulm** (p. 232) is seen at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right. Farther on, the Mittel-Gebirge appears on the left. — 8 M. **Maria-schein**; the village (Anker Inn), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lies 1 M. to the N., and has also a station on the Dux-Bodenbach line (p. 232). On the right is **Graupen** (p. 237), with the Wilhelmshöhe and Rosenberg; then **Eichwald** (p. 236), beyond the park of Probstau, which the train skirts. — 12 M. **Teplitz**.

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**Teplitz and Environs.**

**Hotels.** °**Post**, Langegasse; °**Zum Alten Rathaus**, in the marketplace; °**Stadt London**, Langegasse, R. 1 fl. 20-4 fl. 50 kr., D. 1 fl. — **Kronprinz Rudolf** and **Blaue Stern**, in the Bahnhof-Str.; **Bahnhofs-Hotel.** — At **Schönau** (open in the season only): **Hermannsburg**, **Habsburg**, both in the Neubad-Allee; **Haus Oesterreich**, and others.

**Restaurants.** At all the hotels (usually à la carte); **Prince Clary's Schlossgarten-Saal** (p. 236); **Cursalon**, in the Stefan-Platz; °**Seume-Park**; **Schwarzes Ross**, Kirchengasse, by the Stadtbad and the lower entrance of the Schlossgarten; **Goldnes Schiff**, **Preussischer Hof**, Seume-Str., near the Curgarten; **Weiburg**, Linden-Str., in the direction of Schönau; **Germania**, Steinbugasse, at Schönau; **Drei Rosen**, Stefan-Platz, etc. — **Beer at the Leitmeritzer Bierhalle**, with garden, in the Schul-Platz. — **Wine at Schack's**, Badeplatz, **Fiala's**, Linden-Str., and **Fleck's**, Langegasse.

**Cafes.** **Cursalon** (see above), with reading-rooms; **Theater-Café**, at the theatre, towards the Curgarten.

**Apartments** at the Kaiserbad, the Stadtbad, the Steinbad, the Herrenhaus-Fürstenbäder, and the Schlangenbad and Neubad at Schönau. Private lodgings also abound, those at Schönau mostly having gardens. Room 5-25 fl. per week. Inquiry may be made of the bath inspector at the Cursalon, of the manager of Prince Clary's baths at Teplitz, or at the burgomaster's office in Schönau.

**Mineral Water Depot** at the house "Zum Englischem Gruss", in the Bade-Platz; branches in the Curgarten.

**Visitors' and Music Tax** for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 9 fl., members of a family 6 fl. each; 2nd class, 6 or 4, 3rd class 4 or 1½, 4th class 1½ fl. — A band plays in the Curgarten from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in
the Schlossgarten from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the Curgarten on Mon. and Frid. from 5 to 7 p.m. Military band at the Schönau Pavilion on Sun. and Thurs., 10-11½, and on Wed. and Sat., 5-7. Dancing Réunions in the Gartensalon and Höt. Neptun every Saturday, 8-12 p.m. — Theatre in the Curgarten. — Swimming Bath in the Turner-Park (p. 236).

Carriages. Drive within Teplitz and Schönau, one-horse carr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., 1/2 hr. 60 or 90 kr.; each additional 1/2 hr. 40 or 60 kr.; to or from the Aussig station, 40 kr., with luggage 60 kr., two-horse 80 kr. or 1 fl., to the Dux-Bodenbach Station 80 or 1 fl. 30 kr.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (720 ft.; Slavonic 'warm bath'; 6000 patients annually), a favourite watering-place with 17,400 inhab., lies in a broad and undulating basin between the Erzgebirge and the Mittelgebirge, 3 M. to the N. of the Biela. It is now united with the village of Schönau. The thermal springs (97-120° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are almost entirely free from mineral ingredients. They are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing. Their principal source is the Urquelle (115° Fahr.) in the Stadtbad (Pl. 3), which also supplies the united Herrenhaus and Fürstenbäder (Pl. 6), the small Sofienbad (Pl. 10), frequented by Jews, and the Kaiserbad (Pl. 1). The Steinbad (Pl. 5) and Stefansbad (Pl. 4) in the part of Teplitz next Schönau, and the Schlangenbad (Pl. 9) and Neubad (Pl. 8) at Schönau, are supplied by separate springs, with a temperature of 84-110° Fahr.

The pleasant Curgarten (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the handsome buildings of the Herrenhaus, the CURsalon, the Kaiserbad, and the Theatre. A number of the patients assemble here at an early hour to drink the Teplitz and other waters, while the band discourses its music.

A little higher up, adjoining the linden-avenue leading to Schönau, is the small Seume-Park, where the poet Johann Gottfried Seume (d. 1810) is buried. Farther on are the Payer-Anlagen, at the foot of the Mont de Ligne (768 ft.; ascended from the Linden-Str.), a terraced hill, with a belvedere and restaurant, commanding a fine panorama. On the top is the new Technical High School. — On the N. side of the Linden-Strasse are a number of lodging-houses and public buildings, including the Saxon and Prussian Military Baths, the Bürger-Spital, and the John'sche Spital. Beyond these rise the new Synagogue, with a conspicuous dome, and the Protestant Church, on a terrace above the Elisabeth-Str.

Between Teplitz and Schönau extends the Kaiser-Park (Pl. E, F, 2), adjoining which are the Steinbad and the Stefansbad, mentioned above, the Austrian Military Bath House (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the Schlangenbad, farther distant, and, on a hill to the N., the Roman Catholic Church (St. Elisabeth; Pl. E, F, 2) of Schönau. On the S. this park is adjoined by the Humboldt-Anlagen, and to the N.E., behind the Austrian Bath House, is the Neubad-Allee, with the Neubad (p. 234).
The most attractive pleasure-grounds at Teplitz are those of *Prince Clary's Schlossgarten* (Pl. B, C, 4), at the back of the Schloss, which occupies the highest site in the town. The grounds, with their fine old timber, and two large ponds enlivened with swans, were laid out at the end of last century. They are reached from the Bade-Platz by the Kirchgasse, leading to the S.; or from the Schloss-Platz (with its rococo fountain-column of 1717) by the chief portal of the Schloss; or by an entrance adjoining the Garten-Salon (p. 234), where the band plays from 11 to 1. In the Schlossgarten, on the E. side, is the Meierei (Pl. C, D, 4), or dairy.

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the *Königshöhe* (867 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with steps from the Stefans-Platz, or from the Bade-Platz through the Kirchgasse, and past the lower entrance to the Schlossgarten. The finest point is marked by a wooden hut, near the Monument of King Frederick William III., who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the Belvedere and Schlackenberg Restaurants, the latter a grotesque castellated building of slag and brick; and in the direction of the Meierei is the Schiesshaus. — To the S. (40 min.) rises the Wachholderberg (1253 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the Schlossgarten, and take the 'Katharinen-Weg' to the right. Halfway up is the Bergschlösschen Restaurant.

Another good vantage-ground is the Stefanshöhe (837 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above Schönau, ascended from the Prager-Strasse (Pl. F, 4), or to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 2, 3). — A path diverging to the right, 1/2 M. beyond the toll at the end of the Prager-Strasse, leads past a tannery to the Fasanerie, a pensive—preserve with a forester's house (rmt. at). To the E. of Schönau, farther distant, rises the Schlossberg (1286 ft.; comp. Pl. F, 2, 3; ascent 3/4 hr.; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3, there and back incl. halt, 3 ft. 50 or 6 ft. 60 r.). On the top are a ruined castle and a belvedere (good view). The adjoining modern château (except the handsomely decorated Rittersaal) and restaurant were burned down in 1895.

The Mecseý-Weg (Pl. F, 2, 1) leads from Schönau to the (3/4 M.) Turner Park (restaurant) and across the main street of the village of *Turn* to the (1 1/2 M.) Probstauer Park (rmt. at the forester's).

Eichwald (1175 ft.; *Curhaus Theresienbad*, 1380 ft., well fitted up, with baths of every description, R. 7-20 ft. per week, pens. 2-4 ft.; *Dr. Brecher's Hydro pathetic*, lower down; lodgings abound), 3 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, amidst beautiful woods, is a favourite summer-resort. The dusty high-road from Teplitz to Eichwald passes numerous mines of brown-coal (omnibus at 8.15 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. in 1/2 hr., 20 r.; carr. 2, with two horses 3 ft.); a longer but pleasanter route leads by Weisskirchlitze. — A road and paths lead
from Eichwald to the (25 min.) Schweissjäger, a forester's house (Restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of the plain, bounded by the Schlossberg and the Mileschauer. — A level road leads to the W., through Prince Clary's deer-park, to (1½ M.) the Doppelburg, another forester's house often visited.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3 M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of Graupen (1116 ft.; rail. stat., p. 232), near which rise the Wilhelmshöhe (1156 ft.) and the Rosenberg (1381 ft.; rfmts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises (1½ hr.) the ruin of Geiersburg (1581 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by Obergraupen (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 M.) Mückenthürmchen (2644 ft.; Inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 5 fl. 70 kr., with two horses 8 fl.).

The *Mileschauer, or Donnersberg (2710 ft.), 3½ hrs. to the S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Rustic *Inn at the top. Road (carrriage with two horses in 1½ hr., 8 fl., or with one horse in 2 hrs., 5 fl.) from Teplitz to Pískau (1930 ft.), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. The path enters the wood at the foot of the mountain in 12 min., and 7 min. later turns to the right and follows the white crosses. The path from Kostenblat is similarly indicated by red, that from Mileschau by blue crosses. — Descent to Lobositz, see p. 233.

Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. Settenz; 15 M. Ullersdorf.

18 M. Dux (710 ft.; Krone; Ross; Rail. Restaurant) is a town with 10,100 inhab. and lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass-works, etc. The Schloss of Count Waldstein, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, contains various memorials of the great general. The reservoir in the entrance-court was made of the metal of guns captured by Wallenstein. The greater part of the château is more modern. In front of it is a Column of the Virgin, with groups in sandstone. Adjacent is the church, with its three red towers. Between Dux and the village of Liptitz, 1½ M. to the S.W., is the station of Dux-Liptitz on the railway from Bodenbach to Komotau (p. 232). — From Dux to (Bilin) Saaz and Pilsen, see p. 248.

20½ M. Preschen; 23½ M. Maria-Ratschitz. — To the left are several basaltic peaks, in the distance is the Biliner Borschen (p. 234); at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the convent of Ossegg, with the Riesenbourg behind it (see below).

27½ M. Brüx (780 ft.; Ross; Löwe; Adler; Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town of 15,000 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and a quaint Rathhaus, is commanded by the ruins of an ancient castle. — The mineral springs of Pulnau rise 6 M. to the S., on the road to Saaz.

From Brüx to Moldau, 20 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway at (4½ M.) Wiesa (p. 232). 7½ M. Ossegg (1010 ft.; Kaiser von Österreich), a small town with the famous Cistercian abbey of Ossegg, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful gardens). In a ravine, ¾ hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of Riesenbourg (1840 ft.). — 10½ M. Klostergrab (Rathhaus), a small and ancient mining-town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the Königshügel (1352 ft.),
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a good point of view. Thence the line ascends via (11 M.) Eichwald (p. 236) to (17 1/2 M.) Nikitasberg, and via Neustadt to (20 M.) Moldau, the Austrian frontier station (customs examination). From Moldau to Freiberg in Saxony, 24 M.

From BRNO TO PRAGUE, 88 M., railway in 4 hrs. Stat.: Obernitz (junction of the Pilsen and Dux line, see p. 248); 9 M. Hochpetz, a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of Saidschitz; 18 1/2 M. Lauen (Rail. Restaurant), a busy town (5346 inhab.) on the Eger; 38 M. Zlonie (branch to Hospotin, 5 M.); 44 M. Schlan (Rail. Restaurant), on the Rothe Bach, a thriving town of 9086 inhab., with extensive coal-pits; 50 1/2 M. Svochoves (junction for the railway from Kraulup to Strebchovice and Vinaric). Further on, the line crosses the Kraulup-Kladno and the Prague-Komotau railways (see below), and reaches the W. station of (88 M.) Prague (p. 238).

30 M. Triebschitz; 32 M. Holtschitz-Seestadt; 35 M. Wurzmes (branch to Potscherad, p. 248). On the slope to the right, Countess Buquoy’s château of Rothenhaus. — 37 1/2 M. Udritz-Gorkau. Gorkau (Höt. Schorsch), also a station on the Bodenbach and Komotau line (p. 232), has large cotton-mills and extensive fruit-cultivation.

41 M. Komotau, see p. 239.

38. From Prague to Carlsbad and Eger.

148 1/2 M. RAILWAY (Buschtiehrad Line) in 5 1/4-9 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 96, 5 fl. 31, 2 fl. 66 kr.).

The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 218), crosses the Moldau to the (13 1/4 M.) Bubna Station, and skirts the town (Kleinsseite) in a wide curve. 3 3/4 M. Sandthor Station; 6 M. Weleslawin; 8 M. Libots. To the left rises the Weisse Berg; on its N.W. slope lies the Stern (p. 234). 9 M. Rusin; 11 1/2 M. Hostiowitz; 13 1/2 M. Jenč; 17 1/2 M. Unhoscht. — 20 M. Kladno (Rail. Restaurant), a busy mining town (17,215 inhab.).

To KRALUP, 17 1/2 M., branch-line in 1 1/4 hr., traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. Stations: Neuw-Kladno, Duby, Buschtiehrad (2 M. to the N. is the castle of that name, the property of the Emperor, with extensive coal mines). At stat. Brandeis the line crosses the Prague and Teplitz high-road, and passes several large iron-foundries. Stations: Zankal, Wotlovitz, and Kraulup (p. 233).

23 1/2 M. Smečna-Sternberg; 30 M. Lana; 32 M. Neustraschitz; then through woods. To the right of (35 M.) Renč are the heights of the Šumawald. — 40 1/2 M. Lužna-Lischan (Rail. Restaurant).

To RAKONITZ and BERAU, 33 M., railway in 3 1/2 hrs. — 6 M. Ratonitz (Krone), with 5300 inhab., has two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara. — 15 M. Burg Fürgestenberg, founded about 1100, was splendidly restored by Emp. Charles IV., and now belongs to Prince Fürstenberg. 16 M. Pürglitz is the chief place in the prince’s domain (ca. 220 sq. M.). Thence we follow the Beranu-Thal, via Zivčno, Neuhütten, and Altihütten, to (33 M.) Beraun (p. 217).

43 1/2 M. Krupa (junction for Kolleschowitz); 46 M. Milostin-Kounova. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the Trnowa. 52 M. Satkau-Teschnitz; 57 M. Michelob; 62 M. Trnovan (to the right Schloss Dobritaichan, with a small mineral bath). The train then crosses the Eger. — 64 1/2 M. Saz (764 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Engel; Hanslick), an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 13,234 inhabitants. The old Dekanatskirche was founded
in 1383, the Rathhaus in 1559. Hops are largely cultivated here.
From Saaz to Pilsen and to Duz, see p. 248.

The line enters the valley of the Saubach. 69 M. Horatitz;
73 M. Priesen (1000 inhab.), with iron-works and a mineral spring.
79 M. Komotau (1080 ft.; *Scherber, R. 1 fl.-1 fl, 80 kr.; Keiter,
R. 80 kr. -2 fl.; *Rail. Restaurant), an old town (13,030 inhab.)
with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. The Stadt-Park
(1/2 M.) is a favourite resort.

From Komotau to Aussig, see R. 37; to Bodenbach, see p. 292.

From Komotau to Chemnitz, railway by Reitzenhain (66 M.; 5 1/4-6 hrs.)
or by Weipert and Annaberg (82 M.; 73/4 hrs.). The first stations on the
latter line are Tschernowitz and Domina-Schontind. 20 1/2 M. Krima-Neudorf,
where the line to Reitzenhain diverges. 23 1/2 M. Sonnenberg, 2 M. to the
S.E., with a conspicuous church. 27 M. Pressnitz-Reischendorf; Pressnitz
(3500 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30 M.)
Kupferberg the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.); it then descends
to (37 M.) Schmiedeberg and along the Saxon frontier to (44 1/2 M.) Weipert
(2950 ft.), a town with 6400 inhab. (custom-house examination). From Weipert via Annaberg to Chemnitz, see Baedeker's N. Germany. — From
Schmiedeberg a road leads by (4 1/2 M.) Ober-Wiesenthal (2990 ft.; Deutscher
Kaiser, etc.) to (2 1/2 M.) Gottesgab (3373 ft.; Grünes Haus; Stadt Berlin),
the highest town in Austria, once a busy mining place. The Fichteberg
(3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended from Ober-
Wiesenthal in 3/4 hr.; at the top is a stone tower, which commands an
extensive view, an important trigonometrical station. From Gottesgab by
Joachimsthal to (9 M.) Schlackenwerth, see below. The Keilberg or Sonnen-
weberl (4083 ft.), the highest point of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended
from the Gottesgab road in 1 hr. (tower at the top; extensive view).

84 M. Deutsch-Kralup. — 87 M. Kaaden-Brunnersdorf, 2 M. to
the S. of which, on the Eger, lies Kaaden (Sonne; Grüner Baum),
an old town (6889 inhab.) with an interesting gateway and fine Rath-
haus tower. Outside the town are a handsome late-Gothic Franciscan
church, with a monastery, and pilgrimage-stations sculptured in stone.

90 1/2 M. Klösterle (Rathhaus), a small town belonging to Count
Thun, with a new Rathaus and a considerable porcelain-manu-
factory. The train crosses the Eger and follows the pretty Egerthal.
Several unimportant stations. It then quits the Eger and follows the
Wistritzbach to the right, through a hilly district. — 107 M.
Schlackenwerth (Renthaus; Adler; *Restaurant at the Gartenhaus), a

A post-road leads hence to the N. through the Erzgebirge to (6 1/2 M.)
Joachimsthal (2365 ft.; *Stadt Dresden; Wilder Mann), a town of 7046 inhab.,
with a modern church and a town-hall with a library. The word 'thaler'
is derived from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') struck in the silver found
here by Count Schlik in the 16th cent., but the mining is now insigni-
ficant. From Joachimsthal to Gottesgab and Schmiedeberg, see above.
The Keilberg (4083 ft.) may be ascended from Joachimsthal in 1 hr. (see
above; road to the top).

111 M. Neudau. — 116 M. Carlsbad (Rail. Restaurant); the
town (p. 242) lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1 M. from the
railway (cabs and omnibuses, see p. 242).

Beyond Carlsbad the railway quits the Eger, which from this
point to Elbogen flows through a deep and tortuous rocky ravine. We
turn towards the N. to (124 M.) Chodau.
FROM CHODAU TO NEUDEK, 9 M., railway in 1 hr. The line traverses the coal-measures of Chodau, passes Münchhof and Poscheteau, and at (1 M.) Neurohlauf enters the pretty valley of the Kohlenbacht. 9 M. Neu dek (1834 ft.; Rathaus; Herrenhaus: Post), a prettily situated town, with 3674 inhab., has a large cotton-mill and iron-rolling works. Diligence across the Erzgebirge (8056 ft.) in 4½ hrs. to Ebenstock on the Chemnitz-Adorf Line (see Baedeker's Northern Germany).

125½ M. Neusattl (1480 ft.).

To Elbogen, 4 M., branch-line in 20 minutes. Stat. Helenen-Schacht, with Siemens's large glass-works (bottles) and coal-mines. Then the Vincentschacht, the Katharinen-Schacht, and the village of Grünlass with brick-works. — 4 M. Elbogen, Bohem. Laket (1554 ft.; *Weisses Ross; Hirsch: Scherbaum, near the suspension bridge) derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The old castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hobenstaufen, founded in 870, is now a prison (fine view; visitors admitted on application at the Bezirksamt). The Rathaus contains a fragment and a model of a meteoric stone found here, called the 'Verwunschte Markgraf' ('accursed count'), to which various traditions attach. Large porcelain-factories. — From the station a pleasant walk may be taken up the beautiful, wooded Geiersbach-Thal to the Schiesshaus (cross the Eger by the 'Ziegel-Brück', ascend the hill to the Eger high-road, and beyond it ascend the valley). We return by the road to the Suspension Bridge, 80 ft. above the Eger, and follow the new road to the town; or at the bridge descend to the Eger and follow the river through the Koloweral Tunnel and reach the town by the Böhrgsteg. — In the cemetery is a curious group of rocks, called the 'Spitzige Stein'. A picturesque and shady road leads hence along the Eger to (3 M.) Hans Heintz's Rock (p. 240), and thence by Aich to Carlstadt (p. 242).

The line returns to the Eger. — 130 M. Falkenau (Anker), with a château of Count Nostitz.

To Klingenthal, 19 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. The train ascends the valley of the Zoodsau to Davidsthal, Hartenberg, with a château of Count Auersperg, (8 M.) Bleistadt, an old mining town with 1100 inhab., and (11 M.) Annatal-Rothau, 3 M. to the E. of which is the small town of Heinrichgrün. 14 M. Graslitz (1840 ft.; Kaiser von Österreich; Herrenhaus), an industrial town with 7900 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (19 M.) Klingenthal, whence a branch-railway runs to Zwoita, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see Baedeker's Northern Germany).

133 M. Zieditz; 136 M. Dassnitz; 139 M. Königsberg-Mariakulm. The old provostry of Mariakulm, 1½ M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims (?) are shown in a vault.

141½ M. Mostau-Nebanitz; 146½ M. Tirschnitz, junction for Franzensbad (p. 241). The train crosses the Eger.

148½ M. Eger, Bohem. Cheb, or Ohré (1470 ft.; *Welzel's Hôtel Kaiser Wilhelm, at the station, R., L., & A. from 1 fl. 20, B. 45 kr.; *Höt. Neuberger, Kronprinz Rudolf, *Victoria, all in the Bahnhof-Str.; *Zwei Erzherzoge, in the market-place, good cuisine; Rail. Restaurant), on the Eger, with 18,483 inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the Eger. The fortifications were raised in 1809. In the Burgomaster's House or Stadthaus, in the 'Ring', on 25th Feb., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux (tickets at the police guard-room, 30 kr.)
The rooms in the upper story, which Wallenstein occupied before his death, contain a Museum of local antiquities and curiosities (observe the guild vessels and cabinets), including mementoes of the great general, most of them of doubtful genuineness (the partisan with which he was assassinated, his sword, his writing-table, etc.). A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczyk, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators, Cols. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldine, and 50 soldiers. The so-called portrait of Wallenstein, which is also shown, differs from authenticated likenesses. The Council Chamber contains portraits of the emperors from Leopold I. onwards.

The Imperial Castle, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, to the N.W. of the town, erected by Frederick Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, built of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double Chapel, the lower Romanesque (1183), the upper pointed (1295), is interesting.

Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that crime the castle has never been inhabited. The courtyard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view: to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of Mariakulm (p. 240). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge.

The handsome church of the deanery of St. Nicholas, founded in 1111, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, borne by eight pillars, contains old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856, and a fine new pulpit. — Military Swimming School by the Schützenhaus.

Excursions from Eger. The basaltic Kammerbühl (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, ¾ hr. to the N.W.; the castle of Kinsberg, 4 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the Grünberg (1968 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the abbey of Waldsassen (rail. station), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; Alexandersbad, Marienbad (p. 249), etc.

Franzensbad (1447 ft.; *Königswilla, *Grand Hôtel, both in the Salzquell-Str.; *Post, *Hübner, both in the Kaiser-Str.; *British Hotel, *Park Hotel, Park-Str.; Gisela, opposite the station; Kaiser von Oesterreich, Louisen-Str.; *Holzer, Kreuz, Kulmer-Str.; Stadt Leipzig, Kirchen-Str.; Forster's Hôtel Garni), a watering-place 4½ M. to the N. of Eger (railway in 12 min.), possesses ten mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas), called the Egerbrunnen, used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. It contains 2370 inhab., and is visited annually by 10,000 patients. English Church Service in summer. Over the Franzensquelle is a temple from which a long colonnade leads to the Cursaul. The park contains a statue of Francis I., the founder of the baths, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler.

Excursions. To the N.W. to the (¾ hr.) Antonienhöhe (1620 ft.), and to the castles of Seeberg (1½ hr.) and Liebenstein (2 hrs.), all fine points of Bardeker's Austria. 6th Edition
view; N. to Schönberg and Wildstein (each 2 hrs.); S., to the (1/2 hr.) Café Miramonte, and thence to the (1/2 hr.) Kammerbühl (see p. 244) and to the (1/2 hr.) *Siechenhaus (Restaurant), prettily situated amid wood, 1/2 hr. to the W. of Eger, with a charming view.


Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a); *Goldener Schild und Zwei Deutsche Monarchen (Pl. b), between the Becher-Platz and the Neue Wiese; *Angel's Hôtel (Pl. c), in the Neue Wiese, on the right bank of the Tepl; Hôtel Kron, Park-Str., opposite the Stadt-Park; *Continental, in the market, at the corner of the Alte Wiese; *Hôtel Hannover, in the market-place; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e), Paradis (Pl. f), both in the Kaiser-Str., opposite the Curhaus. — *Hôtel National (Pl. g), Gartenzene; Glattauer (with restaurant); Donau (Pl. h), Park-Str.; Stadt Lyon (Pl. i), Bahnhof-Str.; Drei Fasen (Restaurant), Kirchengasse; Hopfenstock, Gewehrdiggasse; the last five open the whole year; *Erzherzog Karl, Kirchengasse; *Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Loib, Gewehrdiggasse; Weber, near the station; *Fassmann, Bahnhof-Str.; Post & Bäckischer Hof, Eger-Str., opposite the Stadt-Park. Charges vary, being lower before and after the height of the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel (enquiry-office in the Nordische Hof, Kreuzgarre). The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Market, Park-Strasse, and the Schlossberg: Pupp's Logirhäuser, *Hôtel Garny Königs-Villa (pension), Victoria, König von Dänemark, Englisches Haus, etc.; in the Schloß-Platz close by: König von England, Europa, etc. Terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is sometimes advisable to reduce the lease to writing.

Cafés. *Pupp's Café-Salon, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times weekly); *Stadt-Park; *Elephant, Alte Wiese; Theater-Café, next the theatre; Imperial, near the chalybeate spring, large new establishment, Stadt Hambürg, Kreuzgarre. — Restaurants. *Pupp's Restaurant and Salle de Saxe, Alte Wiese; *Curhaus & Stadtspark; *Hopfenstock, see above; *Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Osterr. Hof, Neue Wiese; Loib, see above; Sanssouci, Kiesweg; Römer, Stadt Leipsig, Gewehrdiggasse; Blauer Stern, Fragersgasse; Schützenhaus; Leitner, Neue Wiese. — Wine. Richter, Stark, both near the Roman Catholic Church; Friedel, Becher-Platz; Weißkampf, Alte Wiese. — Beer (generally Pilsner) at all the restaurants.

Reading Room in the Curhaus, 15 kr. daily, 70 kr. weekly, 2 fl. monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Concerts. The 'Curkapelle', or band of the baths, plays daily, 6-8 a.m., in two detachments, one at the Sprudel, the other at the Mühlbrunnen. Afternoon concerts in the Stadt-Park on Sun., at Pupp's on Tues. and Thurs., and in the Posthof (charge for admission) on Mon. and Fri.; evening-concerts at the Sanssouci, Salle de Saxe, and Curhaus. Also at times a military band at Pupp's, etc.

Theatre, Neue Wiese; performances from end of April to end of September. — Summer Theatre, above the Café Sanssouci (not regular).

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd cl. 6 fl., 3rd cl. 4 fl.; children and servants 1 fl. — Music Tax: for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 5-17, 2nd cl. 3-8, 3rd cl. 2-8 fl.

Cabs. From or to the station, with one horse 1 fl. 20 kr., with two horses ('Fiaker') 2 fl. (at night 1½ or 2½ fl.). Luggage 50-50 kr. — In the town, per 1/4 hr. 50, ½ hr. 60, each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; with two horses per 1/2 hr. 1 fl. 20 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 60 kr. At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.), one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 2 or 3 fl., etc.

Omnibus from the station to the town 40 kr., each box 10 kr. — Also to Pirkenhammer, Aich, Giesshübel-Puchstein, Dallwitz, etc.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day 4½, half day 3 fl.; to the Hirschspring or Drei Kreuzberg 1½ fl.; to the spring 50 kr.

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; Incrustations (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Tschammerhütt's, at the back of the Sprudel Colon-
Springs. CARLSBAD. 39. Route. 243

nade. — Carlsbad Wafers (‘Oblaten’) at Barbara Beyer’s, Königshof. ‘Brunnenkuchen’, eaten by patients, is a kind of cake without spice.

English Church (p. 244): service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m. — Presbyterian Divine Service from June 1st to Aug. 31st in the Curhaus.

Interpreter: Ludwig Kohn, Haus Hallstadt, Obere Schulgasse.

Carlsbad or Karlsbad (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 12,000 inhab. and upwards of 30,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the narrow valley of the Tepl, the pine-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting (whence the monument in the Stadtgarten); but Karlsbad was known as a health-resort a century earlier.

The chief ingredients of the mineral water are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The springs rise near the Tepl from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the hot water gushes up. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the ‘Sprudelkessel’. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with increased force at the other outlets, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all seventeen hot and two cold springs, which vary in temperature from 50° to 167° Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 3,000,000 bottles of the water and 110,000 lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest and most copious (450 gallons per min.) of these springs is the Sprudel (Pl. 5; 162° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl, connected with which is the Hygieia-Quelle. On the left bank are the Mühlbrunnen (Pl. 10; 124°), the Neubrunnen (Pl. 11; 140°), the Theresienbrunnen (Pl. 13; 138°), the Marktbrunnen (Pl. 9; 108°), the Kaiser-Karl-Quelle (Pl. 7; 113°), and the Schlossbrunnen (Pl. 12; 127°); more or less connected with these are the Russische Kronquelle (Pl. 2; 98°), the Bernhards-Brunnen (Pl. 1; 147°), the Elisabeth-Quelle (Pl. 3; 108°), the Felsenquelle (Pl. 4; 138°), the Spitalbrunnen (Pl. 14; 95°), the Curhausquelle (Pl. 8; 140°), the Kaiserbrunnen (Pl. 6; 120°), the Hochberger-Quelle (103°), and the Parquequelle (104°). The two cold springs are the Stefanie-Quelle (alkaline-saline, with carbonic acid; 70°), below the Schweizerhof (p. 245) and the Eisenquelle (46°), on the slope of the Dreikreuzberg. There are seven Bath-houses, with mineral, mud, vapour, and other baths (the Kaiserbad, the Sprudel Baths, the Stadthaus, the Curhaus, the Fremden-Hospital, the Neubad, and the Eisenbad). At an early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) even before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where the band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water.

16*
The town is creeping up towards the Railway Station, to the N., on the left bank of the Eger, but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Stadt-Park on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement on the S. Adjoining the pleasant Stadt-Park, on the left bank of the Tepl, is the *Park Restaurant (p. 242), with a colonnade contiguous, where the water of the Parkquelle (p. 243) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the Neubad, with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome Park-Strasse, in which, on the left, rises the Synagogue, erected in 1876-77 from designs by Wolff of Stuttgart.

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the Military Bath House (Pl. 6), within which rise the Kaiserbrunnen and the Hochberger-Quelle (p. 243). Next comes the Curhaus (at the S. end of which is the Curhaus-Brunnen, Pl. 8), high above which lies the Fremden-Badgasse with the Spitalbrunnen (Pl. 14). On the lower ground, farther on, passing the Felsenquelle (Pl. 4), we come to the Mühlbrennen Colonnade (Pl. 10), of the Corinthian order, erected by Zitek in 1871-78, with the Elisabeth-Quelle, the Theresienbrunnen, the Bernhardsbrunnen, the Neubrunnen, and the Mühlbrennen. Above the colonnade are the grounds of the Schlossberg (see below).

From the Colonnade the Mühlbadgasse leads to the Market Place, where the Kaiser Karls-Quelle (Pl. 7) and the Marktbrunnen (Pl. 9) rise under the wooden Markbrunn Colonnade, with the Stadtthurm towering above it. On the left is the Post Office. To the N.W. a broad flight of steps ascends to the Schlossberg, on which are situated the English Church and a number of handsome lodging-houses. Here, on the right, rises the Schlossbrunnen (Pl. 12), opposite which, on the left, is the Russische Kronquelle (Pl. 2).

From the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the *Sprudel Colonnade (Pl. 5), an imposing iron structure, completed by Hellmer and Fellner in 1879. Within this colonnade rise the Hygieia-Quelle (Pl. 2), adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the Sprudel (p. 243), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, 11/2 ft. thick, and varying from 6 to 13 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 21), with a terraced platform, erected in 1732-36. Above it are the Stefanshöhe, the Stadtgarten, with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs, and the Panorama Grounds (café), which afford a charming survey of the town.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the Alte Wiese, the most frequented promenade at Karlsbad, with the best shops, some of them in the groundfloors of the houses, others in the bazaar opposite. The Alte Wiese ends at the Goethe-Platz, near the Salle de Saxe (p. 242) and the extensive Pupp'sche Anlagen.

Opposite the Alte Wiese, the Neue Wiese, on the right bank of the Tepl, leads past the Stadt-Theater (built by Fellner and Helmer, richly decorated, and lighted by electricity) to the Pupp'sche
Walks. CARLSBAD. 39. Route. 245

Brücke. Farther on, in the Marienbader-Str., is the new *Kaiserbad, a handsome building in the French Renaissance style, designed by Fellner & Hellmer and sumptuously fitted up, with baths of every description, a large saloon for gymnastic exercises, etc. The Marienbader Strasse goes on, past the small Russian Church (Pl. 18) and the Protestant Church (Pl. 16), to the Karls-Brücke (see below).

Of the many beautiful Walks the most popular, because level, is through the Pupp'sche Allee and the Goethe-Wiese (embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf), and by the Kiesweg, passing the Rasumowska-Sitz, the Rohan-Sitz, and the Kaiserin-Sitz, to the (1/4 hr.) *Café Sanssouci (above which lies the Summer Theatre, p. 242). On the rocks by the wayside may be read inscriptions in many different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, leaving the Karls-Brücke on the left, and passing the 'Vieruhr-Promenade' (in shade after 4 p.m.) on the right, we follow the avenue of poplars in the Marienbader Strasse to the (1/4 hr.) *Café Posthof, with its pleasant garden. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the *Café Schönbrunn, the Dorotheen-Säuerling and the *Café Schweizerhof. About 8 min. to the W. of the Posthof, at the end of the Vieruhr-Promenade, are the Schwarzenberg Monument and the Theresien-Platz. From the Posthof we ascend past the Antonsruhe and the Stahlbuche to the (1/4 hr.) *Freundschafts-Saal, another café, where a military band often plays (adm. 60 kr.). About 10 min. farther on is the romantic *Kaiser-Park, whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway, to (1 M.) Pirkenhammer (1340 ft.; Höt. Habsburg; Café Leibold; omnibus), with its large porcelain-factory. To the left of the factory is the (3/4 hr.) Mecséry-Höhe (2038 ft.), a good point of view. In returning we may follow the shady 'Plobenweg' on the right bank of the Tepl, and cross the stream at the Posthof; or we may follow the hillside by the 'Schwindelweg', leading through the Café Schönbrunn and down to the Kiesweg in the valley.

From the Schlossberg the Hirschensprunggasse and a good path beyond it ascend to the *Hirschensprung (1635 ft.), with an admirable view (café). The neighbouring Theresienhöhe, the Peters-höhe, with a memorial-tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and Mayer's Gloriette are also good points of view. We return to the Schlossberg by the Jubiläumsweg, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden'.

From the Goethe-Platz by the Mariengässchen to the Marien-Kapelle, and thence by good paths, indicated by notices, to the right to the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz, and to the left, past the Ecce-Homo-Kapelle, to the (1/2 hr.) Franz-Josefs-Höhe (1673 ft.). — Over the Schlossberg, or through the Park-Strasse, and past the Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV. (café) and Findlater's Obelisk to the (1/2 hr.) Katharinen-Platz, and thence to (1/2 hr.) the Bild (1802 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) the *Aberg (2000 ft.; restaurant), the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of the Bohemian Erzgebirge.
From the Magdalenen-Kirche on the right bank of the Tepl, either by the Sprudelgasse and the Andreas gasse ascending to the right, or through the Schulgasse and past the garden of the Café Panorama, to the Prague road; turn to the left; then ascend by a winding path to the right to the (40 min.) Dreikreuzberg Restaurant (1844 ft.; Camera Obscura), an admirable point of view; thence in 5 min. more to the top of the Dreikreuzberg, where the view is less extensive, and through wood to the (1/4 hr.) König Otto's Höhe (1965 ft.; view intercepted by trees), and to the (1/2 hr.) *Ewiges Leben (2087 ft.), one of the highest points near Carlsbad, with a superb view; descent past the Pöhlenhof to (1/2 hr.) Carlsbad.

Other fine points are the Bellevue and the Wiener-Sitz on the right bank of the Tepl, and the Freundschafts-Sitz, the Belvedere, and the Rohan-Kreus on the left bank.

**Longer Excursions.** To the N. to (3 M.) Drahovitz (Restaurant zu Drei Eichen), a village on the left bank of the Eger (ferry from Drahovitz to the boat-houses), with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and the Joseph Monument, erected in 1881. To the S.W. to (41/2 M.; omnibus) Aich (*Schloss Restaurant, above the Eger, with view), with a restored château and a porcelain-factory; thence along the Eger to (2 M.; 1 M. beyond the end of the carriage-road) Hans Heil ling's Restaurant, opposite Hans Heiling's Rock, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger. (Boat to Aich, 40 kr. each person.) Thence to Elbogen, see p. 240. — Also by the Prague road, which commands charming views, to (4 M.) the ruin of Engelhaus, on a rock of phonolite (2340 ft.; a pleasant path to it diverges from the road to the left beyond the 'Berghäuser'). On the Eger, 71/2 M. below Karlsbad (omnibus daily from the Theater-Platz in 11/2 hr.; beautiful road through wood), are the baths of Giesshübel-Puchstein (Curhaus and Hydropathic, with restaurant; several villas), with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid; 8 million bottles exported annually). The ascent of the Keilberg or Sonnenwirbel (4083 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge (p. 239), forms another attractive excursion from Carlsbad (omnibus twice a week in summer).

**40. From Prague to Furth (Nuremberg, Munich).**

119 M. RAILWAY from Prague to Furth in 4-6 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 26, 6 fl. 94, 4 fl. 63 kr.; express 11 fl. 9, 8 fl. 33, 5 fl. 53 kr.). — From Prague to Nuremberg 7 1/4-11 hrs.; to Munich 9 1/4-14 hrs.

The train starts from the Smichow Station (p. 218), and turns to the S. into the valley of the Moldau. — 3 M. Kuchelbad, at the foot of a wooded hill, is a resort of excursionists from Prague. 6 M. Radotin. The line quits the Moldau and approaches the Beraun, which it crosses at Mokropetz. 121/2 M. Dobrichowitz; 15 M. Řeunitz; 18 1/2 M. Karlstein (restaurant near the station).
On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the Beraun, rises *Schloss Karlstein (Karln Tyn; 1047 ft.), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-57 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the **Kreuzkapelle** in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catharine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's lifetime, are of special interest. The castle also contained accommodation for a large retinue of knights and men-at-arms.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (241/2 M.) **Beraun** (725 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Böhmischer Hof; Adler), an old town with 7265 inhab., junction of the line to Rakonitz and Lužna-Lischan (p. 238). The train now enters the **Litawa-Thal.** — 30 M. *Zditz.*

To **Protivin,** 64 M., railway in 4-5 hrs. The line traverses the smiling Litawa-Thal. Stations: Lochowitz, Jinete-Cenkov. — 171/2 M. **Příbram** (Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 13,417 inhab., with valuable silver and lead mines, which employ 5600 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Seventeen shafts in all are worked, one of which, the Adalbert-Schacht, is 3350 ft. deep. Close to the town rises the **Heilige Berg** (1935 ft.), a great resort of pilgrims, with a church containing a miracle-working image of the Virgin. Stations: **Milotin,** Tochowicz, Breznitz, Mirovitz, Čimelitz, Wraž, Civod. — 55 M. **Písek,** with 10,950 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the Wottawa. Near it is the extensive chase of Prince Lobkowitz. — 56 M. **Putim** (p. 252); 64 M. **Protein,** on the Franz-Josefs-Railway (p. 252).

37 M. **Horovitz,** with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. Near (43 M.) 'Haltestelle' Zbirow, the train passes large iron-works, now disused. To the N. (13/4 M.) lies the little town of Zbirow, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 45 M. **Zbirow,** the principal station for the town of that name, and also for the little town of Mauth, 1 1/2 M. to the W.; at the station is a large saw-mill. 48 1/2 M. **Holoubkau,** with a large carriage-factory. Branch-line to Nesvětítz (p. 251). At (54 M.) **Rokitsan** (Adler; 5000 inhab.) the country becomes more level. The train follows the **Klabawa,** passing the iron-works of Klabawa and Horomislitz, to (61 1/2 M.) **Chrast** (Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line diverges to **Radnitz,** an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the Beraun and crosses the imposing **Uslawa Bridge.**

68 1/2 M. **Pilsen** (*Kaiser von Oesterreich; *Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Pilsner beer at Salzmann's Bierhalle and Beyer's Garden), an old town with 50,150 inhab., lies at the confluence of the **Mies** and the **Radbusa.** Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. The Kopecky-Platz, on the S. side of the town, contains a monument to
the burgomaster Kopecky (d. 1854). The Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, the Museum (daily 10-3, free, but donation for expenses expected), the prison (900 convicts), and the large rock-cellar of the old brewery are worth seeing. Pilsen is famous for its beer.

From Pilsen to Saaz and Dux, 94 M., railway in 5-5½ hrs. The stations are nearly all unimportant. 20½ M. Pils, with a château of Prince Metternich. 41 M. Petersburg-Jechnitz; near Petersburg (11½ M. from the railway) are the château and park of Count Czernin, 43½ M. Krieger; 47 M. Rudig; 52 M. Podersam; 55½ M. Kaschitz (branch-line to Schönhof and Radonitz); 62 M. Neusiedl-Schaboglück. 67 M. Saaz, junction of the line from Prague to Komotau (p. 233). At (73 M.) Postelberg (Rail. Restaurant) the line quits the Eger; 77 M. Hotschewrad (branch to Wurzmes, p. 238); 86½ M. Oberntitz, also on the line from Prague to Brüx (p. 236); 87½ M. Sauerbrunn, station for the Bilin Sauerbrunn (p. 234); 91 M. Bilin, junction for the line to Aussig (p. 234); 94 M. Dux (p. 237).

From Pilsen to Eisenstein, 69 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. The most important stations are: 15½ M. Erstitz; 23½ M. Scheidau; 30 M. Klattau (Rail. Restaurant), a town with 10,811 inhab., junction for Taus and Horazdowicz (p. 251); 35 M. Janowitz (branch to Taus, see below); 40 M. Neum ("Rose", prettily situated at the foot of the Böhmerwald Mts. (with the ruin of Baiereck 1½ hr. to the S.W.). The line then winds up the hill to Grün (1870 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 55 M. Hammers-Eisenstrasse (2421 ft.; to the right the Outer, 4265 ft.). Then the Spitzeberg Tunnel, 1940 yds. in length. 61 M. Spitzeberg (2726 ft.), the highest point on the railway, watershed between Danube and Elbe. On the Spitzeberg-Sattel (3880 ft.) is the "Hot.-Pens. Rixy (line view). We then descend by Markt-Eisenstein to (69 M.) Eisenstein, the Bohemian frontier-station (see Baedeker’s Southern Germany).

From Pilsen to Eger, Budweis, and Vienna, see R. 41.

77 M. Nürschau, with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it, on the left, is Chotieschau, with a château of Prince Taxis. 84 M. Staab, a small town on the Radbusa; 92 M. Stankau; 98 M. Bitsowa (to the left, in the distance, the ruin of Riesenburg); 104 M. Taus, an industrial town with 7700 inhab. (To Janowitz, see above.)

Beyond Taus begin the hills of the Bohemian Forest, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between Böhmisches-Kubitzen and Deutsch-Kubitzen. The character of the country and the villages changes materially as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Passtritz by a viaduct 700 yds. long.

119 M. Furth (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Bavarian E. Railway, see Baedeker’s Southern Germany.

41. From Eger to Vienna.

283 M. Railway (Staats-Bahnen) in 9½-17 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 20, 5 fl. 10; express 22 fl. 75, 15 fl. 25, 7 fl. 65 kr.).

Eger, see p. 240. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the Wondreb. 10½ M. Sandau. — 14½ M. Königswart (2218 fl.; Neues Badhôtel; *Ott; Buberl, well spoken of; Schloss-Gasthaus; Kaiser von Oesterreich, etc.) is a small watering-place, with a Schloss (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., 2-6; fee),
which has belonged to the Metternich family since 1630, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and containing a library, a collection of coins, minerals, and antiquities, family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, etc. The interesting altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Prince Clemens Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The Badhaus and a row of new villas on the hill, ½ M. farther up, command a fine view. The chalybeate springs are used both internally and externally, mainly by women and children, and are efficacious in cases of poverty of blood, incipient consumption, etc. There are also steel, mud, pinecone, and vapour baths.

19½ M. Marienbad. — Arrival. The Station (Restaurant) is 1½ M. from the town (cab 1 fl. 80 kr., luggage extra; hotel-omnibus 30 kr., 100 lbs. of luggage 10 kr.). Visitors should spend a day or more at a hotel and look for lodgings in person. Before entering into a contract they are strongly advised to consult the Mieth-Ordnung, or regulations as to private apartments.

Hotels. *Klinger, a large house with several dépendances (Haidmayer's Haus, Maxhof, Stadt Dresden); Höt. IMPÉRIAL; Höt. WEIMAR; *Neptun, *STADT HAMBURG, *NEW YORK (Jewish), Kaiserhof, *Egerländer, these five in the Kaiser-Strasse; *HÔTEL CASINO; *DELPHIN, STADT LEITZIG, ENGLISCHER HOF, and STERN, moderate.

Lodging Houses. Centralbad; Tepler Haus; Habsburg; Rudolfshof; Miramar; Gutenberg; *Schloss Heilbronn; Europa; Borussia; Goldner Adler; Wiener Haus; Heidler's Haus; Flora. — R. 8-16 fl. per week.

Cafés. *Bellevue; Miramonte; Köhlerhof; Bazar; *Victoria; *Panorama (above is the belvedere on the Kaiserhöhe, p. 251); Ferdinandsmühle; Diana; Jägerhaus; Maxthai; Kieselhof, and Kieselmühle (Egerländer's, 2 M. from the town, prettily fitted up in rustic style).

Restaurants at most of the hotels and cafés (good table d'hôte at Klinger's, at 1 p.m. 1 fl. 30 kr., at 2 p.m. 2 fl.). Also at the Cursaal, Stadthaus, Tepler Haus, Waldmühle (p. 250), Löwenthal (Jewish), etc.

Cabs. From the station to the baths 1 fl.; within the town, ½ hr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., in the afternoon 60 kr. or 1 fl.; per hour 80 or 1 fl. 20 kr., in the afternoon 1 fl. 20 or 2 fl.

Visitors' Tax: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd 5½ fl., 3rd 3 fl. 15 kr. — Music Tax: 1st class 5 fl., 2 pers. 8 fl., 3 pers. 11 fl., etc.; 2nd cl. 4, 5, or 6 fl.; 3rd cl. 2, 3, or 4 fl. — The band plays at the Kreuz-Brunnen 6-7 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., at the Ferdinands-Brunnen 7-8 a.m., and at the Waldquelle 11½—12½ o'clock.

English Church Service in the season (Christ Church). — Presbyterian Service (Church of Scotland), in the German Protestant Church.

Marienbad (2093 ft.), a famous watering-place (15,000 visitors annually), lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. At the beginning of the present century, this region was an almost impenetrable wilderness. The place now consists of about 190 houses, most of them new, and some of them very handsome. The springs contain Glauber's salt and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl. The Kreuz-Brunnen, the Ferdinands-Brunnen (1¼ M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the Waldquelle (½ M. to the N.W. of the Kreuz-Brunnen) are the principal springs for drinking (of which 1,000,000 bottles are exported annually). The Marienquelle is used externally, and other baths
(mud, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bathhouse here. The chalybeate waters of the Ambrosius-Brunnen and the Karolinen-Brunnen and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinands-Brunnen are also used for bathing. The Rudolfquelle, to the S. of the Ferdinands-Brunnen, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. There is also a new Hydropathic.

The main street of Marienbad, which the traveller coming from the station first enters, is the long Kaiser-Strasse, bounded on the right by handsome houses and on the left by the Anlagen, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. In this street are the Military Curhaus and the tasteful new Synagogue. To the left diverges from it the Jäger-Strasse, in which rises the Stadthaus, containing the post-office, the telegraph-office, the custom-house, besides a restaurant, reading and assembly-rooms, and a large concert and ball-room. A little to the S. of the Stadthaus, and connected with it by the Scott-Allee, is the English Church. The Kaiser-Str. ends at the Franz-Josefs-Platz, which is planted with trees. On the N. side of this Platz rises the Protestant Church, erected in 1856-57, with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stift'. The Waldbrunn-Str. leads hence to the N.W., past the Theatre, to the Waldquelle (restaurant; midday promenade-concert).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stefan-Str. and the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str. At the end of the latter is the Kreuz-Brunnen, with its rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of Dr. Jos. Nehr (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Above it, to the N., is the Brunnen-Versendungshaus (export-depot). From the Kreuz-Brunnen Colonnade a covered passage leads to a long building containing the Brunnenhalle, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called Colonnade with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of Reitenberger (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. At the opposite end of the Brunnenhalle, under another colonnade, are the Ferdinands-Brunnen (p. 249) and the Karolinenquelle. Above this point, to the left, is the handsome Roman Catholic Church, built in 1844-50. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the Moorbad with the Marienquelle, the Old Badhaus (now Central-Bad), the Ambrosius-Brunnen, and the New Badhaus. In the grassy park rises an obelisk erected by Polish visitors to the bath-physician Dr. Heidler.

The pine-forests close to the town are intersected by charming walks, provided with finger-posts. Among the favourite points are, to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, the Waldmühle (restaurant), the Dianahof; and the Maxthál (20 min.; Restaurant); to the E. the Amalienruhe, the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Höhe (2411 ft.), and the Stefanie-Höhe, which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. From the Kreuz-Brunnen we may visit the (20 min.) Mecséry Temple, to the
to Vienna.  

E., and go thence by the Franzensberg to the Hirtenruhe, with its belvedere-temple. Fine distant views are also obtained from the Hamelikaberg, to the S. of the park, above the Café Panorama, on which rises the Kaiserthurm (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the Hohendorfer Höhe (2546 ft.), 1/4 hr. farther on ( omnibus at 2 and 4 p.m. from the Stern Inn; 40 kr.).

The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic Podhorn (2776 ft.; small café), 1½ hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsbad road (carr. for four pers. 6½ fl., incl. gratuity; the above-mentioned Hohendorfer omnibus may be used for the first half of the journey). Other pleasant excursions through the Maxthal (see above), and thence to Königswart (p. 248), 1¾ hr. to the N.E.; either through fine wood or via Prince Metternich's deer-park (open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. only); to the château of Glatschen (Inn), 2 hrs. to the N.; to Kuttenplan and Plan, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below), etc.

The wealthy abbey of Tepl (2155 ft.), to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (carr. 4 or 7 fl.; by Podhornberg 5 or 9 fl.), possesses a good library and zoological and mineralogical collections. The Romanesque basilica-church (freely modernized in the interior) was founded in 1197. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and many objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23½ M. Kuttenplan (Löwe), with a Schloss and pleasant grounds on the Kellerberg. 26½ M. Plan (Herrenhaus), with a finely situated Schoss of Count Nostitz (branch to Tachau, 7½ M. to the S.W.). Near the iron-works of (32½ M.) Josefhütte the train enters the pretty valley of the Mies. 40 M. Schweissing-Tschernoschin. — 45 M. Mies, Bohemian Strebro (Post), an old town (3978 inhab.) with lead and silver mines, has a Rathhaus in the Renaissance style (modernised). The Prager Thor, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine gateway of the 16th century. The neighbouring convent of Kladrau has an interesting church.

51½ M. Neuhof; 55 M. Ullitz-Pleschnitz; 59 M. Tuschkau-Kosolup; 66 M. Pilsen (Rail. Restaurant; p. 247). The line traverses the wooded Uslawa-Thal; to the left on a hill is the ruin of Radina (1645 ft.). — 72 M. Pilsenetz; 74 M. Stiahlaus; 76 M. Neznéstitz (junction for Rokitsan, p. 247); 80½ M. Blowitz; 83 M. Zdiar-Zdrietz. Farther on, Schloss Grünberg, the seat of Count Coloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 87½ M. Nepomuk, the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320-1383; p. 222). The formerly Cistercian church of St. James (late-Gothic, with older choir) occupies the site of the house of his parents, and contains a silver statue of the saint.

The line quits the Uslawa and traverses a lofty wooded plain. 95½ M. Wolschan, with its large ponds. — 102 M. Horaždiowits-Babin (Rail. Restaurant).

From Horaždiowits to Klattau, 36 M., railway in 2 hrs. Chief stations: 1¾ M. Horaždiowits Town; 12½ M. Schüttenhofen (Weisses Rössel-Krone), a busy town of 6000 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the Schweotöhr (2612 ft.; 1 hr.); 19½ M. Kotinec; 36 M. Klattau (p. 249).

The train proceeds in the valley of the Wottawa. 109 M. Katowitz; 114 M. Strakonitz (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the Wolinka.
A branch-line runs hence in 2½ hrs. to (23 M.) Winterberg (2285 ft.; Habsburg; Stadt Passau), on the Wolinka, a town of 4300 inhab., with a large timber-trade and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg.

118 4/4 M. Stěkna — 120 M. Ražice (Rail. Restaurant).

From Ražice to Iglau, 101 M., railway in 6½ hrs. Stations: 2½ M. Putim; 4 M. Pieck, junction for Zditz and Protivin (p. 247); 10½ M. Zahorí; 14 M. Wlastee; 17½ M. Jetštei, where the Moldau is crossed; 25½ M. Muhlhausen, a manufacturing place; 41½ M. Tabor (p. 264). Thence by Pilgram and Ober-Cerekve to (10½ M.) Iglau, see p. 264.

The line quits the Wottawa, which flows to the N. towards the Moldau, and enters the valley of the Blanitz to the S.E. — 127 M. Protivin (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Přibram (p. 247). — 131½ M. Wodnian.

From Wodnian to Prachatitz, 19½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — Prachatitz (Kronprinz Rudolf; Messner; Habburg), a town of 5000 inhab., with old walls, gates, and houses, is situated at the foot of the densely wooded Libin (3580 ft.) and is frequented as a summer-resort. The Margarethen-Bad (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S., is also a health-resort (pretty woods).

137 M. Nakaři-Netolitz. The train skirts the large Bestrever Teich. 144 M. Frauenberg; 13¼ M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of Frauenberg, on a hill laid out as a park.

150 M. Budweis (*Glocke, R., L., & A. 1-2½ fl.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich, at the station; Rail. Restaurant) is a prosperous town on the Moldau, with 28,500 inhabitants. The Cathedral with its detached tower dates from 1500. The Gothic Marien-Kirche has fine cloisters. The handsome Rathaus is situated in the Ring, a Platz flanked with arcades. Adjacent is the interesting Städtische Museum. The Stadt-Park contains a bronze statue of Adalbert Lanna (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia. Branch-line to Wesely (p. 264).

From Budweis to Linz, 78 M., railway in about 4 hrs. Stations: Stein-kirchen, Welleschin-Krumau (Zur Rose), Umlowitz, Zartiesdorf, Böhmisch-Höringshay, Summerau, Freistadt, Kefermarkt, Freyartien, Galisbach-Wartberg (branch-line in 3½ hrs. to St. Valentin, p. 84), Lungitz, and St. Georgen, on the Gusen. Beyond Steyregg the Danube is crossed to (78 M.) Linz (p. 84).

From Budweis to Salnau, 46 M., railway in 4½-5 hrs., a highly interesting expedition in the Bohemian Forest. At Payreschau the line crosses the Moldau and then ascends rapidly via (8½ M.) Prabisch and (10½ M.) Krems to (11½ M.) Adolfsthal, at the foot of the Schöninger (3555 ft.), commanding beautiful views. — 1½ M. Goldenkron, with an old monastery, now suppressed. 18½ M. Krummau (Goldner Engel; Sonne), with 8400 inhab. and a large château of Prince Schwarzenberg, most picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau (interesting archives). — Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of Gojau we reach (28 M.) Höritz, the 'Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest', where interesting Passion-plays have been performed periodically since 1816 (re-arranged by the German 'Böhmerwald-Bund'; 20,000 spectators in 1894). — 31½ M. Stein-Irresdorf; 33 M. Neustift-Quitzsching, with the large Langenbrucker Teich; 38 M. Schwarzbach-Stuben, with granite-works. — Passing Stögenwald and (4½ M.) Oberplan birthplace of Adalbert Stifter (1805-1868), picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Moldau valley, we reach the terminus at (46 M.) Salnau (Mühri), an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, e.g. via Hirschbergen ('Inn) to the top of the Dreisselsstein; via Wallern to the Eleonorenhain and the primaeval forest on the Kubani, etc. (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).
162 M. Forbes; 2 M. to the W. is Troćnow, the birthplace of Ziska (1360). 172¼ M. Gratzen; the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3 M. to the S. — The line crosses the Bohemian and Austrian frontier. — 181½ M. Gmünd (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town, with large railway-workshops, lies on the Luschnitz. Junction for Vienna and Prague (R. 43b). 187¼ M. Fürbach-Schrems; 191 M. Vitis. From (197 M.) Schwarzenau a diligence plies daily in 2½ hrs. to Zvettil, a Cisterian monastery, with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent.; and a branch railway runs to (6 M.) Waidhofen an der Thaya. — 207 M. Göpfritz-Gros-Siegharts; 215 M. Wappollenreith-Raabs; 221½ M. Hötzelsdorf-Geras. — 227 M. Sigmundsherberg (Rail. Restaurant).

To Hadersdorf, 27½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. 6 M. Horn (Post: Lamm), a little town, with a Schloss of Count Hoyos, and the old Gothic Stefankskirche in the cemetery; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of Altenburg, founded in 1144. 10¾ M. Rosenburg, a grand Schloss of the 16th cent., with five court-yards, a fine late-Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries. 14 M. Gars, charmingly situated on the Kamp. — Plank; Schönberg am Kamp; Langenlois. — 27½ M. Hadersdorf (p. 82).

A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg to Pulkaun and (12½ M.; 1 hr.) Zellernsdorf (p. 297).

The line traverses the Mannhartsberg, a range of hills which divides the N. half of Lower Austria into two provinces. — 234 M. Eggenburg, an ancient little town, still partly enclosed by walls and towers, with the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. 241 M. Limberg-Maissau; 245½ M. Ziersdorf. — 251½ M. Gross-Weikersdorf.

At Weisdorf, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the Heldenberg, a temple of fame erected by Herr von Pargfrieder to the army, with reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, some poor leaden statues, etc., and the tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854). It is now the property of the emperor.

At (256 M.) Absdorf-Hippersdorf (branch-line to Krems, p. 91) the line enters the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river beyond stat. Neu-Aigen. 262 M. Tulln (p. 92; Rail. Restaurant). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 265 M. Langentlebarn; 268½ M. St. Andrä, beyond which is Schloss Altenberg; 271½ M. Greifenstein (p. 92), where the line nears the river. — 272½ M. Höflein; 274½ M. Kritzendorf; opposite, at some distance from the river, are Korneuburg and the Bisamberg (p. 92). — 278 M. Klosterneuburg (p. 75). The train skirts the precipitous slopes of the Kahlenberg. 280 M. Kahlenbergerdorf (p. 92); 280½ M. Nussdorf (p. 71), a suburb of Vienna (railway up the Kahlenberg, see p. 74).

283 M. Vienna, Franz-Josef-Bahnhof, in the IX. District, Alsergrund (p. 1).
42. From Dresden (Berlin) to Vienna via Tetschen and Iglau.

323 M. Express in 103/4 hrs. (Sächsische Staatsbahn to Tetschen; Österrei schische Nordwestbahn thence to Vienna); fares 42 M. 10, 25 M. 50, 15 M. 10 pf. The express trains have through-restaurant-cars and sleeping-cars. — Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brunn, see RR. 36, 43 a (through carriages; same fares and time).

From Dresden to (32 M.) Niedergrund, see p. 231. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to Mittelgrund, crosses the river, and traverses a tunnel beneath the Quaderberg to —

381/2 M. Tetschen (*Hôtel Ulrich, on the Elbe-Quai, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr.; *Engel, R. 1 fl.; *Stern; *Krone; Stadt Prag; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel, at the pier; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with 7357 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Puls nitz, or Polzen, with the Elbe, and connected with Bodenbach (p. 231) by a chain-bridge and a railway-bridge. The handsome château of Count Thun, with its pleasant gardens, was once fortified, and was an important place during the Seven Years’ War.

From Tetschen to Böhmisch-Leipa and Nimburg, 70 M., railway in 41/2 hrs. Stations: Bensen (branch-line to Warnsdorf and Zittau), Franzensthal, Politz-Sandau, Strausznitz-Neustadt. — 171/2 M. Böhmisch-Leipa (*Alte Post; Lamm), an old town of 10,406 inhab., with large factories. The Kahlenberg (965 ft.; *Restaurant at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with promenades, 1/4 hr. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from the belvedere on the Spitzberg (1480 ft.), 3/4 hr. to the N. From Leipa branch lines run N. to Kreibitz-Neudorf (Zittau), Rumburg (Nixdorf), and Georgswalde (Löbau); and E. to (51/2 M.) Reichstadt, with an imperial château, and (11 M.) Niemes. — Pretty scenery; several small lakes. Stations: Rehdörfel, Habichtswalde, (271/2 M.) Hirschberg (2100 inhab.), Woken, Bösig (with a ruin on a lofty rock), Weisswasser; 451/2 M. Bakov, a village on the Iser, junction of the Neratowitz and Turnau railway (p. 269) and of a branch line to Kopidno (p. 265). Then (51 M.) Jungbunzlau (*Lamm), a manufacturing town with 12,143 inhab., founded in the 10th cent., but almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite and the Thirty Years’ Wars. Gothic church of 16th cent., disfigured by additions; old Schloss converted into barracks; Rathhaus of 1560 with two towers. — The Iser is crossed. Stations: Dobrava, Wilkawa, and (70 M.) Nimburg (p. 255).

Beyond Tetschen the Nordwestbahn, or Austrian N.W. Railway, follows the course of the Elbe and passes through pleasing scenery. — 431/2 M. Neschwitz; 46 M. Tichlowitz; 491/2 M. Gross-Priesen; 52 M. Schwäden. — 541/2 M. Schreckenstein (Rail. Restaurant), connected by a railway-bridge with Aussig on the left bank (p. 232). The train then passes below the picturesque ruin of *Schreckenstein (p. 232), and the valley again contracts. The scenery between this point and Calositz (see below) is the finest on the line. — 60 M. Sebusein (*Wirthshaus zum Vergissmeinnicht), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies Kundratitz (Villa Henriettensruhe), a beautifully situated summer-resort. — Pleasant excursion by the Leitmeritz road, up the Mühlenthal, to (11/2 M.) Tützen, and thence to the right through the woods (guide desirable) to the Jordanberg or Elsberg (1808 ft.) and the (11/2 hr.) Johanniskapelle, which commands an admirable view of the Elbe valley and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of Kamaik in the foreground. Descent by (11/4 hr.) Kamaik to Leitmeritz, 11/4 hr.
66 M. Calositz-Cernosek; the latter, opposite Lobositz (p. 233), yields good wine.

70 M. Leitmeritz (Krebs; Adler; Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant) is a pleasant town (11,563 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with seven churches and a late-Gothic Rathaus of the 16th cent., embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the market-place. The Gemeindehaus contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of 1517, with beautiful miniatures. The Proviathanus, or Kelchhaus, as it is also named from its curious cup-shaped tower (Kelch, 'cup', 'chalice'), was built by a 'utraquist' or Hussite citizen in 1584. On the groundfloor is the Industrial Museum. The fertile country round Leitmeritz is styled the 'Bohemian Paradise'. The beer of Leitmeritz is in great repute. An iron bridge, 600 yds. long, crosses the Elbe here to (11/2 M.) Theresienstadt (p. 233).

Ascent of the Geltshberg, an interesting excursion of half-a-day. Omnibus from Leitmeritz (twice daily in 11/2 hr.; fare 50 kr.) to Libeschitz (Zur Goldenen Sechs; Stadt Salzburg), a village with a château. Walk thence to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) hamlet of Trnobrand, and (with guide) by a path, steep and narrow at places (not suitable for ladies), in 1 hr. to the top of the Geltshberg (2378 ft.), a wooded basaltic cone, commanding a splendid view of the whole of N. Bohemia. Descent 11/4 hr. — The nearest railway-station to Libeschitz is Polep (carr. in 11/2 hr.; 2 fl.). The road to Auscha and Gastorf (21/2 hrs.; 3 fl.) is uninteresting beyond Auscha. To the N. of Auscha, near the little town of Levín, is the (31/2 M.) hydropathic Gelmshbad, in a pretty wooded district.

The train soon quits the Elbe, which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (741/2 M.) Polep, (78 M.) Gastorf, and (82 M.) Wegstädtil again returns to it. After the last-named station fine view of the Bohemian mountains.

851/2 M. Liboch lies at the entrance to the Libocher Grün, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. Near Liboch is the Slawjn, a temple erected by Hr. Veith to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwanthaler. 91 M. Melnik (Goldnes Lamn), a town and estate of Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the Moldau in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. — 98 M. Všetat-Pvrir (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Prague and Turnau line (p. 269). 1021/2 M. Dris; 106 M. Alt-Bunzlau, opposite the old town of Brandeis on the left bank; 1/2 M. distant is Bad Houschka with chalybeate springs. 113 M. Lissa (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Prince Rohan, junction of the line from Prague to Mittelwalde (p. 265); 118 M. Kostomlat. — 1211/2 M. Nimburg (Rail. Restaurant; 6659 inhab.) is an old town with an interesting Gothic church (1282-1305) and large railway workshops. Railway by Jungbunzlau to Böhmischt-Leipa and Tetschen, see p. 256; to Poříčan (p. 258); and by Jičín to Wostroměř (p. 265).

The line follows the right bank of the Elbe to Kolin. 1261/2 M. Podiebrad (4819 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (d. 1421). 1311/2 M. Gross-Wossek; junction for Chlumetz (p. 265). Near
(137 M.) **Kolin** (Rail. Restaurant; p. 258) the line crosses the Elbe. — Austrian 'Staatsbahn' to Brünn and Vienna, see R. 43a.

143 1/2 M. **Sedletz-Kuttenberg.** At Sedletz is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1280-1320), the largest in Bohemia, once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisles, ambulatory, and chapels. Though much altered, the church retains its original outlines. The old abbey-buildings now contain a large government tobacco-factory. Branch-line from Sedletz in 13 min. to Kuttenberg (896 ft.; *Post; Schwarzes Ross; pop. 13,649), an ancient mining town, whose mines yielded much silver till the close of the 16th cent., but now lead only. The *Church of St. Barbara*, with double aisles, begun about 1380 by Peter Arler of Gründ, is a noble Gothic edifice, but is only partly completed (viz. the choir, with eight chapels, and E. half of nave). Handsome choir-stalls. In the Walsche Hof is the Wenzels-Kapelle, with a beautiful Gothic oriel. The churches of the Erzdechantei, the Maria-Himmelfahrt (both Gothic; 14th cent.), and the Dreifaltigkeit (late-Gothic; 1488-1504) are also worthy of note.

149 1/2 M. **Časlau** (863 ft.; *Post; pop. 7388), near Chotusitz, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Časlau, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave desecrated by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. (A branch-railway runs hence via Skovitz to Zawratetz-Tremoschnitz and Wrđy-Bucitz.) — Stations: Golsch-Jenikau, Leština, Swětla, Okroulitz. — 183 1/2 M. **Deutsch-Brod** (1385 ft.; *Adler; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 5751), a manufacturing town on the Sazawa, noted for Ziska's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

To **Pardubitz,** 59 1/2 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Stations: Chotelov, Zdiritz-Kreuzberg, Hlinsko, Skuč (with 3344 inhab. and an old Gothic church), Chrast, Šlatin, Chrudin, Pardubitz (p. 258).

The line crosses the Sazawa at **Přibislav-Schlappenz,** and beyond (194 M.) **Polná** the Moravian frontier.

199 1/2 M. **Iglau** (1693 ft.; *Stern; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 23,716), an old town on the Iglawa, with weaving and plush factories and important markets. The Gothic church of St. Jacob has a good altar-piece. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the oldest in Moravia. The town-hall contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389. — Railway to **Wesely** and **Tabor,** see p. 264.

The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. 207 1/2 M. **Wieze** (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky); 212 M. **Bransau.** — 217 M. **Okiško** (Rail. Restaurant).

**From Okniško to Brünn,** 47 1/2 M., railway in 3 1/2 hrs. 34 1/2 M. **Kratochov.** — 71 1/2 M. **Trebitsch** (1330 ft.; pop. 9373), on the Iglawa, with an interesting abbey-church of the 13th cent. in the transition style. The W. aisle has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. — Then **Wranischau, Studenets** (branch-line to Gross-Meeritzsch, 14 1/2 M.), **Namcest** (on the Oslawa), **Kraitz, Rapotitz;** 32 1/2 M. Segengottes (1148 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant), with extensive coal-mines. 33 1/2 M. **Rossitz,** a
small town on the Oberawa, with a château of Baron Hirsch; Tetschitz; then (83 1/4 M.) Strétitz, a station on the line from Brünn to Grussbach (p. 262).

222 M. Startsch-Trebitsch; 226 M. Kojetitz; on the right, Schloss Sudek, seat of Count Chorinsky. 232 M. Jarmeritz, with a château of Count Karolyi; 237 M. Mährisch-Budowitz; 213 M. Gröschelmauth. — 248. M. Schönwald-Frain; Frain, 3 M. to the S.W., on the Thaya, with a noble Schloss on an abrupt rock, is famous for its pottery. — 253 M. Wolframitzkirchen.

260 1/2 M. Znaim (949 ft.; *Hôtel Schetz; *Drei Kronen; Kreuz; Schwan; Nordwestbahn-Hôtel, at the station; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 14,515), a town founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the Thaya. The well-known armistice between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles was concluded here in 1809 after the battle of Wagram. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are remains of a Castle of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a barrack. The Castle Chapel, known as the ‘Heidentempel’, a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., shows traces of very early mural paintings. The Gothic Rathaus, with a handsome tower of the 15th cent., 253 ft. high, contains the municipal archives. The parish-church of St. Nicholas, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., is disfigured by the tower of 1646. Outside the E. gate are the Kopal Monument, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of Colonel Kopal (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist Charles Sealsfield (Karl Postel; 1793-1864), who was born at Poppitz, 3 M. to the S. of Znaim.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here, and the weekly market is the most important in Austria. The Abbey of Bruck, an extensive building 11 1/4 M. to the S., is now a barrack.

Znaim is the best starting-point for a visit to the Thaya-Thal. The following are the finest points in the picturesque valley: Neunmühlen, with the Schobeser-Gebirge, the Schweizerhüst, the château of Karlsrust, the ruins of Neuhäusel, Alt-Kaja, and Hardegg, *Prain (see above), the curious Eishöhlen (ice-caverns), and Schloss Vöttau, property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of Zrinyi, the brave defender of Sziget (p. 331), and the helmet of Ziska.

From Znaim to Grussbach, railway in 1 1/4 hr., crossing the Leska-Graben near Znaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long. Stations: Mühlfraun, Hödtitz, Poppitz-Jostowitz, Grussbach (p. 282).

The line crosses the deep valley of the Thaya by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. To the left the Abbey of Bruck (see above). Stations: Schattau, Unter-Retsbach, and Retz (a wine-producing place). — 278 M. Zellerndorf (Rail. Restaurant); branch-line to Sigmundsherberg, see p. 253; to Grussbach and Lundenburg, p. 263. — 284 1/2 M. Gunteersdorf. 291 M. Oberhollabrunn; the interesting church of Schöngrabern, 1 1/2 M. to the N.E., is a massive late-Romanesque structure (beginning of 13th cent.), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297 M. Göltersdorf, with a well-preserved château of the 15th
From Prague.

From Prague, lies on the Göller, the valley of which the line now traverses. We pass the ancestral château of Count Schönborn, with its large park and beautiful rose-garden. 303 M. Sierrndorf, with Schloss and park of Prince Collaredo-Mansfeld. 307 M. Stockerau (Strauss; pop. 6800), a busy town with a thriving grain-trade and large cavalry-barracks. The line enters the broad valley of the Danube, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the Wiener Wald. 309 1/2 M. Spillern; 313 M. Korneuburg (p. 92). 316 M. Langenzersdorf, at the W. base of the vine-clad Bisamberg (p. 92; fine view from the top). On the opposite bank is the abbey of Klosterneburg (p. 75).

From (319 1/2 M.) Jedlesee a branch-line diverges to Floridsdorf, on the N. Railway (p. 263). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, etc.), and stops at the Nordwest-Bahnhof of — 323 M. Vienna (p. 1).

43. From Prague to Vienna.

a. Via Brünn.

247 M. or 255 M. Railway in 3-12 1/2 hrs. (to Brünn 4 1/2-8 hrs.); fares 10 fl. 71, 7 fl. 14, 3 fl. 57; express 16 fl., 10 fl. 70, 5 fl. 35 kr. From Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brünn, 10 3/4 hrs. (fares 42 M 10, 25 M 50, 15 M 10 pf.; comp. R. 42. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the "Nord-Bahnhof" or the "Staats-Bahnhof" (same fares). The express trains have sleeping carriages and restaurants.

As we leave Prague we observe the suburb of Karolinenthal (p. 226) on the left and the Ziskaíberg (p. 233) on the right. 21/2 M. Lieben; 8 M. Bechowitz; 14 M. Ouval; 20 1/2 M. Böhmisch-Brod; 23 1/2 M. Poličan (junction for Nürnberg, p. 255); 29 M. Peček (junction for Gross-Bečvár and Kauřim); 33 1/2 M. Velim. Between Böhmisch-Brod and Podiebrad (p. 255) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. Near Kolin, on the right, rises the Friedrichsburg (912 ft.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. — 40 M. Kolin (Grand Hôtel; Post, near the station; Rail, Restaurant; pop. 13,667), on the Elbe, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 256). The Church of St. Bartholomew, an early-Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic *Choir, erected by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1360-75. Adjoining the church is a detached clock-tower of the 16th century.

45 1/2 M. Elbe-Teinitz, prettily situated on a hill. On the left the Elbe; on the right several quarries. 52 1/2 M. Kladrub; 57 M. Přelouč (junction for Kalk-Podol). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) Pardubitz (Rail. Restaurant. with rooms) is the ruined
castle of Kunetitz (1000 ft.). Railway to Reichenberg and Zittau, see R. 45; to Deutsch-Brod, see p. 256.

711/2 M. Daschitz; 731/2 M. Moravan; 77 M. Uhersko; 801/2 M. Zamrsk. At (86 M.) Chotzen (Rail. Restaurant), with château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for Braunau (p. 267), the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. into the narrow valley of the Stille Adler, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations.—891/2 M. Brandeis, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the ‘Bohemian Brethren’. 961/2 M. Wildenschwert, a manufacturing town, junction for Geiersberg (p. 266).

—102 M. Böhmisch-Trübau (1270 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant).

To Olmütz, 541/2 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. Stations Triebitz (junction for Prossnitz, p. 262), Rudelsdorf (branch-line to Landskron); then through the wooded ravine of the Saawitz to Budígsdorf, Hochstein, and (26 M.) Hohenstadt (978 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the Sudeten (junction for Mährisch-Schönberg, p. 266). The line nears the March, the course of which it follows almost to Vienna. On a hill to the right beyond Lukawitz rises Schloss Mürav, now a house of correction. 331/2 M. Mühlitz, a pleasant little town, with a monument to Emp. Joseph II. Then Schwarzbach (junction for Littau) and Stefanau, to the N.E. of which lies the considerable town of Sternberg. Near Olmütz the military hospital of Bradisch, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. 541/2 M. Olmütz, see p. 270.

108 M. Abtsdorf; 112 M. Zwittau, an old town with manufactories (7770 inhab.); 116 M. Greifendorf. Beyond a short tunnel, (1221/2 M.) Brüasau (1236 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a manufacturing place, where we reach the Zwittau, or Zwittawa. Scenery as far as Brünn very pleasing. —128 M. Lettowitz, with church, abbey, and hospital, is picturesque. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) Skalitz, the conspicuous ruins of Boskowitz. 1391/2 M. Raitz (Bráuhaus), with a Schloss of Prince Salm.—143 M. Blansko (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm. On a hill to the left are the white cottages occupied by the workmen.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (one-horse carr. in 4 hrs.; 4-5 fl.) from Blansko by Raitz and Petrovitz to Sloup (Wessely’s Inn), where there is an interesting stalactite cavern; thence to the S. through the Öde Thal to the Macocha, a subsidence in the ground, 450 ft. deep (fine view from the Ripka-Warte); and back by the Punkva-Thal, passing Prince Salm’s iron-works.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts and is bounded by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the winding stream and passes through several tunnels. Finest views between Blansko and Brünn on the left. Above the third tunnel the ruin of Novyhrad. 1481/2 M. Adamsthal (Meixner’s Inn), a busy place, with large engine-works, a château of Prince Liechtenstein, and a modern Gothic church. To the E. lies the Kiriteiner Thal or Josefs-Thal, with a number of considerable caverns, and rich in natural beauties, often visited from Brünn.

158 M. Brünn. — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; D, 5), in the Bahn-Ring, opposite the station, with baths and garden, R., L., & A. 1½/4 4 fl.; *Padowetz zum Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. b; C, 6), R. L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.—2 fl.; Neuhäuser (Pl. c; C, 5); Drei Hännen, near the station. All these have restaurants and cafés.

Restaurants. At all the hotels. Deutsches Haus, elegantly fitted up, at the Kiosque (p. 261); Schwechater Bierhalle, Lazansky-Platz; Pilsner Bier-
halle, Salsamtgasse 1; Hannak, Ferdinandsgasse 16; Gärtners, Johannesgasse; Railway Restaurant; Zur hohen Warte (on the Spielberg; fine view); Schets, in the Augarten (see p. 262); Semillano, at Karthaus (terminus of steam-tramway; see below), with garden; Restaurant in the Schreibwald (to the left, and Steinhühle and Neue Welt, to the right, of the Schwarzwara Bridge (reached by steam-tramway, or on foot over the Gellie Berg, 3/4 hr.).

Cafés. At the hotels. Kricker, Thonhof, Reingasse 9; Biber, Neu-gasse; Bellevue, Lazansky-Platz; Spranz, Jacobs-Platz; Damen-Café, in Hotel Padowitz.

Cabs. From station to town, with one horse 70 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; at night 1 or 1½ fl. By time: for the first 1/4 hr. 30, each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; two-horse for first 1/2 hr. 60, each additional 1/4 hr. 50 kr. At night 5-10 kr. more.

Steam Tramway. From the station to Karthaus, Schreibwald, and the central cemetery, every half-hour.

Theatre. Stadt-Theater (Pl. 18; D, 4), closed in July and August.

Baths. Charlottenbad (vapour, swimming, etc.), Josefstadt 10; Diana-bad, Jakobsasse 15; Weissisches Bad, Obrowitz. River baths in the Schwarzwara: Städtisches Bad, Fischergasse.

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Brünn (745 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 94,753 inhab., including the suburbs, lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the Spielberg, between the Schwarsawa and the Zwittawa. The town, which is supposed to have been founded about the year 800 by the Moravian duke Bryno, has greatly prospered during the last few decades and is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for leather and cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards (Bahn-Ring, Kaiser-Ring, Schramm-Ring) occupying the site of the ramparts, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the Fransensberg (Pl. B, C, 6), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the battle of Leipsic (1813), and obtain a view of the S.W. suburb, the long railway-viaduct, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the Episcopal Palace (Pl. 5). On an adjacent hill rises the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul (Pl. 13), with its lofty nave, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., injured by the Swedes in 1645, and restored in rococo taste. — A little to the N.W. is the Stadthof (Pl. B, 5), whence the Bäckergasse leads to the W. to the Augustine church (p. 262), and the Elisabeth-Strasse to the N., on the E. side of the Spielberg, to the Elisabeth-Platz (p. 261).

The Spielberg (846 ft.; Pl. A, 5) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1706 to 1852, where the turbulent Trencz, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in ‘Le mie Pri-gioni’. The casemates contain lifesize portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its inmate, a torture-cell, a well 370 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel, a visit to which takes an hour, may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (fee). Pleasant grounds and fine view.
In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise on the right the Staats-Gewerbeschule (Industrial School), the Moravian Industrial Museum (Gewerbe-Museum) with interesting collections and a library (adm. 9-1, free on Wed., Frid., Sat., & Sun., 20 kr. on Tues. and Thurs.; closed in Aug. and Sept.), and the handsome Palace of Dr. Praschak. At the end of the street is the Elisabeth-Platz (Pl. B, 4), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the Technical Institution; on the E. the German Grammar School (I. Deutsche Gymnasium; Pl. 7); on the S., the premises of the Slavonic Society (‘Besednídum’; Pl. 19), the Kronprinz Rudolf Public School, and the German Gymnastic Hall; on the N., the tasteful Protestant Church (Pl. 8), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel. Beyond the church is the Blind Asylum. Near it, in the Jodok-Str., is the Landhaus, built in 1876-78, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lazansky-Platz, on the left, is the 14th cent. Church of St. Thomas (Pl. 14), next to which are the Statthalterei, or government-buildings (Pl. 17; C, 4), once an Augustine convent, with a beautiful garden. To the N., in the gardens beside the Kiosque (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), rises the new Deutsches Vereinshaus, with café-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a bronze Statue of Emp. Joseph II., by Brenek (1892).

The Rennergasse leads from the Lazansky-Platz to the S. to the Gothic Church of St. Jacob (Pl. 10), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It has recently been restored and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. On the right side of the choir is the monument of Field Marshal Count Radwitz of Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brün against the Swedes in 1645. The iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the Grosse Platz, with its column in honour of the Virgin (1679), observing the house of Count Radwitz of Souches, restored and richly adorned with sgraffito paintings, and follow the Herrengasse and the Rathhausgasse to the Rathhaus (Pl. 16; C, 5), erected in 1511, but modernised; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, alone retains its original form. A crocodile’s skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a ‘dragon’.

Near this is the Krautmarkt (Pl. C, 5), with a fountain of 1696 (known as the ‘Parnassus’) and a column in honour of the Trinity. The S.W. side of the square is occupied by the Provincial Law Courts, behind which is the Franzens Museum (Pl. 5; open in summer on Wed. & Sat. 11-1, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, objects from E. Asia, paintings, etc. — A vault in the Capuchin Church, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, is the burial-place of Colonel Trenck (see p. 260; apply to sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome Synagogue
(Pl. D, 6), in the Moorish style. — Farther to the N., in the Basteigasse, adjoining the promenades of the glacies, is the Theatre (Pl. 18; D, 4), completed by Fellner & Helmer in 1882, the first theatre lighted by electricity.

The Augarten (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the Augarten-Gebäude (café), where a military band plays in summer on Tues. and Thurs. afternoons. — On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn with the Königinkloster and its Gothic *Augustine Church (14th cent.). Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzawa, are the (1½ M.) Schreibwald, a popular place of recreation (restaurant; steam-tramway every 1½ hr.) and the Steinmühle Restaurant.

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M. (local train in 1½ hr.). 1½ M. Obrovitz, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 1½ M. Königsfeld or Karthaus (Brewery), a favourite resort from Brünn, with a military school and fine park; 6 M. Řezkovitz; 7½ M. Jechnitz; 9½ M. Zinsendorf. [Charming walk thence by the Babylom (1680 ft.), a fine point of view, to (1½ hr.) Wranau, with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and (1 hr.) rai1 stat. Adamsdust (p. 259).] — Next stations: Gurwin, Drasow, and (15 M.) Tischnowitz, a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the Schwarzawa (opposite Tischnowitz-Vorkloster). Observe here the fine transition church of the former nunnery of Himmelspforte, particularly the richly sculptured W. Portal and the cloisters.

From Brünn to Vienna, 97 M., 'Staatsbahn', via Grüssbach, in 3¾ hrs. The line crosses the Schwarzawa, the 'Nordbahn' (see p. 283), and at St. Felitz the Obrawa (junction for Seengegottesse and Okříksee, see p. 266). Two tunnels. Stations: Sitnovka, Kunzt-Ethenschitz (where the Iglava is crossed by a long viaduct). 21 M. Kromau, with a large Schloss and park of Prince Liechtenstein. Then Wolframitz, Misitz, Frischau, and (39½ M.) Grüssbach (Rail. Restaurant; branch-lines to Znaim, p. 257, and to Lundenburg, see p. 245). Near (45½ M.) Laa, a small walled town, the line crosses the Thaya (branch-line to Neusiedl-Dürnhof and Lundenburg, see p. 269). Stations: Staatst, Enzersdorf (branch to Poysdorf), Frültigsdorf, Mistelbach, Ladendorf, Neubau-Kreuzstätten, Schiebmach, Wolkersdorf (beyond which the Marchfeld is traversed, see p. 283), Geradorf, and Stadtau (junction for Marchegg and Budapest, R. 54). The line crosses the Danube by a bridge and viaduct 1½ M. long, intersects the Prater, crosses the Danube Canal to Simmering, and then the Neusiedler Canal, and enters the Staats-Bahnhof on the S. side of Vienna (p. 1).

From Brünn to Olmutz and to Preran (to Olmutz, 63 M., railway in 4½ hrs.; to Preran, 56 M., in 2½ hrs.). 13½ M. Krnovitz; 20½ M. Kauznitz; 29½ M. Wischau; 35 M. Eykowitzow. At (39½ M.) Nezamitsitz (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Prossnitz and Olmutz diverges to the left (p. 259). On the Preran line are stations Kojatein and Chopin. 56 M. Preran (p. 270).

From Brünn to Trenčin-Teplitz, 110½ M., railway in 7½–9½ hrs. 8 M. Schlapanitz; 15 M. Austerlitz, with a Schloss of Prince Kaunitz, famed for the 'Battle of the Three Emperors' on 2nd Dec., 1805. 21 M. Butschowitz; 39½ M. Gaya (Rail. Restaurant); 48½ M. Bisenz, with a Schloss of Count Reichenbach (junction for Pisek, p. 270). We cross the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Nordbahn (p. 270) and, near (55 M.) Wessely, the March. Branch-line to the right to Prossnitz (p. 270), Sudoměřitz-Petrav (4½ M.), and (13 M.) Rohatec: (p. 270). Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the March. 57½ M. Ungarisch-Ostra; 60 M. Neudorf; 63½ M. Kunowitz, on the Olawa, which the train follows to the E. (Branch to Ungarisch-Hradisch, see p. 270.) 72½ M. Ungarisch-Brod; 75 M. Auwald-Luhatchowitz, with Count Serény's baths (water containing iodine, bromine, salt, etc.); 80½ M. Boikowitz; 90 M. Hradek. We traverse the (1½ M.) Vlora Pass (Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the Waag. 110½ M. Trenčin-Teplitz (p. 344).
Beyond Brünn, on the 'Nordbahn', stations Ober-Gerspitz, Mödritz, and (164 1/2 M.) Raigern, with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. It was here in 1805 that Napoleon posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so destructive to the retreating Austrians. — 168 1/2 M. Rohrbach-Seelowitz; 1 1/4 M. to the E. lies Gross-Seelowitz, with large sugar-refineries. At (173 M.) Branowitz the Schwarzawa is crossed; on the right the Polau Mts. with a ruin. From (181 M.) Auspitz a branch diverges in 20 min. to (4 1/2 M.) the town of that name. 183 M. Saitz; on the right rises the oriental belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein, 200 ft. high. 188 1/2 M. Kostel, with the oldest church in Moravia. — 196 M. Lundenburg (Rail. Restaurant, poor), junction for Olmütz and Oderberg (R. 46).

Carriage from the station in 1 hr. (2 fl.) to *Eisgrub, an estate of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large Schloss. The vast park, over 100 square miles in area, contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and various single buildings, including the 'Grenzhalle' on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated oriental belvedere, the Chinese pavilion, etc.

From Lundenburg to Zellerndorf, 52 1/2 M., railway in 5 hrs. Stations: Feldberg, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; Nikolsburg, with a château of Prince Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866; Neusiedl-Dürnholz, whence a branch-line runs to (5 1/2 M.) Grussbach (p. 282); Laa (p. 282), where we cross the Vienna and Brünne line; Pernhofen-Wulzeshofen; Kadolz-Mailberg; Hausgolsdorf; and Zellerndorf (p. 257).

The line intersects part of the park, and crosses the Thaya, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat and fertile; maize abounds. On the right rises the isolated Raistenberg (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of Feldberg. In the Marchfeld, beyond (207 M.) Hohenau, Ottocar of Bohemia routed the Hungarians in 1260, and in 1273 was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg. 210 1/2 M. Drösing (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Zistersdorf, 7 1/2 M.); 216 1/2 M. Dürnkrut. The hills to the E. are the Little Carpathians. Between Dürnkrut and Angern the line approaches the March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (228 M.) Gänserndorf (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Pressburg diverges to the E. (p. 315). Near (237 M.) Wagran a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 74) become visible. 244 M. Floridsdorf. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's rises in the distance. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge 1/2 M. long (with the Franz-Josefs-Brücke on the right, and the Rudolfs-Brücke on the left) and stops at the N. Station of (247 M.) Vienna (p. 1). Travellers whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may engage a porter for their luggage, but for more distant quarters a cab (p. 1) should be taken.
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b. VIÁ Gmünd.

217½ M. Railway (Oesterreichischer Staats-Bahn) in 7½-11½ hrs. (fare 10 fl. 50, 7 fl., 3 fl. 60 kr.; express 15 fl. 75, 10 fl. 50, 5 fl. 25 kr.). — There are no through-carriages between Dresden and Vienna by this route, and the connection at Prague cannot always be calculated upon.

Franz-Josef-Bahnhof, see p. 218. A long tunnel carries the train into the Botitsch-Thal. 2 M. Nusle-Wršchwitz (branch to Modřan and loop-line to Smíchow, p. 230). 6 M. Hostivar, where the old church contains a Madonna said to date from 1374. — 9 M. Říčan; 17½ M. Mnichowitz-Stranschitz; 26 M. Čerčan-Pišely, where the Sasawa is crossed. 32 M. Beneschau, a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries.

35½ M. Bístřice; 41½ M. Wottitz, with a château and a Franciscan convent; 46½ M. Klein-Hermanitz; 52½ M. Stupči; 56½ M. Sudoměřitz.

65 M. Tabor (1477 ft.; Traube; Rail. Restaurant), with 7400 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a bold eminence between the Luschnitz and the Jordanteich. The walls erected by Ziska are still partly preserved. Late-Gothic Rathaus, finished in 1521, with the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The Decanalkirche, of 1516, contains an interesting zinc font (1472). In front of a house with rich Renaissance ornamentation, in the Ring, is one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. The Municipal Museum contains many local antiquities, chiefly of the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Thor, is the picturesque ruined castle of Kotnov. — Railway from Tabor to Ražice and Iglau, see p. 252 and below.

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 69½ M. Plan, Bohem. Planá. 77 M. Soběslav, with 4000 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and an old castle, with a slender octagonal tower, now a dwelling-house.

81 M. Wesely (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Budweis (p. 252).

From Wesely to Iglau, 58 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Chief stations: 16½ M. Neuhaus (Adler; Dvořák), a busy town of 9000 inhab., with a château of Count Czernin (containing valuable archives, a collection of pictures, and fine old furniture), a Gothic church of the 13th cent., and the loftily situated burial-church of the counts. 35 M. Iglauka, station for St. Katharinaabad, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. Ober-Cerkeve, whence a branch-line runs to Pilgrim (Martinec), a town of 4000 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which lies Krístěnátk. 2516 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and to (31½ M.) Tabor (see above). 49 M. Wolframs; 58 M. Iglau (p. 255).

89 M. Lomnitz; 94½ M. Wittingau, a town with 5396 inhab., with a château of the 15th cent. and a Gothic church of the 14th (fine cloisters). Large ponds in the vicinity, where carp are reared. Stations: Chlumetz, Suchenthal, and (115½ M.) Gmünd, junction for Vienna, see p. 253.
44. From Prague to Breslau.

a. Via Mittelwalde.

210½ M. Railway in 12 hrs. (fares 27 fl. 20, 19 fl., 10 fl. 80 kr.).

The train starts from the Nordwest-Bahnhof (p. 218), crosses a branch of the Moldau, passes beneath the viaduct of the Staatsbahn (p. 233), and traverses the Jerusalem-Insel. To the left appear the Moldau and the trees on the Hetz-Insel, to the right the suburb of Karolinenthal and the Ziskaberg (p. 233). — 13 ¼ M. Lieben, with 12,525 inhab. and many factories. We pass below the line to Turnau (p. 269). 3½ M. Vysocan, a pleasure-resort from Prague; 8½ M. Chwala-Pocernitz; 13 M. Mštětitz. Numerous quarries. — From (16 M.) Celakovitz a branch-line runs to Brandeis, a small town with an old-fashioned château of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, on the left bank.

22 M. Lissa (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglau and Vienna (R. 42), the metals of which our train follows via (31 M.) Nimburg to (41 M.) Gross-Wossek (Rail. Restaurant; p. 255), where we diverge to the E. — 45½ M. Libňovice. The line skirts the Zehuňer Teich (3 M. long; periodic) to (52 M.) Zíželitz and (55 M.) Chlumetz (705 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 4000 inhab. on the Cidlina, with a château of Count Kinsky.

From Chlumetz to Alt-Paka, 35 M., railway in 1½ hr. The line at first ascends the valley of the Cidlina, 6½ M. Neu-Bidachov; 10½ M. Smidar (branch to Hoch-Wessely); 16½ M. Wostroměř, the junction for several lines (see below). — 23 M. Bielohrad; 32 M. Neu-Paka; 35 M. Alt-Paka, on the line from Pardubitz to Zittau (p. 268).

From Wostroměř (see above) a branch diverges to the W., via Jičín (Hót. Hamburg), known since the war of 1866, Kopidlno (branch to Liban and Bakov, p. 254), and Krínetz (branch to Königstadt), to Nimburg (p. 255) and Pořičán (p. 268). Another branch diverges to the E., traversing the battle-field of July 3rd, 1866, to Horitz, Sadowa, and Königgrätz (p. 267). |

Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills. — 64½ M. Dobřenitz-Sirovatka. — 74½ M. Königgrätz (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 267. — Describing a wide bend round the town, the railway then crosses the Elbe at Wiekosch, and reaches the Adler, the valley of which it follows as far as Senftenberg (p. 266). — 81½ M. Hohenbruck lies at the foot of the Weinberg (Vinice), which is crowned by a church with two towers.

87 M. Tinischen (320 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an old-fashioned town on the right bank of the Adler, is the junction for the line to Halbstadt (see p. 266) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) Chotzen (p. 259).

We continue to follow the right bank of the Wilde Adler. At (91 M.) Castolowitz the Albabach is crossed. — 93½ M. Adler-Kosteletz, on the Adler, with a château and park of Count Kinsky; 95½ M. Douidelb; 98½ M. Pottenstein, pleasantly situated on the Adler, with a ruined mediaeval castle. The river-valley contracts. The railway follows the wooded ravine for some time, but finally pierces the hill by means of a short tunnel, and, quitting the river, enters an open and undulating district. Before the tunnel, in the
woods above the line to the left, is the ruin of Lititz. — 107 1/2 M. Senftenberg (1380 ft.; Herrenhaus); the town (3700 inhab.), with a château of Baron Parish, lies 1 1/4 M. to the N. — From (111 M.) Geiersberg (120 1/2 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to the S. to (81 1/2 M.) Wildenschwert (p. 259). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of Schambach, with fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the Stille Adler. 117 M. Gabel.— 124 M. Wichstadt—Lichtenau is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Olmütz, 72 1/2 M., railway in 5 1/4 hrs. — 3 M. Grutich (1870 ft.). The Marienberg (fine views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage-church. — The next stations are Grumberg, Hannsdorf (junction for Freiwaldau, Ziegenhals, and Neisse, p. 272), Böhmisch-Mährisch, Eisenberg, on the March, and Blauda (branch to Hohenstadt, p. 259). — 35 1/2 M. Mährisch-Schönberg (1085 ft.; Restaurant near the station) is an important linen and silk manufacturing town with 10,100 inhab. (branch to Ziplau, 6 1/2 M.). — Frankstadt; Deutsch-Libau; Teublitz; Mährisch-Newstadt. — 64 M. Sternberg (Rail. Restaurant), a finely situated town with 15,382 inhab., is one of the centres of the Moravian cotton and linen manufacture. — 72 1/2 M. Olmütz, see p. 270.

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (129 1/2 M.) Mittelwalde (Rail. Restaurant; Stern), where the train passes into the control of the German railway company. — 136 1/2 M. Langenaub is the station for the prettily situated Bad Langenaub (Curhaus; Annahof), with chalybeate and mud-baths. — 140 M. Habelschwerdt (*Drei Karpfen), with 5600 inhab., situated in a pretty district, on the Neisse. — 147 M. Rengersdorf. — 152 1/2 M. Glatz (Stadt Rom; Weisses Lamm), a fortified town (13,300 inhab.) on the Neisse. The tower of the old fort commands a pretty view.

159 1/2 M. Wartha (Löwe), with a frequented pilgrimage-church on the Warthberg. — 166 M. Camenz (Adler). The magnificent Château of Camenz on the adjacent Hartiaberg belongs to Prince Albert of Prussia.

210 1/2 M. Breslau, see Buedeker's Northern Germany.

b. Viá Halbstadt.

190 M. Railway in 9 hrs. (fares 28, 21, 14 fl.).

From Prague to (87 M.) Tinnisch, see p. 265. Our line at first runs parallel with the preceding, but crosses it at Petrowitz. — 91 M. Bolchošt. On a hill to the left is the village of Hoch-Aujesd, with a 12th cent. church. — 96 M. Opočno (Stadt Prag), with 2200 inhab., and a magnificent château and park of Count Colloredo (beautiful view from the terrace; in the distance, to the right, the Hohe Mense, 3550 ft.). — 100 M. Bohuslavitz. 102 M. Neustadt (Rydel; Wondracek), an old-fashioned town, picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station, on a mountain-spur washed by the Mettau. About 1 1/4 M. to the E. is the little chalybeate bath of Racek, with pretty woodland walks. — To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of Skalitz, known from the war of 1866. — 105 M. Wenzelsberg (branch to Starkotsch, p. 268). Close to the station is the Wenzels-Kapelle, with a military
monument. — 109 M. Nachod (Rail. Restaurant; Lamm), a town of 3371 inhab., belongs to the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg. The Rathhaus contains a small museum; and the high-lying château has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians twice near Nachod (June 27th and 28th, 1866); the battle-field is marked by monuments. — We now traverse the smiling Mettau-Thal. To the right is the small bath of Bielowes. 113 1/2 M. Hronow, a quaint little town on the Mettau, 116 1/2 M. Politz, 21/4 M. from the little town of Politz (Grüner Baum), picturesquely situated at the foot of the Falken-Gebirge; 120 1/2 M. Matha-Mohren.— 123 M. Weckelsdorf (*Rail. Restaurant), 1 1/4 M. from the town of that name (Freischütz Inn).

About 1 1/4 M. to the N.W. of Weckelsdorf (omnibus) lies the "Weckelsdorfer Felsenstadt (Eisenhammer; Felsenstadt), a remarkable chaos of curiously shaped and fissured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. It is adjoined on the W. by the similar "Adersbacher Felsen (Felsenstadt). For description, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

125 M. Bodisch. — 128 M. Halbstadt (*Rail. Restaurant) is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Braunau, 5 1/2 M., railway in about 40 minutes. — 3 1/2 M. Hermsdorf-Ahberg. — 5 1/2 M. Braunau (*Traube; "Zu Oesterreichs Adler; "Jarosch), a town of 5800 inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey. Excursions to the Stern, Heuscheuer, etc., see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed. 131 1/2 M. Schlesisch-Friedland, 3 1/2 M. to the N.E. of which is the health-resort of Görbersdorf; 138 M. Fellhammer. — 146 M. Salzbrunn (Preussische Krone; Elisenhof; Sonne; Ourhaus), stretching for some distance in the valley of the Saltbach, has mineral springs, visited yearly by about 3000 patients. — 149 M. Sorgau. — 154 M. Freiburg (Schwarzer Adler; Burg), a weaving town of importance (8400 inhab.). About 2 1/4 M. distant is Prince Pless's château of *Fürstenstein. — 159 1/2 M. Königsselt.

190 M. Breslau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

45. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. Railway in 5½ hrs.

Pardubitz, see p. 258. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the Elbe, navigable here for rafts only. The country is flat, monotonous, and thinly peopled. Stations: Rossitz (with the ruin of Kunětitz on the right, p. 259), Szeltowa, Opatowits.

141 1/2 M. Königgrätz (801 ft.; *Goldnes Lamm; Ross; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 7816), a manufacturing town, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the station (omn. 20 kr.), at the confluence of the Elbe and the Adler. The Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, contains a fine ciborium of 1492. The musical instrument factory of Cerveny & Söhne is one of the largest in Europe. Branch-line to Wostromóć (p. 265).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the Bistritz and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa,
fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which
the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces commanded by
Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually
from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The
high road from Königgrätz to Horitz (and Jičín) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading via Węestar and Ros-
bertitz to (5 M.) Lipa (1/4 hr. to the right of which lies Chlum, the highest
point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and
crossing the Bistritz at Sadowa, 1 1/2 M. farther on. The battle began early,
and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great
tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the Swiebould on the hill to the
N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favour-
ably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last
decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians
were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian
army, and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout.
Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in
different parts of the battle-field.

The country now becomes more fertile. Stations Predměřič, 
Směritz. 25 M. Josefsstadt (840 ft.; Wessely’s Hotel), a fortress on
the left bank of the Elbe, 3/4 M. from the railway.

From Josefsstadt to Liebau, 41 M., railway in 2 3/4 hrs. This line
passes through several valleys famous since the war of 1866. Stations un-
important. From Starkotsch a branch-line diverges to Wenzelsberg (p. 266)
and from Parschnitz another to Alt-Paka (see below). Prussia is entered at
Königshain (junction for Schatzlar). From Liebau to Breslau, etc., see
Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

Farther on, we observe the small town of Jaroměř to the right,
beyond the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and
enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. The background is formed by
dark forests, enlivened with châteaux. To the E. and N., in the
distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 30 M. Kukus.

34 1/2 M. Königinhof (1120 ft.; Titus); the town (8635 inh.)
lies 1 1/2 M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The ‘Königinhof
Manuscript’, found here in 1817 by W. Hanka, contains fragments
of old Czechish national songs, but its genuineness is disputed.
The Zaboj Monument in the market-place commemorates the dis-
covering. The Ziskaberg, to the E. of the town, recalls the siege of
the town by the Hussites in 1421.

The line enters a wooded region. 38 1/2 M. Trémešna; 42 1/2 M.
Mastig, with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the Swičín (2211 ft.;
view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (49 M.) Falgendorf
(1650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the line reaches its cul-
minating point, on the plateau of Borowitz (1707 ft.). A good view
of the Schneekoppe and other peaks of the Giant Mts. is obtained
from the station of Falgendorf. The road hence to the small town
and ruined castle of Pecka, 4 1/2 M. to the S., leads by the village
of Slupna, near which is a petrified forest, interesting to geologists.

The train enters the narrow Wolischka-Thal. — 53 1/2 M. Alt-
Paka (1365 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To Parschnitz, 37 M., railway in 1 3/4 hr. Stations: Kruh: Starkenbach,
an industrial town, with a Schloss that once belonged to Wallenstein;
Feldorf (junction for Hohenelbe, prettily situated on the Elbe, at the
foot of the spurs of the Giant Mts.); Arnau; Kottwitz; Nilmikau. — 34 M.
Trautenau (1400 ft.; Union; Hôtel Stark; Weisse Ross; pop. 13,287), a town on the Aupa, and centre of the Bohemian linen industries. The battles fought here on 27th and 28th June, 1866, are commemorated by an obelisk on the Gablenzhöhe (1857 ft.) and monuments on the Kapellenberg, a fine point of view. Branch-line to Freiheit, see below. 37 M. Parschütz (p. 268).

From Trautenau to Johannishabad. Train up the valley of the Aupa to (8 M.) Freiheit in 40 min.; diligence thence in 1/2 hr. to Johannishabad (Curhaus; Deutsches Haus; Breisau; Stern; Hôtel Johannishabad, etc.), with its warm spring (84° Fahr.). Charming environs: the Ladig (1 hr.), the Klause (1 hr.), the Schubert-Mühle (3/4 hr.), etc.

From Alt-Paka to Chlumetz, see p. 265.

Several lofty viaducts. 59 1/2 M. Liebstadt; 64 M. Semil (1090 ft.), with an old château of Prince Rohan, now public offices. Diligence thence in 7 min. to the manufacturing village of Iserthal (good inn); pretty view from the Rabenstein.

We enter the romantic valley of the Iser. Four tunnels. — 68 M. Eisenbrod (junction for Tannwald), beyond which, on the right, is the large group of factories of Neu-Hamburg. Then the Lischneier Tunnel, 1/4 M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the line; beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. Beyond (72 M.) Klein-Skal, on the right, is the modern château of Daliméritz.

An interesting route leads from Kleinskål to (2 hrs.) Reichenau (see below), passing the 'Felsen-Pantheon' (on a bold rock on the right bank of the Iser, containing memorials of Austrian celebrities) and the ruin of Friedstein, and crossing the Kopainberg (2149 ft.; view). 77 1/2 M. Turnau (Kronprinz; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 5959), a pleasant town on a hill on the left bank of the Iser, commanded by the Gothic Marienkirche. The hydropathic of Wartenberg, 2 1/2 M. to the S., is a health-resort. In the vicinity are the ruin of Waldstein (1276 ft.) and the château and park of Gross-Skal (1194 ft.).

A walk to Wartenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 fl.); including the ruins of Trascha and the Annen-Capelle (with a view as far as Prague in clear weather), 2 1/2 hrs. more. The sandstone rocks of Gross-Skal are remarkably bold and grotesque. The path leads from the Wartenberg past the Wratyslaw-Felsen, resembling an obelisk, the Greifennest, and the Drachenhöhle, and through the narrow cleft called the Maulsloch, to the handsome castle of Gross-Skal; thence through beautiful grounds with magnificent beesch and tall junipers, past the Felsenkammer with Adam and Eve, and the Felsenstadt, to Waldstein, the ancestral castle of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks.

From Turnau to Prague, 64 1/2 M., railway in 3 1/4 hrs. Station Svitjan-Podol. 9 1/2 M. Münchengrätz (301 ft.; Traube; pop. 9600), on the Iser, near which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians and Saxons on 28th June, 1866. Wallenstein (see p. 240) is interred in the chapel of the château here. Stations: Bakov (p. 254), Junghansau (p. 254), Kuttenthal, Vítel-Pivov (p. 255), Neratowitsch (branch to Kratup, p. 233), Kojetitz, Czakovitz, and Vysocan. 64 1/2 M. Prague, see p. 215.

The train now enters a smiling and well-cultivated district. A long tunnel. 82 1/2 M. Sichrow, with a noble château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the Mohelka by a viaduct, 130 yds. long. 86 M. Liebenau, 90 1/2 M. Reichenau, two busy glass-making places. (Route over the Kopainberg to Klein-Skal, see above.) The line ascends in a long bend to (94 M.) Langenbruck (1647 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the Neisse, and descends to —
100 M. Reichenberg (1230 ft.; *Goldner Löwe, R. 1-11/2 fl., L. 12, B. 40 kr.; Union; Rail. Restaurant; U.S. Consul, Mr. G. R. Ernst; pop. 30,890), with large cloth-factories, an old Rathhaus, and the château and park of Count Clam-Gallas. The *North Bohemian Industrial Museum (Wed. and Sun., 9-4; free; Mon., Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 10 kr.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, textile products, pottery, glass, metal-work, etc.), a library, and a collection of patterns. Pretty views from the Keilsberg, Heinrichshöhe, and other points. The *Jeschken (3314 ft.; 2½ hrs.) commands a splendid panorama.

To Seidenberg, 26 M., railway in 2½ hr. 8 M. Einsiedel, with a deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas; 10½ M. Raspenau, station for the pretty watering-place of Liebuerda (Helm; Adler), 4 M. to the E., at the foot of the Tafelfichte (3681 ft.). 16 M. Friedland, with a grand and boldly-situated Schloss of Count Clam-Gallas, once the seat of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, containing many memorials of the Thirty Years' War. — 26 M. Seidenberg, the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house examination). To Görlitz, Cottbus, and Berlin, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

Pretty scenery. Stations: Machendorf, Kratzau, Weisskirchen, Grottau. Numerous viaducts, the last of which is the great *Neisse Viaduct of 34 arches, 950 yds. long and 72 ft. high.

117 M. Zittau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

46. From Vienna to Breslau.

284 M. Railway in 10-14 hrs. (Express to Oderberg in 5½ hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.) Fares 31 M 80, 22 M 50, 13 M 70 pf.; express 39 M 50, 27 M 60, 16 M 30 pf.

To (51 M.) Lundenburg (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 263. The line here diverges to the right from the Brünn railway. 59½ M. Mährisch-Neudorf; 61½ M. Luschitz; 65 M. Göding (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town with an old castle, on the March, which becomes navigable here (branch to Holits, 3½ M.). — 69½ M. Rohstets (branch to Strassnitz, p. 262); 77½ M. Bisenz-Pisek (branch to Bisenz, see p. 262); 82 M. Poleschowitz. 85 M. Ungarisch-Hradisch (Rail. Restaurant), on the March, once fortified (junction for Kunowitz, see p. 262). Beyond (93 M.) Napagedi the March is crossed. 96 M. Otrokowitz; 100½ M. Kwassitz-Tlumatschau. — 104½ M. Hullein.

A branch-line runs hence to the W. to (10½ M.) Kremsier (12,516 inhab.), to (21 M.) Zborowitz, and to (16½ M.) Kojetitin (p. 262); another branch runs to the E. via (27 M.) Wallachisch-Meseritsch, (28½ M.) Krama, and (53 M.) Mährisch-Friedland to (59 M.) Friedek-Mistek and (76 M.) Teschen (p. 315).

113½ M. Prerao (696 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a venerable town on the Beczwa, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathhaus (junction for Nezamitslitz and Brünn, p. 262).

From PRERAU to OLMÜTZ, 14 M., railway in 34 min., traversing the fertile district of Hanna. Stat. Brodek.

Olmütz (Laufer's Hotel; Gotiath; Goldines Birne; Hôtel Pietsch; Cafés *Hirsch, Wohak, and Fichtner; omn. from station to town 25 kr.; cab 69 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., at night 1 fl. 10 or 1 fl. 70 kr.; pop. 10,840, incl. garrison of 4000 men), 3½ M. from the station, the second town in Moravia, is strongly fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes,
and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In 1794 Lafayette was imprisoned here. In the Ober-Ring, with its tall ‘Trinity Column’ (1742), are the Rathaus of the 15th cent. (with a fine E. portal, an astronomical clock, and a Gothic chapel, now containing a collection of coins), and the Theatre. In the Mauritius-Platz are the Gothic Mauritius-Kirche (11-12th cent.) and the modern school-buildings, containing the Gewerbe-Museum. Adjoining the large new barracks is the Studien-Bibliothek (the library of the old university, which was suppressed in 1858). The fine Gothic Cathedral of the Prince Bishop was built in the reign of Wenceslaus III. (assassinated here in 1306, and interred in the cathedral). Pleasant Stadt-Park, laid out in 1866.

From Olmutz to Hohenstadt and Böhmsch-Trübau, see p. 259; to Wichstadt, see p. 266.

From Olmutz to Jägerndorf, 57 M., railway in 3 3/4-5 hrs. The train crosses the Feistritz several times. 4 M. Gross-Wistersitz, at the foot of the Sudeten; to the left Heiligengreben, on the hill, with a pilgrimage church; 9 1/2 M. Hombok. The valley now contracts; 12 1/2 M. Grosswasser. Four tunnels. 21 M. Domstadt, picturesquely situated, where the Austrians captured the baggage of Frederick the Great in 1758, and thus made him raise the siege of Olmutz. 25 M. Bärn-Anderdorf (Rail. Restaurant), with large linen and cotton factories. Andersdorf has good mineral springs. Beyond (31 M.) Dittersdorf, the railway crosses the watershed between the March and the Oder. 37 1/2 M. Kriegsdorf (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Römerstadt). To the left rise the Altwater and the Vaterberg. — 43 M. Freudenthal (1794 ft.; Thiel; Schindler; Schober; pop. 7600), prettily situated, with an old castle which was once the chief seat of the Teutonic Order. (Diligence daily in 2 hrs., 12 1/2 M., to the romantically situated baths of Karlsbrunn, from which the Altwater may be ascended.) — The train descends to (48 1/2 M.) Erbersdorf. (Branch-line in 1 1/4 hr. to Würbenthal; diligence thence in 1 hr. to Karlsbrunn, see above, and in 4 hrs. to Freiwaldau, p. 272.) We now follow the course of the Oppa, via Bransdorf. 57 M. Jägerndorf, see p. 272.

The line crosses the Bezwu. Fertile country studded with fruit-trees. To the left a château of Count Potocki. To the E. of (124 M.) Leipnik, a manufacturing town (pop. 5393) with old watch-towers, rises the (3 M.) dilapidated Schloss Helfenstein, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the Bezwu is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts abound. The high ground at (13 1/2 M.) Weisskirchen (branch to Krasna, p. 270) is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic. — 138 M. Pohl (Rail. Restaurant).

From Pohl a diligence twice daily in 5 hrs. to Walachisch-Meseritz and (20 M.) Roschnau (1243 ft.; Hôtel Radhost; Krone), a prettily situated little town in ‘Moravian Walachia’, a health-resort of consumptive patients. (Curhaus, vapour baths, whey-cure, etc.)

The train now enters the district of the Oder.—145 M. Zauchtl. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E.

From Zauchtl to Hitzendorf, 13 M., railway in 2 1/4 hrs., via (6 M.) Neutitschein (935 ft.; „Hôtel Schuster; pop. 11,500), a charmingly situated town. The Steinberg, 1/2 hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view; still finer is the height 1/4 hr. farther on, from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. To the W., 1 hr., is the picturesque ruin of Altitschein (1594 ft.). To the E., 4 M., lies the finely situated little town of Straumberg (1372 ft.), with the interesting cave of Kotouc, noted for its petrifications.

152 M. Stauding (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line in 1 1/4 hr. to Straumberg, see above). At (163 M.) Schönbrunn (Rail. Restaurant) the Oderthal contracts and becomes picturesque.
To Jägerndorf, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations: Dielhau, Freiheitau Oppahof-Stettin, Komorau. 18 M. Troppau (*Krone; *Römischer Kaiser; Börne; pop. 21,676), on the Oppa, capital of Austrian Silesia, and meeting-place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards adjournd to Laibach (p. 196). The train follows the Oppa, the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, via Kreuzendorf, Skrochowitz, Lobenstein (with the ruin of Schellenburg on the left), and Burgberg (with its pilgrimage-church), to Jägerndorf (1027 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich; *Tiroler; Reichsadler; Krone; pop. 14,278), a thriving town, with extensive cloth-factories and a chateau of Prince Liechtenstein. This is the junction of the lines running S. to Freudenthal and Olmütz (p. 271); N.E. to Leobschütz and Ratibor (see below); and N.W. to Ziegenhals, Neisse, and Briesg (see below).

Near (166½ M.) Mährisch-Ostrau (junction for Mährisch-Freiland, p. 270) the Oder is crossed. In the vicinity are large coal-pits and Baron Rothschild's iron-works of Wilkowitz.

171½ M. Oderberg (Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 35 kr.), the Austrian frontier-town, junction of the lines to Cracow (R. 47) and Kaschau (R. 61). Luggage examined here (in both directions). The train again crosses the Oder, the boundary between Austria and Prussia. Stations: Annaberg, Kreuzenort, Tworkau. — 187 M. Ratibor (*Hôtel de l'Europe), junction of a line to the W. to Leobschütz and Jägerndorf (see above).

The train recrosses the Oder. Stations: Nendza (branch-line to Kattowitz), Ratiborer-Hammer, Cosel-Kandrzin (branch-line to Gleiwitz and Beuthen-Königshütte and to Deutsch Wette, Neisse, and Ziegenhals, see below). To the right rises the isolated Annaberg, with a pilgrimage-chapel. Stat. Gogolin.

233 M. Oppeln (Form's Hôtel; Adler; pop. 19,100), capital and seat of government of Upper Silesia. The train follows the left bank of the Oder. Stations: Löwen, Loosen, and (258½ M.) Briesg (Lamm, Kreuz), a town with 20,150 inhabitants.

Branch-line from Briesg to the S. (in 1½ hr.) to Neisse (Stern; Krone; Adler), a fortress pleasantly situated on the Neisse, to Ziegenhals, and Jägerndorf (see above). A railway leads from Ziegenhals to (1 hr. 4 min.) Freiwalda (1467 ft.; *Krone; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kretschmar; Schroth; Hôtel Bahnhof), 12 M. to the S.W., in Austria; 1½ M. distant is Gräfenberg, the celebrated hydropathic founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. — From Freiwalda to Hammersdorf (p. 266), 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. 40 min., via Lindewiese and Goldenstein, through a picturesque mountainous region.

Beyond Briesg, on the left, rises the white tower of Mollwitz, where Frederick the Great gained a victory in 1741. 268 M. Ohlau.

284 M. Breslau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.
VI. GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

General Remarks. Galicia, the N.E. province of Austria, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but poor in industries, which are chiefly in the hands of the Jews (660,000 out of a population of 6 millions), to whom most of the inns, taverns, and shops belong. The horse-dealers and carriage-owners are always Jews. They differ in their dress and the mode of wearing their hair from the other inhabitants, who despise them but are financially dependent on them. Of the other inhabitants, who are almost exclusively Slavonic, about one-half are Poles, who dwell chiefly in the W. part of Galicia, the other half are Ruthenians, who occupy the E. part; but Polish is the official and the literary language of the whole province. The Ruthenians (Russinians, Russiaks) differ materially from the Poles in language, in religion, and in political views. In culture they are considerably inferior; their churches and houses, especially in the country districts, are miserably poor and squalid.

The Bukowina was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1786, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and also differs greatly from it ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 600,000) are chiefly Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Poles, and Armenians. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

Two railways intersect Galicia from W. to E.: the N. railway, from Oświęcim to Tarnopol connects the chief towns; the S. line, or ‘Galician Transversal Railway,’ leads from Bielitz to Czernowitz, skirting the N. slope of the Carpathians, and is far superior in point of scenery. The traveller who wishes to explore the country thoroughly should therefore go by one of these lines and return by the other (RR. 48, 49). The most picturesque of the railways which cross the Carpathians to Hungary is that from Stryj to Munkács (p. 360).

Inns. There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, Przemysl, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country, the inns are generally very primitive and dirty, while in the villages as a rule the only house of call is the brandy-shop.

47. From Vienna to Cracow.

256½ M. Railway (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn) in 8½-13½ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 5½ hrs., thence to Cracow in 3 hrs.); fares 13 fl. 50, 9 fl., 4 fl. 50 kr.; express 20 fl. 25, 13 fl. 50, 6 fl. 55 kr. The through-carriages from Vienna to Cracow are marked ‘Podgórze’.

From Vienna to (171½ M.) Oderberg, see R. 46. The line now runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting.

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2561/2 M. Cracow. — Railway Stations. The Central Station, in the Lubicz-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3), for both the Nordbahn and the Austrian State Railway, is the only station of importance for most travellers. The Nordbahn has a subsidiary Station in the Zwierzyniec-gasse (Pl. A, 4) and the State Railway one in the suburb of Podgorze (p. 278).

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel* (Pl. a; B, 3), Slawkowskagasse, in the Czartoryski Palace, R. from 1 fl., L. 50, A. 30, omn. 50 kr.; *Hôtel de Saxe* (Pl. c; B, 3), Slawkowskagasse, with Restaurant; these two are of the first class; *Hôtel de Dresde* (Pl. b; B, 3), Ring-Platz, with frequented restaurant; Höt. Cracovie (Pl. d; B, 2), in the Promenade; Central, Matejko-Platz (Pl. C, 2); Imperial, Zwierzyniec-gasse (Pl. A, 4); Hôtel de l'Europe, opposite the Central Station; Klein, Gertrudgassee (Pl. B, 4); Poller (Pl. f; B, 3), Spitalgassee; Rose and Weissler Adler, Floriansgassee (Pl. B, 3), both plain.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also Bogusiewicz, Johannisgasse; B. Streit, Grodzka-Str., near the castle; *Hawelka, Wenzel, Fuchs, Mika*, in the Ring-Platz (Pilsener beer). — Cafés. Rehman, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Stefansgasse (newspapers); KiJak, Purzycki, also Ring-Platz. — Summer Cafes on the Promenade: Schmidt (Pl. A, 3); Rehman (Pl. C, 3). — Confectioner and Café in the Tuchhaus.

Cars. From station to town 40, with two horses 70 kr., with or without luggage; per 1/4 hr. 20 or 30, 1/2 hr. 40 or 50, 1 hr. 80 kr. or 1 fl.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Ring-Platz and the Vistula bridge (Pl. C, 6); fare 4-8 kr.

Baths in the Gertrudgasse (Pl. B, 4); also in the Höt. Cracovie (see above).

Post and Telegraph, corner of Kolejowa and Wielopole St. (Pl. B, C, 4).

Public Gardens. Schützen garten, Lubiczgasse, beyond the railway station (Pl. D, 2); Cracow Park, at the end of the Karmelitergasse (Pl. A, 2); John's Brewery, Lubiczgasse; all with cafes. — Military Bands, on Mon. and Frid. afternoon in summer at Rehman's Café (see above); on Sat., 12-1, at the guard-house (p. 276); also several times a week in the above-mentioned public gardens.

Theatres. *New Theatre*, Spitalgassee (Pl. C, 3; p. 275); *Old Theatre*, Stefans-Platz (Pl. B, 3); *Open-air Theatre*, in the Cracow Park (see above). Performances at all these in Polish.

Commissionnaires (per day 1/2 fl., half day 50 kr.), here called 'factors', and always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the smaller hotels or in the streets, but they are not recommended. Enquiries should be addressed to policemen or (in the churches) to the priests.

Chief Attractions (for visit of one day). *Cathedral, *Marienkirche, Court of the old University; walk through the gardens to the Kondell and Floriani-Thor; Czartoryski Museum; drive in the afternoon to the Kościuszko Hill. — Excursion to Wieliczka, see p. 276.

Cracow (625 ft.), Pol. Kraków, Ger. Krakau, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the Rudowa and the Vistula (Pol. Wiśła; Ger. Weichsel), once the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class, with a pop. of 77,300 (one-third Jews), incl. a garrison of 6000 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant promenades planted with trees (Planty),
Cathedral.  CRACOW.  47. Route. 275

on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

Cracow, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th. cent., was destroyed by the Mongolians in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Łokietek as the coronation-town and residence of the Polish kings. The favourable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the University by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of Cracow, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at Cracow. In the final partition of Poland (1794) Cracow fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846. Cracow, however, has never lost its thoroughly Polish character.

The Schloss (Zamek Królewski; Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad Wawel hill at the S.W. end of the old town, was founded in the 14th cent. by Ladislaus Łokietek, and restored by Casimir the Great and Sigismond I. (after 1500), but later conflagrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings, dating chiefly from the time of Augustus II., and converted in 1846 into a barrack and hospital. A thorough restoration of the building is contemplated (for adm. apply to the castellan).

The Gothic *Cathedral, or Schloskirche* (Pl. A, B, 4), on the W. side, founded in 1320 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, and consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes.

The interior, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the left of the entrance, a *Bronze epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmity* (d. 1505) by Peter Vischer, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1431 on the site of the former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old wall-paintings of the *Ruthenian School* (1470) and the monuments of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1431; to the left) and of King Casimir IV. Jagiello (d. 1492; to the right), the latter, with the recumbent figure in porphyry, by the Nuremberg sculptor Veit Stoss (or Stossz), perhaps a native of Cracow (?). In the middle, *Monument of Bishop Soltyk* (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians on account of his opposition to them at the Polish Diet in 1767. — Right Aisle. 1st Chapel. *Thorwaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but in a bad light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by Thorwaldsen. — 3rd. Memorial slabs of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismund, Ladislaw IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Dantsic (1763). — 4th or Sigismond Chapel (built by Bart. Berecci of Florence in 1519-20, restored 1894; elaborately ornamented by Giov. Cini of Siena). The Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagiello family contains the monuments of King Sigismund I. Jagiello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — Opposite the 5th chapel is *Thorwaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 7th. *Monument of King John Albert* (d. 1504) in red marble, by an unknown Florentine master; opposite to it the *Monument of King Casimir the Great* (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by Veit Stoss (1492), in red marble under a canopy. — In the *Ambulatory*, behind the high-altar, the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 13), as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathory Chapel, once connected by a passage with
the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and fine modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephen Bathory (d. 1586), in red marble. Further on are the tombs of Bishops Gamrat (1647) and Tomicki (1539), by Giov. Maria, surnamed Mosca, of Padua, the architect of the bishops’ palace. — Choir. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1563), with a later "Relief (1510) by Peter Vischer (?) representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver angels, in which are preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — In the left aisle, near the choir, is the tomb of the poet A. Mickiewicz (see below). — At the beginning of the right aisle is a copper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 273) and to the Royal Vault; constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1873, where, beside many Polish kings, repose Poland’s three most illustrious heroes: John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipzig in 1813), and Kościuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Ladislaw IV. and his queen. Adm. daily, except Sun., at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (20 kr.). — The Treasury (Mon., Wed., Frid. at 10; also on festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver. (German catalogue 10 kr.)

*St. Mary’s (Pl. B, 3), in the Ring-Platz, is a Gothic basilica without transept, and with a long choir. Founded in 1226, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by Matejko (d. 1893). The N. tower, with a modern cap surrounded by eight pointed turrets, is the highest (265 ft.) in the town.

In the interior, which we enter through a Renaissance vestibule, the chief object of interest is the huge *High-Altar, the masterpiece of Veit Stoss, executed in 1477-1489, recently well restored, with rich painting and gilding. It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. At the entrance of the church is the *Bronze of Peter Salomo (d. 1506) by Peter Vischer; at the entrance to the choir is an altar by Mosca, next which is a colossal *Crucifix of the early 16th century.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the Tuchhaus (Pol. Sukienice; Pl. B, 3), or cloth-hall, begun in the 14th cent. under Casimir the Great, altered by Mosca of Padua in the 16th cent., and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the ground-floor is a vaulted corridor with numerous shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see below), to the left, is the Polish National Museum of Art (daily, 11-3; 20 kr.), with pictures by Matejko (Kościusko at Raclawice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1625), *Siemiradzki (Living Torches of Nero), and other modern Polish artists; paintings by Polish and Ruthenian artists of the 16-17th cent.; casts; cameos and gems; engravings and drawings (shown on Sat. only); memorials of Kościusko, Mickiewicz, etc. — To the right is the Permanent Picture Gallery (daily, 11-4; 30 kr.): *Matejko, Battle of Grunwald, 1410; The Maid of Orleans entering Rials, 1429; other modern pictures and sculptures by Polish masters.

In front of the Tuchhaus, opposite the Siennagasse, is a bronze Statue of Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), the poet, by Rieger (1894). Behind are a Gothic tower of the 15th cent., the only relic of a town-hall taken down in 1820, and the principal Guard-House.
The Gallery of Countess Potocka, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Brackagasse, is shown only to visitors with letters of introduction (fine works by Giorgione, Palma Vecchio, Giul. Romano, Giov. Bellini, P. Bordone, etc.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and Dominican streets lead to the Dominican Church (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernised since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a *Bronze Tablet in memory of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus (d. 1496), probably by Peter Vischer. — On the W. side of the Grodzka-Gasse is the Franciscan Church (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., but frequently altered, containing the monument of King Wladislaw Jagiello (d. 1434). The old refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the Technical and Industrial Museum (daily 10-1 and 3-5; 20 kr., Sun. free). — Opposite rises the Prince Bishop’s Palace (Pl. 3, 4), built by Mosca, and restored since the fire of 1850.

A little to the N.W. are the buildings of the Jagellonian University (Pl. A, 3), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The New University facing the promenades, a grand Gothic edifice designed by Kiczkarski (1881-87), with its handsome vestibule and fine hall, contains on the groundfloor the Archaeological Museum (week-days, 12-1) and the Art-Historical Collection of the university. The old university buildings (Annagasse 8), erected in the 15th cent. and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic *Court of 1492; in the interior is the University Library (about 50,000 vols.; daily, except Sun., 9-1). The old library-hall is adorned with frescoes by Stachowitz. Adjacent is the Obergymnasium of St. Anna, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Annagasse is the University Church of St. Anna (Pl. A, 3), containing elaborate stucco ornamentation and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543).

In the Stefans-Platz is the Old Theatre (Pl. B, 3). Near it, in the Sławkowska-Gasse, is the Academy of Sciences (Pl. B, 3), containing a library, a museum of antiquities, a physiographical collection, and a picture-gallery (daily, except Sun., 11-1). — Farther on, in the promenades, is the *Czartoryski Museum (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. and Fri. 10-1), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule, to the left, are a few Etruscan cinerary urns, medieval and Renaissance sculptures of German and Italian origin. — Room I. Ancient sculptures, lamps, and gold ornaments; carved gems; small Egyptian antiquities. — R. 2. German and Venetian glass; Spanish and Italian majolica, etc.; early Arabian lamp; porcelain (fine service in old Dresden china). — R. 3. Marble sculptures.

First Floor. To the right is the Library; to the left, weapons, enamels, and carved ivory.


In the Promenades, farther to the N.E., are the *Florians-Thor* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Rondell*, a singular structure dating from 1498, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. Outside the Rondell, in the *Matejko-Platz*, in the suburb of *Kleparz*, is the Academy of Art. Farther on is the Church of St. Florian (Pl. C, 2), of the 12th cent., but repeatedly altered since, with four pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach*. A chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic *Altar of St. John*, from the studio of *Veit Stoss*. — At the corner of the Spital-Gasse is the New Theatre (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1891-93 from *Zawiejski*’s designs in the late-Renaissance style, tastefully fitted up, with a magnificent drop-curtain by H. *Siemiradzki* (1894).

The town is surrounded with suburbs, lying within the modern fortifications. To the S.W. is *Stradom*, with the offices of the commandant; on the W. is *Nowy Świat*; on the N.W. *Piasek*, with the old church of the Visitation; on the N. *Kleparz*, with the grain and cattle markets, the Academy of Art, and St. Florian’s Church (see above); on the E. *Wesoła*, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis, the University Clinic and Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 3; adm. daily except Sun. and Sat.), the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house; to the S.E. is *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catharine, Corpus Christi, and the Trinity. The Franz-Josefs-Brücke leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze*. To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.; with trigonometrical signal), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The *Kościuszko Hill* (1093 ft.), 3 M. to the N.W. (carr. 1½ fl., bargain necessary), is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the hill of *Bronisława*. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort. *View of Cracow*, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the Hohe Tatra, seldom free from snow; W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.) and its neighbours of the Beskid range; then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of *Bielany*.

*Salt Mines of Wieliczka*. Railway via *Bierzanów* in 38 min. (or pleasanter by carriage, 5-8 fl.; p. 274) to *Wieliczka* (833 ft.; several inns; pop. 8000). Visitors are regularly admitted to the mines on Tues., Thurs., and...
Sat. at 3 p.m.; if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day. At other times visitors drive direct to the office and request permission to inspect the mine. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office, 2 ft. for each person. The charges fixed by tariff for illumination vary from 20 to 60 or 70 fl., according to the amount desired and the number of persons. Visitors don mining attire (10 kr.) and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 2 hrs.; carriages may be ordered to wait at the shaft. Visitors leave the mine by the lift or cage, for which each person pays 80 kr. more. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 919 ft., employ over 700 hands and yield about 60,000 tons of salt annually. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and have eleven shafts. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 213 M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different stories are connected by a labyrinth of passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. The mines contain sixteen ponds, several of which have boats upon them. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are spacious, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock-salt, beautiful when properly illuminated. There are also two chapels, which were partially destroyed by an inundation in 1868, with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt. In the larger of these mazes is celebrated annually on 3rd July, after which a breakfast is given. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solidity, but is generally gray or blackish in colour. Travelling in the interior is done by horse-tramways, 25 M. in total length, while seven steam-engines bring the salt and the miners to the surface.

Excursionists to the Tatra take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) by Sucha to Chabówka (p. 231), and drive thence by Neumarkt to Zakopane, Jaworina, and Tatra Höhlenhain (p. 356; railways proposed).

48. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

Railway to Lemberg, 212 M., in 7½-10 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 71, 7 fl. 14, 3 fl. 57 kr.; express 16 fl., 10 fl. 71, 5 fl. 36 kr.); from Lemberg to Czernowitz, 164 M., in 6½-8½ hrs. (fares 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.; express 13 fl. 75, 9 fl. 18, 4 fl. 59 kr.).

Cracow, see p. 274. The train crosses the Vistula, and passes Podgórze-Plaszów (p. 278) and the Krakusberg on the right. 5½ M. Bierzanów (branch to Wieliczka, see p. 278). 12 M. Podżeje; 18 M. Kłaj. 23½ M. Bochnia (pop. 8703), with extensive salt-mines connected with those of Wieliczka (see above). 31½ M. Słotwina; 38 M. Biadolina; 43½ M. Bogumiłowie. — 48½ M. Tarnów (Hôtel Krakau; pop. 27,575), capital of a district, and junction of the line to Stróże (p. 284; 36 M., in 13½ hr.), lies on the Dunajec, near its confluence with the Biała. Interesting old town-hall. The cathedral contains monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

61½ M. Czarna; 69 M. Dembica (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill (branch to Rozwadow and Nadbrzezie); 77 M. Ropczyce; 82 M. Sędziszów; 89 M. Trzciana; 98 M. Rzeszów (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 11,953), with an old château; 108 M. Łańcut (pop. 4483), with château and park of Count Potocki; 121 M. Przeworsk, with château and park of Prince Lubomirski. — 130 M. Jarosław (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Victoria; Schwarzer Adler; pop. 17,920), on the San, an affluent of the Vistula, the left bank of
which the train now follows. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E. via Rawaruska to Sokal and Belszec.

139 M. Radymno; 148 M. Zwravica. — 152 M. Przemyśl (Hôtel Przemyśl; Hôtel de l'Europe; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 35,250), an ancient town on the San, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, with six churches and a brisk trade, has recently been fortified. A hill near it is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great.

From Przemyśl to Chyrov, 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. 20 min. via Nizankowski and Dobromil. From Chyrov to Stryj, see p. 283.

159½ M. Medyka; 169 M. Mościska; 175 M. Chorośnica; 181 M. Sądowa-Wisznia; 192½ M. Gródek (Rail. Restaurant), with 10,717 inhab., between two lakes; 195½ M. Kameniobrod; 202½ M. Mszana; 207 M. Zmianowoda-Rudno.


Lemberg, Polish Lwów, French Leopol, the capital of Galicia, with 127,638 inhab. (upwards of 21,000 Jews), is the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a United Greek archbishop. There are fourteen Roman Catholic churches, a Greek, an Armenian, and a Protestant church, two synagogues, and several Roman Catholic and Greek convents. The town itself is small, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs (those of Halič, Łyczaków, Cracow, and Zolkiew). The Rathaus, with its tower 260 ft. high, built in 1828-37, stands in the Ring, or principal Platz, which is embellished with four handsome monumental fountains. It contains an Industrial Museum. — The Roman Catholic Cathedral has a late-Gothic interior, adorned with good frescoes. The Armenian Cathedral is in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher. The Dominican Church contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borkowska by Thorwaldsen. The United Greek Cathedral, in the basilica style, stands on a height in the Georgs-Platz.

The handsome Polytechnic Institution, in the Georgs-Platz, completed in 1877, contains a large chemical-technical laboratory and is otherwise well equipped. Among other institutions worthy of mention are the Natural History Collections in the University (Akademie-Str.), with the contiguous Botanic Garden and the School of Forestry (with good collections); the Hospital, with large clinics; and the Lunatic Asylum in the Kulparkow suburb. In the Sławkova-Str., opposite the Park, is the large new Hall of the Estates. In the Kleparowska-Gasse rises the fine Invalidenhaus, with its four towers. — At the Theatre (closed in summer), in the Skarbek-Str., Polish plays and Polish-Italian operas are performed (the solos being generally sung in Italian, the chorus in Polish).
The University (about 1000 stud.), founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II., was dissolved in 1805 owing to the acquisition of the Cracow university by Austria, but reopened in 1816. During the bombardment of the town in 1848 the university building was burned down, and its library and collections almost entirely destroyed, after which it was removed to its present quarters in the Akademie-Strasse. The collections and the library have since been replaced.

Ossoliński's National Institute, in the Ossoliński-Gasse, contains collections relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, including portraits, antiquities, coins, and a library, and possesses a printing-office of its own. — The Dzieduszycki Museum of Galician antiquities and products is always open to visitors.

From Lemberg to Stryj, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 60, 80 kr.). Passing Ginna-Nawaryja and the sulphur-baths of Pastomty, we run through the pretty Szczeżek Valley to (17 M.) Szczeżec, with large quarries of gypsum, and (28 M.) Mikołajów-Drohobyje, and cross the Dniesther. Then through a wooded tract to (37 M.) Bistie-Wolica and (43 M.) Stryi (p. 283), junction of the Chyrow-Stanislau (p. 283) and Ławozcze-Munkačes lines (p. 380).

From Lemberg to Odessa, 459 M., railway in 27 hrs. 31 M. Krasno, junction for Brody, Radziwilów (Russian frontier) and Kiev. 87 M. Tarasopol (26,100 inhab.); 119 M. Podwołoczyska, the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the Podhorec, is Woloczyska (Rail. Restaurant), the first Russian station. Thence via Shmerinka (junction for Kasatin-Brest and Kiev), Bursula (junction for Charkow and Moscow), and Rastelmača (junction for Bender, Jassy, and Roman) to (459 M.) Odessa.

The railway from Lemberg to Czernowitz at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected with deep valleys. 7 M. Siechow; 151/2 M. Staresioło; on the right, a half-ruined castle of Count Potocki, erected in the middle ages as a protection against the Tartars, and partly converted into a brewery; 221/2 M. Bobkowa-Chlebowice; 271/2 M. Wybrandowka; 32 M. Borynicze; 40 M. Chodorów, inhabited by Jews; 441/2 M. Bortniki; 481/2 M. Nowosielce; 55 M. Bukaczowce (Rail. Restaurant); 62 M. Burstyn, with a château of Prince Jablonowski. — 691/2 M. Halicz (Rail. Restaurant); the town is prettily situated on the right bank of the Dniesther, 21/2 M. to the W., and is commanded by a ruined castle.

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the Dniesther, and near (78 M.) Jesupol approaches the Bystrica.

87 M. Stanislian (Goldner Adler; restaurants Ganz and Fischer; *Rail. Restaurant; pop. 22,230), a busy trading town, junction of lines, to the E., to Husiatyn, to the W., to Stryj, Chyrów, and Bielitz (R. 49), has been handsomely rebuilt since a great fire in 1868.

94 M. Markowce; 1011/2 M. Ottynia; 112 M. Korszów. On the right the Czerna-Hora (6749 ft.) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. — 122 M. Kolomea (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Angelski, in the chief square; pop. 29,838), a town on the Pruth; to the right, near the railway, is the pleasant German suburb, with a Protestant church. Branch-line to the W. to Șloboda Rungurski.
125½ M. Matyjowce. Beyond (133½ M.) Zabłotów the train crosses the Pruth, and near (143½ M.) Sniatyn-Załuczce recrosses it; Sniatyn (10,920 inhab.) lies 3 M. off. 150½ M. Nepołokoutz; 156½ M. Łużan. Nearing (163½ M.) Zuczka (branch to the W. to Novosieltsa), we obtain, to the right, a fine view of Czernowitz, with its domes and towers. The train crosses the Pruth again.

164 M. Czernowitz. — Hotels. *Adler, Ring-Platz; *Central, Rathaus-Str. 6; *Kronprinz von Österreich, Goldnes Lamm, both in the Siebenbürgergasse; Hôtel Weiss, Ring-Platz, expensive; Hôtel de Moldavie, Lembergergasse. — Hôtel de Paris, corner of Lembergergasse and Ring-Platz; Goldner Biene, Siebenbürgergasse, these two third-class.

Restaurants. At the three first-named hotels; Mayer, Bischofsgasse, next door to the Adler; in the Musikvereins-Gebäude. Mehle-Platz; wine-rooms of Tabacar and Paczenski, Ring-Platz (good Moldavian wine and cold viands). — Cafés. De l’Europe, Herrngasse; Wüllens, Herrngasse (casino or club on first floor; strangers may be introduced); Wien, Lembergergasse; Bass (also restaurant), Zakreviski, Siebenbürgergasse; Café du Théâtre, by the Hôtel de Moldavie; Tesarz (confectioner), Ring-Platz.

Baths. Warm and vapour, at the Sophienbad, Russische Gasse, and the Türkensbad, by the Türkensbrunnen. The Town Baths in the Volksgarten are open in summer only. River Baths in the Pruth, by the bridge.

Czernowitz, the capital of the Bukowina, is situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is crossed here by two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 54,040 (about 16,000 Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop and consistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building is the Archiepiscopal Palace, on a height at the end of the Bischofsgasse, an imposing brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864–75. The richly-decorated *Reception Hall is worthy of a visit (apply to the castellan); the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The largest church in Czernowitz is the Greek Oriental Cathedral in the Franz-Josefs-Platz, erected in 1864 in imitation of the church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The tasteful Armenian Church, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875. The handsome *Jewish Temple, in the Moorish style, with its conspicuous dome, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zacharias-wicz, and is tastefully decorated in the interior.

The University, founded in 1875, is attended by about 250 students. It has no medical faculty. The lectures are delivered partly in the Pädagogium in the Bischofsgasse, partly in the clergy-house adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history and other collections.

The Austria Monument in the Austria-Platz, executed by Pe- kary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Au- stria’s possession of the Bukowina, consists of a marble figure of Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. — The new Theatre, in the Schulgasse, is tastefully fitted up (closed in summer).
At the S. end of the town lies the Volksgarten (rail. stat.), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the Schützenhaus (restaurant), the Public Baths, and the Botanic Garden (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks to the Banaid Grove on the Bischofsberg, which affords a good view of the town, and to the (\(3/4\) hr.) wood of Horecsa, near the interesting old church of which a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

From Czernowitz to Bucharest, 336 M., express in 16 hrs. At (56 M.) Sucuawa, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage coming from Roumania is examined at the custom-house. 57 1/2 M. Bordudent, the first Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the Szeret, the principal river of Moldavia. From (67 M.) Verestie a branch-line diverges to Botosani. 96 M. Pascani, junction for Jassy, Kishenev, and Odessa; 120 M. Roman; 148 M. Bako; 200 M. Marasesti (branch-lines via Tecuci to Beriad and to Galatz); 212 M. Foscani; 255 1/2 M. Buzau (branch-line to Braila and Galatz); 298 1/2 M. Ploesti (p. 412); 336 M. Bucharest, see p. 413.

49. From Stanislau to Dzieditz via Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

365 M. Railway in 20-24 hrs.; fares 18, 12, 6 fl.

Stanislau, see p. 281. The train crosses the Bystrica. Near (26 M.) Kalusz, a busy little town, it crosses the Lomnica. Beyond (35 M.) Krehowice we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. From (44 M.) Dolina a local line runs to the large steam saw-mill of (6 M.) Wygoda. We cross the Swica to (52 M.) Bolechow. 58 M. Morszy, with mud-baths. We cross the Stryj to (67 M.) Stryj (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 16,276), a district town with important cattle-markets, visited in summer for the sake of the river-baths, junction for Munkacs and Lemberg (pp. 360, 281).

76 M. Gaje-Wysne; 80 M. Bolechowce-Neudorf. From (84 M.) Drohobycz (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 17,784), a district town with a chateau, a fine Gothic church, salt-works, and brisk trade, a branch-line runs S.W. through the Tysmienica Valley to (71 1/2 M.) Borysław, with its valuable petroleum and ozocerite beds, which yield about 30,000 tons of petroleum annually. To the S. of Drohobycz (6 M.) are the sulphur and salt baths of Truskawiec. — 92 M. Dobroulany; 102 M. Dublany-Kransberg; then across the Dniester to (110 1/2 M.) Sambor, a district town (14,324 inhab.). The train crosses the Strwia, a tributary of the Dniester. Stations: Nadyby and Gleboka-Felstyn.

130 M. Chyrow (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Przemysł (p. 280). 141 1/2 M. Krcsienko. The train crosses the Strwiaz and runs through a wooded hill-region. 144 M. Ustrzyki; 157 M. Olszanica. Then through a short tunnel to (164 M.) Lisko-Lukawica in the valley of the San, and across the San and the Oslawa to (169 1/2 M.) Neu-Zagórz (Rail. Restaurant), a basket-making place, junction of the Carpathian line to Mező-Laborcz and Legeyse-Mihályi (p. 359). The Galician line follows the San to (173 1/2 M.) Sanok and turns
to the W. to Nowosielce-Gnieowoß, Zarszyn, Rymanów, and (193 1/2 M.) Iwonicz, with baths containing salt, iodide, and bromine. 198 M. Krosno. At (202 1/2 M.) Jedlicze we cross the Jasiołka, and at (212 M.) Jasoł the Wiśłoka, and then enter the smiling Ropa Valley. 227 1/2 M. Zagórzany, junction for Gorlice (pop. 4500), with weaving and other industries, situated on a hill on the Ropa, 3 M. to the S.W. In the vicinity are large deposits of asphalt.

We ascend the Moszczanka and Wolska valleys to (234 M.) Wolę Łużánska, and then descend the valley of the Biała to (241 M.) Stróże (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Tarnow (p. 279). We follow the Biała to (243 M.) Grybów (1145 ft.), a prettily situated little town, with large naphtha refineries. Crossing the Biała by a lofty viaduct, we next wind round the Górki (1854 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (249 M.) Ptaszówka (1559 ft.), on the watershed between the Biała and the Dunajec, descend to (255 M.) Kamionka in the Królowa Valley, and cross the Kamienna to —

260 M. Neu-Sandec (Rail. Restaurant). The town (pop. 12,712), 2 M. off, lies in a plain, on the Dunajec, at the mouth of the Kamienna. Railway to Orló, Eperjes, and Kaschau, see p. 343; from (4 1/2 M.) Alt-Sandec to the baths of Szeszownica, see p. 343.

We cross the Dunajec, follow it to (268 M.) Marcinkowice, and enter the valley of the Smolniki. Stations: Limanowa, Tymbark, Mszana Dolna (where the Mszana is crossed). The line proceeds through the Raba Valley to Rabka and (301 1/2 M.) Chabówka (Rail. Restaurant), station for Neumarkt and Zakopane (pp. 279, 358).

Then N.W. to (308 M.) Jordanów, and through the picturesque Skawna Valley to Osielec, (318 M.) Maków, and (323 M.) Sucha (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Cracow line.

To Pogórze (Cracow), railway in 2 1/2 hrs., via Kalwarja (junction for Bielitz, see below) and Skawina (branch to Gorliczyn, p. 274). From Podgórze-Bonarka junction-line to Cracow (p. 274).

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to Lachowice and (332 1/2 M.) Hucisko, and descend into the Kosszara Valley. Beyond Jelesnia and Friedrichshütte we cross the Sola. — 345 M. Saybusch-Zabłocie (Rail. Restaurant). Saybusch, Pol. Żywiec (4700 inhab.), with an interesting old castle, lies 3/4 M. off, at the influx of the Kosszara into the Sola. Near it are large factories and agricultural works owned by Archduke Albert. — To Silien (p. 346), 55 M., railway via Zwardon and Csácsa in 51/2 hrs.

We now run through the valley of the Biala, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (358 M.) Bielitz (pop. 14,500), a manufacturing town on the Biala, with extensive woollen industry, engine-factories, etc., and a handsome château with a fine park. On the opposite bank of the Biala is Biala (pop. 7620), another busy trading and industrial place.

At (365 M.) Dzieditz the line joins the Oderberg and Cracow railway (p. 274).
VII. DALMATIA.

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The kingdom of Dalmatia, the southernmost crown-land of the
Austrian-Hungarian Empire, belonging to Cis-Leithania, extends
from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari
on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts.,
the Dinarian Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina
and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia is washed by the Adriatic,
the Sino Adriático of mariners, which from time immemorial
has been the highway of traffic between East and West. Coasting
vessels usually steer within the belt of islands which protect the
Dalmatian coast, while the opposite Italian coast is almost entirely
destitute of such shelter. The tide within these islands rises to
the unusual height of six feet. A constant current flows from
Corfù to Venice, causing in stormy weather the dangerous tides
of the Quarnero.

Covering an area of a little over 5000 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the
N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula, and consists of a coast deep-
ly indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which
are guarded by innumerable islands and reefs (scogli), while the
mainland is a mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts.
(5770 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6218 ft.), and forming a lofty
plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost
exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinarian Alps.
The islands and peninsulas which have been formed by subsidence
of portions of the land also run in the same direction, except the
southern islands of Brazza, Lesina, and Curzola, which lie from
W. to E. The Dalmatians usually speak of east and west only,
ignoring the other points of the compass, the former being suso or
levante (‘up’), the latter giù or ponente (‘down’). The bleak and
sterile mountain-region is badly watered, being intersected, in its
length of 370 M., by only four rivers worthy of mention (Zermagna,
Kerka, Cetina, Narenta), which are torrents in their upper parts and
are nearly dry in summer. Of lakes there is also a scarcity, and as spring-water is not always to be found, the inhabitants are sometimes obliged to use reservoirs.

**Climate.** The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth. The *Scirocco* (S.E.; *Fortunale*, S.W.), called at Ragusa 'the father of the poor', always alternates in winter with the dreaded *Bora* (Boreas; called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts (*refoli*), dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike. The S.W. wind is also very violent, as may be gathered from an inscription on the mole of Ragusa, where the waves throw up their foam to a height of 100 ft., and wrench the heaviest blocks of stone out of the pier. The *Bora* prevails in winter only, usually from October to April. The prevailing wind in summer is the genial N.W. wind (*Maestrale*), which rises in the forenoon, blows steadily for several hours, and generally subsides at sunset. The water between the coast and the island is unaffected by these winds and is always calm, but very rough water is often experienced on the voyages to Lissa and Lagostra and from Ragusa to Punta d'Ostro. A heavy swell without wind is known here as *ligazzi*.

**Vegetable and Animal Life.** *Strabo* calls Dalmatia sterile, unsuitable for agriculture, and scarcely able to support its population. But in another passage he states that 'vines and olives abound, but that the country had been neglected and its value had remained unknown, probably on account of the barbarity and predatory habits of the natives'. The natives have certainly improved since *Strabo*'s time, but the country, like most limestone regions, is still in great part destitute of vegetation. As the heavy rains are apt to sweep away the best soil, the inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the *Pyrethrum cinerariae folium* and the *Chrysanthemum turraneum*, from the blossoms of which, somewhat resembling camomile, they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia, as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its Riviera is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common.

On the mountains are pastured flocks of sheep and goats, while the only beast of prey is the jackal, which descends from the east, and is sometimes found in the islands of Giuppana, Curzola, and Sab-
bioncello. The sea yields an abundant supply of fish. Among the varieties peculiar to Dalmatia are the *gatto di mare* (Squalus carbula and Squalus catulus), the rasp-like skin of which is used for scrubbing tables and benches; the *scarpena negra* and *rossa* (Sparana porcus and scrofa), the *pesce colombo* (Raja pastinaca), and the *pesce ragno* (Trachinus draco). The shark (Squalus or Hexandrus griseus), called by the Italians *pesce manzo* ('ox-fish') from its eyes which resemble those of an ox, though not a common fish, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste. Among the more abundant varieties are lampreys and mackerel, the *sampiero*, the *septia* (Sepia officinalis), the *astice* (Astacus marinus, or lobster), and the *rizzo di mare* (Echinus esculentus, or sea-urchin). Sea-gulls enliven every part of the coast. Where house-swallows congregate there is sure to be fresh water near.

The Population of Dalmatia (about 524,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the north it is purely Croatian, in the south entirely Servian, in the towns partly Italian (to which race belong about 30,000 inhab.). Zara in particular is almost entirely Italian, but everywhere else the 'national' or Slavonic element is gradually ousting the 'autonomous' or Italian. The Croatians are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (non-united) Catholics. As far as the Narenta the country-people are called Morlaks, but further to the south, as at Ragusa, the name is a term of reproach. They are remarkable for their fine stature and picturesque costumes. As wine is now largely exported to Germany and France, the semi-barbarous peasants and shepherds are gradually settling down as peaceable colonists, and are beginning to learn to read and write. The usual costume of the men consists of a small cap or fez without shade (*kaput*), or a turban (*peškir*, Turkish for 'towel'; at Ragusa *saruk*); a brown woollen jacket, richly embroidered (*haljina*); a linen vest (*krožet*), and another vest embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons (*jačerma*); a cloak (*kabanica*) of coarse cloth (*kaba*) with a hood (*bukuljica*); a red woollen sash (*pas*); a leather girdle (*pripasnajača*) as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes (*dokoljenice* and *bice*); stockings (*cape*, *terlute*, *napersniaci*, or *nadošinaci*); sandals (*opanke*) or shoes (*djemelie* or *nestve*); and a wallet (*turbica*). The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue (*modrina*) or white (*bilaca*) under-garment, with a linen (*bernjica*) or woollen (*sadak*, made of a coarse cloth called *rasih*) jacket or frock, sleeveless and open in front, a bodice (*krožet*), and an apron (*pregaca*). The Italian Dalmatian calls himself a Dalmata (adjective, dalmato).

**History.** Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subdued by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of Illyricum. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the
land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the republic of Venice, from which part of it was afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1806), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

**Plan of Tour.** The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are the months of April and May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Travellers who wish to see the coast only are recommended to take the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers, or the railway from Sebenico to Spalato, or the diligence from Ragusa to Castelnuovo. The interior may be explored with the aid of the railways from Spalato and Sebenico to Knin, and from Metković to Mostar and Sarajevo (see s. 82). Diligences also run from Zara to Knin; from Spalato to Sinj; from Knin to Verlika, Sinj, and Metković; from Ragusa to Trebinje, and on several other routes. Carriages (with one horse 3½ fl. per day) and saddle-horses are procurable almost everywhere.

The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers: — (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste to Pola; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Korka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Salona, and Traù; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnuovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Ćetinje and back; (11th, 12th) Return to Fiume or Trieste.

Travellers desirous of visiting Bosnia from Dalmatia proceed from Ragusa to Metković (p. 269). A visit to the islands of Lissa, Mljet, Lagostra, and others takes much time, but boats cross to Curzola and Lesina almost daily, and to Braza still oftener. For travellers to these and other places the Prospetto degli arrivi e partenze (Steamboat, railway, and diligence time-tables, 10 kr., sold at Zara, Spalato, etc.) is indispensable.

The circular tours (10-20 days) in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, by special steamers from Trieste, annually organized by Messrs. Thea. Cook & Sons in April, May, and September, will be found convenient by some travellers. Inclusive return-fares from London, about 25-46fl. Detailed programmes may be obtained at any of Messrs. Cook's offices.

**Inns.** Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though at many the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient. The night may sometimes be spent on board one of the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers; but on arriving at a port in the evening the passenger is not allowed to sleep on board unless he is going on with the steamer next day. Dinner ½s, supper 1 fl. (Second-class passengers are admitted to the deck of the first class.)

**Money:** Austrian.

**Passport** desirable, though not indispensable.

**Police.** The gendarmes, respectable and trustworthy, are often Germans, seldom Dalmatians. Information may be obtained at their stations. The public safety is now well provided for.

**Language.** Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 416; but, as Italian is chiefly spoken on the coast, the strict Slavonic spelling is often modified.

**Maps.** The best is that of the Military Geographical Institute (Vienna, Lechner's university book-shop), on a scale of 1:75,000; each section 50 kr. — Stieler's Handatlas (new ed.) sheets 20 and 51, on a smaller scale, also good.
50. From Pola or Fiume to Spalato.

Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd from Pola to Zara and Spalato three times a week in 12 and 36 hrs. respectively (to Spalato fl. 55, fl. 10, fl. 4 ft. 20 kr.). — Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. from Fiume to Zara and Spalato once a week, in 8½ and 18 hrs.; via Lussin-Grande, Šibenik, and Traù once a week in 11 and 24½ hrs.; to Zara once a week in 12½ hrs., via Verbenico, Novi, Zengg, Arbe, and Novaglia.

To Pola and Fiume, see R. 34. The steamer touches at Lussin-Piccolo (Hôt. Vindobona; Restaurant Hoffmann, with rooms; Pens. Cagliari, Pundsuch, Dr. Veth), the chief port of the island of Lussin and the busiest trading-place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 7625). Its sheltered situation has recently made it a health-resort. On the E. side (2 M.) lies Lussin-Grande (Pens. Rudy, Kieflhaber, pens. 2½ fl.). In the N. part of the island rises the Össero (1930 ft.). To the W. lie the fertile islands of Unte and Sânsego.

The Quick Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. from Fiume to Zara go through the Canale di Mezzo, between Veglia on the left, sometimes touching at the little town of Veglia (where the cathedral and the church of S. Quirino are worth seeing), and Cherso on the right, and through the Quarnero (with a grand view of the bare Velebit Mts., towering above the wooded island of Arbe) to Lussin-Grande (see above); then past the islands of Selve and Ubo and through the Canale di Zara.

The steamers via Zengg and Arbe (see above) steer through the Canale della Morlacco or della Montagna, between the coast and the innermost islands, and touch at Novi, Zengg (Ital. Segna; Stella d'Oro), once a notorious haunt of pirates, with the so-called castle of the Uskoks, and several places on the islands of Arbe (Slov. Rab) and Pago. The scenery is far finer than on the trip through the Quarnero and the Quarnero.

The steamer touches at the island of Selve, and passes Punta-duro on the left.

Zara. — Hotels. Grand Hôtel, with good restaurant but poor rooms; Hôtel Vapore, Calle di Marina, near the quay, well spoken of; Klingenbraut, by the theatre, Cappello, Calle Larga, both mediocre. — Lodgings, even for one day, abounded. — No carriages on the quay. Porter 30, with cart 60 kr., bargain beforehand.

Restaurants. *Grad's Bierhalle (with rooms), near Piazza Erbe; Piliner Restaurant, Via Castello, with garden. — Cafés. *Gran Caffè Centrale, well fitted up; *Specchi, Piazza dei Signori; Desorzi, Giardino Pubblico.


A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of 'Rosoglio Maraschino' from cherries ('amarasca'; the best of which grow on the limestone-soil of the Poljica). The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September. The principal manufactories are those of Drioli, Calligiarch, and Luxardo.

Zara, Slav. Zadar, the Roman Iader, the capital of Dalmatia, with 27,642 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies picturesquely on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W. It is a busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Morlaks impart an interesting air of variety. The strong fortifications have been converted into promenades. On the E. side of the town is a roomy Harbour, with the landing-place (bareagno) opposite the town. On the W. side, on the site of the old ramparts, runs a new quay, the *Riva Nuova, which affords a delightful walk, especially in the
evening, and a beautiful view of the opposite island of Uljan,
with the lofty Fort S. Michele, itself a fine point of view (p. 291).

From the landing-place we enter the town by the *Porta Marina,
on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the Battle of Le-
panto (1571). In the Piazza Marina, on the left, is the Romanesque
church of *S. Grisogono, of the 13th cent., with modernised interior.
The Via S. Barbara goes on hence to the Via Larga, which, under
various names, intersects the whole town from N. to S. (for foot-
passengers only). Following it to the left, we reach the Piazza dei
Signori, in which, facing us, is the Loggia, formerly a court of justice,
with the Paravia Library. To the left are a Clock Tower in the Vene-
tian style and the Municipio. Farther on, to the left, is the church
of S. Simeone, containing the *Arca or reliquary of the saint, cast
at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannons, plated with
silver, and borne by two angels in bronze.

To the E. is the Piazza della Colonna, on the left side of which
rises a fine antique Corinthian Column, and on the right the mas-
sive tower of Buovo d'Antona, a splendid point of view (key at
the commandant's office). Adjacent are the Cinque Pozzi ('five
fountains'), erected in 1574 by the Veronese architect Sammicheli,
probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we
ascend to the *Giardino Pubblico, laid out on an old bastion by
Gen. von Welden in 1829-30, and embellished with tropical plants.
The garden affords a beautiful view of the islands in front, with
the ruin of S. Michele, and of the Velebit mountains to the N. The
outer works of the fortress are now occupied by a fine new park.

Following the Spianata, or Promenade, to the N., past the Giar-
dino Cosmacendi and Giardino Wagner (with the Riva Vecchia and
the Dogana below us to the left), we reach the Campo Castello at
the N. end of the town, with the Theatre and the church of S. Fran-
cesco (containing fine choir-stalls behind the high-altar), whence
we may turn to the W. to the Riva Nuova (see below). We now
follow the Via Castello to the S. to the *Cathedral (S. Anastasia),
a basilica in the Lombard style, built by Doge Enrico Dandolo after
the storming of the town by the Spaniards and French at the begin-
ing of the 4th Crusade. It has a rich façade and contains a ciborium-
altar of the year 1233, choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and an inter-
esting crypt and treasury.

The Via del Duomo leads to the W. to the Monastery of St. Mary,
the church of which, on the wall to the right, contains a painting of
*Christ and Mary, under glass, by an unknown master (perhaps Tin-
toretto?). Narrow lanes lead hence to the Piazza del Erbe, on the
N. side of which rises another antique Corinthian Column, crowned
with the lion of St. Mark (erroneously called a sphinx). This column
was once used as a pillory. On the W. side the piazza opens towards
the Riva Nuova (Franz-Josefs-Quai), with its new buildings and
the Giardino Comunale. Near the last is the Post Office (p. 289).
From the S.E. corner of the cathedral, or through an archway on the N. side of the Piazza dell’ Erbe (p. 290), we reach a passage in which is situated the ancient church of *S. Donato*, erected in the 9th cent. on the foundations and partly with the materials of a Roman temple, the stylobate or base of which has been brought to light. The church is an octagonal building in two stories, each with six pillars and two columns, a tribuna, and two apses towards the W., and is now used as a Museum. To the left, on the first pillar, is an inscription which has led to the belief that the temple was dedicated to Juno Augusta, consort of Emp. Augustus. The fragments placed here were excavated by Prof. A. Hauser of Vienna, and the upper story contains relics of the Christian period.

A beautiful walk outside the town leads through the Porta Terraferma (‘land-gate’), erected by Sammicheli, towards the S.E., and after 5 min., where the road divides, to the right, skirting the sea, to the (10 min.) Pozzo Imperiale (‘imperial fountain’), a rotunda, partly antique, with nine arches. To the left, 5 min. farther on, is the Albanian village of Erizzo, whence we return to the town past the new hospital.

Pleasant trip by boat to the (½ hr.) island of Uljan. We land at Oltre and ascend Fort S. Michele (p. 290). — From Zara to Knin (see p. 292), 62½ M., diligence in 12 hrs. (fare 7 fl. 58 kr.), through the dreary Bukovica, via Benkovac. Beyond (45½ M.) Kistanje is a Roman triumphal arch with two passages, popularly known as the Supljia Orkeo (‘pierced church’).

From Zara the steamboat threads its way between the mainland and a fringe of islands, passing Zara Vecchia, and then turns to the left towards the Canale di Sant’ Antonio, which is flanked by precipitous rocks. At the entrance is Fort S. Niccolò, built by the Venetians, as the lion of St. Mark over the gate indicates. An hour’s voyage on this narrow passage brings us (6 hrs. after leaving Zara) to —

**Sebenico** (*Pellegrino*, R. 1 fl.; *Café al Vapore*, *Café Zora*, by the theatre; post-office on the quay; rail. stat. 3/4 M. to the S. of the town; pop. 20,023), Slav. *Zbnik*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Kerka, commanded by the three castles of Barone (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), *S. Giovanni* (view), and *S. Anna*. Adjoining *S. Anna* is an interesting old cemetery. The *Cathedral*, with its raised choir, tribuna, and two apses, and a dome 100 ft. high over the centre of the transept, was erected in 1443-1555, and has recently been restored. To the S.E. is the *Baptistery*. Opposite the cathedral is the *Loggia* (formerly the town-hall), with a casino and café.

To the falls of the Kerka and Scardona (12 M.; carr. 4-5, with two horses 5-6 fl.) the road leads through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the Dinara (6008 ft.); on the right rises the *Mts. Târtaro* (1628 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of *Prokljan*. At the village of Gulin the road divides, one branch leading straight on to Drniš and Knin (p. 292), the other descending to the left to Scardona and leading thence to the falls of the Kerka. The carriage is
quitted on the high left bank of the Kerka, above the falls, and sent on to Scardona, while the traveller follows the zigzag descent into the valley of the Kerka. The *Falls of the Kerka (Skardinski Slap) descend in a number of silvery streaks, the main fall, in five or six leaps, being about 18 ft. in height. On the left bank are several fulling-mills (cavatojii), an insect-powder mill, and the Engine House where the water is forced to the top of the hill in order to supply Sebenico and its railway-station. We are then ferried across to the right bank at the Lower Mills (small Osteria), and may either walk in 3/4 hr. or take a boat in 1/4 hr. (preferable; 2 fl.) to Scardona, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation (*Cafe to the right about 4 min. up the main street). Another ferry (5 kr.) sets us on the left bank at the end of the road ascending in curves, where the carriage is in waiting. Then via Guin (p. 291) back to Sebenico.

From Sebenico to Knin, 47 1/2 M., Dalmatian State Railway in 3 1/2 hrs. To (13 1/2 M.) Perkovic-Stivno, see below. Then Unesti; Zivite; 34 1/2 M. Drmit; (Rail. Restaurant; Albergo), 1/2 hr. from which, on the S.E. slope of the Promina, are deposits of brown coal; Siveri; Kosovo; Kaderma. 47 1/2 M. Knin (Rail. Hotel; Restaurant Sekanina), once a frontier-fortress, is a town of 20,946 inhab. on the slope of Monte Salvestore (132 ft.). The valley of the Kerka is very fertile here. To the E. (9 1/4 hr.), near the source of the Kerka, is the *Topolje Fall, formed by the Korsi, a tributary of the Kerka. The main road through the interior of Dalmatia leads from Knin to Sinj (diligence to Spalato), Katiuni (p. 296), Vergorac, and Metkovic (p. 299).

The Steamer to Spalato returns through the Canale di S. Antonio (see p. 291) to the belt of islands and rounds the Punta Planka, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance to the S. are the islands of Lissa and S. Andrea, and in clear weather the rock of Pomo is visible to the W. of them. We then steer between the islands of (l.) Zirona Piccola and Zirona Grande and (r.) Solta into the large harbour of Spalato (see below).

The Railway from Sebenico to Spalato (44 1/2 M.; two trains daily in 2 3/4 hrs.) traverses the dreary and uninteresting Boraja. 14 M. Perkovic-Stivno (640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Knin (see above; carriages changed). The train descends via Dobrac and Latin, on the S. slope of the Opor (several tunnels), to (32 1/2 M.) Castelvecchio (420 ft.). The village lies on the coast, 2 M. below the station. Diligence thence to (5 M.) Trau (p. 295) daily in 1 hr. (55 kr.; carr. sometimes to be had). The train skirts the slope of the Kozjak Hills, traversing the fruit-yielding region of the Castelli. 37 1/2 M. Sucurac (p. 295); 40 M. Salona (p. 296). We then make a long sweep round the Canale Castelli and cross the Jader. Luxuriant verdure. Below us, to the right, lies the island-village of Vranjica ("Venezia Piccola"), once the arsenal of Salona. Then a slight ascent, and lastly through a tunnel under part of the town, to (44 1/2 M.) Spalato.

51. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway-station and the steamboat-quay lie near each other on the S. side of the town. No carriages. Porter 40, with handcart 60 kr.

Hotels: "HOTEL TRUCOLI, Piazza dei Signori, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr.; HOTEL DE LA VILLE, in the Nuove Procurazie, on the W. side of the town, with restaurant (in the adjoining arcades), R. from 1 fl.; MARGHERITA, by the Procurazie; TOMMASINI, Piazza dei Signori, rooms only, 80 kr. to 10.
Cafés-Restaurants. *Uvodic, Pilsner beer; *Troccoli (see p. 292), Vienna beer; *Toci, by the steamboat-quay, belonging to the Hôtel de la Ville.

Post and Telegraph Offices, near the Hôtel de la Ville.

Spalato, commonly called Spalatro, Slav. Split or Spljet, with 22,716 inhab., the seat of a bishop and of a naval school, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills (to the N. the Kozjak, to the E. the Mosor), in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. To the E. rises the Fort Grippi, to the W. the Monte Marian (584 ft.). The town owes its name to a great palace (palatium) of Diocletian, within the precincts of which (209 by 176 yds.) a great part of the old town is built, and around which have sprung up the suburbs of Lucac on the E., Manus and Possobon on the N., and Borgo Grande on the W. From the Punta di Botticelli extends a Molo, 730 yds. long, which now forms a large and safe harbour.

From the Hôtel de la Ville (guide desirable), adjoining which is a new Marble Fountain, we go to the harbour and thence to the left to the Piazza dell' Erbe, in which rises an old octagonal tower of the Venetian period. Skirting the harbour, we have on our left the S. façade, originally the front, of Diocletian's palace, with its large corner-towers, niches, and Doric columns; it is in good preservation, though much disfigured by later buildings. From this side a covered passage ('La Grotta'), once the Porta Argentea of the palace, leads into the interior.

To the left of the Piazza dell' Erbe we reach the fine Piazza dei Signori, pass the Hôtel Troccoli, and by the Porta Ferrera, formerly the W. gate, still partly preserved, we enter the Palace of Diocletian, which is now entirely occupied by houses. In 2 min. from the Porta Ferrera we reach the piazza of the cathedral, once the Peristyle (disfigured by a building-shed), the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses, while the S. end is occupied by an imposing *Loggia or porch, with four columns of red Egyptian granite. On the E. (left) side is the cathedral, which is not accessible from this piazza.

The antiquities of Spalato and of Salona are apt to disappoint. They date chiefly from the period of decadence, and, though following Roman traditions, often show traces of negligence, a fact accounted for by the haste with which the ailing and hypochondriac emperor sought to build himself a retreat from the world. The palace, in outline like a Roman castrum, formed a little world of its own, with its temples, halls, living-rooms, baths, barracks, offices, etc., but must have worn the prison-like air of an autocrat's castle, similar to the Escorial or the papal castle of Avignon. The style is a feeble imitation of the Greek, as will be noted on examining the quasi-Doric columns of the S. façade. The buildings on the whole resemble those of Palmyra, which were restored by the same emperor. Yet, with all their defects, it must be admitted that they produce an impression of grandeur.

Beyond the Loggia or porch mentioned above, which is approached by five steps and once led to the state and private apartments, opens a grand but dilapidated *Rotunda, which with its later additions produces a very picturesque effect. By the steps in
front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the Grotta (see p. 293) to the Marina, and ascend the first lane to the left to the —

*Cathedral*, a fine circular edifice 80 ft. high, enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, now dedicated to the Virgin and St. Doimo, but originally either a temple of Diana or the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription). The dome is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern. The present restoration is superintended by Prof. Hauser of Vienna and Sign. Pe-rišč of Spalato. The latter courteously gives information.

The interior is octagonal, 42 ft. in diameter. Eight columns, 28 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns of green marble, 1172 ft. high, which were once crowned with statues. Between these columns, above, runs a frieze with hunting scenes, genii, portraits, etc. The walls below are relieved with niches. Fine pulpit.

Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in 1416, was erected the *Campanile*, into which several ancient sculptures are built. Splendid view from the top (ascent through the building-shed). A huge scaffolding has enclosed the tower for years. A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian Sphinx, broken by a falling stone, popularly called Gronona (‘man-woman’), holding in her hands the sun’s disk, which the natives take to be a Fogazza (‘loaf of bread’).

At the end of a lane to the W. of the cathedral is the Battistero di S. Giovanni, supposed to have been a temple of Aesculapius, an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a portico and a fine frieze. On the outside of the W. wall (not accessible) is represented a laurel-wreath bound with a ribbon, which the archaeologist Lanza believed to be the imperial crown, and which led him to suppose that this was the emperor’s mausoleum.

We return to the cathedral and thence turn to the left (N.) and go straight on, — or better turn a little to the right (N.E.) and follow the palace-wall, where various relics of the building are still to be seen, and pass through a small gate, — to the Giardino Pub- blico. We thence descend the steps to the left to the Porta Aurea, the landward palace-gate recently brought to light, through which led the road to Salona. We now return to the E. Front, the gate of which (Porta Aënea) has disappeared. Against this is built the —

*Museum* (adm. 30 kr.; Sun. 10-12 free; director Hr. Bulich). Most of the antiquities are from Salona.

**Vestibule.** Early Christian sarcophagus, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; tiles with stamps. — Room I: Large sarcophagus from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; Venus and Cupid; Egyptian Sphinx, headless, with inscription; so-called *Sarcophagus of Diocletian, with the hunt of Meleager, which formerly stood on the steps of the Baptistery. — Room II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, fine glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; the Franciscans at Sinj have the original).

From the Porta Aurea (see above) the Borgo Grande leads to the W. to the Franciscan church of San Felice. By the large fountain in
the court (entrance from the street to the left) is a Christian sarcophagus with a relief of the Passage of the Red Sea. — In the Casa di Gerasia, over the steps at the entrance, is a relief of the Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithae.

The Environs of Spalato afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of S. Stefano, with its interesting tombstones, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A stony road to the W. ascends the Monte Marian (584 ft.); to the left lies the Jewish cemetery; extensive panoramas from the top. — The monastery of S. Maria dei Paludi is reached by a road to the N. of the great fountain. On the left are the drilling ground and the priests’ seminary, on the right a villa into which many antique fragments are built. After 1½ hr. we diverge to the left. (The road straight on leads to the Barcagno, see below.) The church contains early Christian tombstones and a restored altar-piece. The monastery contains a famous antiphonary made by Pater Bonaventura Radvilovic in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of Potam. We follow the Almissa highroad, passing on the left the busy bazaar and the church of S. Domenico. (The road to the right leads to the station.) Outside we soon observe the pretty church, lying in a basin. The height near it, with a small villa to the N.E. of the church, affords a charming view (a walk of 20 min. in all).

To Trau, an interesting day’s excursion.

Best by carriage (about 16 M. from Spalato; with one horse & with two horses 8 fl.). Or by train to Castelvecchio, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 292). Steamer of the Rismondo Co. on Tues. and Sat. in 1 hr., of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd on Mon. and Wed. mornings in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 10, 55 kr.). Walkers save an hour by taking a boat from the Barcagno, 1½ M. to the N. of Spalato, to Sudurac (rail. stat., see below). Those who wish to combine a visit to Salona with the excursion to Trau, which taken together are fatiguing, had better explore the ruins from the Porta Andertia (p. 297) on the E. side, and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance, by the railway-station.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point where it divides (p. 296). The road to Trau here turns to the left and leads through the luxuriant Riviera of the Sette Castelli, seven villages partly contiguous, which originally sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., Sudurac, Gomilica (or Abbadessa), Kambelovac (or Cambio), Lukšic (or Vitturi), Castelvecchio (these five are railway-stations, p. 292), Castelnovo, and Statice. The bay near which the road runs is called the Canale Castelli. To the right rises the Kosiak (2559 ft.), with the conspicuous chapel of St. Luke. Farther on, to the left, by the mill of Paluda, is a deep gorge, 1½ M. beyond which (5 M. from Castelvecchio) we reach —

Trau (Locanda Pastore, with three good rooms, food indifferent; Ristorante al Cerco; Café in the Piazza), Slav. Trogir, a busy trading town of 15,750 inhab. on an island in the Canale di Trau, but still quite medieval in appearance. Almost unique is the Piazza dei Signori with the Cathedral, a basilica of the 13th cent. with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The Chapel of S. Giovanni on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus (11th cent.). The Baptistry contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the
cathedral, to the S., is the *Loggia, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the Opcima or town-hall. — A bridge connects Trau with the suburb of Bua on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort *Camerlenghi, with its large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in Dalmatia.

To Salona, Clissa, and the Source of the Jader.

Railway to Salona (1½ M.; two trains daily in ¼ hr.; fares 30, 20, 20 kr., return 40, 30, 15 kr.). — Diligence to (4 M.) Salona and (8 M.) Clissa (and to Sinj) daily at 3 a.m. (1895). Best, however, by carriage (to Salona 1-2, with two horses 2-3 fl., whole day 4-5 or 6-7 fl.). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour, and the whole trip by carriage 5-6 hrs. at least; a whole day should therefore be allowed. (Tolerable inn at Clissa, but provisions had better be taken.) The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Clissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quite Spalato by the Lucac suburb and the Sebenico road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the Reservoir of the Jader water-works (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the Duimovac Chapel (S. Doimo or Domnius; Latin inscription of 1747), 8 min. to the right of which is the *Ponte Secco, the ancient Roman aqueduct for Diocletian’s palace, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato water-works.

Walkers may go direct from the Ponte Secco to the Source of the Jader. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley, and after 8 min. take the road to the right to the (2½ hr.) mill of Tangar (p. 297). The route ascending by the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the Jader, which issues from the limestone rocks 2¼ M. higher up (see p. 297) and immediately drives a number of mills. On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes round the bay of Salona to the Castelli and Trau (p. 295); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. Salona (*Osteria, not far from the station), the Roman Salonas, the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1200 inhab., most picturesquely situated at the base of the Monte Caban (or Koziak).

The Ruins of Salona, though neither grand nor extensive, deserve a visit, if only for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once a Roman war-harbour and arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to Trau (p. 297), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E., between the Jader and the mountains, whence Lucan (Pharsal.) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci longas ferit ilda Salonas
Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrit Jader.

In the Roman Civil War, Salona adhered to Caesar, and was besieged by Octavius, Pompey’s general. According to Dion Cassius the town owed its rescue to the female inhabitants, who, disguised as Furies, in the dead of the night, rushed into the enemies’ camp or showed themselves on the walls with torches in their hands. The soldiers of Octavius, seized with a panic, fell into disorder and were easily routed by the men who hastened to profit by the stratagem. — In A.D. 306, after his abdication, Emp.
Diocletian retired to Salonæ and thence directed the building of his palace at Spalato. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 699 had destroyed Salonæ, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings.

Since 1847 the Ruins have been partly excavated by F. Carrara and F. Lanza, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. One striking feature is the great number of early Christian sarcophagi, still in situ, but long since despoiled of their contents.

Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former Porta Andertia), we follow the stone rampart of the once double Town Walls, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 30-40 kr.). Coming from the W., we first reach the Amphitheatre, partially excavated; then (1/4 hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.) a Gateway and beyond it an octagonal building supposed to be a Private Bath. On the N. side is a Christian Basilica, consisting of nave and aisles with antique columns, surrounded by a Necropolis. Lastly, the Porta Andertia, through which the Via Gabiniana led to Clissa. Rich vegetation everywhere.

To the Source of the Jader (3/4 hr.). The road from Spalato ascends the green valley of the Jader and crosses to the mill of Tangar, where it ends. A path to the right, just before the mill is reached, follows the conduit to the (10 min.) Scrgente or *Source of the Jader, a fine waterfall in grand surroundings, a genuine Dalmatian scene.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a burnt mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley they turn to the S., and ascend to the (1 1/4 hr.) first Osteria.

From Salona to Clissa. Leaving the town by the E. gate (Porta Andertia, see above), the road winds up the slope of the Monte Caban, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. Clissa, Slav. Kliš (1182 ft.; three tolerable Osterie, the first by the roadside the best), with 3654 inhab., the Roman Andertium, overshadowed on the W. by the Monte Caban (see above), on the E. by the bare Mosor (Mons Aureus; 4364 ft.). Once conquered by Tiberius, and a place of importance during the wars between the Venetians and the Turks, it is now an unimportant guardian of the pass from the coast to the interior.

From the first osteria we ascend in 5 min. to the Fortress (admission on presenting visiting-cards) for the sake of the *View it affords, stretching S. to Lissa, S. Andrea, and other islands, with the Mosor on the E., and the Dinarian Alps in the distance.—Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, having previously ordered their carriage to meet them at the mill of Tangar.
298 Route 52. ALMISSA. From Spalato

From Spalato to Almissa (about 15 M.; carr. with one horse in 3 hrs.; 4 fl.; steamboat, see R. 52). The road leads through the fertile Campagna to Stobreč, the ancientEpelium, at the entrance to the Poljica, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 289). This district, bounded on the N. by the Šerovica, on the S. by the Cetina, and on the E. by the Mosor (p. 297), was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobreč the beautiful road skirts the sea. Almissa, see below.

52. From Spalato to Cattaro. The S. Dalmatian Islands.


From Spalato to Ragusa (Gravosa) and Cattaro. Austrian Lloyd Steamer once weekly direct to Gravosa in 10, to Cattaro in 16 1/2 hrs.; also four times weekly, touching at several ports in the islands of Braza, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, Lagoa, Meleda, and the peninsula of Sabboncello, in 16-26 hrs. (fares to Gravosa 9 fl. 20, 6 fl. 45, 3 fl. 35 kr.; to Cattaro 11 fl. 90, 8 fl. 35, 4 fl. 35 kr.). — Hungarian-Croatian Steamer once weekly (Frid., 5 a.m.) to Cattaro via Miina, Bol, Gelsa, Cittavecchia, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, Sagusa, Castelnuovo, Teodo, Risano, Perast, and Perzago, in 37 hrs. — S. Topić & Co.'s Steamer twice weekly to Lesina and Curzola in 10 1/2 and 23 hrs. — Steamer 'Ragusa' (between Trieste and Bari) once weekly in 12 hrs. (to Trieste in 24, to Bari in 12 hrs.). See the 'Conducteur' (p. vi) or the 'Prospetto' (p. 288).

From Spalato to Metkovič. The vessel steers through the Canale della Braza, which separates the island of Braza from the mainland, with the imposing Mosor (p. 297) on the left. stops for half-an-hour at S. Pietro in Braza (Slav. Brac), one of the largest Dalmatian islands, and after a voyage of 21/2 hrs. reaches —

Almissa (Albergo), Slav. Olmiš, a little town at the mouth of the Cetina and at the base of the conical Dināra (1841 ft.). Farther back towers the Borak (2830 ft.), crowned with the castle of Mia- bella, once a notorious haunt of pirates. In the bay of Almissa is a submarine spring of fresh water called Vrullia. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte. Rosa d'Almissa'.

Excursion to Duare (bridge-path; 4 hrs.) through the grand Cetina Gorge: (1 hr.) the mills (sarn) of Vissek; we ascend to the right, leaving the Cetina for 2 hrs., to the 'little waterfall' Mala Gubavica; lastly, a steep ascent of 20 min. to Duare (tolerable inn), with its mountain castle. Farther on is the (1/4 hr.) 'great waterfall' Velika Gubavica, 100 ft. in height. — From Duare a road leads to (2 M.) Katiuni (p. 292).

We next touch at (2 hrs.) Makarska (Albergo), a brisk town of 10,287 inhab., trading largely in grain, the capital of the Pri- morje, a district similar to that of the Castelli (p. 292). From this point (or better from the village of Baskovoda, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the Sveti Juro (St. George; 5781 ft.), the highest peak of the Bidkovo Mts. (very extensive view).
To the right, farther on, is the island of Lesina (see below); then the long peninsula of Sabbioncello. The steamer touches at Gradac and Trappano, enters the Narenta, and passes Fort Opus and the Torre di Norino, the latter built by the Venetians.

Metković (Hôtel Austria, at the harbour, mediocre; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 4480 inhab., has been since the Austrian occupation the chief depot of imports for the Herzegovina and seat of the district authorities. Splendid view from the terrace of the new church. In order to avoid risk of fever the traveller should beware of drinking unboiled water and staying out-of-doors after sunset. It is better not to spend the night here. — Railway to Konjica, see R. 82; the railway-station is on the right bank of the Narenta, beside the steamboat-quay, opposite the town.

From Metković to Gravosa, steamer (Cesare & Co.'s; see p. 293) four times weekly in 11 1/2 hours. The vessel touches at Fort Opus and Drače, and then enters the narrow Canale di Stagno Piccolo. After 4 1/2 hrs. it stops at Stagno Piccolo, a fortified place on the peninsula of Sabbioncello with oyster-beds. We disembark here (saddle-horses and hand-carts for the luggage meet the steamer), cross the peninsula of Sabbioncello, 11/4 M. in breadth, and at Stagno Grande, another fortified little town, with an excellent harbour and extensive sardine-fishery, embark in another steamer, in which we continue our voyage. The next station is Luca di Givpana, the capital of the island of Givpana. We next steer across to Slano on the mainland, with its fine harbour; then through the Canale di Calamotta to Mezzo, capital of the island of that name, and back to Cannosa (p. 304); and lastly, passing the mouth of the broad Ombia, to Gravosa (p. 301).

From Spalato to Ragusa and Cattaro. The Quick Steamer of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd steers through the Canale della Brazza (p. 298) to Makarska (p. 298), then through the Canale della Narenta to Curzola, capital of the island of Curzola (p. 301), and between the long peninsula of Sabbioncello (p. 301) and the island of Meleda (p. 301) to Gravosa, situated in a charming bay (p. 301). The longer route taken by some of the steamers round and between the islands affords a better survey of the beauties of the Dalmatian scenery than the direct voyage. The following description is limited as a rule to the chief stations of the Lloyd steamers.

From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of Solta, the ancient Olyntia (famed for its honey produced from the cistus-rose and rosemary), with the harbour of Carober; then S.E. to Milna, the chief harbour of the large island of Brazza, prettily situated in a deep bay on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow Porte di Spalato, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive Lésina and to the right of it S. Andrea, and in the distance, in clear weather, the Scoglio Pono to the right (p. 300). A little later we round the Capo Pellegrino, the N.W. point of the island of Lésina (with the lighthouse of Vodnjak on the right), and enter the harbour of Lésina (pop. 3596), Slav. Hvar (Greek Pharos), sheltered by the Isola dei Spalmadori ('calkers' islands'). Agaves abound and the first date-palm appears. The fig-wines and rosemary-essence made here are in high repute.
On the quay is the *Loggia, built by Sammicheli, now a town-hall and 'Cursalon'. In the town, on the right, rises the Fóndaco, the ancient Venetian magazine and arsenal. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the Observatory, to the right a quarry that yielded the stone of which part of the new hall of the Imperial German Diet has been built. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to the Francisca Monastery, the refectory of which contains a Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650). Lesina, a war-harbour and station of the Venetian fleet down to 1761, is commanded by three forts: the Fort Spagnuolo (289 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the Fort S. Niccolò (765 ft.), and the still higher Velika Glava. The fortifications are now abandoned.

Pleasant excursion (on horseback in 3 hrs., or better to Sokolica, 1/2 hr., and thence by boat) to Cittavecchia, the ancient Pharica (4719 inhab.), at which some of the Lloyd steamers touch. Near it, on the hill of Somotor (Ital. Torre), lie a number of massive hewn stones, carried thither, according to tradition, by witches. To the E. of Cittavecchia lie *Geisa and Verbosia (steamer, see p. 298), the latter with the church of S. Lorenzo, which contains a picture of a saint attributed to Titian. The church of St. Mary has a Nativity of Mary by Paolo Veronese (?).

The steamer rounds the fortified Scoglio Galesnik to the lofty island and town of Lissa (Albergo Erzeg; Brit. Consular Agent, Serafino Topic'), Slav. Vis, the ancient Issa, also called Soura Lissa, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4845) lies in a bay (the Porto S. Giorgio), strongly fortified, and sheltered by the Scoglio Hoste. From the higher ground in the island, such as the chapel of S. Cosmo (765 ft.), to the S., above the town, the Monte Gargnano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. A marble *Monument in the cemetery, 1/2 M. to the N., commemorates the battle of 20th July, 1866, between the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, and the Italian under Persano. Another monument, at some distance to the N.E. of the town, was erected in 1811 in memory of a victory of the British fleet, under Hoste, over the French, under Dubordieu. — On the W. side of the island (road, 11/2 hr.), in a deep bay, lies Komisa, also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the Hum (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery. (Large nets called tratte, small voinghe.)

From Komisa a visit may be paid to the Spelonica di Ballon in the island of Busi (Slav. Bisove), a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, which, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (50 ft. high and 34 ft. broad). The boat (1/2 hr.; dear) steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. The water is of an exquisite azure in two shades, while the vault above is in profound darkness. — Geologists may also visit the island of S. Andrea (11 M. to the W.), with its valuable marble quarries, and the (28 M.) volcanic Scoglio Pomo (Slav. Jabuko, 'apple'), a rocky island 330 yds. long, 110-130 yds. broad, and 315 ft. high. Landing (at a place on the N.E. side) is not always feasible.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the Punta Stonica, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the Canale di Cùrzola, between Lesina on the left (see
above) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the island of Cazza
in the distance to the S.), and through the Canale di Sabbioncello,
on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

**Curzola** (*Albergo Europa*), with 6093 inhab., capital of the island
of Curzola (Slav. Korcula), the Coreya Nigra of antiquity, now, as
in ancient times, extensively wooded. Part of the old town-wall is
still preserved. Tower of 1420. The cathedral of *S. Marco* contains
an altar-piece by Tintoretto. Above the town, to the S.W., rises
*Fort S. Biagio*, built by the British. In 1298 the Genoese here
captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous
navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in **Sabbioncello**, a peninsula 31 M. long, is **Orebic**,
with a fine harbour (pop. 2054), at the foot of *Mte. Vipera*
(*S. Elia*; 3153 ft.).

From Orebic we may ride to *Trappano* (p. 299), steam or row to **Fort
Opus**, and thus combine the island tour with a visit to *Metković*.

The steamer skirts the coast of Sabbioncello. To the right in the
distance rise the steep rocks of the island of Lagosta, with a ligh-
thouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Skrjiveva*; 330 ft.), to the E. of which
is a second lighthouse on *Glavat*, another rock of the Lagostini. To the
left, in Sabbioncello, lies Terstenik; then Giuliana. Farther to the S.
we reach *Meleda* (Slav. *Mtjet* or *Mlit*, the ancient *Melita*), an island
with numerous chasms and gorges, the largest of which is the *Babinopolje*
on the S. side. Some of the steamers touch at Porto Palazzo,
on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Bene-
dictine monastery of *S. Marco* (*Jezero*), now a forester’s house.

We steer through the Canale di Meleda; then N.E. through the
Bocca Elsa, between the islands of Olipa and Jaklan, into the Ca-
nale di Olipa, with its lighthouse. To the left, on the mainland,
rises the bare limestone mass of the Tmor (2973 ft.). On the right
lie the ‘stag islands’ of Jaklan, Giupanna, Mezzo, and Catamotta.
Between the last two rises the Scoglio *S. Andrea* (*Donzella*), to
which Margherita Spoletano, the ‘Dalmatian Hero’, used to swim
nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. Farther
on we pass several villages on the coast, the lofty Dubravica,
Tersteno or Cannosa (p. 304), Valdinoce, and Malti in a deep bay.
On the right we next observe the Scoglio Daža with its deserted
fortifications. On the left opens the *Ombla* (p. 303).

both at the harbour; two *Cafés*; cab to Ragusa in 20 min., 50-70 kr.,
each trunk 10 kr.; bargain advisable), Slav. *Gruž*, the fortified har-
bour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was *Casson*, to the S.W.,
where the small steamers only now touch), is charmingly situated.
A fine plane-tree adorns the quay. Along the shore extend villas
and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road ascends from
Gravosa and then descends past the new hospital to (1 1/2 M.) —

**Ragusa.** — Hotels. *Lacroma*, behind the Rectors’ Palace, with re-
staurn ant and baths; *Anco nara*. — *Cafés-Restaurants. Arciduca Federigo*, in
the Bersalje, opposite Hôt. Miramar; Posta, near the Corso; Teatro, opposite the cathedral; Cacciatore, with garden, on the Gravosa road; Birreria Nuova, to the W. of the Corso (beer at the two last).

Cabs abound in the Bersalje. — Good Sea-Baths below the Bersalje. Post and TELEGRAPH OFFICES, Siroka Ulica, to the W. of the Corso.

Ragusa, Slav. Dubrownik, Turk. Paprownik, a strongly fortified town of 11,200 inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of the Mte. Sergio (1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1811 by Napoleon to the new 'kingdom of Illyria', the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. The interesting costumes of the natives are best seen on Sunday mornings.

The most frequented part of Ragusa is the Bersalje, a piazza outside the Porta Pille, with its beautiful avenues of mulberry-trees. (Concerts frequently.) From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of Fort S. Lorenzo on an isolated rock. Down on the beach are the sea-baths. To the N.W. runs the highroad to Gravosa (p. 301). To the S.E. a bridge and the narrow Porta Pille lead into the town. Outside of these a road ascends to the left to the Menceatta Tower, turns to the E., and leads round the huge *Town Walls to the Porta Place on the S. side of the town.

Beginning at the Porta Pille, the Placa or Stradone, usually called the Corso, once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town. On the left we first observe the Franciscan Church (Slav. Mala Braca), which has fine cloisters. On the right is the round reservoir of the water-works (p. 304), recalling similar Oriental structures. Since an earthquake in 1667, which left the town a heap of ruins, it has been customary to build the houses detached. To the right of the Corso, farther on, is the new Greek Church. (Interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.)

At the E. end of the Corso is the Cathedral Piazza. On the right rises the Cathedral, completed in 1713, in front of which is a stone figure 6½ ft. high, with sword and shield, resembling the old German Roland figures. On the left is the former mint, now the *Dogana or custom-house ("Sponza"), built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of St. Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of the town. Handsome court-yard, with warehouses.

Leaving the next town-gate with its clock-tower on the left, and passing the Guard-House and the Theatre on the left, we reach the imposing *Rectors' Palace (1338-1424), now the Palazzo Comunale, the upper floor of which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1667. Handsome porch. The court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto (1638), a distinguished Ragusan, which was also damaged in 1667. The Museum in the palace contains several objects of interest.

Opposite the palace is the church of S. Biagio. By the last altar on the right is an admirable old copy, on wood, of Raphael's Madonna della Sedia; in the choir, Christ on the right and St. Sebastian
on the left, by Venetian painters. These three pictures are generally covered. At the end of the right aisle is a tablet in memory of the famous mathematician Boscovich (born at Ragusa in 1711, died at Milan in 1787).

Near this is the Piazza dell' Erbe, from which a broad flight of steps ascends to the Military Hospital in the old Jesuits' monastery and to the Jesuits' Church. We return to the Corso, pass through the Porta Ploce, and ascend to the left to the loftily situated Dominican Monastery, the church of which contains a tablet in memory of Giov. Fr. Gondola (d. 1638), the poet, author of the Osmanide. Fine cloisters (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

We next pass through the outer gate of the fortifications. On the right is the Hospital, on the left the old Turkish bazaar of Rastello, now unimportant. We may now visit the Mte. Sergio (p. 302) and the Fort Imperiale by following the road from the Porta Ploce outside the town-wall, and then ascending a path to the right in 27 zigzags. Permission to enter the fort must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Splendid view, which is nearly as good from the garden outside. — From this point to the source of the Omla (see below), a rough hilly path.

Following the Trebinje highroad from the Porta Ploce for about 10 min., and diverging to the right, we reach in 10 min. more the former monastery of S. Giacomo, and obtain a delightful view of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound.

Excursions. From the old harbour of Casson, to the S.E. of Ragusa (p. 301), we may visit by boat (in 20 min.; there and back, with an hour's stay, 1½ fl.; permission obtained at the Franciscan Monastery gratis) the island of Larcma (anagram of Marco) with its wonderful wealth of ericas, myrtles, aloes, and other plants. We land at the S.E. end of the island. The old monastery of S. Marco, in a depression on the S.E. side, with a church founded by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1193, now an imperial château, not shown to visitors, is surrounded with charming grounds. View of the sea and the coast. A little to the W. is the Mare Morto, a natural basin in the rock. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted fort. A cross below it commemorates the accidental blowing up of the Triton, an Austrian man-of-war, in 1859.

The Church and Chapel of S. Biagio (Slav. Blaz), on the peninsula of Lapad, 3½ hr. to the N.W. of Ragusa, are reached by following the Gravosa highroad to the top of the hill (passing the Cimitero dei Signori on the right), and diverging thence to the left by a bridle-path through a fertile valley. Beyond the church (20 min.) is the chapel, built in 1857, in a pine-grove (chief festival, 3rd Feb.), commanding a view of the whole coast.

To the Valley of the Omla a delightful excursion (2½-3 hrs., best in the forenoon). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa, row thence (with 1 rower, 2 fl.) into the Omla (Slav. Rjeka, the ancient Arion), 160 yds. broad, and flanked with villas and villages, and ascend as far as the mill, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel (being probably identical with the Trebinječica, which disappears in the Herzegovina, a good many miles to the E.). As far as the monastery at Rozato the water of the river, 3 M. long in all, is fresh, and its current is so strong that travellers require to disembark a little below the mill. Lower down the water is brackish, and at last quite
304 Route 52. BOCCHE DI CATTARO. From Spalato

salt. — Walkers go from Gravosa on the left (S.) bank of the Ombla to a (5 min.) ferry, cross, and follow the right bank to Mokosica (opposite S. Stefano) and Rosalo (p. 303). They then recross to the left bank and follow it to the mill. In the distance to the S.E., at the end of the Gionchettu valley, is seen Bergato (Brgt), where the Ragusa water-conduit begins. In returning, the traveller may follow the conduit direct to the suburb of Pile (p. 302), a somewhat steep ascent. Splendid views of the bays, the sea, and the islands.

To Cannosa the easiest route is by the steamer (Cesare & Co.'s, comp. p. 298) which plies three times weekly in the morning from Gravosa to Stagno (p. 299), touching at Cannosa both going and returning. It is, however, more attractive to drive thither (19½ M.; carr. in about 3 hrs.; 8-10 fl.), or still better to go by rowing-boat (with 2 rowers 2 hrs., 3½ fl.) and return by carriage previously ordered to meet the traveller at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the Ombla by ferry (but this is often impossible in autumn when the violent Bora prevails). The beautiful road, called Strada Marmont after the French marshal Marmont (Duc de Raguse), leads chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'stag-islands', p. 304) to Vericina, then round the deep bay of Malft (Slav. Eaton), to Valdinoce (Slav. Orašac), with several fine planes, and so to (10½ M.) Cannosa (Osteria, dear). We alight by two gigantic Plane-trees, each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. By these trees is a spring of good water. Below them is the villa of Count Gozze of Ragusa. A beautiful road, commanding a charming view, descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of Serdupina.

A delightful excursion from Ragusa (diligence daily in 4½ hrs., returning in 3¾ hrs.; fare 2 fl. 40 kr.) is across the pass of Breno, with splendid views of the coast and the surrounding islands, to (19 M.) Trebinje (Andrić's Inn; Zum Lustigen Michel; Müller), a little town of 790 inhab. in the Herzegovina, most picturesquely situated in the valley of the Trebince, enclosed by finely shaped mountains. (Turkish bazaar, mosque, etc.)

Proceeding on its way to Cattaro, the steamer rounds the peninsula of Lapad and steers to the S. through the Bocca Grande. On the left rise the Pettini ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Farther on is Lacroma (p. 303); then the bay (Valle) of Breno and the rocky islands of Bobara and Merkan near Ragusa Vecchia (p. 305). Skirting the steep coast of the Canali (see p. 305), and rounding the sharp Punta d'Ostro, the southernmost meteorological station in Austria, we next reach the Bocche di Cattaro. On the right are the fort on the Punta d'Arza and Porto Marmula on the rock of Rondoni.

Bocche di Cattaro is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the five different basins of this bay, connected in several cases by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.

The vessel steers to the N., past the Punta Kobita on the left, into the second basin of the Bocche, the W. bay of which is called the Bay of Topla, and touches at Castelnuovo (p. 305).

From Ragusa to Castelnuovo by land, 31 M., diligence three times a week in about 6 hrs. (fare 2 fl. 60 kr.; carr. about 10 fl.). The local steamboat for Cattaro leaves Castelnuovo at 3 p.m. in summer (at other times at 1 p.m.), so that if an early start from Ragusa be made, Cattaro can easily be reached in one day. This route vies in beauty with the finest coast-scenery in Italy. The road leaves Ragusa by the Porta Ploce (p. 303), and above S. Giacomo ascends to the promontory of Spdetra, 1½ M. beyond
which the Trebinje road diverges to the left (p. 304). Our road then
descends to the district (zupa) of Breno and to Cibaca. Farther on, by the
Molini di Breno, is a good osteria. We next skirt the bay of Breno, passing
several springs, to Plat and Obod (479 ft.), and ascend rapidly to a bi-
furcation of the road (osteria). At the top of the hill we obtain a striking
view of the sea and the island of Melada. The road straight on leads to
the Canali (see below), that to right to Ragusa Vecchia ("Pappagallo;
post and telegraph), Slav. Civita (civitas), the ancient Epidaurus, and after
its destruction by the Avari in 656 the mother-town of Ragusa. On the
E. side it is bounded by a rock, the top of which (Punta S. Rocca), or
still better the chapel higher up, commands a beautiful view. The principal
harbour is on the W., a smaller on the E. side of the town.

The road to Castelnuovo at first traverses the W. and then the E.
side of the Canali, a flat valley stretching between high mountains on the
E. side and the lower spurs on the W. as far as the bay of Topla (p. 304).
The natives (Canalesi) wear a peculiar costume. The S. part of the Canali
was formerly the Suttorina, a Turkish enclave similar to that of Kieck to
the S. of the Narenta delta, ceded to Turkey at the Peace of Passarow-
itz in 1718 with a view to separate the republic of Ragusa from the
Venetian possessions. Bl. M. Castelnuovo, see below.

Castelnuovo (Albergo Dulfo; Lewko), Slav. Erzeg Novi (pop.
7364), with venerable ivy-clad walls partially destroyed by an earth-
quake, is charmingly situated at the foot of the (1/2 hr.) Fort Spa-
gnuolo (1538), for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians
formerly had many a struggle. The fountain in the principal piazza
and the Porta di terra Ferma bear Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful
walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the monastery of
Savina and the harbour of Meljina, with its military hospital.

A charming drive, preferable to the steamboat trip, may be taken on
the N. bank of the Bocche to Meljina, Gjeno, and Andrić. We may
then cross by boat to Lepatene (see below) and follow the beautiful road,
or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to Donji,
Silotse, Perzago (p. 306), Mula, and (5 hrs.) Cattaro.

Rowing-boat from Castelnuovo to Cattaro (about 1 1/2 fl. for each
rower; charge varies according to weather, etc.) also about 5 hrs.; a visit
to Risano takes 1 1/2 hr. more.

The steamer turns to the S., traverses the Canale di Combur,
and enters the third basin of the Bocche called the Bay of Teodod.
Over the flat S.E. bank, which yields the famous Marzamino wine,
peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between
green and thickly peopled hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca,
called Le Catene because once shut off by chains. To the left are
the village of Josica and the monastery of S. Domenica; on the hill
to the right lies Lepatene. From the Catene we enter the two inner-
most recesses of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by huge limestone
mountains. To the left are the pilgrimage-church of S. Maria dello
Sarrollo, on an island, and the rock of S. Giorgio. Before us, at the
foot of the Casson (2864 ft.), lies the large village of Perasto, with
the little fort of S. Croce. — The steamer then turns N. into the bay
of Bisano, the ancient Rhizini, a little town (4206 inhab.) grandly
situated at the N.E. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is
the Zoput Cavern, from which a spring sometimes bursts forth. On
the hills, now crowned with a series of forts, lies the Krivošie,
where revolts have frequently occurred.
From Risano a beautiful road leads on the E. bank to Perasto, Orahovac, Ljuta, the long and straggling Dobrota, and past a cavern high above us containing an orange-tree, to (10 M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the fifth basin, the superb Bay of Cattaro, on the W. bank of which it touches at Perzagno and Mula. To the S. towers the huge Lovcen (5770 ft.).

Cattaro (Stadt Gras, R. 1 fl. 20 kr., Stadt Wien, both plain; Dreher's Bierhalle, beyond the drill-ground; Café Doimi, on the marina; photographs at J. Laforest's), Slav. Kotur, the Roman Ascri-vium, a strong frontier-fortress with 5432 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of the district governor and of a Greek Catholic bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the Scurda, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. Above the town rises the fortified hill of S. Giovanni (919 ft.). The cramped but pleasant little town is entered from the harbour by the Porta della Marina (closed at 11 p.m.), from the N. by the Porta Fiumara (closed at 6 p.m.), and from the S. by the Porta Gordichio, the two last gates being named after two springs issuing from the rocks. Small as it is, Cattaro boasts of a Cathedral, containing a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on 3rd Feb.), a Rom. Cath. Collegiate Church, a Franciscan Monastery, and a Theatre. Good military swimming-baths. Outside the Porta Fiumara the Montenegrins hold market on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., on which occasion they are required to deposit their arms in a house set apart for the purpose. Notices and sign-boards in the Servian (Russian) character also indicate the proximity of the frontier. — Beautiful walks along the shore, N.E. to Dobrota and W. to Mula (see above).

From Cattaro to (15 M.) Budua, a little town to the S., on the coast of the Primerje, diligence 4 times weekly.

From Cattaro by Antivari (p. 310) and Durazzo to Corfu, steamer once weekly in 50 hrs. (see Baedeker's Greece).

53. Excursion to Montenegro.

A visit from Cattaro to Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, takes two days; a most interesting excursion (carr. and pair with two seats, there and back, 15-20 fl.; saddle-horse 7½-10 fl.).

Montenegro (Serv. Crnozora, Turk. Karadag, 'black mountain'), 3527 sq. M. in area, with 200,000 inhab., almost exclusively Greek Catholics, is a grand and quite unique mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes ('krumbiri, 'earth-pears'). Only Cetinje, Nikšić, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the Lovcen or Sturovnik, Ital. Sella (5770 ft.), and the Orjen (6218 ft.), which lies to the N., on the
Dalmatian frontier. The E. part is a vast Alpine region, as yet imperfectly explored, the highest peaks being the Dormitor (8146 ft.), to the N., and the Kuckikom (8032 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the Zeta descending from the plateau of Nikšić (2132 ft.), and falling into the Moraca near Podgorica, which last empties itself through its delta-like embouchure into the Lake of Scutari, whence, through Turkish territory, the copious Bojana descends to the sea. The E. part alone is well wooded; the W. half is almost entirely bare (save for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the N. side of the Lovćen); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks, that has given rise to the name of ‘Montenegro’. — The exports, valued at 2 million ft. per annum, consist of cattle, cheese, wool, raisins, insect-powder, etc.

Inhabitants. The Montenegrins, who are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway, speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing, and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles, while the women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their good looks. At places the traveller encounters quite a Homeric state of society, where war and poetry are the sole pursuits, and where the hero is seen seated in presence of the blind minstrel who extols his exploits in war or his last ‘ceta’ or predatory expedition to the twang of the one-stringed ‘gusla’. The vendetta (for ‘he who revenges himself is blessed’), which is deeply rooted in the Montenegro notion of the unity of the family, is also occasionally prevalent. Travellers ignorant of the language are not very cordially received, but those who can speak it a little or are provided with introductions will meet with unbounded hospitality.

History. In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an independent principality, and from 1516 onwards its princes were also the highest spiritual dignitaries. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and maintain their independence. With the reign of Peter II. (1590-1591) begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince, himself one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task of civilising his people. His successor Danilo (1822-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute principality. His nephew and successor Nicola, the present reigning prince, waged successful war against the Turks (1861-62 and 1877-78), and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory, which afforded the country a long-wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Dulcigno). Prince Nicola has the further merit of having introduced a new code of laws, and he is also known as a dramatist (‘The Empress of the Balkans’).

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependent on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate gratuities.

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Money. Montenegro has no coinage of its own. Austrian money alone is current. As far as Cetinje paper-money is readily taken, but for the interior silver florins are requisite.

Post and Telegraph Offices, 8 of the former, 15 of the latter, in the larger towns only. Postage to Austria less than to other countries. Post-cards 2 and 3 kr. Montenegro has postage-stamps of its own. — Good Turkish Cigarettes may be purchased at Cetinje at moderate prices.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. J. Kennedy, Esq., at Cetinje.

The Road to Cetinje leads from the Porta Gordicchio at Cattaro, past the village of Skaljari, and through a beautiful valley wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (21/2 M.) 'Hôtel' and Fort Trinità (758 ft.). The road straight on leads through the Zupa to Budua (p. 306); to the right a path diverges to Fort Vermac (1588 ft.; a shorter way to the coast). We follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing Fort Gorasda, at first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent Zvironjal. Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (31/2 M.) Guard House (2041 ft.) and the (2 M.) Montenegrin frontier (2966 ft.), indicated by slabs of stone. Thence N.E. to the top of the pass (3051 ft.), at the foot of the Lovćen, and a slight descent, past a cavern on the right, to the (11/2 M.) guard-house of Zanévdo (3005 ft.), where the bridle-path (see below) joins the road. The whole route affords striking Views of the Bocche, which resemble a lake, commanded on the N. by the Orjen (Gora Bianca; 6218 ft.), and of the Adriatic to the N.W.; this scenery being almost unsurpassed in Europe.

The Bridle-Path from Cattaro to Cetinje leads from the Porta Fiumara on the E. side of Fort S. Giovanni, and via Spiljari, in sixty-six zigzags, to (3 hrs.) Zanévdo (see above), but even for walkers and riders the high-road is far preferable for the finer views it affords.

The road next leads past (1 M.) the guard-house of Kerstac, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) Bajci (see below), to (2 M.) Njeguš (2953 ft.; tolerable Inn, one bed; landlady speaks Italian and a little German), the ancestral home of the reigning family and the cradle of the Montenegrin wars of independence. The town (1200 inhab.), situated in the old basin of a lake on the E. side of the Lovćen, consists of two parts, one with the school and the inn on the W., the other with the plain Country Residence of the Prince on the E. side. The whole character of the place is Montenegrin. At the inn strukkas, a kind of plaid with long fringes, and a peculiar kind of pouch, called torba or torbica, are offered for sale.

From Njeguš the road ascends to the E. in windings to the pass of Krivačko Zdrjelo (3937 ft.), which affords a striking View of the mountains to the N.E., towards Nikšić, and, to the S., of the Lake of Scutari and the Albanian Alps. On the right rises the Lovćen (5770 ft.), with the Chapel of St. Peter, the patron-saint of Montenegro. The road then descends towards the S., and the red houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at Bajci (direct path from Kerstac, see above). A drive of 21/2-3 hrs. from Njeguš brings us to —
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Cetinje (*Grand Hôtel of Vuko Vuletić at the S. end, R. 1 fl. 20, B. 30 kr.; Trattoria al Kraljevec Marko, with six rooms, plain; both landlords speak German), the capital of Montenegro, with 1200 in-hab., residence of the Prince, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a little German country-town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their peculiarities.

Starting from the hotel and going through the main street, we first note the Girls' Institution on the right, founded by the Empress of Russia; then the Post and Telegraph offices; and a little back from the street the Theatre, built by Slade, an American. (Servian company from Belgrade.) In the N. wing of the theatre is the Casino, with billiard and reading rooms; the S. wing is to be fitted up as a Museum of weapons, Turkish trophies, etc.

Farther to the N. are a small Church, with rock-hewn tombs, and a Monument to the warriors of 1861. On the E. side is the Hospital. We return to the main street, where modern houses are interspersed with thatched cottages, and where the representatives of foreign powers reside. On the left is the New Palace of the Prince, a pleasing white edifice (not shown; persons who obtain an audience must be in uniform or in evening dress). The sentinels in front of it have a becoming uniform. Opposite is the Konak of the Hereditary Prince. A little farther to the W. is a large elm, under which the Prince occasionally administers justice. Behind the palace are a meadow, where the prince's body-guard of 100 men play at their interesting national games, and a church. On the N. side of the street is the Old Palace or Biljar, resembling a fortress, now the seat of the supreme court of justice and of the government printing-office, where the newspaper 'Glas Crnagorca' ('Voice of Montenegro') is published.

On a hill to the right, marked by the lofty tower of Kula, rises the Monastery of the Virgin, with its small but tasteful church, which is also the burial-chapel of the princely family. Interesting Ikonostas or altar-screen. On the right is the sarcophagus of St. Peter Petrowić, founder of the present dynasty, popularly called 'Rad', by which the Montegrins are in the habit of binding themselves by oath. Above the monastery rises the round tower of Tabia (Turk. 'battery'), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed. It now contains a bell which summons the devout to worship or the nation to war. Farther to the N. are the Prince's Stables, the Prison, and the Cartridge Works.

A day may be pleasantly spent in ascending the Lovćen (p. 308; 5 hrs., with guide; provisions should be taken). — No one should omit to visit Rijeka (9 M.; carr. in 1½ hr.). The (1½ M.) Granica or Belvedere (rustic café), the boundary between the districts of Cetinje and Rijeka, commands a splendid view of the Lake of Scutari, the Albanian Mts. (the Prokletigori or 'accursed mountains', the
Roman Bebii Montes), and the mountains by Antivari. The road, which begins just beyond the hospital (p. 309), cannot be mistaken. For the footpath a guide is advisable.

Longer tours in Montenegro must be made on horseback. (Horses and guides, who at Cetinje speak Italian, are almost everywhere procurable.) About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka lies the little town of Podgorica, on the Morača, the chief feeder of the Lake of Scutari. At Dukle, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town, supposed to be Dioclea, the birthplace of Emp. Diocletian, have lately been unearthed. The road proceeds thence via Spuž, Danilovgrad, and Bojetici (visit to the convent of Ostrok, to the E., in 2 hrs.), to the fortress of Nikšić (3000 inhab.). — Some little courage is required for the ascent of the Dormitor (p. 307) to the N., whence a tolerably easy pass crosses to Foča in Bosnia (where formerly the population was counted by 'rifles'), or for the ascent of the Kuckikom (p. 307) to the E. — The S. part of Montenegro, with the Lake of Scutari and Antivari, the Prince's winter-residence, may be visited either from Rjeka (p. 309), by crossing the lake and following a good road round the base of the Rumija Vrch (5238 ft.), or by sea (Lloyd steamers, p. 306). The town of Scutari (Turk. Skodra), for which passports must be viséd by a Turkish ambassador, is best visited from S. Giovanni di Medua (Lloyd station), or the traveller may cross the lake to it from Rjeka. In the S. part of Montenegro the government allows' travellers an escort of 2-4 gensdarmes, each of whom receives 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl. per day.
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General Remarks. The Hungarian Crown Lands, viz. Hungary and Transylvania, Fiume and its territory, Croatia and Slavonia, cover an area of 124,400 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1890, of 17,336,000. Of these inhabitants less than half belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians, Germans, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Servians, Croatians, Jews, and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube, and in the ‘Szeklerland’ in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian ‘Sachsenland’; the Slovaks in the N.W., the Ruthenians in the N.E., the Croatians and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians in the S.E. districts. German, Roumanian, and Slavonic settlements are also frequently found in the midst of Magyar territory. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Bohemians, Armenians, and Frenchmen dwell together. Most of the foreign inhabitants are descendants of immigrants after the expulsion of the Turks from Hungary in the 18th century. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is becoming rapidly assimilated, while this process makes so little progress among the rural Germans that in some of their villages no one speaks Hungarian except the notary.

Hungary is one of the richest countries in Europe. The N. portion, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance, including rock-salt and the precious metals, as well as an inexhaustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of

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the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe
with their surplus produce. The trade of the country, formerly
confined to the Danube, Theiss, Maros, Drave, and other large
rivers, has been drawn into new channels by the railways, and is
rapidly developing.

**Plan of Tour.** Since the adoption of the Zone Tariff by the
Hungarian state-railways, travelling in this interesting country is
no longer attended with difficulty or serious expense. Tickets for
long distances are best purchased at the Vienna ticket-office of the
Hungarian State Railways (p. 9), or at the railway-ticket office in
the Grand Hôtel Hungaria at Budapest (p. 323).

### Hungarian Zone Tariff (in fl. and kr.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Kilometres</th>
<th>Ordinary trains</th>
<th>Express trains</th>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>a) Local trains.</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>41-55</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>56-70</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>71-85</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>86-100</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>101-115</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>116-130</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>131-145</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>146-160</td>
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<td>XII</td>
<td>201-225</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>226 and upwards</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The tariff of Zone XIV is the maximum; but after the expiry of 24 hours
or if Budapest or Kelenföld be touched, a new ticket must be taken. The
day is divided into four quarters beginning at 12 midnight, and each period
of 24 hrs. is reckoned from the expiry of the quarter in which the original
ticket was purchased. — Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway
Co.'s lines from Wiener Neustadt to Gross Kanziga and Barcs, from Budapest
to Pragerhof, etc.

**Luggage Tariff.** All luggage must be paid for. For a distance up to
55 kilometres (34 M.): 1-50 kilogrammes 25 kr., 51-100 kilog. 50 kr., over
100 kilog. 1 fl.; up to 100 kilom. (62 M.): 50 kr., 1 fl., or 2 fl.; beyond 100 kilom.: 1, 2, or 4 fl.

The ordinary tourist will probably limit himself to a visit to
Budapest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an
excursion into the Tatra Mts. The most convenient way of combining
these is as follows: by steamboat from Budapest to Orsova (or partly
by train, to Semlin-Belgrade, or by Temesvár to Bácsás or Orsova);
by railway by Mehadia, Temesvár, Arad (or Grosswardein), Debreczin,
Miskolcz, and Kaschau to Poprăd (excursions to Schmeck and the
Tatra); then either by railway to Oderberg (or from Sillein through
the Waagthal to Pressburg), or by Ruttek, Altsohl, and Losoncz
back to Budapest.
Debreczin, Szegedin, and the other large towns of Lower Hungary contain little to interest the traveller beyond their specific Hungarian character.

**Language.** The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. An acquaintance with it is not necessary for a tour in Hungary, as German is understood at the hotels (see below) and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: *cs* is pronounced like the English *ch*, *cs* like *ts*, *gy* like *lyi*, *ny* like *nyi*, *gy* like *dyi*, *s* and *zs* like *sh*, *sz* and *szs* like *s*. Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: *ágy*, bed; *alsó*, lower, under; *Angol*, English; *árá*, price; *baira*, to the left; *Bécs*, Vienna; *bemenet*, entrance; *bor*, wine (*féhér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *csikós*, horse-boy; *csordás*, cow-herd; *csütörtök*, Thursday; *csukrácsda*, confectioner's; *dél*, south; *déltelető*, forenoon; *délután*. afternoon; *egyház*, church; *ember*, man; *erdő*, a wood; *éssak*, north; *etterem*, dining-room; *falva*, village; *féhér*, white; *fekete*, black; *fél*, half; *felső*, upper; *fő*, head; *föld*, earth; *fürdő*, bath; *gulyás*, cow-herd; *halász*, fisherman; *ház*, house; *hegy*, hill; *hétfő*, Monday; *híd*, bridge; *hordár*, porter; *jobbra*, to the right; *júház*, shepherd; *kanál*, swine-herd; *kapu*, gate; *kedd*, Tuesday; *kérem*, I beg, please; *kert*, garden; *kimenet*, exit; *király*, king; *kis*, small; *kö*, stone; *körút*, boulevard; *liget*, a wood; *lova*, horse; *mező*, field; *megnöstor*, monastery; *nagy*, large; *naponként*, daily; *Német*, German; *nő*, woman; *ó*, old; *óra*, hour; *Osztrák*, Austrian; *palota*, palace; *péntek*, Friday; *podgyász*, luggage; *podgyász visszágás*, customs-house examination; *sebes*, quick; *sétatér*, promenade; *ső*, salt; *sör*, beer; *szálloda*, hotel; *számla*, bill, account; *szent*, saint; *szerda*, Wednesday; *sziget*, island; *színház*, theatre; *szoba*, room; *szombat*, Saturday; *tava*, tó, lake; *ter*, square, 'place'; *tessék*, pray, if you please; *tilos*, forbidden; *Török*, Turkish; *uj*, new; *úr*, sir, Mr., man; *út*, utca, street, lane; *vár*, várad, castle; *város*, town; *vásár*, market-town; *vasárnap*, Sunday; *vendéglo, fogadó*, hotel, inn; *viz*, water.

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

As only the Hungarian names of the railway-stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information.

**Money** (comp. p. xi). In Hungary, as in Austria, paper-money, only is in common circulation. Gold pieces are rarely met with. The small coins are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend (*korona* = crown, *filler* = heller).

**Hotels.** Budapest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Szegedin, Temesvar, Kaschau, and the other large towns, as well as the larger watering-places and summer-resorts of Hungary contain good hotels, suited
to modern requirements; and even in the country the Hungarian inns are better than in most of the German dominions of Austria. Enquiries may be made of the station-masters at country-places. A national custom that prevails at most hotels is that of having gipsy-music every evening, often prolonged until a late hour.

Carriages for hire, except in the large towns, where the cabs have a fixed tariff, are generally owned by Jews. In case of over-charges the landlord or porter may be consulted, and as a rule a bargain should be made beforehand.

54. From Vienna to Budapest via Marchegg.

173 M. Railway in 4½/4-8½ hrs. (three express trains daily, with restaurant-cars). Fares 8 fl. 50, 6 fl. 30, 4 fl.; express 10 fl. 60 kr., 8 fl. — Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the Nord-Bahnhof, via Gänserndorf, to Marchegg (see below).

The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 1), passes the large Arsenal (p. 64) on the left, and then the Simmering Railway Workshops, crosses the Aspang Railway (p. 179) and the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and crosses the Danube and the old bed of the river by a handsome iron bridge (420 yds. long, or with the ‘inundation bridge’ 860 yds.). — 6½ M. Stadlau (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Brünn and Prague line (p. 262). The train turns to the right and traverses the Marchfeld. 13 M. Raasdorff; 19 M. Siebenbrunn; 24 M. Schönfeld-Lasseec. — 29 M. Marchegg (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the ‘Nordbahn’ from Vienna via Floridsdorf and Gänserndorf. To the right is the imperial château of Hof. We cross the March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 32½ M. Neudorf, Hung. Dévény-Ujfaluu, at the N. base of the Thebner Kogl (p. 321). — 37½ M. Blumenau, Hung. Laramas, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates a spur of the Little Carpathians by a tunnel, and enters the station of (40½ M.) Pressburg (p. 320; Rail. Restaurant).

Beyond Pressburg the line runs at a considerable height on the vine-clad hills. 48 M. Weinern, Hung. Szöllős; 51 M. Lanschütz, Hung. Czeklész, with a château and park of Prince Esterházy. The blue outlines of the Little Carpathians become more prominent; on their S.E. slope is Schloss Biberburg (p. 343). 56 M. Warberg, Hung. Szempecz, in a fertile hilly district; 61 M. Födemes; 66½ M. Diöszegh, with a large sugar-factory; 71 M. Galantha, with the ancestral château of the Esterházy (junction for Tynau and Söltein, p. 343). Beyond (77½ M.) Waag-Sellye, Hung. Vág-Selly, the line crosses the Waag, 80½ M. Tornocz. — 90½ M. Tót-Megyer (Rail. Restaurant), a village with the ancestral castle of Count Károlyi and large market-gardens.

To Neutra and Nagy-Bálicz, 52 M., railway in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 Kr.). — Unimportant stations. From (5 M.) Nagy-Súray, with a sugar-factory, a branch-line diverges via Vérédely to Aranyos-Marót (21½ M. in 2 hrs.). — 20½ M. Neutra, Hung. Nyitra (Ungarische Krone), with 14,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the foot of the
vine-clad hills of Neutra. On a rock, within the ruined fortress, is the bishop's residence. 42 M. Nagy-Tapolcsány, chiefly inhabited by Slavs. 52 M. Nagy-Bélicz (pop. 1800), with warm sulphur-springs.

97 M. Neuhausen, Hung. Ersek Újvár (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 11,300), on the Neutra, formerly a fortress. 100½ M. Udvard, a large village with a pretty Gothic church. 105 M. Perbete, with a model-farm of the chapter of Gran. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from Gran to Waitzen through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the Mátra, on the left, and the Bakonyer Wald, on the right. 115½ M. Köbölkút, with extensive vineyards.

— 124 M. Parkány-Nána (Rail. Restaurant), station for (3 M.) Gran (p. 322; carr. and pair 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl.).

From Parkány-Nána to Balassa-Gyarmat, 50 M., railway in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). The line follows the valley of the Eipel. Unimportant stations. 12½ M. Csata (junction for Léva, 20½ M.). 33 M. Ipolyföldvár, a district town with 8300 inhab., pleasantly situated. — 50 M. Balassa-Gyarmat.

Beyond Parkány-Nána we cross the Gran, Hung. Garam, which forms a number of islands at its mouth, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. Garam-Kővesd is also a station for Gran (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 30 or 24 kr.) At (133 M.) Szob the Eipel, Hung. Ipoly, is crossed; near it is the ruined fortress of Drégely, with a chapel. 137 M. Zebegény. Opposite (140½ M.) Nagy-Maros the Visegrád (p. 322) comes prominently into view.

152 M. Waitzen, Hung. Vácz (p. 323), an important-looking place. The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. Göd, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi; 163 M. Dunakeszi; opposite, on the hills to the right, Szt. Endre. — 168 M. Palota, with a shady park and a restaurant, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E., 3 M., lies Föth, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56; interior with frescoes by Blaas and marble-work by Tenerani.

Passing Neu-Pest (p. 323) on the right, and the Stadtwäldchen (p. 333) on the left, we enter the West Station of (173 M.) Budapest (p. 323).

55. From Vienna to Budapest via Bruck and Neu-Szöny.

163 M. Railway in 5½ hrs.; fares 8 fl. 50, 6 fl. 30, 4 fl. (express 10 fl. 60, 8 fl. 80 kr.).

The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 1). To the left the Arsenal; to the right the Laaerberg. Beyond (2 M.) Simmering the Central Cemetery lies on the left. 5 M. Schwechat-Klederling, with Dreher's extensive brewery; to the right the Schneeberg in the distance. 6 M. Lanzendorf-Pellendorf. The train crosses the Schwechat. Stations: Himberg, Guttenhof-Velm, and (12½ M.) Grammat-Neusiedl, junction for Pottendorf, Ebenfurt, and Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178). To the left, on the Fischa, lies Ebergassing, with a château and park of Count Schloising. 17 M. Götzendorf; to the
right the Leitha Mts. The line approaches the Leitha. 19 M. Trautmannsdorf; 23 M. Wilsteinsdorff.

26 M. Bruck an der Leitha (Grüner Baum; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 4570), with a fine château and park of Count Harrach, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting Camp of Bruck. The Leitha is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into Cisleithania and Transleithania. A branch-railway runs hence to Hainburg (p. 319), 121/2 M. to the N.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) Parndorf, Hung. Pándorf, is the Neusiedler See (p. 381). 39 M. Zurndorf, Hung. Zürény (with Pressburg far to the left; p. 320); 421/2 M. Nickelsdorf, Hung. Miklósfaula; 46 M. Strass-Somerein, Hung. Hegyeshalom; 50 M. Kaltenstein, Hung. Level; 521/2 M. Wieselburg, Hung. Mosony, on an arm of the Danube (beyond which lies the Kleine Schütt, an island 31 M. long; p. 321). At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 19 1/4 M. to the N., lies Ungarisch-Alttenburg, Hung. Magyar Óvár (3300 inhab.), with an agricultural school and a model-farm of Archduke Albrecht. To the right as far as the eye can reach extends a vast heath ('Pusztá'). 55 M. Kümling, Hung. Kimle; 621/2 M. Lébény -Szt-Miklós, with an interesting church of the 13th cent.; 66 M. Öttevény.

741/2 M. Raab, Hung. Györ (*Weisses Lamm; Schiff; Weintraube; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 23,000), the Roman Arabona, a busy town at the influx of the Raab into the Kleine Donau, was once strongly fortified. The Cathedral of the 12th cent. has been modernised. Under the episcopal Residens are well-preserved dungeons of the Turkish period. The Hungarian Theatre lies on an island, with pleasant grounds, between the Raab and the Danube. The lofty Feuerthurm commands the town and environs. — Steamboat to Gönyö, see p. 321. — Branch-railway to Kis Czell and Steinamanger (p. 381) in 41/2 hrs.

At Györ Szt. Márton, on a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S.E. of Raab, lies the celebrated abbey of St. Martinsberg, Hung. Pannonhalma, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geisa, father of St. Stephen. The Church, in the transition-style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (80,000 books; valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crapes, with drawings and the inscription: Regina casula hase operata et data ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae sitae in civitate alb: anno incarnationis X/UI M: XXXI indictione XIII a Stephano Rege et Gisla r.

— The tower commands an extensive view.

From Raab to Oedenburg and Ebenfurt, 74 M., railway in 31/2-41/2 hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.). We cross the Raab by an iron bridge and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the Hanság (p. 381). 20 M. Csorna, with 550 inhab., and a Premonstratensian abbey. 80 M. Kapuvár-Gartha. We cross the Raab, traverse vast moors, and pass Vinyés; 341/2 M. Eszterháza, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the Italian Renaissance style, and a large park containing the theatre in which most of the
compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. The train rounds the S. end of the Neusiedler See (p. 381). 49 M. Wolfs, Hung. Balf, with cold sulphur springs, 52 M. Oedenburg, see p. 381. Several small stations. 68'1/2 M. Eisenstadt, Hung. Kis Marton (Adler), a pilgrim-resort at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a large château of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, enlarged in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hot-houses of which contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The Leopoldinen-Tempel contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterházy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn (d. 1809; see above) is buried in the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Einsiedel near Eisenstadt. Excellent wine is grown on the hills of Rust, 8 M. to the E., on the W. bank of the Neusiedler See. 72 M. Neufeld, with coal-mines. 74 M. Ebenfurt, situated on the railway from Pottendorf to Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178).


To Stuhlweissenburg, 52 M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 80, 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 40 kr.). The line runs to the S. and traverses the wooded spurs of the Bakonyer Wald, which stretches hence to the Plattensee (p. 385). Stations: Nagy-Igmánd, Kis-Bér (with a large stud), Moór, Bodaik, Moha (with mineral springs). Stuhlweissenburg, p. 384.

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100'1/2 M. All-Szöny (Ó-Szöny; p. 322), with a château of Count Zichy. — From (105 M.) Átmás-Füzitó a branch-line runs via (21 M.) Tokod, with coal-mines, to (26 M.) Gran (p. 322). — 109'1/2 M. Tata-Tóváros (Szalka; Elster; pop. 11,200), on the Nagy Tó, a lake 23/4 M. long, with an old château of Prince Esterházy. Warm springs in the prince's park. Pleasant environs, with stalactite caverns, marble-quarries, and clay-pits. — 116'1/2 M. Bánhida; 120'1/2 M. Felső-Galla; 125 M. Szaár. — Several tunnels and viaducts. 132 M. Bicske, with an observatory; near it is Alesuth, with a château, model-farm, and park of Archduke Joseph. Stations: Herczeghalom; Klein-Turval (Bia-Torbágy); Gross-Turval (Török-Bálint); Budáörs. Beyond (155 M.) Budapest-Kelenföld (station for Neu-Ofen, see p. 386), the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 430 yds. long (p. 335), to Budapest-Franzstadt (where express trains do not stop) and the East Station at (163 M.) Budapest (p. 323).

56. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

Steamboat to Budapest in 12-13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the Railway (RR. 54, 55), 5-9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the steamboat-office by the Franzens-Brücke, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 92), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Prater-Quai (p. 63), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Praterleck, in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before; berth 50 kr. Fare to Budapest 5 fl. 50 or 3 fl. 50 kr. — Good restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12:15 p.m., 1 fl. 60 kr.

A Local Steamboat plying between Vienna and Pressburg usually leaves Vienna at 5 p.m. and Pressburg at 6 a.m. daily (down stream in 24'1/4 hrs., fare 1 fl. 50 or 4 fl. 10 kr.; up stream in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 or 80 kr.).
The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Waltzen, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komorn.

The small steamer passes under the Franzens-Brücke, the bridge of the Verbindungs bahn or loop-line, the Sofien-Brücke, the Kaiser-Josefs-Brücke, and lastly the bridge of the Staatsbahn (p. 263). On the left lies the Prater, on the right rises the Weissgärberkirche (p. 63), in the district of Landstrasse. Farther on is the suburb of Erdberg, with its market-gardens. At the Prater eck, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) L. The Lobau, the longest (41/2 M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank. On that bank, a little inland, lie the villages of Aspern, Essting, and Wagram.

In 1809 Napoleon was master of Vienna. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge between the right bank and the island. At the same time they attacked the villages of Aspern and Essting, positions of paramount importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (21st and 22nd May), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by their whole army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon’s headquarters 1st-5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of Wagram (p. 263) was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as Znaim (p. 257), where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on 14th Oct. of the same year.

R. Fischament; l. Schönau.

R. Ettendorf, close to the river. (R. Haslau, l. Orth, a little island.) Then, r. Regelsbrunn.

R. Petronell. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. Deutsch-Altenburg, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a hill rises the elegant church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. The churchyard contains a round Romanesque mortuary chapel (‘Karner’), with an elaborate portal, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound, 62 ft. high, called the Hütelberg (‘hat-hill’), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks. In the vicinity are remains of the Roman Carnuntum (large amphitheatre, etc.), the antiquities found in which are preserved in the museum of Deutsch-Altenburg.

(9.15) R. Hainburg (König von Ungarn; pop. 5075), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. The Schlossberg is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the handsome Pioneer Cadet School. The Imperial Tobacco Manufactory here employs upwards of 1500 hands. The Rathaus contains a Roman votive altar. On the Wienerthor is a stone figure of King Attila (?), who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night here. A rock rising abruptly
from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein*. Hainburg and —

*L. Theben*, Hungarian Dény, form the gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of *Theben*, a considerable ruin, blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.45) **L. Pressburg** (comp. Pl., p. 319). — **Hotels.** *Griiner Baum* (Pl. a), R. 80 kr.-2 fl., with café-restaurant *(Hr. Pallay)*, the landlord, owns large and interesting wine-cellar near the station, which may be visited in the morning; *Hôtel National* (Pl. b), at the steamboat-quay; *König von Ungarn* (Pl. c); *Hirsch*, in the market-place, with good restaurant; *Rother Ochs* (Pl. d), R. & A. 80, L. 15 kr., well spoken of; *Goldn Rose* (Pl. e). — *Wine at Schmidt-Hansl's*, König-Ludwigs-Platz, by the Michaeler- Thor. — *Beer at Wellisch's Bierhalle*, Andreasgasse and Lange-gasse. *Café Strössner. — Railway Restaurant.*

Cabs. To the station, with one horse 60 kr., with two-horses 1 fl. 10 kr.; at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 65 kr. In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; with two horses, 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 10 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 40 kr. — *Omnibus* to the station 14 kr. (at night 21 kr.).

Pressburg, Hungar. Pozsony, with 52,500 inhab. (1/4 Hungarians; 5000 Jews), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the Little Carpathians. It consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the old walls of which were removed in 1778, the *Ferdinandstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Josefs-Stadt* on the Danube, and the *Theresienstadt* to the W.

On the E. side of the Haupt-Platz in the Altstadt is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16), begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the *Städtische Museum* (Sun. and Thurs. 9-12), containing Roman and mediæval curiosities, weapons and uniforms, busts of Emp. Francis and others, a fine fountain-figure by Tilgner, etc. The wooden ceilings and the doors should be noticed. The *Column of the Virgin*, in front of the contiguous Jesuit church, was erected by Leopold I. in 1672, in honour of the Immaculate Conception. — In the Batthyanyi-Platz, behind the Rathhaus, is the *Primatial-Gebäude* (Pl. 14), the winter-palace of the Primate of Hungary.

To the N. of the Haupt-Platz is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 5), founded in 1290, and afterwards altered. On the N. side is the Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with double crypt.

In the *Landhaus* (Pl. 10), erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the imperial diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome *Grassalkovich Palace* (Pl. 12).

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. 4), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1090, completed in 1352, was restored in 1845-67. The town is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded royal crown. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna* (14th cent.), in the N. aisle, contains a fine modern carved altar. Outside the choir is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, executed in lead by *Donner* (1734).
At the E. end of the Promenaden-Platz is the new Theatre, built by Fellner and Helmer. In front of it are a pretty fountain and a bust of the composer Hummel, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by Tilgner.

The Schlossgrund-Gasse and the Schloss-Stiege lead W. from the cathedral through a Jewish quarter to the Schlossberg. A path ascends in steps, through a massive and imposing gateway, to a plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall, with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the winding Danube, the villages of Karlsburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfsthal, etc.; and to the W., Hainburg and Theben, with the Thebner Kogl.

The new iron König-Franz-Josef Bridge, a favourite evening promenade, leads to the Au, a pleasant park (café) on the right bank of the Danube, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Open-air theatre in the Arena, a few hundred paces below the bridge. Horse-races take place annually in spring in the Engerau, farther to the S.

Another favourite excursion is that to the Batzenhäusel (Pl. A, 1), on the verge of the Gebirgs-Park, about 1¼ M. to the N.W. of the town. Best restaurant in the third Batzenhäusl.

The Environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (1½ hr.) Calvarienberg, to the N., affords a fine view; descend thence to the Weidritz-Thal and (1 hr.) the Eisenbründl, a small mineral bath (Inn); then through beautiful woods to the (3½ hr.) Gemsenberg, the highest point of which, the Széchenyi Hill (1440 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the Gemsgraben in 1½ hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) Marienthal, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (5½ hr.) the ruin of Ballenstein, and back by the Köpferhammer and the ruin of Weissenstein to (9 M.) St. Georgen, a station on the Tynau railway (p. 343). To Theben (p. 320) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the (1½ hr.) top of the Thebner Kogl (1686 ft.; magnificent view); thence to Hainburg (p. 319), picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the right bank by Wolfsthal and the ruin of Mädchenburg.

From Pressburg to Tynau and Silléin by railway, see R. 60.

Below Pressburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by herds of cattle on the banks and groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the Grosse, and on the right the Kleine Schütt; the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

L. Körtvélyes and Súly.

(1.5 p.m.) R. Gönyő lies at the end of the Kleine Schütt. At the S. end of the island, 9½ M. from Gönyő (local steamer in 1½ hr.), lies Raab, Hung. Győr (see p. 317).

R. Acs, at a distance from the river; on the hill the rich Benedictine abbey of St. Martinsberg (p. 317).

(1.50 p.m.) R. Neu-Sönya, or Uj-Sönya, a station of the Vienna
and Budapest railway (p. 318), connected with Komorn by an iron bridge. The steamboat rounds the S.E. end of the Grosse Schütt.

(2) L. Komorn (König v. Ungarn; Goldnes Fassl; pop. 13,100), Hung. Komárom, an ancient town on the right bank of the Waag, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications, originally constructed under King Matthew Corvinus, and extended since 1805. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians under Klapka.

R. Alt-Szöny, with a château of Count Zichy.

(2.45) R. Almás, with a warm mineral spring and marble quarries. Nesmühl, Hung. Nézmély, is noted for its wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of more imposing width.

(3.12) R. Piszke also possesses quarries of marble.

(4) R. Gran (Badhötel), Lat. Strigonium, Hung. Esztergom, a town with 9350 inhab., lies near the confluence of the Gran and the Danube, 3 M. from rail. stat. Gran-Nána (p. 318; to Almás-Füziő, see p. 318). The huge dome of the Cathedral, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. This imposing edifice, in the Italian Renaissance style, was begun in 1821, under Cardinal Rudnay, Primate of Hungary, and completed by Cardinal Sztitowsky in 1856. The nave is 348 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter. The flat roof is adorned with statues of the Four Evangelists and many others.

Large high-altar-piece, an Assumption by Grigoletti. Another altarpiece, by Hess, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The Stefans-Capelle contains a marble statue of the same saint by Ferenczy. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the sumptuous marble monument of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary. The Bakacs Chapel, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1507, was transferred hither in 1827. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of Peace and Immortality by Schrott.

At the E. base of the hill are the old Archiepiscopal Palace and the Priests' Seminary. On the W. side of the hill stands the Church of St. Anna, another domed structure, adjoining which is the imposing new Palace of the Primate, built in 1883.

L. Fárikány is connected with Gran by a bridge of boats. Beyond this the railway (p. 316) follows the left bank of the river.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks. On an abrupt rock rises —

(4.45) R. Visegrád (Slav. 'high fortress'), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were again dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The castle is now being restored, the lofty Salomons-Thurm below being completed. Opposite lies —
L. Gross-Maros, amidst vineyards. The hills recede. The Danube, turning S., now divides, forming the Andreas-Insel, 15 M. long.

(5.30) L. Waitzen, Hungar. Vácz (Stern; Curie; pop. 14,500), an episcopal see, with a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman and mediæval relics. At the upper end of the town are the large prison, with its Gothic church, built in 1857, and a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa.

The banks become flatter. In the background rises the Blocksberg (p. 337); then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace. The river now presents a busy scene, with its mills, rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 325).

L. Neu-Pest, in front of which extends the long quay of the Winter Harbour.

R. Alt-Ofen, the Aquincum of the Romans (p. 335), with the remains of Roman structures and extensive wharves. To the W., on the slope of the Gaisberg, is the pensioners' hospital of Kleinzeit, formerly a monastery.

The boat passes the Margarethen-Insel, with its park (p. 334). A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty palatial buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the fortress and the palace. In the background the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful. The steamer first touches at Ofen, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the opposite bank at —

(6.45 p.m.) L. Pest.

57. Budapest and its Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. East Station of the Hungarian State Railways (Keleti pálya udvar; Pl. H, 1, 4), at the end of the Kerepeser-Str., for the lines to Vienna (viá Bruck), Graz (viá Raab and Fehring), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest, Fiume, Tarnow, and Oderberg. — 2. West Station of the Hungarian State Railways (Nyugoti pálya udvar; Pl. E, F, 2), at the N. end of the Waitzner-Ring, for Vienna (viá Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Báziás, and Bucharest. Both these are about 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube. — 3. Southern Station of the Southern Railway Co. (Dél vasuti pálya udvar) at Ofen (Christinenstadt; Pl. A, 4), for Stuhlweissenburg, Pragerhof, Laimbach, and Trieste. — 4. Budapest-Kelenföld (beyond Pl. A, 9), station of the junction-railway between Pest and Ofen and junction of the lines from the East and South Stations. — Enquiry and Ticket Office at the Hôtel Hungaria (see below); also at Thos. Cook and Sons', Joseph-Platz.

Hotels (comp. p. 2). *Grand Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5), Franz-Joseph-Quay (Ferencz-József-Rakpart), with 300 rooms, lift, and a fine view, R. from 1½ fl., L. 25, A. 50 kr., café on the groundfloor; *Queen of England (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Maria-Valeria-Gasse (Mária-Valeria-Utcza) and the Franz-Deák-Gasse (Deák Ferencz-Utcza), R. from 1½ fl., L. 25, A. 40 kr., with lift and large café; *Erzherzog Stefan (Pl. d; D, 4), Franz-Joseph-Platz (Ferencz-József-Tér); *Hôtel National (Pl. e; E, 5), Waitzner-Gasse (Váczl-Utcza); *Hôtel Continental (Pl. f; D, 4), E. 1-5 fl., *Europa, both Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utcza); *Jägerhorn (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Kleine Brückgasse 3 (Kishid-Utcza); *Metropole (Pl. c; G, 4), with lift and café-restaurant, *Central (Pl. i; H, 4), Erzherzog Joseph (Pl. r;
Tramways.

324 Route 57. BUDAPEST. Tramways.

H, 4), all in the Kerepeser-Str. (Kerepesi Ut), near the East Station. — Second-class: HOTEL PANNOIA (Pl. m; F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., beside the National Theatre; HOTEL BUDAPEST, Wienergasse 2; HOTEL ORIENT (Pl. b; F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., opposite the Volkstheater; KÖNIGIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; E, 5), Universitätsgasse 5 (Egyetem-Utca); HOT. LONDON (Pl. 1; E, 2), Wailitzer-Ring (Váci-körút), opposite the West Station; KÖNIG VON ÜNGARN (Pl. n; D, 4), Dorotheengasse (Dorottya-Utca), commercial, R. & A. 1 1/2, L. 1/4, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; GOLDBERG ADLER (Pl. o; E, 5), Nee Weltgasse (Ujvilág-Utca), Hungarian cuisine; HOT. DE PARIS (Pl. p; E, 3), Wailitzer-Ring 25; WEISSER SCHWAN, Kerepeser-Strasse 4; FEHERLOU (WESSER RÖSSE), Kerepeser-Strasse 15; HOTEL GARNI JOSEPH SCHWARZ, Malergasse (Képíró-Utca).

— At Öffen: SZECHENYI HOTEL (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; GRAND HOTEL ST. LUCASBAD (p. 337), with lift and electric light; KAISERBAD (p. 337); HEILQUELLE, Siegmund-Gasse (Zsigmond-Utca) 30; PROPELTER (Pl. s; C, 6), Bruckbad-Platz (Rudasfürdö-Tér). — On the Magarethen-Insel: MARGARETHENBAD (p. 334).

Restaurants (comp. p. 3) at all the hotels. *National Casino, Hatvanergasse (Hatvani-Utca), fashionable; "Reuter's Grand Café de l'Opéra, Andrássy-Str., opposite the Opera House; "Székssay, by the National Theatre; "Blumensökt, Joseph-Platz (József-Tér); "Krone, corner of the Wailitzer-Gasse and Kronen-Gasse (Korona-Utca); *Pilsner Halle, Thonethof, next the Redoute Buildings; "Redoute Buildings (Vigadó), Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér); Csátonyi, in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferenczyik Bazárá); "Petánvite, Andrássy-Str. 30; Leikam, Széchenyi Promenade; Kommeri, Joseph-Platz 2; Hopfenstock, corner of Kronen-Gasse and Zrínyi-Gasse; Pilsner Bierhalle, Other Hauptgasse (Fö-Utca). — Two of the best Hungarian dishes are 'Paprikahuhn,' fowl prepared with 'paprika,' or Hungarian pepper, and 'Gulyás,' meat stewed with paprika. 'Kukuruz,' or a boiled head of maize, eaten plain, with salt, is also esteemed.

Cafés at most of the hotels. Remi, in the Redouten-Park (p. 329); Kiosk, Elisabeth-Promenade; Lloyd, in the Exchange, Franz-Joseph-Quai; Varay, Thonethof; Reuter's Grand Café de l'Opéra (see above); Café Japan, Millennium, Linsbauer, Budapest, Andrássy-Str.; Bataton, Othonia, Panonna, Kerepeser-Str.; Café Central, Franziskaner-Platz; Zur Krone, Wailzergasse; Wagner, Joseph-Platz 5; Piume, Museums-Ring 9; Garami, Calvin-Platz; Leyrer, Petőfi-Platz, etc.

Confectioners. *Kugler, Gisela-Platz (Gizella-Tér; good ice); Egger, Königs-Gasse; Bauer, Andrássy-Str.; Müller, Badgasse (Fürdö-Utca).

Cabs. One-horse cab ('Comfortable') to or from the Pest railway-stations 80 kr., to or from the South Station 1 fl., to or from the steamboat-piers 70 kr.; per 1/4 hr. 30 kr., 1/2 hr. 40 kr., 3/4 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 80 kr., each addit. 1/4 hr. 20 kr. — Two-horse cab ('Piacre') to or from the steamboat-piers 1 fl., to or from the Pest railway-stations 1 fl. 30 kr., South Station or Fortress at Öffen 1/2, Auwinkel 2/3, Schwabenberg 3 fl.; less than 1 hr. 80 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each addit. 1/4 hr. 25 kr. — Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and outside the municipal limits, fare and a half. Luggage 10 kr. each package carried outside. — Tunnel-toll 5 or 10 kr.; bridge-toll (incl. return) 14 or 21 kr. — The drivers often decline employment at these fares. Each vehicle contains a tariff and the driver's number.

Tramways. run through the principal streets (comp. the Plan): 1. From Budapest to Neu-Pest (Uj Pest; white lamp, fares 10, 15, 20 kr.). — 2. From the Ludoviceum to Alt-Öffen (Ö Buda; flag blue, red, and yellow, lamp lilac; 12, 18 kr.). — 3. From the Stadtwäldchen (Városliget) to the Úllő Barracks (red and green flag, red and white lamp; 10 kr.). — 4. From the Karlskaerne to Auwinkel (Züglijet; flag and lamp yellow; fare 27 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 18 kr.). — 5. From the Slaughter House (Vágó Híd) to the West Station (white and blue flag; 10 kr.). — 6. From the Brückenköpf to Auwinkel (flag and lamp red and white; fare 22 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 10 kr.). — 7. From the Brückenköpf to Alt-Öffen (white lamp; 10 kr.). — 8. From the Kerepeser-Str. to the Stephansgasse (green flag).

Electric Tramways. 1. From the West Station (Pl. E, F, 2) via Outer Ring-Strasse and Boráros-Platz (Pl. (7), with a branch via the Königs-Gasse (Kirily-Utca) to the Stadtwäldchen (Városliget; Pl. H, 2). — 2. From
the Academy (Pl. I, 4) via the Podmanicky-Gasse to the Stadtwäldchen (Pl. H, 1). — 3. From the Universität-Platz (Egeticm-Tor; Pl. E, F, 5, 6) via the Calvin-Platz and Barossgasse to the Steinbruch-Str. (Kőbanya-Ut; Pl. I, 6). — 4. From the St. Rochus Hospital (Pl. G, 5) via the Volkstheater-Gasse (Népszínház-Utca) to Steinbruch (Kőbanya). — 5. Tunnel Line from the Danube Quay to the Stadtwäldchen (under construction).

Steam Tramway from the terminus of the horse-car line at Alt-Ofen to Aquincum (p. 323) and St. András. — Cable- Tramway to the Fortress at Ofen, see p. 335. — "Zahnrad- Bahn" to the top of the Schwabenberg, see p. 337.

Omnibuses run to the Pest Railway Stations and to the South Station (20 kr.), to most of the Baths at Ofen (p. 337; 8-30 kr.), to the Stadt- wäldchen (10 kr.), etc.

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Joseph-Quai, below the suspension-bridge. — Local Steamboats. Small screw-steamers (‘propellers’) ply between Pest and Ofen every 5 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, the Schwur-Platz, and the Custom House (fare 7 kr. or 5 kr., return 12 or 8 kr.). Larger steamboats ply half-hourly from Pest (Custom House, Schwur-Platz, Academy) and Ofen (Bruckbad, Bomben-Platz, Kaiserbad) to the Margarethen-Insel (Margit-Sziget), Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest (10 or 7 kr.). A notice- board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinz-Gasse (Koronahercseg-Utca), with another entrance in the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utca). Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — Postage for a letter within the town 3 kr., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 5 kr., for other countries in the Postal Union 10 kr.

Bankers and Money-Changers. Hungarian Gézerbebank, Franz-Depé-Gasse 5; Austria-Hungarian Bank, Joseph-Platz 2; Ungarische Escompte & Wechselbank, Dorotheen-Gasse 6; etc.

Baths. At Pest: Artesian Bath (p. 334), in the Stadtwäldchen; Diana- bad, Franz-Joseph-Platz (also vapour baths); "Gschwindt. Üllöser-Strasse (Úllói-Ut), opposite the barracks; Vapour & Plunge Baths, Elisabeth-Ring 51; Depiny’s Summer Swimming Bath, Franz-Joseph-Quai, opposite the Redoute Building (Vigadó), 35 kr. — On the Margarethen-Insel, see p. 331; at Ofen, see p. 337.

Theatres. The performances are in Hungarian; but the theatres present an interesting aspect of the national life. ‘Elyen’ is the Magyar expression of approval. Tickets may be obtained at the box-offices or for any of the theatres, at the Theater-Bureau, Andrassy-Str. 2. — National Theatre (Nemzetü-Stínház; Pl. F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., dramas and comedies; performances daily: boxes 8 or 9 fl., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 2½ fl., reserved seat 2 fl. — Royal Opera House (Magyar Királyi Operaház; Pl. E, 4), Andrassy-Str., performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; boxes 10 or 12 fl., stalls 2-3 fl., dress-circle 1½ fl., reserved seat in the third row 1½ fl.; box-office open 10-1 and 3-5. — Volks-Theater (Népszínház; Pl. G, 5), a handsome building in the Kerepeser-Str., daily (popular pieces, operettas). — Arena, summer-theatre in the Stadtwäldchen (Varosigeti nyári színkör), only in fine weather. — At Ofen: Festungs-Theater (Varzsínház), three or four times weekly (company of the National Theatre). Summer Theatre (Budai nyári színkör), in the Horváth-Garten (Horváth-Kert; Pl. B, 5), in the Christmasntadt, near the W. end of the Tunnel. — Music Halls. Somass’s Orpheum, Grosse Feldgasse 17 (Nagy mező Utca; Pl. F, 3, 4); Folies Caprice, Rostély-Str.; etc.


Promenades. Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsebet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with a café,
where a military band plays thrice weekly in summer. — Joseph-Platz.
— The Szechenyi Promenade (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude,
the Museum Garden, and the Redouten-Park (Vigadó-Tér), on the Franz-
Josef-Quay, with its elegant kiosk, are also favourite resorts.

Collections, Museums, etc.

Academy (p. 327). — Admission to Picture Gallery gratis on Sun., Wed.,
and Frid., 9-1; at other times on application to the custodian, at the entrance
from the Akademiegasse, on the E. side of the building. Library, daily, 3-7.

Agricultural Museum (p. 330). — Sun., Mon., Tues., and Frid., 10-12 and
3-4; gratis.

Art Exhibition (p. 333), daily, 9-5; 30 kr.

Botanic Garden (p. 331), daily, 8-12 and 2-6; closed on Sun. and holidays.

Commercial Museum (p. 331), open all day.

Educational Museum (p. 336), daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 3-6; gratis.

Industrial Museum (p. 339), Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 9-1; gratis.

National Museum (p. 331). — Adm. gratis, 9-1; to the Hungarian Antiquities
on Tues. and Frid., to the Picture Gallery on Wed. and Sat., to the Natural
History Collections on Mon. and Thurs.; on other week-days, 10-1, 50 kr.
(tickets obtained on the groundfloor to the right, door 5). The collections
are also open free, on alternate Sun. 9-1. Library, daily, 9-4.

Panorama (p. 334), open all day.

Technological Exhibition (p. 332), daily, 9-1; gratis.

University Library (p. 332), daily, 4-7.

Zoological Garden (p. 331), open all day; 30 kr.

British Consul General, George Grenville, Esq.; Consul, Hr. Ignaz Brüll.


English Church Service in winter at the Hôt. Hungaria. — Presbyterian
Service (Free Church of Scotland) at 11 a.m., in the Protestant
church, Momgasse.

Principal Attractions (two days). — 1st Day. Drive in the morning (cab-
tariff, see p. 324) from the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4; p. 327) along the
bank of the Danube to the *New Parliament House (Pl. D, 3; p. 333) and
the Margarethen-Brücke (p. 335); then via the Leopold-Ring (Lipótkörút;
Pl. E, 2) and the Wartzer-Ring (Vácrzi-Körút; Pl. E, 2-4) to the Leopold-
stadt Basilica (p. 333); via the Andrássy-Str. (p. 333) to the Stadtteidchen
(p. 333); via the Damjanichgasse and the Rottenbillergasse to the Kere-
peser-Str. (p. 332); and via the Musems-Ring and the Zollamts-Ring (p. 330)
to the Custom House (Pl. E, 6; p. 330); and back via the Franz-Joseph-Quai
(p. 329) to the Franz-Joseph-Platz. In the afternoon visit the Ofener Festung
(p. 355) and the Blocksberg (p. 337). — 2nd Day. Visit the Academy (p. 327)
and the National Museum (p. 331) in the morning; the *Schubenberg (p. 337)
in the afternoon; and the Margarethen-Insel (p. 334) towards evening.

The towns of Pest, Ofen (Hungar. Buda), Alt-Ofen (Ó Buda),
and Steinbruch (Kőbánya) were formally united in 1873 under the
name of Budapest, and this city is the capital of Hungary, and the
seat of the National Diet, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the
supreme court of justice (Curia Regia). Pop. 506,000 (102,000 Jews;
garrison 11,000), of whom 400,000 live on the Pest side of the river.
About 329,000 speak Magyar; 118,000 German; and the remainder
other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts:
I. Festung; Tabán, and Christinenstadt; II. Wasserstadt and Land-
strasse; III. Alt-Ofen and Neustift; IV. Inner City; V. Leopoldstadt
with the Margarethen-Insel; VI. Theresienstadt; VII. Elisabeth-
stadt; VIII. Josefstadt; IX. Franzenstadt; X. Steinbruch. These
quarters are most conveniently treated of under the separate heads of
Pest, or the quarters on the left bank, and Ofen, or those on the right.
Pest (310 ft.), dependent upon Ofen and far inferior to it in importance down to the 15th cent., fell into decay during the Turkish wars in the 16th and 17th cent., and has only reached its present prosperity within the last 150 years. Since the ‘Compromise’ of 1867, it has been the capital of the Hungarian half of the empire, and next to Vienna, it is now the most important place in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade. Many handsome buildings have sprung up since the middle of this century, and extensive improvements are approaching completion. The finest part of the town adjoins the Danube, on which extends a succession of new buildings, 2½ M. in length. The most important of the new streets is the Outer Ring-Strasse, 2½ M. in length, which describes a semicircle round the entire inner city from the Margarethen-Brücke (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Platz (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Leopold-Ring, Theresien-Ring, Elisabeth-Ring, and Joseph-Ring (Lipót, Teréz, Erzsébet, József Körút). Electric tramway, see p. 325.

On the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Ferencz-József-Tér; Pl. D, 4), opposite the suspension-bridge, rises the *Academy, a pleasing Renaissance edifice by Stüler (1862-64). The aim of the institution, founded in 1825 by Count Stefan Széchényi, and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science. The elegant vestibule is borne by marble columns of different colours. On the groundfloor, to the left, is the Library, with 180,000 vols. (adm., see p. 326). On the staircase are statues of the Hungarian poets Michael Vörösmarty (1800-55; left) and Alexander Kisfaludy (1772-1844; right). The anteroom on the first floor contains portraits of eminent deceased members of the Academy. The room in which the Academy meets is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by Ligeti; and the board-room contains portraits and a picture by Alex. Wagner (Flight of Isabella of Transylvania). The lofty Reception Room, used on great public occasions, has a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The mural paintings, by Lotz, represent scenes from Hungarian history. The second and third floors are occupied by the *National Picture Gallery, formerly the Esterházy Gallery, which was purchased by the state in 1865 for 1,300,000 kr. (adm., see p. 326). The collection consists of about 800 pictures (including 50 Spanish; 5 Murillos), 50,000 engravings, and 2000 drawings. Hungarian catalogue by the Director Karl Pulszky, 40 kr.
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Redoute Buildings. BUDAPEST. 57. Route. 329


In front of the Academy rises a bronze Statue of Count Stefan Széchényi (d. 1860), by Engel, on a pedestal adorned with allegorical figures. On the E. side of the Franz-Joseph-Platz are the Erzherzog Stephan Hotel, the Prince of Coburg’s Palace, and the Dianabad (p. 325). On the S. side is the Chamber of Commerce, with an Ionic portico, in front of which rises a statue of Franz Deák (d. 1876), by Huszár. In the centre of the square is to be placed an equestrian statue of King Francis Joseph. In the Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a Statue of Joseph von Eötvös (d. 1871), the author and statesman, by Huszár.

The *Franz-Joseph-Quai (Ferencz-József-Rakpart; Pl. D, E, 5, 6), leading to the S. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz, skirts the Danube to the Custom House. This superb street, to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 3 kr.). This quay leads past the Exchange (Tözsde; hall with frescoes by Lotz; business-hour 12-1) to the Redouten-Park (café, see p. 324), on the E. side of which rise the large Redoute Buildings (Vigadó; Pl. D, 5; adm. 20 kr.), erected in 1859-65 in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, con-
cert, and other rooms, luxuriously fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes of Hungarian legends by Than and Lotz. The 'Credenzaal' is embellished with two large mural paintings: Wagner, Tournament of King Matthew; Than, Banquet of Attila.

Farther along the quay is the imposing building of the Hungarian Insurance Company, adjoined by the Grand Hôtel Hungaria (p. 323). The street then skirts the shady Petőfi-Platz (Petőfi-Tér; Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet Alexander Petőfi (1822-49), by Izsó and Huszár. On the farther side of the Platz is the small Greek Church, fitted up in the manner peculiar to the Greek ritual. The choir is separated from the nave by an Ikonostasis, or screen with paintings of Greek saints. (Divine service at 3 p.m.) — A few paces farther on, in the Schwur-Platz (Eskü-Tér), where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (Schwur = oath), is the Stadt-Pfarrkirche (Pl. E, 5), or Parish Church, the oldest in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with rococo façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. At the back of it, in the Rathaus-Platz (Városház-Tér), is the Alte Rathaus, built in 1844, with a peculiar tower. In the Leopolds-Gasse (Lipóť-Utca), farther S., is the Neue Rathaus (Pl. E, 6), built by Steindl in the early Renaissance style, with a handsome staircase and a large hall inlaid with marble (allegorical frescoes by Lotz).

The last of the new buildings on the Danube are the Custom House (Fővádmház; Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by Ybl, connected by a line of rails with the Pest and Ószem Junction Railway (p. 323), and the huge Elevator (Pl. F, 7), or corn-magazine. — To the N.E. of this point, in the Soroksár-Gasse and the Bakáts-Platz (Pl. F, G, 7), is the new Franzstadt Church, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-74, with frescoes by Than and Lotz. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the Soroksár-Gasse (tramway, see p. 324), stands the vast Slaughter House (Köz-Vágóház; Pl. H, 9), erected by Hennicke in 1870-72, with two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance by R. Begus.

The Inner Ring-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 6-2), which begins at the Custom House, traverses the old town and joins the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 327) near the West Station. Its successive sections are known as the Zollamts-Ring, Museums-Ring, Karls-Ring, and Wailtzer-Ring (Vámház, Museum, Károly, and Václav Körút). The Zollamts-Ring, at the beginning of which, on the right, is the site for the new Central Market, leads to the Calvin-Platz (Calvin-Tér; Pl. F, 6), with its fine monumental Fountain. On the S. side is the plain Reformed Church.

From this Platz runs to the S.E. the broad Üllöi-Strasse (Üllöi-Út, Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the right in which is the Agricultural Museum (No. 12; adm., see p. 326), and to the left the University Cliniques. Farther on in the Üllői-Ut, on the left, are the Josephinum
National Museum. BUDAPEST. 57. Route. 331

Orphanage (Pl. H, 7), the excellent Stefanie Hospital for Children, the Botanic Garden (Füvész-Kert; Pl. H, 1, 7; adm., see p. 326), and the Ludoviceum (Pl. I, 7), built in 1837, and now an academy for officers of the Honvéd, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the Orczy Garden (tickets in the main building, on the right). At the end of the Úllői-Ut, on the right, is the large Infirmary (Újvárosi Kórház; Pl. I, 8), in sixteen detached sections, containing 720 beds.

To the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz, in the Museums-Ring, rises the National Museum (Nemzeti Museum; Pl. F, 5, 6), built in 1837 by M. Pollák, with a Corinthian portico. This building contains a Library (200,000 vols.; adm., see p. 326), the Hungarian House of Magnates (parliamentary upper chamber), and the chief scientific collections of the city, including the Hungarian Antiquities, the Natural History and Ethnographical Collections, and the Picture Gallery of modern paintings. The entrance to the museum is at the N. side, to the left; that to the collections on the second floor is to the left, in the centre of the court. Admission, see p. 326.

Antiquities. 1st & 2nd Rooms. Prehistoric antiquities. — 3rd R. Roman antiquities. Weapons and tools of the time of the ‘Völkerwanderung’ or great migrations of the Germanic nations. — 4th R. Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, e.g. Stephen and Gabriel Bathory (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in ivory. — 5th R. Medieval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — 6th R. Seals, furniture, clocks, etc. — 7th R. Articles in pottery, earthenware, glass, and metal. — 8th R. Casts.

The Natural History and Ethnographical Collection consists chiefly of objects collected in 1869-70 in E. Asia, India, and America by Johannes Xantus (about 3000; catalogue 20 kr.).

Szigetvar in 1566. — Room VII. Works by Kupelwieser, Amerling, Rahl (38. Portrait), and other earlier Austrian artists. — Room VIII. Works by Karl Markó the Elder and his school.

In front of the steps leading to the museum is the bronze Monument of Johann Arany (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893). The garden contains bronze busts of Berszényi, Kisfaludy, Káznecy, and other Hungarian poets. In the adjoining ‘Magnates’ Quarter’ are the new palace of Count Wenckheim (Baross-Gasse), the handsome mansion of Count Károlyi, in the French Renaissance style, sumptuous in the interior (Universitätsgasse), and the houses of other Hungarian magnates (Esterházy, Festetics, etc.). — In the Universitäts-Platz (Egyetem-Tér; Pl. E, F, 5, 6) rise the University (under restoration), transferred to Pest from Tyrnau by Joseph II. in 1773, and the University Church. The handsome Renaissance edifice containing the University Library (200,000 vols.; adm., see p. 326) lies to the N.W., in the Franziskaner-Platz (Ferenczlek-Tér; Pl. E, 5).

In the Sándor-Gasse, opposite the National Museum, is the House of Representatives (Országház; Pl. F, 5; cards of admission to the meetings obtainable on the previous day, at 4 o’clock, at the office in the Landhaus), erected by Ybl in 1866. Near it are the Polytechnic School (Museums-Ring 6) and the Physiological Institute, in the Esterházy-Gasse. — In the Kerpészeg-Strasse (Pl. F, H, 5, 4) is the National Theatre (p. 325), plain externally, but well fitted up; and farther on, at the point of intersection with the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 327), is the Hungarian Volks-Theater (p. 325), built by Fellner. Nearly opposite the last, at the corner of the Joseph-Ring and the Volkstheater-Gasse, is the Commercial School (built in 1892), containing the Technological Exhibition (unimportant; adm., see p. 326). — At the end of the street a monument is about to be erected to Baross (d. 1892), minister of commerce and introducer of the ‘zone-tariff’ (p. 313). Straight in front is the large East Station of the Hungarian state-railways (Pl. H, 1, 4; p. 329); to the left the Rottenbiller-Gasse leads to the Veterinary Institute (M. K. Allatorvosı Tanintézet; Pl. H, 3); and to the right the Friedhof-Strasse (tramway) leads to the Cemetery (Köztemető; Pl. 1, K, 4, 5), with monuments of Count Louis Batthyány, Franz Déák, etc.

We return to the Inner Ring-Strasse. In the Tabaksgasse (Dohány-Utcza), near the Karls-Ring (Károly-Körút), is the Synagogue (Pl. F, 5), a modern Moorish building in brick, by Förster. Near it, in the Rombach-Gasse, is the Orthodox Synagogue (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style, built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872.

Farther on in the Karls-Ring is the large Karls-Kaserne (Karóly-Laktanya; Pl. E, 5), the old Pensioners’ Hospital, erected by Emp. Charles VI., with its chief façade towards the Grenadier-Gasse (Gränátos-Utcza), in the Renaissance style, by Martinelli. Opposite stands the imposing Post and Telegraph Office (p. 325), with a rich Renaissance façade, by Skalnitzky and Koch.
We may now cross the Serviten-Platz (Szervita-Tér) and the Deák-Platz to the Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with its pretty pleasure-grounds and its Kiosque, decorated with frescoes by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4) rises a bronze Statue of Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1869 from a design by Halbig. — The Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utcza) leads hence to the N. to the Széchenyi Promenade (Pl. D, E, 4) and the Neugebäude (Uj Epület; Pl. D, E, 3), huge barracks built by Joseph II. in 1786, soon to be removed to make way for improvements, and terminates in a large open space, laid out in gardens. On the W. side of this space rises the unfinished —

*New Parliament House* or Reichstags-Gebäude (Uj Országház; Pl. D, 3), a huge sandstone edifice in the Gothic style, designed by Steindl, covering an area of 3 3/4 acres and surmounted by a central dome, 350 ft. in height. This building will accommodate both the House of Representatives and the House of Magnates. — Opposite, to the S.E., between the Bathorygasse and the Konstitutionsgasse, is the new building for the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice (Földmivéltügyi and Igassagügyi Ministerium). — On the left side of the Konstitutionsgasse (Alkotmány-Utcza; Pl. E, 3) are the new Law Courts (Törvényszéki Polata), including a handsome Jury Court-room, adorned with frescoes by Feszyi, and a large prison. On the same side also is the office of the Journalists' Pension Fund.

In the Waitzner-Ring (Váci-Körút; Pl. E, 2-4) rises the Leopoldstadt Basilica (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque church with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl, but not yet completed. — To the E., straight to the Stadtwäldchen, runs the *Andrássy- (or Radial-) Strasse* (Pl. E-H, 4-2), 1 1/2 M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ringstrasse at Vienna. On the left side of this street rises the superb *Opera-House* (Pl. E, 4), built in 1870-74 in the Italian Renaissance style by Ybl, and on the right are the Offices of the Hungarian state railway. At the octagon, where it intersects the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 327), the Andrássy-Strasse attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the Academy of Music (Zeneakadémia), the *Künstlerhaus* (Műesarnok; No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang (containing the Industrial Museum on the groundfloor to the left, and on the first floor a permanent Exhibition of Art; adm., see p. 326), and the National Drawing School with a tasteful façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti. The street now expands into the Rondeau (Körönd; Pl. G, 2), surrounded with villas. The last part of the street is flanked with villas and gardens, and at the end an equestrian statue of Andrássy is to be erected. Opposite the site of the statue is an Artesian Well (3152 ft. deep; yielding 264,000 gals. of water daily; temp. 165° Fahr.).

The *Stadtwäldchen* (Városliget; Pl. H, I, 1, 2; electric railway,
tramway, and omnibus, see p. 324), laid out in 1799 and covering about 270 acres, is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons. During the bombardment of 1849 nearly the whole population of the city took refuge here. The large pond (Nagy T6) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in winter; on the bank is the pavilion of the Skating Club. The two islands are called the Széchenyi-Insel (Széchenyi-Sziget; café) and the Palatinal-Insel (Nádor-Sziget; Artesian Bath, p. 325; restaurant; frequent concerts). Near the pond are a Panorama (adm., p. 326), with paintings from Hungarian history, a number of Booths like those in the Wurstel-Prater at Vienna (p. 71), and the prettily situated Zoological Garden (Allatkert; adm., p. 326; restaurant). The Exhibition of 1885 has left behind it the large Industrial Hall, now containing the Commercial Museum (Kereskedelmi Museum; adm., see p. 326), the King's Pavilion, and the Art Pavilion. Arena, or summer-theatre, see p. 325. — The Stadtwaldchen will be the central point of the great National Exhibition (Milleniums-Ausstellung) which is to be opened in 1896 to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Magyar kingdom.

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the Rákósfeld, an extensive plain to the E. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions.

The four Fairs annually held at Budapest formerly supplied one-half of Hungary with the necessaries of life, in return for wool, raw hides, honey, wax, slivovitz (plum-brandy), etc., but their importance is declining.

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the *Margarethen-Insel (Margit-Sziget; Pl. C, D, 1), the property of Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million florins, into a most delightful park. The steamboats (p. 325; return-tickets 20, on Sun. and holidays 40 kr.) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a *Restaurant, where a military band plays on several evenings weekly in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 10 kr.) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the artesian well at the upper end, opposite Alt-Ofen (p. 323). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant Bath House (Margarethen-Bad), by Ybl, has been erected here. The superfluous water falls into the Danube in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels, a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

b. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of a suspension-bridge, an iron bridge on arches, and a railway-bridge, while two other bridges are projected (opposite the Schwur-Platz and opposite the Custom House). The imposing *Suspension Bridge (Lánck-Híd; Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1842-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two
pillars, 150 ft. high. Total length 426 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 42 ft. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. — Toll for foot-passengers (keep to the right), from Pest to Ofen only, 2 kr.; for carriages, see p. 324.

The iron Margarethen-Brücke (Margit-Hid; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, at the upper end of the town, just below the Margarethen-Insel, was constructed in 1872-76 by a French company, and is in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up-stream. On each side are three openings. The roadway is 36 ft., each of the footways 10 ft. wide; elevation above the mean level of the river 60 ft. The Pest and Ofen tramway crosses this bridge. — The iron Railway Junction Bridge (Öszékötő Vasúti-Hid; Pl. F, G, 9), below the Custom House, borne by piers 33 ft. high, spans the river in four arches, and has a footway for the use of the public on each side. Charming view of the city and river.

The Tunnel (590 ft. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1853-56), connects the Christinenstadt and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 2 kr.; cabs, see p. 324).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (Aquincum, p. 323), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Numerous antiquities of that period have been found here. Ofen was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241 but was rebuilt by King Béla IV., who in 1247 erected the royal palace, which from 1381 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1688. The majority of the population is German.

The Fortress, with the handsome royal château, crowns the summit of a hill, on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the station of the Cable Tramway. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the Hentzi Monument in the Georgs-Platz (Sz. György-Tér; Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 6 kr.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the Albrechts-Strasse, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings, and leads past the small Protestant Church to the Georgs-Platz. (A longer road leading down the Danube to the left from the bridge, and round the castle-hill, enters the fortress by the Burgthor on the S. side.)

The Hentzi Monument, to the memory of the general of that name and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849, is a Gothic column in bronze, 66 ft. in height, rising over a group of the dying hero crowned by victory. The Hungarians destroyed the fortress on its surrender, but it has since been reconstructed with greater strength. — On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz, to the left, is the Arsenal; to the right are the Ministry of National Defence (Honvédelmi Ministerium) and the Palace of the Minister President.
The Royal Palace (Király Palota; Pl. C, 5; shown, in absence of the court, on application to the castellan), erected by Maria Theresa, and partly burned down in 1849, has been restored in a more imposing style (203 rooms), and is now being greatly extended after Ybl's plans. The opening of the Hungarian Diet takes place in the throne-room. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen, sceptre, orb, sword, coronation-robcs, etc.) are kept in a room in the left wing. The palace-garden (open to the public), commanding a beautiful view of Pest, extends down to the river. At the foot of it is the handsome Palace Bazaar, with a historical portrait-gallery, facing the quay on the Danube, with its pleasure-grounds (café; fine view).

From the Georges-Platz we go to the N., past the Protestant Church (p. 335) and across the Parade-Platz (Dísz-Tér; Pl. C, 4), in which the Honvéd Monument, by G. Zala, was unveiled in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. — A little farther on is the Haupt-Platz or Dreifaltigkeits-Platz (Szt. Háromság-Tér; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the Town Hall of Ofen; on the right rises the interesting Hauptpfarr-Kirche or Matthias-Kirche, said to have been built by King Bela IV. Its original style was Romanesque, but it was almost entirely rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cent., and a lofty tower was added (15th cent.) bearing the coat-of-arms of King Matthew Corvinus. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was afterwards restored in the style peculiar to the Jesuits. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. It is now being restored from plans by Schulek. — Below the church, towards the Danube, are the Gymnasium, a fine Renaissance building, and the Realschule, in the Gothic style. Farther N.W., in the Ferdinands-Platz (Nándor-Tér; Pl. B, 3), rises the Garrison Church, a Gothic building of the 13th cent., afterwards disfigured, especially during the Turkish period.

We now return to the palace by the W. Bastei Promenade, which commands the Christinenstadt, the Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills. In the Christinenstadt we observe the Pádagogium containing the National Educational Museum (adm., see p. 326), the South Station, adjoined by the large Garrison Hospital, and, more to the left, the Christinenstadt Church with its new tower. From the Burgthor we descend to the Raitzenstadt (Rácsváros), lying between the castle-hill and the Blocksberg, and so called from its Rascian or Servian inhabitants. Greek service in the church here on Sundays.

At the foot of the Blocksberg rise three powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (103-113° Fahr.), which are used for baths at the Bruckbad (Rudas-Fürdő; Pl. D, 6). Near this, in the Raitzenstadt, on the hill-side, lies the *Raitzenbad (Rác-Fürdő), and farther down the Danube is the Blocksbad (Sáros-Fürdő; Pl. E, 7). The former, used for bathing as early as the reign of Matthew Cor-
vinus, was restored and well fitted up in 1860 (plunge and other baths; vapour-baths for ladies 1 ft., gentlemen 60 kr.). In the meadows at the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous Hunyady-Janos, Frans-Josef, and other mineral springs. Here also is the new Elisabeth Salzbad (Pl. C, 9; omnibus, p. 325).

A footpath ascends from the Bruckbad in numerous windings to the (1/2 hr.) Blocksberg (St. Gerhardsberg, Hung. Szt. Gellérthegy; 820 ft.; Pl. C, D, 6, 7). Mountain-railway projected. At the top is the former Citadel (about to be pulled down), from the outside of which we obtain a beautiful *View of both the towns (best light in the afternoon).

At the N. end of the town, on the road to Alt-Ofen (see below), lies the *Kaiserbad (Czászár Fürdő; Pl. C, 1), the most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths, dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the eleven springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band always plays, are a very favourite resort. The adjacent *St. Lucasbad (Lükics Fürdő; Hotel, see p. 324) is also elegantly fitted up, with swimming-basin, mud-baths, and concert-garden. Tramway and steamboat to Pest, see pp. 324, 325.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, amidst vineyards, is the Turkish Chapel, partly surrounded by a paling, a small octagonal mosque, 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Şêkh Gûl-Baba (‘father of roses’), a Turkish ‘santon’ or monk. Above the dome, roofed with shingles, rises a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The Wharves of the Danube Steamboat Co. at Alt-Ofen (p. 323) may also be visited before 5 p.m. Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (tramway and steamboat from Pest and tramway from Ofen).

A little to the N. of Alt-Ofen a few traces of the Roman colony of Aquincum (p. 335) have been preserved (Amphitheatre; Bath). Steam-tramway, see p. 325.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the *Schwabenberg (Soád-Hegy; 1463 ft.), to the W. of Ofen, said to be so called from the Swabian troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer. Tramway from the Karolyi-Körút (18 kr.) or from the suspension-bridge (10 kr.) to the station of the Zahnradbahn (rack-and-pinion railway), which ascends to the top of the Schwabenberg in 20 min. (hours vary; enquire at the hotel or of the tramway officials; there and back 40 kr.). This is a charming drive, past vineyards, and latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, 8 min. to the S.E. of the station, are new pleasure-grounds, with a marble bust of Count Széchényi and a hillock commanding an admirable *View (practically the same as from the balcony of the restaurant in the former Villa Eotvos, near the station); at our feet lie the two towns with their sea of houses, above which the Blocksberg and
From Budapest the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margarethen-Insel, Neu-Pest, and the Danube up to Waitzen; nearer rises the Johannisberg; below in the valley is the National Lunatic Asylum; the background to the N.E. is formed by the Mátra Mountains. — Easy footpaths lead to the S.E. from the Széchényi monument to (1/2 hr.) the Norma-Baum, an ancient beech-tree (view), whence we may either descend to (1/4 hr.) the Auwinkel (see below) or continue along the hill to (3/4 hr.) the Johannisberg (János-Hegy; 1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may return to Pest via the Auwinkel (Zugliget; tramway, see p. 324), a pleasant dale on the slope of the Schwabenberg, with villas and hotels (Fuson; Lasslovszky; Schöne Helena; Hirsch; Fransenzhöhe), much frequented in summer.

The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which Adlerberger (not Adelsberger) is the most esteemed.

58. From Budapest to Oderberg.

271 M. Railway to Ruttéki, 194 M., in 71/2-11 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); to Oderberg, 271 M., in 11-16 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 11, 9 fl. 73, 6 fl. 56 kr.).

Budapest, see p. 323. We start from the East Station. The train passes the cemetery and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. Steinbruch, Hung. Kőbánya, with breweries and a huge pig-fattening farm (szállás); branch-line to (401/2 M.) Lajos-Misze. We cross the extensive Rákosfeld (p. 334). 6 M. Rákos, junction for Klausenburg (R. 67). Then Rákos-Keresztur, Rákos-Csaba, Pécsel, Isaszegh (where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849). — 23 M. Gödöllő, with a royal château and beautiful park. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss. On a height to the left lies the monastery of Besnyö, a resort of pilgrims. 33 M. Aszód, with a château of Baron Podmanizky; 39 M. Tura. — 43 M. Hatvan (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Elisabeth), a small town on the Zagyva, with a château of Prince Grassalkovich, junction for Kaschau (p. 340).

To Szolnok, 42 M., railway in 3 hrs., via Jászherény, a market-town on the Zagyva, in the museum of which is preserved the war-horn of Lehel, one of the seven great Hungarian tribal leaders. Szolnok, see p. 365.

The line diverges here to the left from the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 59)* and skirts the W. slope of the Mátra (p. 340), traversing the Hungarian Erzgebirge, noted for mineral wealth. Stations: Lörinezi, Apec-Szántó, Páshthó, Bátonty, and (71 M.) Kis-Terenne.

To Kádi-Kápolna, 391/2 M., Mátra Railway in 3 hrs. Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the Mátra. 16 M. Purdő Csevisz (719 ft.), a bath with springs containing sulphur and carbonate of soda, in the valley of the Tarma, owned by Count Károlyi. 331/2 M. Kádi-Kápolna. — The line intersects the lowlands of the Theiss, crosses the river at Kis-Körös, and goes on to (46 M.) Kis-Ujszilád (p. 366).
76 1/2 M. Pálfa; 78 M. Salgó-Tarján, with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines and iron-works; 83 M. Somos-Ujfalu. The line quits the pleasant valley of the Zagyva, crosses a valley in the Medvés Hills, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the Eipel, or Ipoly, to (91 1/2 M.) Fülek (650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with the ruins of a once fortified castle of Count Berchtold. Branch-line to Dobschau and Miskolcs, see R. 65.

101 1/2 M. Lomontes (Casino), a thriving town on the Eipel, in wooded environs, with a large cloth-factory, was entirely destroyed by the Russians in 1849. To the W., on the distant hills, rises the chateau of Gács, with its numerous towers, the seat of Count Forgách. — Beyond (110 M.) Lónyabánya we enter the picturesque ravine of the Szlatina. 119 M. Krivány-Gyetàv; opposite, to the right, on the plateau of Dettva, is a large Slovak village; to the left stands the lofty situated ruin of Dévény. 127 M. Véghles-Szalatna, with an old chateau of King Matthew Corvinus.

133 1/2 M. Altsohl, Hung. Zólyom (968 ft.; Traube; Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the Gran. The Schloss, erected in 1350, and still habitable, was often occupied by Matthew Corvinus.

To Neusohl and Zólyom-Bréző, 34 1/2 M., branch-railway in 3 1/2 hrs. 1 M. Szałąsc (1180 ft.), a favourite watering-place, and one of the best organised in Hungary, with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited chiefly by ladies (R. from 50 kr. to 3 fl. per day). 71 1/2 M. Farkasfalva, with considerable mines. — 13 1/2 M. Neusohl, Hung. Besztercezabánya (Mohr; Schwarzer Adler; Krebs; pop. 7159), the seat of a bishop and capital of the county of Sohl, is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Gran and the Bistritz. The German church contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. Near the town is a large silver-foundry. The copper and silver-mines of Herrengrund lie 4 1/2 M. to the N. — 34 1/2 M. Zólyom-Bréző (Slovak Brezoava), with extensive government iron-works. (Branch to Rábice, producing enamelled dishes, etc.)

141 1/2 M. Gran-Bresnitz, Hung. Garam-Beszencze (Railway Restaurant).

Branch Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 80, 40 kr.) to Dilla (Hung. Bélabánya) with an old Gothic church, situated on the Halitscher Teich (Halitsch-Tó), a favourite point for excursions, and (141 1/2 M.) Schennitz, Hung. Selmezbánya (1945 ft.; Traube; carr. and pair to the town 1-1/2 fl.; omn. 30 kr.; pop. 15,250), an old mining town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. Of the ancient town-walls three gate-towers still exist. The picturesque old Schloss at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a modern château, sometimes called the Jungfern-Schloss, now used as a fire-watch tower. Schennitz is the seat of a famous mining and forestry academy, which attracted many German and foreign students until Hungarian took the place of German as the language of tuition. (Valuable archives and cabinet of minerals.) The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slovakiens. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable (1 1/2 million fl. per annum), although small compared with its former value. A visit to them is interesting and easy (permission at the office). The longest shaft ('Kaiser-Josef II. Erbstollen') is 9 M. in length. Minerals sold by Hr. A. Rathgeb. — The interesting church on the Calvarienberg (2588 ft.), to the E. of the town, commands the best survey of the environs.

— To the S. lies Szt. Antal, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.
To the S.W. of Schemnitz (7 M.; diligence daily in 1 1/2 hr.), in the Eisenbach Valley, lie the baths of Vihnya, newly fitted up, the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid. — To the W. of Schemnitz (7 1/2 M.; a drive of 1 1/2 hr.), in the Valley of the Tepla, are the baths of Szkleno, with sulphur and lime springs and natural vapour-baths in a cavern (‘Höhlenbad’).

The great embankment at Gran-Bresnitz, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. View to the left farther on. The train descends the valley of the Gran. On the left, below, is the ruin of Sachsenstein, Hung. Saska; and farther on is Heiligenkreuz, Hung. Szt. Kereszt, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Neusohl. We then curve to the right. Several tunnels. 151 1/2 M. Bartos-Lehotka, with an old church.

158 M. Kremnitz, Hung. Kőrmöczbánya (1805 fl.; Hőt. Széchényi; Goldner Adler; pop. 9100), an old mining town surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley, possesses famous gold and silver mines, which are still very productive, although the richest veins are exhausted. The Town Hall in the chief square contains the interesting archives. Within the old Castle is the Katharinen-Schlosskirche, lately restored, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the Mint, where the ducats of Kremnitz are struck; near it a fountain with a lofty jet. A conduit 15 M. long, which is said to have been constructed in the 14th cent., supplies the town with water for its industrial purposes, and a tunnel 9 1/2 M. long, dating from 1852, drains the mines into the Gran.

The train continues to ascend. Two more tunnels and two pretty glimpses of Kremnitz. Stations: Jánoshegy (Ger. Berg), József-Gösfürész, Turcsek. 176 1/2 M. Stubnya-Fürdö, Ger. Bad Stuben (1680 fl.), a village on the Stubna, with magnesia and sulphur springs (R. from 70 kr.), known for two centuries past. 182 M. Znyő-Váralja, a market-town on the Turóc, (pop. 1500). The line follows the broad valley of the Turócz. Stations: Rákó-Pribócz, with an old château, Turócz-Szt.-Márton, and (194 M.) Ruttek, Hung. Rutika, junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 346). From Ruttek to (271 M.) Oderberg, see R. 61.

59. From Budapest to Kaschau and Eperjes.

Railway to Kaschau, 170 M., in 6-7 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); from Kaschau to Eperjes, 20 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 1 fl., 80 kr., 50 kr.).

To (43 M.) Hatvan, see p. 338. — 56 M. Vámos-Györk.

Branch (8 M.; in 35-40 min.) to Gyöngyös (Krone; Lamm; Engel; pop. 15,896), at the base of the volcanic Mátra, which extends from this point to Erlau and yields the excellent Erlauer wine (Hung. Egribor). Brisk trade in wine and grain. (Carr. and pair 1 fl. per hour; whole day 4 fl.) To the N., 3 1/4 hr., lies Bene (1185 fl.), a health-resort, whence the Kékés (3314 ft.), the highest peak of the Mátra, it ascended by a good path in 3 1/2 hrs. (Tower with fine view.)

59 M. Adúcs; 62 M. Karácsond; 64 1/2 M. Ludas; 72 M. Kaál-
Kápolna (with tobacco fields; junction of the line from Kis-Ujszállás to Kis-Terenne, p. 335). — 79°1/2 M. Füzes-Abony.

Branch Line in 1 hr. to (10°1/2 M.) Erlau, Hung. Eger ("Krone, R. from 70 kr.; Storch), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 22,200 inhab., once fortified. In 1592 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, but was saved by the heroic conduct of the women. In 1596-1597 it fell under Turkish sway. Large Cathedral in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyker (d. 1847) in 1831-37, with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The Lyceum, with a library and well-organised observatory, was erected by Archb. Esterházy in 1785. The town contains numerous churches, monasteries, schools, and charities. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine Minaret, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque. Near the archiepiscopal park are the Bishop's and the Rascian Baths, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases. To the N.E., on a spur of the Almágy, is a ruined Castle, converted by Pyker into a Calvary and laid out in grounds, in which are the tombstone and a monument of Dobó, the gallant defender of Erlau against the Turks.

From Füzes-Abony to Debreczin, 63 M., railway in 5½ hrs. viâ (33 M.) Ohat-Kösz, whence a branch diverges to (22°1/2 M.) Polygár. — Debreczin, see p. 360.


113 M. Miskolcz (Ungarische Krone; Drei Rosen; Stadt Pest; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 30,500), a busy trading town, capital of the county of Borsod, with seven churches (St. Stephen's, late-Gothic, 13th cent.), lies prettily at the mouth of the Szinva Valley. Large cellars in the Avashegy, a hill above the town.

Charming excursion, past the government railway-works (Vasgyár), to (5 M.) *Diósgyőr, picturesquely situated in the Szinva Valley, at the foot of the Bukk, with a ruined castle. About 1½ M. beyond the village begins a romantic *Ravine, watered by the brawling Garadna. (To the colony of Felső Hámor, 1/2 hr.) — The baths of Tapolcza (plain, but good, R. from 30 kr.), with warm springs rising in a pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

From Miskolcz to Fülek and Rosenau ("Aggtelek Cavern), see R. 65; to Debreczin and Budapest, see R. 64.

The line crosses the Sajó, an affluent of the Hernád. 118 M. Zsolcza, junction of the Debreczin line (R. 64). The picturesque valley of the Hernád is now traversed. Stations: Onga, Szikszó, Halmaj, Csohad, Forró-Encs. To the right the Hegyalja Mts., the E. slopes of which produce the famous 'Tokay' (comp. p. 361), with several ruined castles. Stations: Garadna (with a château of Count Péchy), Hidas-Németi, Abaujvár, Csányi.

170 M. Kaschau, Hung. Kassa. — Hotels. *Hôtel Schalkház, of the first class, with garden; *Schiffbeck; Széchenyi. — Cafés. Schalkház, Herdicyki (also confectioners). — Cab to the town 1 fl., but pleasanter to walk through the Széchenyi gardens; per 1/2 hr. 50 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., whole day 5-6 fl. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. — Tramway to the town and to the Csermely valley (p. 342).

Kaschau, an ancient royal free town with 29,200 inhab., on the right bank of the Hernád, consists of the regularly-built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The town is the seat of various civil and military authorities, and carries on a brisk trade. The chief building is the *Cathedral,
the finest Gothic church in Hungary, begun from designs by the French architect Villard d'Honnecourt in the reign of Andreas III. (1290-1301), and completed under Lewis I., in 1342-82, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two unfinished towers (the higher, to the N., covered with an unsightly modern roof). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculptures in the best Gothic style (beginning of 14th cent.). In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed by Stephen Crom in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 48 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemut. Adjacent to the S. portal is the staircase ascending to the roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade. The church has been under repair since 1877. — The church of St. Michael, in the transition style of the 13th cent., has a graceful tower; the Franciscan is now the Garrison Church; the Dominican Church has damaged frescoes; the new Protestant Church is covered with a lofty dome. — The Upper Hungarian Museum (adm. Sun., 10-1, free; Wed., 10-1, 20 kr.; at other times on application to the secretary) contains an interesting collection of antiquities and coins, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. — The Theatre is the oldest in Hungary.

The Environs of Kaschau are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of Bankó (carr. 1 1/2 fl.; or a pleasant walk through the Carmody Valley). — To the N. are the small sulphur-baths of Ludwigsquelle (cab or omnibus in 1/2 hr.), near Tihany, a station on the Kaschau and Oderberg railway (see below). — To the N.E. (12 1/2 M.; carr. in 3 hrs., 5-6 fl.) lies Ránk-Herlein (1287 ft.; Restaurant), with an intermittent chalybeate spring, which from a depth of 1300 ft. sends forth a jet 60 ft. high every 6 hrs. — To the S., between Csány and Alsó Mislye (station on the Miskolcz and Szerené railway, see p. 359), lies Alsó Kéked, with its tepid sulphur-spring.

From Kaschau to Torna, 26 M., railway in about 2 hrs. — From (20 M.) Szepsi a branch-line diverges to (3/4 hr.) Meckemliff or Metzenseifen, viá Jásdó, a Premonstratensian abbey with valuable archives and a fine stalactite grotto lately made accessible. — From Szepsi to the health-resort of Stoss is a drive of about 3/2 hrs. — 26 M. Torna (Göbel; carriages) lies picturesquely at the foot of the Ruinenberg, with its ruin said to date from the 13th century. Near it are several interesting valleys and caves, where prehistoric antiquities have been found. Thus, to the right, the romantic Sádelfő Valley near Sádelló (1/2 hr.), and the Ajerthal near Fatucsa, a narrow gorge crossed by the Örőghid (‘devil’s bridge’, requiring a steady head). Half-a-day there and back. From Torna we may go to the W. (carriage 6-7 ft. per day) to Krasznahorka (p. 363) and Rosenau (see p. 363), and to the S.W. by Szin and Józsafló to Aggytelek (see p. 362).

Stations: Tihany, Szl. István, and (179 M.) Abos, junction of the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 349). The line to Eperjes crosses the Świnka by a lofty bridge and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting, beyond which we obtain a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the Tarcza. Stations: Lemes, Kende.

190 M. Eperjes (Hôtel Stamm; pop. 10,400), an old town on the Tarcza, still surrounded by walls, the capital of the county of Sáros, with several mediæval buildings, has been almost entirely
re-erected since a great fire in 1887. The Calvarienberg on the S.W. side of the town commands a fine view. The strong saline spring and salt-works of Sodvár lie 1 1/2 M. to the S.

To the N. of Eperjes (28 M.; branch-railway in 2 1/2 hrs.) lies Bartfeld, Hung. Bartfa (Casino; pop. 5403), a very ancient town, with a handsome 15th cent. town-hall. The Gothic church of St. Agiátus, of the 14th cent. (undergoing restoration), contains finely carved choir-stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. — The baths of Bartfeld (R. in the Curhaus from 80 kr.), 1 1/2 M. to the N., formerly much patronised by the Hungarian and Polish aristocracy, have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, used for drinking and bathing. Beautiful walks in the pine-forests.

From Eperjes to Neu-Sandec, 73 M., railway in 8 1/2 hrs., via (5 1/2 M.) Nagy Sáros (famous opal-mines at Dubnič), and (33 1/2 M.) Orló (Hungarian frontier, station for Neu-Lublau, 4 M. off, a chalybeate bath used by anemic patients). Then (41 1/2 M.) Museyná, station for the baths of Krynica (three hotels and numerous lodging-houses) in Galicia, 5 M. to the N.E., with elegant public rooms, frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. Zegiestów, another small bath, prettily situated. 70 M. Alt-Sandec, whence a diligence runs twice daily in summer (in 5 1/2 hrs.; 3 fl.) to (27 M.) Szczawnica (Hóti. Gawróńskich; Zum Attika; Casino), another watering-place on the N. slopes of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs (3000 patients). 73 M. Neu-Sandec (p. 284).

60. From Pressburg to Zsolna (Oderberg).

Valley of the Waag.

126 M. RAILWAY in 4 1/4-7 hrs.; fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.; express 8 fl. 40, 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 20 kr.

Pressburg, see p. 320. The line passes along the foot of the hills, to the left of the Budapest railway. Stations: Ratzersdorf, Hung. Résc; St. Georgen, Hung. St. György, with a ruined castle. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians. 12 1/2 M. Bösing, Hung. Basin (Rail. Restaurant), an old walled town, with a small chalybeate bath charmingly situated 1 1/2 M. to the N. Stations: Schenkwitz (to the left of which lies the town of Modern, at the foot of the Carpathians); Bányony; Csiffer, with château and park of Count Zichy.

29 1/2 M. Tyrnau, Hung. Nagy-Szombat (*Polnitzky zur Eisenbahn; *Schwarzer Adler; Goldene Krone; Railway Restaurant; pop. 11,500), an old town of some importance, with numerous churches and monasteries, a large episcopal palace, and remains of fortifications, lies on the Trnava. The Cathedral, founded in 1389 and restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added last century, is worthy of a visit. The town was besieged by the Hussites in 1431. The old fosse is converted into promenades, decked with beautiful roses in June.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the château of Bipersburg, Hung. Vöröskő, built in 1200 and still in good preservation. Formerly the property of the Fuggers, it now belongs to Count Pálffy.

Branch Railway from Tyrnau via Keresztúr to (9 M.) Szered, on the Waag, with 5300 inhab. and a château of Prince Esterházy, on the line from Galantha (p. 315) to (18 1/2 M.) Leopoldstadt (see below).

The line traverses the fertile plain of the Waag. 35 M. Lőcs-Bresztovány, 40 M. Freistadt-Leopoldstadt, Hung. Galgócz-Liptovár,
is the junction for the line to Budapest via Galantha (p. 315; Rail. Restaurant). Leopoldstadt, on the right bank of the Waag, built in 1665 as a fortress for protection against the Turks, is now a prison. On the left bank of the Waag (which is crossed by a bridge 1/4 M. long), 1 1/2 M. to the S.W., lies Galgóc, a town with 7300 inhab., with a château and park of Count Erdödy (superb view from the hill).

The line follows the right bank of the Waag. On the E. rise the steep wooded slopes of the Neutra Mts. 45 M. Kosztolány. — 51 M. Pístyán or Pöstyén, with the sulphur-baths of Pöstyén-Telepicz, owned by Count Erdödy, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism (springs 128-139° Fahr.; famous mud-baths), lies on an island in the Waag. On 26th July, 1599, the Turks attacked the baths when thronged with patients, slew the men, and carried the women into captivity.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of Gutenstein, Hung. Jókő; to the E. is the ruin of Temetvény. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the ruined castle of Csejte, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood (she died in prison in 1610). — 57 M. Brunócz; 61 M. Waag-Neustadt, Hung. Vág-Újhely (*Rail. Restaurant), a town of 5100 inhab., with a church founded in 1413. The valley contracts. On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of Becszó, above the little town of that name. On a height to the left beyond (66 M.) Bohusslavicz lies Halusitz, with the ruins of a church said to date from the time of Ss. Cyril and Methodius. — 72 M. Melsicz; 76 M. Trenčsén-Isstebnik.

77 M. Trenčsín, Hung. Trenčsén (Lamm; Stern; Scheibner; Stark; pop. 5200), capital of the county of that name, on the left bank of the Waag, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The castle-well, 473 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. Interesting Piarist Church. The Gothic Parish Church of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528), to which a covered flight of 122 steps ascends, contains the fine monument of a Count Illesházy (d. 1648; an alabaster statue in a niche of black marble). Opposite the town, on the right bank of the Waag, is a ruined church and farther on is the semi-ruined monastery of Skalka.

82 M. Trenčsín-Telepitz, Hung. Tepla-Trenčsén-Telepitz (*Hôtel Teplits; numerous lodging-houses and private apartments), with warm lime and sulphur springs (117-126° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region, 1 M. from the station (omnibus). Good baths, especially in the luxurious Hammam. Curhaus with café-restaurant. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. — Railway to Bisenz and Brün, see p. 262.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is Dubnitz, with a château of Countess D'Harcourt. 89 1/2 M. lluvá, with a large convent used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left Pruskau,
or Prusska, with a château of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the distance the picturesque ruin of Oroslánkó or Löwenstein. 94½ M. Bellus, opposite the valley of the Lednicz and the ruin of that name; 99 M. Puchó-Kocskócz. To the left, just before reaching (106 M.) Vág-Beasteresze, we see the finely-situated château of Orlove, belonging to Prince Hohenlohe; and just beyond it, also on the left, is the ruin of Vág-Podhrad, with a modern château below. At (115½ M.) Nagy Bicske-Predmer, to the right, opens the romantic Szulgyov Valley, with its curious castellated rocks. Opposite, on the right, is the ruined Hriesó-Podhrad on a bold rock. 120½ M. Hriesó. At Marczyeg the valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the right, in the distance, the ruin of Ljetava; to the left, Schloss Budatin). 125 M. Uj-Zsólna (junction for Csácsa, see below).

126 M. Zsólna, Ger. Sillein, see p. 346.

61. From Oderberg to Kaschau.

218 M. RAILWAY in 10-12 hrs. (fares 11 fl. 11, 8 fl. 13, 5 fl. 56 kr.; express 12 fl. 71, 9 fl. 33, 6 fl. 36 kr.). The Hungarian "zone-tariff" (comp. p. 313) begins at Csácsa. Return-tickets at reduced rates (2nd cl. 6, 3rd cl. 4 fl.) available for 14 days are issued on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer from Oderberg to Csorba and Poprad (pp. 347, 350). At Huttek and Poprad-Felka there are frequently long stoppages. Best views to the right between Jablunkau and Huttek; thereafter to the left.

Oderberg, see p. 272. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna line (R. 46), and traverse a wooded hill-district, the N. spurs of the Beskid Mts. 8 M. Dombráu; 10½ M. Karvin, with large coal-mines; 12½ M. Darkau, with iodine and salt baths.

20 M. Teschen (1010 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hirsch; Höt. Schreinser; Ochs; pop. 15,100), situated on a hill on the right bank of the Olsa, formerly the capital of the duchy of that name, is now the chief town in E. Silesia. The peace between Prussia and Austria, at the end of the Bavarian War of Succession in 1799, was concluded here. Spinning, weaving, and furniture-making are the chief industries. Observe the model houses of the workmen. Of the old castle of the 12th cent. a huge tower is still standing. Handsome château of Archduke Albert, with a fine garden.

Teschen is the junction of the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn; S.W. to Friedek-Místek, Hotzenendorf, Kráuna, Wallachisch-Meseritsch, and (76 M.) Hulstein (p. 270); and N.W. to Bielitz, Kalwaria, Skawina, and (85½ M.) Podgórze-Graczow (p. 274).

24½ M. Trzyniecz, with large iron-works of Archduke Albert; 28½ M. Bystritz; 32½ M. Jablunkau. The line ascends in long curves to the Mosty Tunnel (666 yds.), which penetrates the Jablunka Pass (1805 ft.), and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the Cserna Valley and (44 M.) Csácsa, a small town at the union of the Cserna and the Kisucza, the junction for Zwardon and (36 M.) Saybusch (p. 284). — 51 M. Krassenő; 57 M. Kisuteza-Ujhely.
63 M. Zsolna, Ger. Sillein (1180 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8800), a small and ancient town on the left bank of the Waag, once an important centre of the Hungarian wine-trade with Poland, contains a government salt-depot and several factories. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of Budatin, with a park and a tower (view).

To Turnau and Pressburg, see R. 60; to Saybusch, see p. 284. — To the S. (12½ M.; a drive of 2 hrs., passing the considerable ruin of Liptava), in the picturesque Sillinka Valley, is the thriving watering-place Rajecz-Tepliez (1380 ft.; good accommodation in the bath-houses), with warm springs without mineral ingredients, like those of Gastein (97-105°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the Waag. On the left Teplicska, and a château with two towers. Farther on, Count Pongrácz’s château of Nedets. We cross the Waag. 68 M. Várna, Ger. Varin. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for river, road, and rail. On a, bold rock to the right is the ruin of Sztrecsnó, to the left that of Óvár. The rapids of the river here are often dangerous to rafts. Beyond a tunnel we enter the romantic Defile of Sztrecsnó, 3 M. long, in which the Waag forces its passage through the Fáttra Mts., and next reach (76⅔ M.) Rutka (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Altsohl and Budapest line (R. 58), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent Turócs and the Waag.

79½ M. Szucsány, 6 M. to the S. of which is the château of Scscarl. Beyond (81½ M.) Turán we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the Hradisko Pass and reach (87½ M.) Kralován, at the mouth of the valley of the Arva. On a lofty rock, 9 M. to the N.E., is the handsome, well-preserved castle of Arva. — 91½ M. Lubochna. — 99 M. Rózsahegy, Ger. Rosenberg (1628 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 3250), a small town, with a Piarist monastery on a hill above it. To the N., on the hillside, the ruins of Likava.

The mineral-baths of Korinticzka, 9 M. to the S. (carr. 4-5 fl., omn. 1 fl. 60 kr.), a cure for ailments of the liver and stomach, are prettily situated. (Hôtel Staneck; villas with furnished rooms at 60 kr.-1 fl. 80 kr. per day.)

At (104½ M.) Liptó-Tepla a view is disclosed of the chief summits of the Central Carpathians. 113 M. Liptó Szt. Miklós (1890 ft.; Adler; Rail. Restaurant), capital of the county of Liptau and seat of a Protestant bishop, has leather-factories. To the S. rise the Polednica (5086 ft.) and, farther off, the Djumbir (see below), the highest summit of the Niedere Tatra. Road to the Deménfalva Grotto, 6 M. (see below; carr. in 1½ hr., there and back 3 fl.).

120 M. Liptó-Ujvár, or Hradek (2090 ft.; *Hôtel Brüll, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.), at the confluence of the rapid Bela and the Waag, with a ruined castle and a school of forestry. Fine view here of the Hohe Tatra, with the Kriván (p. 354).

Splendid day’s excursion (guide 2 fl.) by Szt. Iván (Inn) and through the Štavnica Valley (good accommodation at the house of the keeper, at the upper end), by a good path, to the (3-6 hrs.) top of the *Djumbir, Hung. Gyömbér (6710 ft.), which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic Demánova Valley to the (3 hrs.) refugelut of the Carpathian Club (good quarters), near the (½ hr.) interesting
Deménfalva Cavern, with its fine ice-formations and stalactites. Thence to Kaschau. Site: Mükös (p. 346).

A tolerable road unites Liptó-Ujvár with (2 hrs.) Kokava (2710 ft.; Inn; guides), a small village on the left bank of the Bela, whence a footpath proceeds to the (3 hrs.) forester's house of Pod Bansko (3225 ft.; rustic accommodation), a starting-point for excursions in the W. part of the Hohe Tatra, about 10 M. (bridle-path) from the Lake of Csorba (p. 354). From Pod Bansko via the Tycha Valley to Zakopane, see p. 357.

The line skirts the S. base of the Tatra, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which are most picturesque. 123 M. Kirký-Lehota, at the confluence of the Weisse and the Schwarze Waag; 1291/2 M. Vihodna-Vásszos (2508 ft.; ascent of the Kriván, see p. 354); 1381/2 M. Vágfalva. The line crosses the watershed between the Waag and the Popper (i.e. between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at (1371/2 M.) Csorba (2946 ft.; Inn; to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 354). — 142 M. Lucsivna Fürdő, or Bad Lucsivna (2805 ft.), with a park of Hr. von Szakmáry and a *Hydropathic, in the valley of the Popper. (To the Mengsdorf Valley, see p. 354.) 1441/2 M. Lucsivna, Ger. Hautschburg (2517 ft.; *Inn), which lies 3 M. to the E. of the line and 1 M. to the S. of the baths. Fine view of the tapering Kónyvista (8320 ft.) and the Gerldsorfer Spitze (8737 ft.), the highest of the Tatra.

Noteworthy excursions: ascent of the Kienberg (2970 ft.), 2 hrs. there and back, with view of the Tatra, Popper valley, etc.; ascent of the Baba (3912 ft.), of the Červná (3580 ft.), and above all (2-3½ hrs.; also ascended from Poprád) of the *Kozi Kamor or Gaisberg (4050 ft.), the Rigi of the Zips, commanding a superb panorama of the Tatra from Chocs in the Liptau to the Sjirnberg near Tatra-Höhlenbain, of the adjoining mountains, and of the smilling valleys of the Popper, Hornád, and Waag.

149 M. Poprád, or Deutschendorf (2214 ft.; *Hótel Husz-Park, 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the station, with baths and a fine view of the Tatra, R. 60 kr.-2 fl.; Hót. Tatra; Hót. National, both at the station; Zum Schützen, in the town), is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by 'Saxon' immigrants in the 12th cent., and still retaining their German language and character. The Museum of the Carpathian Society is worth a visit. Poprád is the station for Schmeccks (p. 351) and a good starting-point for excursions to the Hohe and Niedere Tatra.

To the N.E. of Poprád, 1/4 M. on the line to Pudlein (p. 348), lies Georgenberg (Park Gréb, with extensive grounds, baths, etc., R. 40 kr.-t fl., pens. 1 fl., R. extra), a summer-resort. At Felka and Gross-Schlagendorf are also good inns for summer-quarters (see p. 351).

A road leads to the S. to (3 M.) Blumenthal (Inn, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr.), a prettily situated summer-resort; thence a walk of 3/4 hr. to the S.E. through beautiful woods to the *Gloriette or Belvedere (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts. — To the S.E. of Poprád are the (3 M.) lime-water baths of Gáncz (74°). — A very enjoyable excursion may be made from Poprád to the *Ice Cavern of Dobaschau, in the valley of Straczena, 19 M. to the S. The road (carr. and pair in 4 hrs., 8 fl.) leads via Blumenthal (see above), Grenchet, and Vernar (2470 ft.; 1 inn) to the Popova Saddle (3415 ft.), whence it descends to the Pustapole Inn (2950 ft.), at the foot of the massive Königsberg or Kraiona Hola (6590 ft.; fine view), the highest summit but one of the Niedere Tatra, which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (also on horseback; descent
to Telgart, in 21/2-3 hrs.). Thence we proceed via Telgart (2395 ft.; Inn) to the Inn zur Eibähöhe, 1 M. from the entrance to the cavern (see p. 363).

From Poprad to Pudelein, 201/2 M., railway in 31/2 hr. (fares 1 fl., 80, 50 kr.). — The line diverges to the N.E. from the Oderberg and Kaschau railway, and descends the valley of the Popper. 11/4 M. Georgenberg, Hung. Szepe-Scobbat (see above); 31/2 M. Matezdorf, Hung. Mathécz; 6 M. Gross-Lomnitz, Hung. Nagy-Lomnitz, is the station for Tatra-Lomnitz and Malterrenau (p. 355; branch-line to Tatra-Lomnitz projected). 71/2 M. Hundorf, Hung. Hunsfalu. — 91/2 M. Kesmark (2054 ft.; *Höf. Mecse, with garden and veranda; *Höf. Huminzky; *Höf. Kesmark; Krone), prettily situated on the Popper, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a ‘royal free town’ since 1339. The old parish-church Zum Heiligen Kreuz contains fine carved altars. New Prot. church and Lyceum; old timber Prot. church. The chapel of the old Tokólyi château is worthy of a visit. The Jerusalem, a hill near the town, with remains of very ancient fortifications, affords a good survey of the E. Tatra. The linen-factories and weaving-school of Kesmark are of some importance. — To the N.W. (2 M.), in the Weisswasserthal, is Tatrahaza (*Inn, R. 60 kr.; baths; pens. 14 fl. per week), a pleasant summer-resort; and 6 M. to the N.W. of Tatrahaza is the Kesmark Tränke (p. 355). — 11/2 M. Nehre, Hung. Nagy-Eör; 13 M. Elgázas, station for Béla (Hung. Szépes-Béla), a village with 2200 inhab., whence an omnibus plies in 11/4 hr. to Tatra-Höhlein (p. 356). From Béla via Winschendorf to the Rothe Kloster and Szczawnica, see p. 356. — 14 M. Kranwinkel, Hung. Kerestyfalva; 161/2 M. Bauenschendorf, Hung. Bussoz. — 201/2 M. Pudelein. Hung. Podolin, a village of 1500 inhab., is the present terminus of the line, which is to be continued to Orlo (p. 343).

The line crosses the Popper and quits the valley of that stream. A low hill near (158 M.) Kapsdorf (1896 ft.) forms the watershed between the Danube and the Vistula. We descend the valley of the Hernád. — 166 M. Iglo, Ger. Neudorf (1503 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant), is another of the sixteen Zips free towns (comp. p. 347).

A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (8 M.) Leutschau, Hung. Löse (1880 ft.; *Reichsadler), capital of the Zips, an old town with 7040 inhab., chiefly Germans. Fine Gothic church of St. James, of the 13th cent., with a slender tower, containing an elegant tabernacle, several well-carved altars, pictures, monuments, and a good organ. The Rathaus, with its open arcades, is in the Platz on the S. side of the church. Beautiful view of the Tatra.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs., 4 fl.) leads to the S.E. from Igló via (11/2 M.) Iglófüred (1870 ft.), a prettily situated spa, to Schwarzenberg (Hung. Feketeheggy; 2100 ft.), a hydro pathetic, sheltered amid beautiful pine-woods.

We enter the Hungarian Erzgebirge. From (1711/2 M.) Markusfalva, Ger. Marksdorf, with a château, a branch-line runs to Bindt, a mining-colony belonging to Archduke Albert, and to Kotterbach, with iron and copper mines. — 1791/2 M. Szepes-Olazsi, Ger. Wallendorf.

At the town of Kirchdrauf, Hung. Szepes-Váralja, 4 M. to the N., are the ruins of the large castle of Zips, which gave name to the county, and the interesting cathedral of St. Martin, begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well-preserved.

1841/2 M. Krompach, with iron-works. 1871/2 M. Stefanshütte, with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — 1911/2 M. Margitsfalva.

To Schöllnitzhütte, 21 M., railway in 21/2 hrs. through the Göllnitz Valley, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages, and iron-works. 31/2 M. Zsakardocz, with Archd. Albert's Marienhütte, an ironmine worked with aid of a cog-wheel and a wire-robe railway. 5 M. Göllnitz, Hung. Göllnitzbánya, an old town with copper and silver mines,
and many chain and nail factories around it. 10 M. Prakendorf, Hung. Prakfaul, with Count Csáký's iron-works; 15 M. Einsiedel, Hung. Szepes-Remele; 171/2 M. Gösfürtes; 21 M. Schmölzinitzhitte, Hung. Szomolnokhuta, with valuable mines of pyrites and cement-works.

The line is carried through the narrow and picturesque rocky valley of the Hernád by means of embankments and cuttings. 222 M. Kis-Ladna; 209 M. Abos (branch-line to Eperjes, p. 342); then through a tunnel into a broader part of the valley of the Hernád. 216 M. Tíhany. — 218 M. Kaschau, see p. 341.

62. The Hohe Tatra.

The Central Carpathians, rising between the plains of the Árva and the Dunajec and extending for a distance of about 70 M. with a breadth of 9-22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range, of limestone, gneiss, granite, and sandstone formation, consists of four principal groups, viz. the Árva-Liptau Limestone Mts., or W. portion as far as the Lilijowe Pass, with peaks rising to a height of 7300 ft.; the Hohe Tatra, or central portion, stretching E. to the Kopa Pass and reaching the height of 8735 ft.; the Béla Limestone Alps, with peaks of 7080 ft., stretching at an angle from the Hohe Tatra to the Zdjjar Pass; and lastly the lower Zipser Magura, adjoining the preceding, with peaks of 4130 ft. The most imposing portion is the Hohe Tatra, on the borders of Zips, Liptau, and Galicia, where the huge masses rise sheer from the valleys of the Popper and Waag like a gigantic wall, presenting mountain-scenery of the wildest description, in which only glaciers are wanting. The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely lakes (Pol. stawy, Slav. pleso, i.e. eyes of the sea), which are gradually being filled up with débris precipitated from the steep slopes above. The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow. The dwellers on the S. side of the Tatra are Slovaks, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the S.E. side, Germans.

Of Hotels and Inns there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in the height of the season (July-August) it is sometimes difficult to get quarters even after previous application. Close to the foot of the mountains (2460-4430 ft.) are the following, mostly surrounded by beautiful pine-woods and adapted as health-resorts for a stay of some time: the Hotel on the Lake of Čserba; Hotel Westerheim, at the foot of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze; Neu, Alt, and Unter Schmecks, at the foot of the Schlagendorfer Spitze; Tatra-Lomnitz and Mattarenau, and Tatra-Höhlenhain, in the Kotlin valley. Simpler accommodation is offered by the forester's house of Pod Bansko, at the foot of the Krivân (see p. 347); the Majďáň Hut, on the Lake of Popper; Hoch-Hagi, at the foot of the Osterva and Končyta; the Hunfalvy Hut and the new Brestauer Haus, on the Lake of Felka; Hotel Kohlbach, on the Kämmchen; Hotel Gmeis, on the Rainerwiese; the Kesmarkter Tränke, on the Weisswasserbach; and the new Club Hut, on the Grüne See. The towns of Hrušek, Poprád, Felka, and Kesmark all have good hotels and command fine views of the mountains, but they are less suited for a stay of some time owing to the want of woods in their vicinity and their distance (5-10 M.) from the foot of the mountains. The favourite
hydropathic establishments of *Lucsína*, *Gross-Schlagendorf*, and *Tatrahišča* are rather more conveniently situated. The best headquarters for excursions on the N. side of the mountains are *Zakopane*, the *Iron Works* (*Kuznice*) near *Zakopane*, the small baths of *Jaszczołówka*, and the good club-huts of the Polish Tatra Club in the *Rozioka* and on the *Grosse Fischsee*. — The best time for exploring this district is from July to the middle of September; but June and October, when charges are considerably abated, are also sometimes favourable.

The regulations for *Guides*, etc., have been framed by the Hungarian Carpathian Club and the Polish Tatra Club. The first-class guides, naturally the most expensive, are acquainted with the entire Tatra region; those of the second class undertake certain definite expeditions only; while third-class guides are qualified for still fewer. Tourists should employ only authorized guides (*'autorisirte Führer'*), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. Each guide may be required to carry about 33 lbs. of luggage, but for long tours, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter must also be engaged. As the nights are often very cold (even in summer the temperature sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.), it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. The charge for guides from *Zakopane* (chiefly Poles, a few only speaking German), some of whom also undertake expeditions in the S. Tatra, is for ½ day 1 fl. 20 kr., per day 1½ fl. (3rd cl. 1 fl.), for several days 2 fl. per day, for the higher peaks 2½ fl., but for the Tatraspitze, Gerlsdorfer Spitze, Lomnitzer Spitze, and Eisthaler Spitze 3 fl.; in all cases besides food. Porter usually 1 fl. — For expeditions in the S. Tatra, the best guides are to be found at *Schmecks* (2-3 fl. per day; for difficult mountain-expeditions 4-6 fl.). Porters receive 1-1½ fl. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths.

Information may be obtained at the offices of the Carpathian Club at Igló (head-office), *Keszmark* (Herr Genserich), *Felka* (Herr Krompecher); *Gross-Schlagendorf* (Herr Weszter), *Leutschau* (Herr Dénés), at the bath-offices at *Alt, Neu, and Unter Schmecks*; and at the office of the Tatra Club in *Zakopane*.

The best approaches to the Tatra from Germany are the railway from Oderberg to *Kaschau* (R. 61); from *Vienna* the railway through the Waagthal to *Silein* (R. 60); from *Budapest* the *Miskolcz and Kaschau* line (R. 51) or the *Hatvan and Röttek* line (R. 58). Return-tickets are issued only at Oderberg (comp. p. 345). — Those who approach from the N. take the Galician railway from *Oświęcim* (p. 274) or *Podgórze* (Cracow), via *Skawina* and *Sucha*, to (4½ hrs.) *Chabówka* (p. 284; Rail. Restaurant), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 6 hrs. via (10½ M.) *Neumarkt* (p. 358) and *Poronin* to (20½ M.) *Zakopane* (fare 2 fl. 15 kr.; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; railway projected). A carriage from *Zakopane* to Tatra-Höhlenhain (7 hrs. drive) costs 6-10 fl.; from *Zakopane* to *Schmecks* via Tatra-Höhlenhain (9 hrs. drive), 8-15 fl. (bargain necessary).

Excursions. The following are the most important. From *Csorba* visit the *Lake of Csorba*. From the Lake of *Csorba* ascend the *Krivan*, visit the *Popper* and *Hinenz* lakes, ascend the *Meeraugschitze*, and visit the *Grosse Fischsee*. — From *Hoch-Hagi* ascend the *Osterta*. — From *Westheimer* or *Schmecks* visit the *Felka Valley* and the *Polnische Kamn*, and ascend the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. — From Schmecks visit the *Great* and *Little Kohlbach Valleys*, ascend the *Schlagendorf* and Lomnitz peaks. From Tatra-Lomnitz or Matlarenau enter the Kohlbach and Steinbach valleys. — From Matlarenau or the *Kesmark*er Tränke ascend the *Weiße Wasser Valley to the Grüne See* or cross the *Kopa Pass to Javorina*. — From Tatra-Höhlenhain visit the *Stalactite Cavern at Béla*, and cross the *Kopa* or the *Zdár Pass to Javorina*. — From Javorina ascend the *Siroka*, visit the *Polish Fünfseen-That* and the *Grosse Fischsee*, and go on to *Zakopane*. — From *Zakopane* cross the *Jaszczołówka* or the *Zwrat Pass* and proceed through the Polish Fünfseen-That to the *Grosse Fischsee*, ascend the *Magóra* and the *Swimnica*, and visit the *Kościelisko Valley*. — Many additional tours have, however, been opened up within the last ten or fifteen years by the establishment of new starting-points, and especially by the construction of the Carpathian Club's *Tourists'
Road (Touristenweg), which unites the principal places of interest in the S. Tatra. This route, which has been made practicable for carriages within the last few years, begins at the Hotel on the Lake of Csorba (4450 ft.; p. 354), where the bridle-path from Pod Banskó ends (comp. p. 347), and descends the hill to the Postredna Meadow (3940 ft.) in the Mengedorf Valley. (At the first kilometre-stone a shorter but rough footpath diverges to the right; and at the bend of the road begins a footpath to the Popper-See.) Crossing the Popper, our road turns to the E. and runs through pretty pine-woods to (6 1/2 M.) Hoch-Hagi (3576 ft.; p. 352). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Popper valley) and lastly the Felka, beyond which we reach Westerheim (3280 ft.; p. 352). Thence we proceed to the N.E. through thick woods to (11 M.) Neu-Schmecks (3280 ft.; see below) and (11 3/4 M.) Alt-Schmecks, where the Klotilden-Weg, or older part of the road made in 1889, ends. The Maria-Teresia-Weg, the continuation of the Tourists’ Road, completed in 1893, diverges to the left a few min. beyond Alt-Schmecks from the main road leading to Poprád, joins the carriage-road from Unter-Schmecks (see below) about 1/2 M. farther on, and then traverses the Kohlbach Valley, with its numerous old moraines. At (15 1/2 M.) Tatra-Lomnitz (2740 ft.; p. 355) we enjoy a good view of the Lomnitzer Spitze to the left. The road continues thence on the same level to the (16 1/2 M.) Mattarenau (2960 ft.; p. 355), pleasantly situated in a little plain on the Steinbach, and after crossing the stream descending from the Weisswasser Valley, reaches the (18 1/2 M.) Kemarker Tränke (2915 ft.; p. 355), at the foot of the Stösschen (3105 ft.). Thence the road gradually descends through wood to the Kotlín Valley, and a little beyond (21 1/2 M.) Tatra-Höhlenhain (2506 ft.; p. 356) joins the Béla highroad. Walkers may cover the whole distance in a day, riders or drivers in half-a-day. But the preferable plan is to take two days for the tour, visiting the lakes of Csorba and Popper on one side of Schmecks on the first day, and proceeding to Tatra-Höhlenhain on the other side the next day.

Poprád (2214 ft.), see p. 347. Road thence (carr. to Schmecks in 1 1/2 hr., for 3 pers. 3 fl.) via (1 M.) Felka (*Touristenheim, hotel and villas with garden, R. 60 kr.-1 fl., D. 80 kr., pens. 1 fl. 20 kr., R. extra), with a Tatra Museum and Alpine botanic garden, (2 M.) Gross-Schlagendorf, Hung. Nagy-Szálkó (2220 ft.; *Hôtel Weszter, with pleasant garden, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl. 30 kr., D. 1 fl., pension cheaper), and (4 M.) Unter-Schmecks, on the right (see below), to (1 1/2 M.) Alt-Schmecks, Hung. Tatra-Füred (3285 ft.), a watering-place with mineral-springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, numerous lodging-houses, and a Cursaal, prettily situated at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak. — To the W. (1 1/2 M.) lies Neu-Schmecks, Hung. Uj-Tatra-Füred (3295 ft.), with its Curhaus (cold-water cure, pine-cone baths, etc.), well fitted up, suited for a lengthened stay, and visited even in winter by patients with delicate lungs. — Below Alt-Schmecks, and connected with it by a pleasant road and footpath, lies (1 1/4 M.) Unter-Schmecks, Hung. Alt-ó-Tatra-Füred (3084 ft.), a watering-place founded in 1881, and much frequented. (*Grützkocher’ spring, mud-baths, etc.

The Charges at the three Schmecks are as follows in the season (at other times 20-30 per cent less): R. 1-5 fl. per day (in July and Aug. scarcely obtainable unless secured in advance); A. 1 fl. per week; visitor’s (and music tax, for a stay of more than three days, 1 fl. weekly. Rooms, bath-tickets, guides, horses, etc., are all engaged through the director of the baths. — Good restaurants (with cheaper rooms for tourists), usually à la carte. *Café, with gipsy-music several times daily. Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Offices.
Walks. From Alt- or Unter-Schmecks to the (20 min.) Café-Restaurant zur Aussicht (B. 30-40 kr., D. 1 fl. -1 fl. 20 kr.; also beds), overlooking the plain of the Popper and the Lower Tatra. — From Alt-Schmecks to the N.W. to the (3/4 hr.) Fünf Quellen with the Rainer Monument, 20 min. above which the flower-carpeted Himbeerwiese affords a view of the three Schmecks and the Popper Valley. — From Neu-Schmecks to the Neu-Schmecks Waterfall, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the Vansco Pond, 10 min. to the S.; and thence to the E. to (1/4 hr.) Unter-Schmecks. — The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) Thürnberg (3665 ft.) or to the (3/4 hr.) Räubersteine (3819 ft.), three huge blocks of granite, a flat stone to the right of which affords a fine survey of the Kohlbaoh valley and the plain of the Popper. Thence a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the (1/2 hr.) Kämchen (see below). — From Neu-Schmecks by the Klotildien-Weg (p. 351) to the (3/4 hr.) Hôtel Westerheim or Schlesierheim, Hung. Tipra-Szeptik (3280 ft.; R. 40 kr. -2 fl. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., board 12 fl. per week), frequented by Germans. To the Felka Lake and to the Polnische Kamm, see p. 353. From the Hôtel. Westerheim we may go on to (1/4 hr.) Hoch-Hagi (3576 ft.; Touristenhaus); ascent of the Osterwa, p. 353. — From Alt-Schmecks or Unter-Schmecks by the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 351) to (1/4 hr.) Tatra-Lomnitz and (1/2 hr.) Mattlarenau (p. 355).

To the *Kohlbaoh Valley (1/4 hr. to the Rainerwiese; horse 1 fl. 20 kr.), very attractive. A road and a footpath ascend from Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (3/4 hr.) Kämchen (4200 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Mittlgrat-Thurm, the Kohlbaoh-Thal with its rocky debris (old moraine), and the Popper-Thal studded with towns and villages. Immediately below the summit, on the E. side, is the Hôtel Kohlbaoh (R. 80 kr. to 1½ fl.). We then proceed along the slope to the N., turn to the right after a few min., then again ascend the valley past the three Kohlbaoh Waterfalls, amidst beautiful wood and rock scenery, to the (1½ hr.) Rainerwiese, on which is the little Hôtel Gemse (4310 ft.; R. 1 fl., restaurant expensive). About 3/4 M. to the N., a little to the right of the way to the Five Lakes (see below), is the Riesensturz, a waterfall 130 ft. high. (From the bridge at the first, or great, Kohlbaoh waterfall a footpath leads to the N.E. to the Steinbach-See and another to the S.E. to Mattlarenau, p. 355).

Mountain Expeditions (strong boots and alpenstock advisable). To the *Five Lakes in the Little Kohlbaoh Valley, 3½-4 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (guide 1 fl. 30 kr.-2½ fl.). From the Hôtel. Gemse (see above) we ascend the Treppchen to the right to the (1 hr.) Feuerstein (5907 ft.), an overhanging block of granite; we then follow the brook to the foot (5983 ft.) of the Seeuand, which rises 1300 ft. higher, and ascend its slope to the left to the (1¼ hr.) Five Lakes in the highest basin of the Little Kohlbaoh Valley (6620-6690 ft.). Grand rock-scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled by the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Schwblenthurm, the Grünensee-Spitze, the Eisthaler Spitze, and the Mittlgrat-Thurm. Refuge-hut projected. — From the Five Lakes a difficult route leads past the Kleine Blaue
See (7075 ft.) and over the Kleine Sattel-Pass (7695 ft.) to the Kroten-See, and thence through the Jaworinka Valley to (4½ hrs.) Jaworina (p. 357).

The Lomnitzer Spitze (Lomnisci-CsuCs; 8842 ft.; guide 2½ fl.) is ascended in 6 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks. Above the Feuerstein (p. 359) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) 'Frohe' (a steep and fatiguing couloir); then to the (20 min.) Kapelle (lofty columns of granite), and up steep grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) Lomnitzer Kamm (7893 ft.; p. 360). Thence past the Moses-Quelle (7415 ft.), very steep for the most part, and 'Matirko's Umkehr' and 'Emericsy's Greiner' (two difficult points, provided with chains by the Carpathian Club) to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a distant view to the N.E. and S. only.

The Ellthaler Spitze (Jegylvetg-CsuCs; 8630 ft.; guide 2 fl. 40 kr.-1½ fl.), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schmecks in 7 hrs. From the Five Lakes in the little Kohlbach valley (see p. 352) we ascend over stony slopes and patches of snow to the main crest, which we follow, past a dangerous place at the 'Steinerne Ross', to the (3 hrs.) top. Fine view of the mountains and of the plains of Hungary and Galicia.

Easier is the ascent of the 'Schlagen dorfer Spitze (Szaloki-CsuCs; 8050 ft.; 5 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide 1½-3 fl.). From the path into the Felka Valley, after 1 hr., we diverge to the right; 1½ hr. the three Schlagnendorf Lakes (5495 ft.; refuge); thence to the summit in 2½ hrs. more. Admirable view, intercepted on the W. and N. by the Gerlsdorf and Lomnitz peaks.

Visit to the Felka Valley and ascent of the Polnische Kamm (4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide, 1½-3 fl., not necessary except for the Kamm), interesting. Bridle-path over the (1½ hr.) Kreuzhübel (4650 ft.) and then through the Felka Valley (to the left, the huge Gerlsdorfer Spitze) to the (5½ hr.) Hunsfalvy Hut (rustic quarters), 5 min. to the S.E. of the beautiful green Felka Lake (5470 ft.). On the S.W. side of the lake is the new Breslauer Haus (12 rooms; Restaurant), built in 1894, reached in 2 hrs. from Westerheim (p. 352) by a new footpath. The Felka Valley contains distinct remains of the moraines of diluvial glaciers. Close to the old hut is a typical wall of moraine. We next skirt the Gratmenwand (where garnet-crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the 'Ewige Regen', a dripping rock, and cross the Seewand, more than 330 ft. high, to the (1½ hr.) Blumengarten (5883 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture (once a lake). We now ascend to the (1½ hr.) Langensee (6337 ft.). Then an ascent of 1½ hr. over the grassy S. slope of the Kleine Visoka, to the summit of the Polnische Kamm (7188 ft.), a narrow ridge with precipices on each side, whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. Far below lies the Geororone See (see below). The view is still better from the Kleine Visoka (7990 ft.; ascended without difficulty from the pass in 3½ hrs.), which overlooks the tremendous precipices of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. We descend by the Kaufste Hubel (6957 ft.), immediately above the Langensee, to the Blumengarten; or round the N.W. slope of the Kleine Visoka to the (1½ hr.) Kerchen (7750 ft.), a spur of the main crest, and thence by a steep but not difficult descent to the Gross-Kohlbacher Lakes and the (3½ hrs.) Hôtel Geone (p. 352). - The descent from the Polnische Kamm to the (½ hr.) Geororone See (6450 ft.) is difficult; thence we descend to the (1½ hr.) hunting-lodge of Prince Hohenlohe in the fine Podu pluski Valley, and follow the road to (4 hrs.) Jaworina (p. 357) or after 1½ hr. diverge to the left and ascend the Bialka Valley to the (2 hrs.) Grose Fischsee (p. 357).

The Gerlsdorfer Spitze (Gerlsdorfer-Splat- CsuCs; 8737 ft.; from Schmecks and back 10½ hrs.; guide 2½-5 fl.), the highest of the Tatra Mts., is very difficult. The best plan is to sleep at the Felka Lake and make the ascent early in the morning from the Blumengarten (see above), whence there is 3 hrs. steep climbing. Impressive and picturesque view from the summit.

The Ostervá (6300 ft.) may be ascended from Schmecks (4½-5 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 390 kr.-2½ fl., with descent to the Popper Lake 1½-3 fl.), Westerheim, or the Csoarba Lake (p. 354). An easy path through wood (practicable for horses) diverging from the Kloelden-Weg about ½ hr. to the W. of Hoch-Hagi (p. 351), and skirting the E. slope of the Stromkovec (4880 ft.),
reaches the summit in 2-21/2 hrs. The expedition may be profitably extended
along the W. slope of the Krywa to the height of about 6890 ft., for the
sake of the fine view of the Koncysa, Tatra-Spitze, and Bastei, and of the
valleys of Mengsdorf, the Popper, and the Waag. Descent from the Ostera to
the (11/4 hr.) Popper Lake, see below.

The Lake of Csorba (4433 ft.) may be reached from Schnecks
by the Klotilden-Weg (p. 351; poor at places) via Westerheim and
Hoch-Hagi in 41/2 hrs. (carr. there and back 7 ft., besides 1 ft. toll
at Westerheim), or from the railway-station of Csorba (p. 347) by
a poor road in 11/2 hr. (carr. 3, there and back 5 ft.; mountain-rail-
way projected). The lake, the largest (50 acres) in the S. Tatra, is
situated on the watershed between the Waag and the Popper. Grand
view (N.) of the Tatra Mts., from the Krywán to the Schlagendorfer
Spitze; to the S. the valley of the Waag, Popper, and Hernád,
which rises the mountain-chain from Korytnica, in the
W., to Kaschau, in the E., 100 M. in length. On the S. bank are
the Csorba Hotel, a bath-house, and nine villas (R. 1-4 fl., pens.
before June 20th 2 fl., after it 31/2-41/2 fl.); gipsy band, café, etc.
Pleasant boating on the lake (30 kr. each pers. per hr.).

Excursions from the Lake of Csorba. Ascent of the Krywán (8190 ft.;
5-51/2 hrs.; guide, 1 ft. 30 kr.-31/2 fl., not always to be found at the lake).
The route crosses the S. base of the Szoliscak and of the Ostra to the
valley of Predni Handel, and the (11/2 hr.) brook Zlomisko (5125 ft.), where
the route from Pod Bansko (p. 347) joins ours on the left. We then
proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) terrace below the Grüne See, (6315 ft.),
ascend the rock-strewn slopes of the Nad Pavlovu to the (11/4 hr.) deserted
Gold Mine, whence a steep and fatiguing climb brings us in 11/4 hr. to the summit,
a plateau about 50 ft. long and 7-8 ft. broad, commanding a superb view.
On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to the Koprova Valley;
far below in the Neft Valley on the N.E. side lies the Teriansko Lake (6388 ft.);
on the S.E. is the Grüne See (see above), and farther off the Lake of Csorba.
The descent on the W. side leads at first over stony debris and then by
a steep but good zigzag path on the W. side of the Kopa to the (31/2 hrs.)
Polana Kryvicak (3956 ft.), at the S.W. base of the Krywán, with a shepherd’s
hut (Kolibe). Thence we may either proceed to the W. over the wooded
hill of Pod Palenica (3773 ft.) to the (11/2 hr.) keeper's house of Pod Bansko
(p. 317), to which also a bridle-path leads direct in 31/2 hrs. from the
Csorba Lake; or we may go S., at first on the right, afterwards on the
left bank of the Belanszko, via the Polana Kobierska, to the (31/2 hrs.) inn
of Belanszko (3183 ft.; rustic; guides to be had), which is within 31/4 hr. of
the stations of Vihodna Vázeck or Váqalva (p. 347).

We may also visit the Mlinica Valley, crossing the meadows to the
(2 hrs.) beautiful Schleier-Wasserfall (veil?), then ascending to the right
to the lakes of Nadsok, Untere and Obere Gemen, and (13/4 hr.) Szentivanyi
(6818 ft.); thence W. over the Lorenzjoch to the (1 hr.) Wahlenberg Lakes
(6770-7080 ft.), and through the Furkot Valley back to the (2 hrs.) Lake of
Csorba. — Ascent of the Vordere Bastei (Bautya; 7730 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide
1-2 fl.), interesting. We cross the Mlinica brook, and ascend the wooded
slope of the Mlinica, latterly steep, to the Patria (7310 ft.) and the Vordere Bastei.
Grand view of the Mengsdorf Valley with the Tupa, Konyctsa, Tatraspitze,
Meerauspitze, the long Ochsenrücken, and the tapering Bastei peaks.

The Valley of Mengsdorf is one of the grandest in the Tatra. From
the lake we cross the pastures of the Bastei, or from the Klotilden-Weg
we proceed direct (comp. p. 351) to the (11/2 hr.) superbly situated Popper
Lake (4945 ft.), with the Maják Hut (good accommodation), where the
route from Lucsiina (p. 347) via Mengsdorf also leads in 41/2 hrs. On the E.
side of the lake tower the Ostrava (6300 ft.; p. 353) and the Tupa (7490 ft.),
on the N.E. the Tatraspitze (6390 ft.), and on the W. the Vordere Bastei.
(7730 ft.) and the Patria (7310 ft.). To the N.E., in a rock-strewn gorge at the foot of the Tatraspitze, is the Southern Eisse (6365 ft.; there and back 4 hrs.). — A splendid excursion from the Majláth Hut is the ascent of the "Meerangspitze (Hung. Tengerszem-Csúcs, Pol. Rysy; 8293 ft.), the Rigi of the Tatra (4 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 70 kr.-3/4 fl.). The route ascends past the two S. Frosch-Seen (6332 ft.) to the Hunfalvy-Joch (7822 ft.), and the Koprova-Spitze (7770 ft.), and thence leads across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to the Popper Lake. — From the Meerangspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places) to the (3 hrs.) Meerauge (5243 ft.), and thence cross the lofty bank of the lake (650 ft.) to the (11/4 hr.) club-hut on the Grosse Fisch-See (p. 357; guide 2fl.-5 fl.).

The ascent of the Tatraspitze (Hohe Visoka; 8383 ft.; 41/2-5 hrs.; guide 4-41/2 fl.), difficult, and suitable for experts only, is made from the Majléth Hut and past the Drachensee. Difficult descent on the N. side to the (2 hrs.) Hunfalvy-Joch (see above) and the (1 hr.) Northern Eisse (Pol. Zamarscy Sław; 5810 ft.); then past the (11/4 hr.) Böhmische See (Czeski Sław; 5306 ft.) to the (1 hr.) shooting-box of Prince Hohenlohe in the Podcupiaski Valley (p. 353) and the (11/2 hr.) Rostioka Refuge, 1/2 hr. from Javorina (p. 357).

On the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 351), 11/2 hr. to the N.E. of Alt-Schmecks and Unter-Schmecks, in a picturesque meadow among woods, is situated the new health-resort of Tatra-Lomnitz (2740 ft.), established in 1894, with a large and well-equipped *Hotel (R. from 1 fl., L. 15, A. 20 kr.), two lodging-houses, a hydropathic establishment, turf-baths, a swimming-bath, and several private villas. A railway from the (31/2 M.) station of Gross-Lomnitz (p. 348) is projected (carr. 3 fl.). — About 1 M. to the N.E. is the hotel of Matlarenau, Hung. Matlárháza (2960 ft.; R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr., D. 90 kr., board 10 fl. weekly), a favourite summer-resort; and 2 M. farther on, 6 M. to the N.W. of Tátraháza (p. 348), is the Kesmarker Tränke (2975 ft.; Touristenhaus).

Excursions. From Tatra-Lomnitz or Matlarenau to the (2 hrs.) Kohlbach Falls in the Kohlbach Valley (p. 352). — A path indicated by marks leads to the (21/4 hrs.) Steinbach-See (5758 ft.) in the Steinbach Valley, lying at the foot of the precipices of the Lomnitzer Spitz, towering 2000 ft. above it, with diluvial glacier-moraines. Above the lake we traverse débris and then ascend steep slopes to the left to the Lomnitzer Grat (7333 ft.), and by a path indicated by blue marks, very steep at places, to the top of the Lomnitzer Spitz (p. 353). — From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke to the Weisswasser Valley, attractive. A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the Maria-Theresia-Weg about midway between these two places, ascends along the Weisse Wasser and past the Weisse Wand, or S.W. slope of the Stößech (5010 ft.), to the (1 hr.) Kressebrunnen (3900 ft.), where we cross the stream to the (11/4 hr.) Kesmarker Alphütte (Hung. Koscuar) on the right bank. Where the road forks, 1/4 hr. farther on, we keep to the left and reach the (1 hr.) Grüne See (5035 ft.), finely situated at the head of the valley, below the precipices of the Ratzenberg (6724 ft.) and the Kesmarker Spitz (5938 ft.), on the S., the Rothensee-Spitz (5999 ft.) on the W., and the Weissensee-Spitz (7252 ft.) and Karsfunkethurm (5936 ft.), to which many legends attach, on the N.W. Thence we may either (guide necessary) proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) Rothe See (5930 ft.), so named from the reddish hue of the bottom, and the (11/2 hr.) Blaue See, and thence descend a steep and difficult path, over the E. spurs of the Weissensee.
Spitze, with a glimpse of the Gelbe See, to the (3 hrs.) Weisse See (5265 ft.), 1/4 hr. above the Béler Alphütte (see below); or we may proceed direct to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Weisse See by the path to the left at the guide-post below the Grüne See. From the Béler Alphütte we may reach our original starting-point by following the left bank of the Weisse Wasser to the S.E. through the Vordere Kupferschätze (see below) and via the (1 hrs.) Kesmarker Alphütte; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) Tatra-Höhlenhain (see below) by turning to the E. via the pastures of the Weibenthal (ca. 4920 ft.), in the depression of the Rotte Lehm (so named from the red slate and sandstone that crop up here), and the Tiefe Grund. — To Javorina via the Weißwasser Valley and the Kopa Pass. At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alphütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the Vordere Kupferschätze and past the Béler Alphütte to the (1 1/4 hrs.) Kopa Pass or Sattel (5147 ft.), 1/4 hr. below the Durlberg (6050 ft.; pretty view). Thence we descend through the Hintere Kupferschätze and the Javorinka Valley to (3 hrs.) Javorina (p. 357).

Tatra-Höhlenhain, Hung. Tatra-Barlangliget (2506 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the Kottina Valley, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of Bela (p. 348; omn. 40 kr.; carr. 2 1/2 fl.), and is connected by means of the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 351) with (1 1/2 hrs.) Matlarenau, (2 hrs.) Tatra-Lomnitz, and (3 1/2 hrs.) Schmecks. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three Schmecks (R. 60 kr.—2 fl. 40 kr.; restaurant good and not expensive, meals 10 fl. per week; comp. p. 351). — Tickets of admission to the *Stalactite Cavern of Bela*, re-discovered in 1881, are obtained at the baths-office. Illumination of the cave with 700 lamps 10 ft., 400 lamps 6 ft., 200 lamps 4 ft., adm. 50 kr. additional for each person and 30 kr. to the guide; complete illumination on Sun. at 2 p.m., adm. 1 fl. 25 kr. each person; electric lighting projected. The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2900 ft.) is 1 M. from Höhlenhain, is accessible for a distance of 2 M.; its exploration, which takes 2-2 1/2 hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

Excursions. To the top of the Polenica (3850 ft.; 1 1/2 hrs.), a fine point of view; to the Tokarnia (4003 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide convenient), another beautiful spot, with rich flora; and to the (2 hrs.) Alabaster Grotto (4560 ft.; not very interesting), so named from its white stalactites (guide indispensable). — A grand mountain walk leads via the Nesselblüse and Faizblüse (4890 ft.), the Eiserne Thor (5276 ft.), the Stirnberg (632 ft.), and the Vordere and Hintere Fleischhänke (6400-6630 ft.) to the summits of the Thörichte Gorn (6782 ft.), the Greiner (7080 ft.), and the Havarin (7057 ft.), which afford striking views of the Lomnitz Spitzes and Eisbäler Spitzes with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 300 ft. high (there and back 10 hrs., with guide). — Through the Tiefe Grund and over the Rotte Lehm to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Weisse See and to the (2 hrs.) Grüne See (see above).

A beautiful drive from Höhlenhain may be taken via Bela (p. 348) and Winschendorf to the Zipser Magura (3117 ft.; inn), and down by Attendorf to (10 hrs.) the Rotte Kloster on the Dunajec (1 1/4 hrs. to the S. of which are the small sulphur-baths of Smerszanka). We may then drive by the road through the gorge of the Dunajec, or descend the Dunajec by raft, through the picturesque limestone hills of the Pieninen, to (1 1/2 hrs.) Bad Sceadowinka (p. 348).

From Tatra-Höhlenhain to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: (1) a bridle-path through the Weißwasser Valley and over the Kopa Pass (see above); (2) a carriage-
road through the Kotlina Valley to Zdjár (2970 ft.; rustic inn) and
over the Zdjár Pass (3547 ft.; *View of the Beter Limestone Alps to
the left), and thence down via Podspady (2985 ft.; poor inn) to Ja-
vorina, a drive of 4 hrs. (carr. and pair there and back in two days,
12 fl.). — Javorina (3274 ft.; no inn), an abandoned iron-work, has
a château of Prince Hohenlohe, to whom a great part of the N. Tatra
belongs.

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest
in the Tatra, is to the (4 hrs.) *Grosse Fischsee (Pol. Morskie Oko, 'eye
of the sea'; 4541 ft.), romantically situated in the Bialka Valley. The route
leads over the hill of Pod-Hoilizu (3405 ft.; fine view) to the (3½ hr.) saw-
mill of *Lysa, in the Bialka valley, where the new road from Zakopane
(see below) joins it, and then passes the (1½ hr.) *Roztoka Refuge (rustic
quarters) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (good quarters at the Tatra
Club's refuge; R. 80 kr.-1¼ fl.). We cross the lake on a raft (20 min.;
1-10 pers. 1 fl. and fee of 20 kr.; round the lake on foot ½ hr.) and ascend
the rocks beyond it to the (¼ hr.) *Meerauge (Pol. Czarzy Staw nad Mors-
kiem Okiem; 5207 ft.), a strikingly picturesque little lake of dark-brown
colour, from which the Meeraugspitze (p. 355) rises precipitously. From
the Fischsee over the Swištowka (5810 ft.) to the Five Polish Lakes in the
Roztoka Valley (see below), 2½ hrs., attractive. — To the waterfall (½ hr.)
in the Roztoka Valley or Fiınseer-Thal is also a fine excursion. By the
Roztoka Refuge (see above) we ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Siklawa
Fali, 210 ft. high, situated below the Wielki Staw (5500 ft.; hut), the largest
of the Five Polish Lakes, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky
valley, and also the largest in the Tatra (35 acres). Thence over the Zaorut
Pass to Zakopane, see p. 353. — The *Sińska (7235 ft.), ascended with a
guide in 4-5 hrs., affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the
N. Tatra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass. The permission of Prince
Hohenlohe's steward is necessary for this excursion.

**From Javorina to Zakopane (15 M.).** The old road, recently
injured by floods and now scarcely practicable for driving, leads via
Podspady (see above), Jurgo (small inn, dirty), the Bukowiner Berg
(Farassy Wierch; 3150 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the
entire Tatra range, and Poronin (p. 355). The new road, still un-
finished between Javorina and *Lysa (see above), leads via *Jaszcz-
urówka (see below). — Zakopane (2730 ft.; Hôt.-Restaurant Kutig or
Pod Giewontem, plain, moderate; Pens. Marwald, Kronchelm, Mi-
zerska, Jordan; Casino of the Tatra Club, with restaurant; Café
Skrowonski), a village with 2700 inhab., is situated in a broad, sunny
plain, at the sources of the White Dunajec, in view of the Swinnica,
Giewont, and other peaks of the Galician Tatra. A favourite summer-
resort of the Poles, with three hydropathic establishments, it has
recently also become a winter-resort for consumptive patients. The
timber church dates from 1840, the stone church from 1894. Schools
of wood-carving and lace-making and a Tatra Museum. Peculiar local
costume. — A pretty road leads thence to the S.E. to the (2½ M.)
former Iron Works, Pol. Kuznice (3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant),
the property of Count Zamojski, with paper-mills and a school of
domestic economy. A second road, diverging to the left ¾ M. below
the iron-works, leads (omn. 15 kr.) via Bystre to the small baths of
Jaszczurówka, with a 'neutral' spring (68° Fahr.; swimming-bath),
and thence up the Bialka Valley to *Lysa (see above).
Excursions. The Gubaldwka (3690 ft.), to the N.W., may be ascended in \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr.; the Nosal (3985 ft.) in \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. via Jaszczerówka. — The Magóra (Kopa Magdy; 5640 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magóra to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary). — To reach the Gąsienicowe Lakes from the Magóra we descend into the valley of the Suchawoda, follow the stream to the S. to a point where the route divides (the road in a straight direction leading to the Lilijowe Pass, see below), and take the road to the left leading to the (1 hr. from the Magóra) Gąsienicowe Lakes (6310-8230 ft.), in the W. branch of the valley. From the bifurcation just mentioned, a path leads to the S. over the (\( \frac{5}{4} \) hr.) Lilijowe Pass (6362 ft.) to the upper valley of the Tycha (to Pod Banskó and Hradč, p. 347). The Swinnica (7560 ft.), ascended from the lakes in \( \frac{3}{4} \) hrs., commands a magnificent view: the toilsome and difficult route ascends by the depression between Pòsrednia Turnia and the Swinnica (small refuge-hut). The descent to the Zawrat Pass (see below) should be attempted only by adepts.

In the upper, or S.E., ramification of the Suchawoda Valley, \( \frac{3}{4} \) hrs. from the iron-works, lies the Schwarze See (Czarny Staw, 5340 ft.), one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tatra, at the base of the precipitous Kościelec Spitz. An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarze See to the (\( \frac{2}{3} \) hrs.) Zawrat Pass (Gąsienicowa-Scharte; 7133 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) Five Polish Lakes (p. 357) and across the Świsłouka (5810 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the Grosse Fischsee (p. 357) and to (3 hrs.) Jaworina (p. 357). Or from the Grosse Fischsee we may go to the Meerauge (p. 357), and thence by the Meeraugespitze to the Popper and Czórba Lakes (1 day), and then follow the Klitiiden-Weg to (4 hrs.) Schmecks; or we may return from the Meerauge to the Fischsee, enter the Poduplaska Valley, pass the Gefronne See, cross the Polnishe Kamm (p. 353), and descend the Felka Valley to Schmecks (1 day).

The ascent of the Krzyżne (7100 ft.; \( \frac{3}{4} \) hrs.) from Jaszczerówka is recommended. The route leads via the Polana Poronic (5888 ft.) and Polana Uhlowska (4934 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) Koszytka stream, and then up the valley to the S.W. to the (\( \frac{3}{4} \) hrs.) Fisewstein, whence an hour's climb brings us to the top, commanding fine views of the Five Polish Lakes and the Tatra chain. Descend via the pass between the Krzyżne and the Wolosyn to the (\( \frac{2}{3} \) hrs.) Wielki Staw, see p. 357. — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the Kościelisko Valley (3 hrs. to the W.), the romantic rocky ravine of the Czarny (Black) Dunajec. The Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (3210 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. via the footpath from the iron-works or in \( \frac{2}{3} \) hrs. by the road from Zakopane (carr. 1 1/2 ft.). A rough bridle-path leads hence over the Tycha Pass (5541 ft.) and through the valley of that name to (7 hrs.) Pod Banskó (p. 347). — The easy ascent of the Rothe Berge (Czerewny Wierch; 6885-6970 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the Kościelisko valley. About 10 min. below the Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (see above) the route leads through the Miśtusia Valley and ascends the Gladkie Upłazianskie (6266 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) Ciemiąk or Czerewny Wierch Upłazianski (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the Rothe Berge. The summits of the Krzecznica (6970 ft.) and the Czerewny Wierch Malotacznik (6920 ft.) lie respectively \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. and \( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the Beskids and the Tatra. We may descend by the pass between the Kopa Kondracka (6560 ft.), on the left, and the Goryczkowa, on the right, to the (1 1/2 hrs.) Kalatówki (3855 ft.), the source of the Bystré, in the Kondratowa Valley, \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. from the Iron Works.

A good road (diligence and carriages, see p. 350; railway projected) ascends the valley of the Dunajec, to the N., from Zakopane via Poronin (p. 357) to (15 M.) Neumarkt, Pol. Nowytarg (1946 ft.; Hôtel Herz. plain), and thence over the Beskid Hills to the N.W. to (251 2 M.) the railway-station of Chabówka (p. 284).
63. From Kaschau to Máramaros Sziget.

161 M. Railway in 10 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.

Kaschau, see p. 341. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to Miskolcz (p. 341), then turns to the left, crosses the Hernád and the Tarcsa, and at (9½ M.) Alsó Mistye begins to ascend the trachyte ridge of Eperjes and Tokaj. Pleasing scenery, with many conical hills. On an eminence to the right of (19 M.) Nagy-Szálanecz is the ruined castle of Szálancz, with a well-preserved tower; to the left is a château of Count Forgách. Then Kozma and (30½ M.) Legénye-Mihalyi (Rail. Restaurant).

From Legénye-Mihalyi to Neu-Zagyörz, 105 M., railway in 7½ hrs. 11 M. Tóka-Terebes, with a château of Countess Andrássy and the mausoleum of Count Julius Andrássy (d. 1890); a road leads hence to the W. over the Dargó Pass to Ránt (p. 342; a drive of 3-4 hrs.). 25 M. Nagy-Mihály (Wide; carr. to the town 60 kr., per day 5 fl.), with a château of Count Szálary. The château of Viena, on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion: drive in 1½ hrs. to Bad Josza; bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) Antal Refuge of the Hung. Carpathian Club; ascend in 20 min. to the top of the Vihorlat (3526 ft.), a superb point of view; then by a good path to the Szinna Stone (3304 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks; at their base lies the Mórske Oko or Beskid-Meerauge (2082 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. Descend along the discharge of the lake to the iron-works of Felső-Remete, Szobránecz, and Ungmir (see below) or Nagy Mihály, or to Szinna and through the broad Czirka Valley to Homonna (see below).

The train passes the ruins of (1) Borkó and (r.) Jessené. 40 M. Homonna, with a château of Count Aladár Andrássy. We ascend the ravine of the Lóborcz. 65 M. Mező-Laborcz (Rail. Restaurant), whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 67½ M. Vidriny, the last Hungarian station. At (7½ M.) Lupkov is a tunnel 1½ M. long. We then descend into the Oslavaca Valley, to Szovagane (near which is the health-resort of Kutaszne) and to (105 M.) Neu-Zagyörz (p. 283).

On the right rises the finely-shaped Sátor-Hegy (‘tent hill’). — 40½ M. Sátoralja-Ujhely (Rail. Restaurant; König von Ungarn; Jägerhorn; Casino), a wine-growing place, with 13,000 inhab., capital of the county of Zemplin and junction for the railway to Szerencs (p. 362). Near it is Széphalom (cab 1½ fl.), with the tomb of the Hungarian poet Kazinczy (d. 1831).

The train now enters the Bodrogköz, or plain of the Bodrog, which it crosses near (47½ M.) Szomotor; to the right is the ruin of Nagy-Kövesd. To the S., between the Bodrog and the Theiss, stretches a vast marshy expanse, called the Hosszú Rét. Stations: Nagy-Géres; 55½ M. Perbenyik, with château and park of Count Majláth; 58 M. Bély, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of Leless. — 65 M. Csap (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for the Nyiregháza and Ungvár railway (p. 361).

To the N. (13 M.; rail in 51 min.) lies Ungvár (Krone; cab to the town 80 kr., per day 6 fl.), an old town on the Ung, with 11,850 inhab., capital of a county of the same name, the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, with important potteries. The lofty situated castle, once strongly fortified and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and of the boundless plain to the S. — To the N.W. (9 M.) are the sulphur-baths of Szobránecz. — We may ascend the valley of the Ung to (3½ hrs.) the ruin of Nyevicske, with a fine park, and skirt the Galician frontier (a
drive of 9 hrs.) to the baths of Uzsok (near which are petroleum springs). Three days may be spent in going to Turja Remete and ascending through the Sipol Valley or Lyalta Valley to the vast plateau of the Polotina Ruma (4865 ft.). To the S.E. of Ungvar (14 M.) is Szerednye, noted for its wine.

From Ungvar the Ungvögyi railway goes on to (14 M.) Percsény and (26 M.) Nagy Bereznà.

To the S. are the extensive lowlands of the Theiss. — 75 M.

**Bátyu (Rail. Restaurant).**

**From Bátyu to Lemberg via Munkács and Ławoczne, 157 M., railway in 14 M. h. — 16 M. Munkács (Stern, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; cab to the town 30 kr., to the fortress 70 kr., hr. 1 fl., day 6 fl.), a cramped little town on the Latorca (with 10,550 inhab.). The old fastness of Munkacs, or Vár-Palánka, of the 14th cent., situated on a trachyte rock, 197 ft. high, 1 M. to the S., is celebrated for its heroic defence by Helene Zrinyi, wife of Count Tököly, against the Imperial troops, who besieged it for three years before they captured it (1688). It was afterwards used as a state-prison (where the Hungarian poet Kazinczy and Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, a hero of the Greek War of Independence, were once confined), and is now a reformatory. On Count Schönborn's vast estates near Munkács (about 880 sq. m. in area) are numerous German colonies. — Beyond Munkács the skillfully engineered line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 90 M. Priyegesfalva (Friedrichsdorf), with iron-works, where we cross the Latorca. Then past (r.) Bereg St. Miklós, with a castle of the 16th cent., and (l.) the hunting-lodge of Beregvar, to (23 M.) Pásztor, where we enter the basin of Szolyva. The old road to Galicia turns here to the N. through the Pinya Valley (rich in mineral waters, such as those of Polena in the valley of the Great Pinya, Paulova, Płosko, and Olényova on the Little Pinya) and leads by Alsó Verecke at the base of the Husza or Pekuj (4610 ft.). — The train follows the Latorca to (32 M.) Szolyva-Házsfalva (Ger. Lindendorf), a small but prettily situated chalybeate bath (R. from 80 kr.; pension 10½ fl. per week), and turns to the N. into the romantic and sequestered valley of the Vicsa, which it crosses twelve times. 39 M. Vócs, with a shooting-box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the Sztoj, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5509 ft.; 'Kaisersteg', a bridle-path, nearly to the top). Many viaducts and tunnels. 61 M. Beskid, where the Beskid Tunnel, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. — 66 M. Ławoczne is the first Galician station. Then down the Opor Valley to (77 M.) Tuchla and (87 M.) Skole. At (92 M.) Synowodsko-Wyżne we reach the broad Stryj Valley. 110½ M. Stryj (p. 283). — 157 M. Lemberg, see p. 280.

81 M. Som; 90 M. Beregszász, on the Borsa, at the base of vine-clad hills, capital of the county of Bereg; 103 M. Tissa-Ujlak, a market-town on the Theiss; 112 M. Nagy-Szőllös, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Péényi. The train approaches the mountains on the N., crosses the Theiss, and reaches (117 M.) Királyhaza (p. 354), where it joins the line from Debrecin. Thence to (161 M.) Máramaros Sziget, see R. 66.

**64. From Budapest to Miskolcz via Debreczin.**

222 M. Railway in 14½ hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

To (111 M.) Püspökö-Ladány, see pp. 365, 366. The line traverses fertile plains, the country of the Hajduks. Stations: Kaba, Szoboszló, and Ebes.

137½ M. Debreczin (*Weisses Ross; Goldner Stier; Königin von England; Frohner; steam-tramway to the town), the most important commercial town in lower Hungary, with 60,000 inhab,
chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. The Prot. College for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 students), founded in 1531, possesses a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden with palm-house, and various collections. At the end of the broad street leading from the station into the town is a large Protestant Church, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade beyond the church are a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet Csokonay, and a monument (dying lion on a pedestal of rock) to the Honvéds who fell at the battle of Debreczin on 2nd Aug., 1849. The town has two other Prot. churches, a Roman Catholic Church, with two handsome towers, a handsome Theatre, and other important modern buildings. The four annual Fairs, held in the suburb of Ispotály, are important, and the horse-market is famous. The town is connected by eight gates with the suburbs, around which extends a vast plain. — In the Grosse Wald, to the N. of the town, is a Bad, much visited in summer.

From Debreczin to Máramaros Seget, see R. 66. — A branch-line (35 M. in 3 hrs.) runs to the N.W. through the Hajduk plain, via Hajdú Büszörmeny and Hajdú Nánds, to Böl Sz. Mihály, in the plain of the Theiss, near the left bank of that river. Another line runs via Ohat-Kóc to (63 M.) Fűzes-Abony (p. 341).

The line now runs to the N. across the vast plain of the Hajduks. Stations: Hadház, Téglás, Uj-Fehértó (on a small lake, to the left). — 167 M. Nyiregyháza (Lambert; Mayer; pop. 27,000), junction for Csap, to the N.E. (p. 359), and for Nagy Kálló, Nyírbátor, and (171 M.) Mátéssalka, to the S.E. On a salt-pond, 1½ M. to the E., lie the unpretending baths of Sóstó, beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula. — To the N.W. of (177 M.) Királytelek the Hegyalja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (184 M.) Rakamas the line traverses a lofty embankment through a plain, wooded at places, and flooded in spring, and crosses the Theiss.

187½ M. Tokaj (Adler, Hung. Sas; pop. 4800), far famed for its wine (‘Tokay’), lies at the confluence of the Bodrog and Theiss. The Hegyalja Mts., the S. spur of which is the hill of Tokaj, yield about 3½ million gallons of wine annually (the five qualities of which are known as Essenz, Ausbruch, Masslasch, Szamarodny, and Ordinari). Besides Tokaj, the neighbouring towns of Mád, Tállya, and Tarcaul are also noted for their wines. The fame of the wines of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil (‘nyirok’, or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes (‘formint’), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. The wine produced in this district, including the genuine ‘Tokay’, used to average 18 million gallons annually; but the phylloxera has enormously reduced this quantity of late years.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokaj hill, which is vine-clad
to a height of 270 ft. 191 M. Tarczal; 194 M. Múd-Zombor. — 198 M. Szerencs (Rail. Restaurant), with an old château of Prince Rákóczy.

From Szerencs to Sátoralja-Ujhely, 23½ M., in 1½-2 hrs. The line runs through the Bodrog Valley, skirting the E. side of the vine-clad Hegyalja Hills. 7½ M. Bodrog-Kerestur, to the S.E. of Tolaya and Múd (see above), both noted for wine; 15 M. Líška-Toľsava; 22½ M. Sárospatak, a little town with a château of Prince Rákóczy. — 23½ M. Sátoralja-Ujhely, see p. 359.


65. From Fülek to Bánréve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

Railway to Dobschau, 71 M., in about 6 hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.); to Miskolcz, 69 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 3 fl., 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 50 kr.).

Fülek, see p. 339. — The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. Ajnácskő, a small chalybeate bath, with a château of Baron Kemény; on the right rise the ruins of the castle of Ajnácskő. 10½ M. Balogfalva; 13 M. Vargede. — 17 M. Feled.

To Theissholz, 31 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the Ríma. 5 M. Jánost, with many villas. 7½ M. Rimaszombat (Drei Röschen; Huszar; Grünner Baum), a finely situated county town, with a government stud. We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (23½ M.) Nyuzlya are the large Lísker Iron Works, connected with the mines of Vashegy by a wire-rope railway. 31 M. Theissholz, Hung. Tiszaolc (pop. 3700), on a lofty plateau, has busy industries, iron-mines, and mineral springs. — To the N.E. lies (6 M) Murána (see below).

The train follows the Ríma to (24½ M.) Rimaszös, with a château of Baron Vay. 30½ M. Bánréve, junction of the line to Dobschau and of a mineral line to the coal and iron mines of Osd.

The line to Dobschau, which gives access to the tömör Cavern District, turns to the N. into the valley of the Sajó. From (40 M.) Tornálja (Grossmann; Tiger; Krone), a road leads to the N.E. to (5 M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 5 fl.) the *Aggtelek Cavern, Hung. Baradla (‘steaming place’), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications 5 M. in length.

The entrance to the cavern is a little to the left, above the village of Aggtelek (inn). The hunt outside, belonging to the Carpathian Club, is occupied in summer by the guide Johann Glantza. (Information may also be obtained from Hr. Daniel Baksay, the Prot. pastor at Aggtelek. Admission 50 kr.; guide 1-2 fl., porter ½ fl.; petroleum lamp 20 kr.; piece of magnesium-wire 10 kr.) To explore the whole cavern takes 5-6 hrs.; the finest parts are the Astronomical Tower, the Beinhau (where antediluvian bones were found), the Paradiso, with the finest stalactites, and the Retterhöhle. Several chambers are of vast dimensions. — Between Aggtelek and Pelsőcz (see below; drive of 1½ hrs.) are several other caverns: viz. the Bűdöös or Domicza Cavern, the Csengöllyuk (‘bell-hole’), entered by a deep shaft, and the Szatánka Cavern.

50½ M. Pelsőcz, with lead and tin mines.

A Branch Railway runs hence in 2½ hrs. via Jolava and Nagy-Róce (Ger. Gross Rauschenbach) to (25½ M.) Murána, with an old castle, defended by the heroic Maria Széchy in 1644 and 1670, now owned by the Duke of Coburg-Koháry. — From Murána we may proceed to the N.E. to Pustapole (p. 347) and Poprad (p. 347).
To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the Sajó contracts. Near (53 M.) Gombasszög (with iron-works of Count Andrassy), to the right, is the Plateau of Szilicz, with the Ice Cavern of Szilicz, within an imposing rocky gateway. Near the station is the smaller Leontine Cave. — 59 M. Rosenau, Hung. Rozsnyó (*Schwarzer Adler; Weinberger; pop. 4850), the seat of a bishop, prettily situated. In the Csuesom Valley, 1/2 M. from the town (carr. 60, omn. 20 kr.), is the Rosenau Bath.

On the road to Torna (p. 342), on a rock about 11/2 M. to the E., rises the castle of Krasznahorka, the property of Count Andrassy, by whom it has been restored, containing various antiquities and curiosities. — Ascend of the Poz Saló (3986 ft.), affording a view of the Tatra, on foot 4 hrs., by ox-wagon 5 hrs.

63 M. Bettlér, with a château of the Andrassy family; 66½ M. Henczkd; 68 M. Alsó-Sajó.

74 M. Dobschau, Hung. Dobsina (*Löffler; omn. to the town 20 kr., cab for 1, 2, 3 pers. 60, 1 fl., 1 fl. 20 kr., to the ice-cavern 4, 5, or 6 fl.; to the ice-cavern and Proprád 10-12 fl.), a town with 4700 inhab., chiefly Germans, is beautifully situated at the foot of the Radzim (3200 ft.). The iron, cobalt, and nickel mines in the Zember are very ancient. To the N. (4½ M.) lies the beautiful *Valley of Straczena, watered by the Göllnitz, which flows underground at places. From the Felsenthor or rock-gateway of Straczena a good road leads to the W., past the Spitzenstein, to the (4 M.) Inn Zur Eishöhle (burned down in 1894). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (1½ hr.) entrance of the *Dobschau Ice Cavern, one of the largest of the kind, discovered in 1870.

Electric illumination during the season, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., each pers. 2 fl. (temperature 32-37°; beware of chills). The area of the cavern is about 10,000 sq.yds., 8000 of which are covered with ice. The total mass of ice is estimated at 140,000 cub. yds. Some of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity. — From the cavern or from Dobschau we may cross the Popova Sattel to Poprád (p. 347).

The railway from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the Sajó. 34 M. Putnok, with a château of Count Serényi. Then Vadna, Barcsika, Sajó-Szi-Peter (on the left Vamos, with a château of Count Degenfeld). — 59 M. Miskolcz (p. 341).

66. From Debreczin to Máramaros Sziget.

137 M. Railway in 6½ hrs. (fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.).

Debreczin, see p. 360. Beyond Vamos-Pécs, a town of the Hajduks, the line reaches (24 M.) Ér-Mihályfalva (branch to Grosswardein, see p. 367). 36 M. Szarasztó. Fertile country, owned chiefly by Count Károlyi. — 43½ M. Nagy-Károly (Hirsch; pop. 13,500), with a château and park of Count Károlyi, capital of the Szatmár county (junction for Sarmașág, Zilah, Deés, and Klausenburg, p. 394). We next traverse the marshy plain of the Krásna. 52 M. Kis Majtény; 56 M. Gővics (branch-line to Erdőszáda, 42 M.); 59½ M. Zsadány.
66 M. Szatmár-Németi (Rail. Restaurant; Krone; pop. 20,700), a royal free town, founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the Szamos. In the market-place rises the handsome Cathedral, with its dome and Corinthian portico. In front of it is a marble bust of the Hungarian poet Kölcsey.

To Nagybánya, 33 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs., via Udvari, Aranyos Medgyes (with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named Jakóvár), Apa, and Seinyercsáványja (on the S. slope of the Ávás, station for the baths of Ávás, Turückony, both with alkaline-muriatic springs, and Vamfali Büdészné, with sulphur-springs). — 36 M. Nagybánya (inn; carr. to the town 60 or 40 kr.), formerly Frauenbach, Hung. Asszonypatak, a royal free town with 9800 inhab., was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and the vine-culture are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the Stadtwaldgarten (restaurant), and fine view from the Kreuzberg. Excursions: through the Fernezet valley with its fountains, across the Polvanya Izsora, and to the top of the Rozsda (4583 ft.); to Felsőbánya, a mining town with 3758 inhab., the sulphur-baths of Bajdalmán, and Kármánbánya; thence either across the Gutta (1750 ft.) and by the sulphur-baths of Bréb to Maramaros Sziget, or by the Rotunda (3486 ft.) and through the valley of Sztrimbulyó to Tokás in Transylvania. (Ascent of the Cables, see p. 365.)

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians. Stations: Mikola, Hułmi, Fekete Ardó (with an old church containing frescoes). — 93 M. Királyháza (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line from Kaschau (R. 63). On an isolated hill is the ruin of Királyháza or Nyalabvár. We cross the Theiss, and ascend to its sources in the county of Maramaros, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near Vörösmarty is very picturesque. Near (104 M.) Huszt are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766. 115½ M. Bustyaháza, station for Bud Visk on the opposite bank of the Theiss, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.; to Tėcső 3-4 fl.), amidst beautiful beech-forest. 120 M. Tėcső, with cement and glass works. 126 M. Taraszkőz, junction of a goods-line to Nyereszticzé, in the valley of the Tarač, and to Teresel-pataki, in the valley of the Kobila.

137 M. Maramaros Sziget (Krone; Jägerhorn, R. from 1 fl.; cab from the station to the town 80 kr., at night 1 fl.; omn. 20, at night 25 kr.; carr. per day 6 fl.; pop. 16,000), capital of the county of Maramaros, is beautifully situated at the influx of the Isa into the Theiss. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Romanians, Germans, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous environs, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though much less comfortably than the Tatra. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from Herr Karl Stiegmuth at Debreczin, inspector of the N. Hungarian Railway and vice-president of the E. Carpathian mountaineering club.

The neighbouring Salt Mines, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At Atina Szlatina (carr. 1 fl., there and back 2½-3 fl.;
branch-railway in 25 min., 15 or 10 kr.; permission at the mining office, each person 50 kr.) is the Kunigunde Mine (shown 7-11 a.m.; electric light). At Bönsenék (reached by the salt-railway on Mon., Wed., & Fri. in 13½ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the Apoffy Mine, with a subterranean salt lake 292 ft. deep. We may also visit Sugatag (salt-railway on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in 1½ hr.), go through the Iza valley to the baths of Brëb, and ascend the Gut illustrating (p. 332).

The Sources of the Theiss (3-4 days) may be visited by ascending the valley of the Theiss via Böschö, whence a road to the left leads to the finely situated chalybeate baths of Kobra Polijana (R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.), within 4 hrs. rise of the top of the Opressa (4870 ft.), a superb point of view. Beyond Böschö we follow the Thess to Lonké (with a shooting-lodge of the late Crown Prince Rudolph), to Könnapolyana (at the influx of the Vissó), and to the disused iron-works of Trebusa-Fehepalikut ("Inn; ascent of the Popp Ivan andHoveria, see below). Then by the good 'Magyar Road' to Böschö-Raykó, the small baths of Borkút Kvasi, and (20 M. from Maramaros Sziget) Körösmese (quarters at Aberbach's or Rosenthal's), near which are petroleum-springs. Thence (4½ hrs., bridle-path; or drive as far as the Absinez-Klause) through the valley of the Black Theiss (Tisze) to the top of the Okola (with club-hut) and to the Sources of the Theiss. Return by the same route. Or follow the valley of the Turbat to the (4 hrs.) Turbat-Klause (bed at the forester's), and go by Drostura to (4½ hrs.) Königsfeld (Királymese), a small German bath. A little above it, to the right, is the colony of Deutsch-Mokra (forester's house). Excursion to the Deutsche Alpe (5033 ft.) with its dairy-farm.

From Trebusa (see above) we may ascend the three-peaked Popp Ivan (6366 ft.): 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 11/2 hr. (extensive view). Descent across the Börsebach to the Klause or timber-dam in the valley of the Kvasi, and to Bogány or Luhi (bed at the forester's). Briddle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the Hoveria (6843 ft.; club-hut). Descent by the Kozmicszek-Klause to Körösmese (see above).

To the E. of Könnapolyana (see above) opens the interesting Vissó Valley. At (7 hrs. drive) Pélő Vissó (Krone), to the left, diverges the romantic Wasserthal, which leads by Pajna (forester's house) to the primitive chalybeate baths of Suligut. Thence across the Torajaga (6363 ft.) or through the Katarana Valley (with pyrite-mines) and the Cisna Valley (with the Alexander-Quelle) to Borsabanya. — Beyond Pélő Vissó is (3 M.) Mosstin, starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the Buhajeska (6750 ft.) and the Pietrosz (7563 ft.), the highest of the Máramaros Mts. (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent to Borsa (bed at Wenzel's, the smith). Good road thence over the Priszloph (4653 ft.) to the valley of the Goldene Bistritz. About 11 M. beyond the pass the road to Rodna diverges to the right. Through the Bistritz valley and past the Salu-See to the Kuhhorn, see p. 397. Passing Kirúbabö we descend the Bistritz valley to Jacobeni on the Bistritz and Sziget road (p. 397).

To the S. of Máramaros Sziget the Iza Valley (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to Drájsomófalva. Thence ascend to the Karls Refuge and the (3 hrs.) top of the Cisns (6043 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descend to Tőkés and Kapnikbánya (p. 364), or to Oláh Lapos in Transylvania (see p. 336).

67. From Budapest to Klausenburg.

248 M. Railway in 8½-13 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

To (6 M.) Rákos, see p. 338. Eight small stations. The ninth is Újzsázs, with a château and park of Baron Orezy (branch to Hatvan, p. 338; to Jass-Apáti, with large stud, 20 M., railway in 21½ hrs.).

63 M. Szolnok (König von Ungarn; Krone; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 20,700) lies at the confluence of the Theiss and the small
Zagyva. Large salt-magazines, important timber-traffic, and brisk navigation.

To Czegléd (p. 375), 18 M., branch in 1/2-1 hr. — Steamer on the Theiss to Szegedin (p. 376) twice a week.

From Szolnok to Temesvár via Arad, 132 M., railway in 8½ hrs. The line crosses the Theiss and follows the Jahnburg line to (7 M.) Szajol (see below). 12 M. Pszotta Tanyó (branch to Szentes and to Hod Mező Vasahely, 79 M., see p. 368). 16 M. Pszotta Pó. — 25½ M. Mező Tür (Krone), with 23,750 inhabitants. [Branch-lines to the N. to (10 M.) Türkese on the Berettyó, trading in grain, and to the S. to (13 M.) Szarvas, with 22,501 inhab., on the Körös, and thence via Orsóháza (p. 368) to (48 M.) Mezőhelyes (p. 376).] — 41 M. Gyoma (branch to Kis Újszallás, see below); 49 M. Mező Berény, with 11,366 inhab.; 53½ M. Békés-Földvár (whence a branch runs to Békés, with 24,551 inhab. and extensive moor farms). — 59¼ M. Csaba, with 35,003 inhab. (the largest Protestant place in Hungary), junction of the Alföld and Fiume line (Grosswardein and Esseg, R. 68). — Stations: Kigyós, with a fine château of Count Wenckheim; Kétégyháza (whence branches run to Mezőhelyes, p. 376, Kis Jenő-Erdőkgy, a large estate of Archduke Joseph, and Üj Szép. Anna, see below; Lőkőháza, Kurtics, Szofronya.

59½ M. Arad (Weisses Kreuz, Hung. Fehér Kereszt; Palatin, Hung. Nádor; Adler, Hung. Sas; Goldner Schäßl, Hung. Arany Kules; Rati. Restaurant; Tram to station 10 kr.; Cabs to town 50 kr., drive in town of 1½ hr. 20 kr., 1 hr. 10 kr. with two horses to town 1 fl., drive in town of 1½ hrs. 50 kr., 1 hr. 10 fl. 10 kr., to the fortress 1 fl. 60 kr., to Neu-Arad 2 fl.), a town on the Maros, with 42,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with many churches, schools, and carriage-works, and brisk trade and river-traffic, is sometimes called Alt-Arad (O. Arad) to distinguish it from Neu-Arad on the left bank of the Maros. The Reliquien-Museum in the Theatre contains memorials of the battles of 1848-49. The Martyrs’ Monument, in the chief Platz, commemorating the Hungarian generals shot here in 1849, consists of a colossal figure of Hungary, with four allegorical groups and medallions of Generals Von Huszár and G. Zala. On the left bank of the river is the Fortress, erected in 1763, and defended against the Hungarians by Gen. Berger in 1849. — From Arad to Karlsburg and Hermannstadt, see R. 73; to Szegedin, see p. 376; to Gurahoncz, see below.


From Arad to Gurahoncz, 70 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 8 M. Zimand-Ujfalu; 14 M. Üj Szép. Anna (branch to Kétégyháza, see above); 21½ M. Vitágos, at the foot of the vine-clad Arad hills, memorable as the scene of Görgey’s capitulation on Aug. 13th, 1849. — Four small stations. — At (39 M.) Borossjenő (branch to Cserno, 8½ M.) the White Körös is crossed. The line traverses a picturesque mountain-valley via Bokszege-Bel, Repszeg, Borossebes (branch to Mengyháza, 13 M.), and Atmás-Alcsit à (70 M.) Gurahoncz-Júscshely.

The train crosses the Theiss. 69½ M. Szajol (where the Arad line diverges, see above). 75 M. Török Szt. Miklós; 81 M. Fegyvernek. From (92 M.) Kis-Újszallás lines run to the N. to Kájá-Kápolna (p. 338), to the S. to (18 M.) Dévaványua and thence to (29½ M.) Gyoma (see above), and to the E. to (58 M.) Grosswardein. — 102 M. Karcszag. 111 M. Püspök-Ladány (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Debreczin (R. 64). A monotonous plain is now traversed. Four stations. Then Mező-Keresztes, where a great battle with the Turks was fought in 1596. Beyond Bors, in the distance, appear the hills of Grosswardein, the spurs of the Transylvanian Carpathians.

153 M. Grosswardein, Hung. Nagy-Várad. — Hotels. *Rimanoczi, with vapour-baths; *Schwarzer Adler, Hung. Fekete Sas, R. from 1 fl.; *Grünér Baum, Hung. Zöllfa, same charges; Apollo; Wöber, nearest the
to Klausenburg.  GROSSWARDEIN.  67. Route. 367

station.  Rail, Restaurant. — Cab to the station 50 kr., at night 1 fl.; in the town, 1/4 hr. 20. 1/2 hr. 30. 1 hr. 60 kr.; with two horses, to the station 80 kr., at night 2 fl.; to Felixbad and Bischofabad 1 1/2 or 2 1/2 fl.

Grosswardein, a pleasant town with 38,250 inhab., on both banks of the Körös, which is crossed by two bridges, consists of the inner town and three suburbs, the Várad-Olasz, Várad-Velence, and Váralja. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars in the 13th cent., under Turkish rule in 1663-92, and temporary seat of the Hungarian government in 1849, it is now the residence of three bishops (Roman Catholic, Greek, and Greek Orthodox). The palace of the Roman bishop in Várad-Olasz is a handsome rococo structure, adjoining the tasteless cathedral of last century. In the Stadt-Platz are the two Greek cathedrals and the small church of St. Ladislaw. The Calvary Church, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height 1/2 hr. to the N.E., commands a fine view. The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine. At Hajó, 61/2 M. to the S. (railway in 1/2 hr., see below), are the Felix and the Bishop’s Baths (Hung. Felix és Füspökk Fürdő), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs, 92-103° Fahr., without mineral ingredients.

To Ér-Mihályfalva, 41 M., railway in 4 1/2 hrs. The train skirts vine-clad hills. Stations: Várad-Püspöki, Bihar, Ér-Dídseg, and Székelyhid (branch to Margita). Then through the wine-growing Érmételek to Ér-Sélind and (41 M.) Ér-Mihályfalva (p. 363).

From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány, see R. 68. — To Kót, 33 M. to the S.E., in the valley of the Schnelle Körös, and thence to (58 M.) Dévavárnya (Kis-Ujszállás, Gyoma, p. 366), railway in 5 1/2 hrs.

From Grosswardein to Vaskoh, 68 M., railway in 7 1/2 hrs. Stations: Várad-Velence, Felix-Fürdő (see above), Magyar-Gyepes, Szombatsag-Rogoz (branch to Dobrest). At (37 1/2 M.) Győnna we reach the Fekete Körös, which we follow to Belényes-Ujlak, Belényes, Szúdrics, and (68 M.) Vaskoh, picturesquely situated at the base of the Bihar (6070 ft.).

The train crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now follows. Scenery more attractive. Stations: Várad-Velence, Meső-Telegd, Élesd, Rév. The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges in rapid succession. 191 M. Brátka; near it, at Baulaka, a large stalactite cavern. 197 M. Bucsa; 204 M. Csucs (Rail. Restaurant), the first station in Transylvania; 208 M. Kis-Sebes; 217 1/2 M. Bánffy-Hungad (fine view of the lofty Vilégysza to the right). The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a long tunnel and a lofty viaduct descends into the Nadas Valley. Stations: Jegénye, Egeres (with an old château), Magyar-Gorbó, Magyar-Nádas.

248 M. Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár, see p. 394.

68. From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány.

243 M. Railway in 20 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

Grosswardein, see above. The line crosses the Körös. Stations: Less, Cséffa, Szalonta (a large village with 12,600 inhab.; near it the ruined castle of Béla), Kötegyán, Sarkad. We now traverse the extensive swamps of the Körös. — 45 1/2 M. Gyula (a town with
19,990 inhab. and two chateaux of Count Wenkheim). — 55½ M. Csaba (Rail. Restaurant; junction of the Szolnok and Arad line, p. 366).

62 M. Gerendás; 67½ M. Csorvás. — 77 M. Orosháza (Mayer), with 18,038 inhab. and extensive grain-trade, is the junction of lines via Kis Szénás and Szarvas to Mező Túr (39 M.; p. 366), and to Mezőhégys (23 M.; p. 376). — 84½ M. Sámson; 89 M. Kutvölgy.

— 95½ M. Hód Mező Vásárhely (Schwarzer Adler, Hung. Fekete Sis; Hirsch, Hung. Szarvas), a town with 55,500 inhab. (branch via Szentes and Kun Szt. Márton to Szolnok, 71 M., see p. 366). At (105 M.) Algyő we cross the Theiss. — 111 M. Szegedin (station Szeged-Rókus, see p. 376), junction of the Budapest and Temesvár line (R. 70).

123 M. Horgos (junction for Zenta, a town of 21,000 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697, and Alt-Becse on the Theiss, see p. 376); 131 M. Pulics, with favourite salt-baths, on the lake of that name, which is well stocked with fish. — 136½ M. Maria-Theresiopel, Hung. Szabadka (Stadt Pest; Lamm; cab to the town 1 ft. 20 kr.; in the town, ¼ hr., 50 kr.; electric railway to Pulics), a straggling town with 75,000 inhab. (many Servians), in the Bácска, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine. This is the junction of the Budapest and Belgrade line (R. 71); branch to (37½ M.) Baja, see p. 370. Stations: Tavankut, Bajmok, Militics. — 173 M. Zombor (Jägerhorn, Hung. Vadászkurt; Elephant), capital of the Bácska, another straggling town with 26,400 inhab., thoroughly Hungarian, with a pretty public park, and very dusty or very muddy streets according to the weather. — The line crosses the Franzens-Kanal (p. 370). Stations: Priplevitsa Szt. Iván, Szonta, Gombos-Bogojevo (Rail. Restaurant), where we cross the Danube by a steam-ferry, Erdőd (p. 370; a Slavonic village, with a ruined castle; near it a château of Count Pálffy).

— 199½ M. Dálja (Rail. Restaurant), also on the Danube (p. 370).

From Dálja to Bosnisch-Brod, 64½ M., railway in 3¾ hrs. Small stations. Staple products, dried plums and sliwowitz, or plum- brandy. From (10 M.) Borová a branch diverges to Vukovár, p. 370. From (19½ M.) Vinovce (Oesterreichischer Kaiser; Schwarzes Ross) a branch goes to (31 M.) Gunja-Breka on the Save and to Mitrovica (India, p. 380). Next stations: 26 M. Ivančeva; 39½ M. Vrpolje (branch to Samac), beyond which the Dil Mts. appear on the right; 46 M. Andrićeva. — 60 M. Slavonisch-Brod (Gelbes Haus, R. L., & A. 1 ft. 40, omn. 70 kr.; Rothes Haus; Eduard; Rail. Restaurant), the ancient Marsonia, a town and fortress with 5600 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Save. It is a station of the Save steamers (p. 388) and a great depot of the trade of Bosnia. Above the town are the small fortress and the railway and road bridge. The train crosses the Save. 64½ M. Bosnisch-Brod or Bosna-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), a village on the right bank of the Save, junction of the line to Sarajevo (R. 81).

206 M. Dráva-Szarvas. — 215½ M. Esseg, Hung. Essék (*Hôtel Jägerhorn; Casino; Hôtel Central, R. from 80 kr.; Wolf, Hung. Furkas; Rail. Restaurant), a thriving commercial town, with 22,500 inhab., on the right bank of the Drave, the Roman Mursa, is the
capital of the Verőcz county, and of Slavonia. It was frequently
destroyed in the Turkish wars, so that few old buildings are left.
The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, the new town,
and the fortress (Alsó-, Felső-, Uj-, and Vár-Város). In the upper
town is the handsome Comitatshaus. Pretty park. — Steamboat on
the Drave, see p. 370.

The train crosses the Drave, and turns to the N.W. Stations:
Dárda, Laskafalva, Baranyavár-Monostor (with the ruins of a
Turkish fort), Magyar Boly. — 243 M. Villány (p. 382).

69. The Danube from Budapest to Orsova.

Steamboat from Budapest daily (at 10 p.m.) to Belgrade in 24½ hrs.,
and to Orsova in 41½ hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade); also from
Pest to Kalocsa daily (at 11 a.m.) in 5½ hrs. (Fares to Mohács 4 fl. 50 kr.,
3 fl.; to Esegg, Neusatz, or Semlin 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; to Belgrade 5 fl. 60,
5 fl. 75 kr.; Bázias 7 fl. 70 kr., 5 fl. 18 kr.; Orsova 10 fl. 20, 6 fl. 80 kr. (food
extra; cabin for 1st cl. passengers only). Luggage to Orsova 1 fl. 10 kr.,
small articles free. The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with
berths and saloon-decks. Food and attendance good and not expensive
(comp. p. 318). Passengers by the morning-boat may spend the night
before on board either in the saloon (gratis) or in a berth (50 kr.). Tickets
up stream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates.

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery
monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx
of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Bá-
ziás to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. When the river is
low, and the rapids are impassable for the larger steamboats, passengers
and goods are transferred to smaller vessels at Moldova or Drencova. The
Danube Steamboat Company owns upwards of 200 steam-vessels, besides
many barges. The goods-traffic is considerable.

The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat
leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the water is favourable. The stations
are printed in heavy type.

Budapest, see p. 323. The vessel starts from the Franz-Joseph
Quay (p. 324), touches at Ofen, and then descends the stream, pass-
ing under the Railway Junction Bridge (p. 335). To the right rises
the Blocksberg. Many floating mills are passed. The river divides,
forming the large island of Csepel, 30 M. in length. The main arm
flows on the W. side; the Soroksár Arm on the E. is closed by a lock.

R. Albertfalva (Ger. Sachsenfeld), with a royal château on the
Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. Promontor (station on the Budapest and Trieste Railway,
p. 384), a wine-growing place. Tétény (p. 384), with a ruined château.
R. Erd, or Hamsabég, with a massive tower of the Turkish period
and a château of Baron Sina. Then Ercsi. Below —

R. Adony the Soroksár Arm rejoins the main stream.
L. Lóré, at the S. end of the island of Csepel.
L. Tass, station for the commercial town of Kun Szt. Miklós
(p. 380).
L. Szalk Szt. Márton; then Dunavecse and Apostag.
R. Duna Földvár (Hirsch; pop. 12,250), prettily situated on a
height. Important sturgeon-fishery.

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L. Kis Hárta and Ordas. — R. Paks (11,086 inhab.). Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.
L. (3.25 a.m.) Kalocsa, near the village of Ussod, station for the town of Kalocsa (König von Ungarn), an archiepiscopal residence, with a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the S.E. Branch-line to Kis Körös, see p. 380.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of Tolna (p. 386), is cut off by means of a canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the Szegszard Mts., noted for their wine.
R. Dombori, station for Tolna; Gemencz, for Szegszard (p. 386).
L. Baja (Lamm; pop. 19,600), an important grain-market, river-port of the corn-producing Bácska (p. 388).

R. Bátia, where Roman antiquities have been found, and Duna Szekcső, with a château and park, both prettily situated. To the left begins the island of Mohács or Nagy Margitssiget, 25 M. in length.
R. (8.15 a.m.) Mohács (Hôtel Kretschmayer; cab into the town 40 kr.), a town with 14,400 inhab. and five churches, consisting chiefly of thatched houses, is famed for the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of Czecze. Almost on the same field, on 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine signally defeated the Turks, and put an end to their hated supremacy. The station of the Mohács and Fünfkirchen Railway (p. 382) is close to the pier. The scenery continues unattractive.

R. Batina, with marble and alabaster-quarries, and relics of the Roman period.
L. Bezdán, at the end of the Franzens or Bácsker Canal, which connects the Danube and the Theiss (67 M. long, 65 ft. wide, 6½ ft. deep).
L. Apatin (Zum Schäfer; 12,821 inhab.), in a flax-growing district. The Römerschanze, an intrenchment 13 ft. high and 19 ft. broad, extends hence to the Theiss.
R. (12.15 p.m.) Draueneck, at the mouth of the Drau or Drave, a considerable river, on which lies Esseg (p. 368; 9 M.; local steam-boat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. R. Erdöd, with a ruined castle.
L. (1 p.m.) Gombos, a station on the Alföld Railway (p. 368).
R. Dálja, on the railway to Bosnisch-Brod (see p. 368).
R. Vukovár (Loïe; Hôtel Central), capital of the Slavonic district of Szerem, with 14,000 inhab., and a château of Count Eltz lying prettily on a height. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and Slankamen is called Fruska-Gora (Roman Mons Almus). The well-known Karlo-
witzer wine (see below) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of
the hills are densely wooded.
L. Novossello. — R. Sárengrád.
R. Ilok, Hung. Ujlak (Jägerhorn), with a château of Prince
Odeescalchi.
L. Palánka. — R. Čerević.
L. Futak. The scenery improves. In the distance rise the
towers of Neusatz and the fortress of Peterwardein.
R. Kamenitz, pretty situated, with a château and park of Count
Karácsonyi. The large building on the hill, formerly a military acad-
emy, is now used for the silk-culture. The river turns suddenly
to the N.
L. (6.20 p.m.) Neusatz, Hung. Ujvidék (Grand Hôtel; Hôtel
Elisabeth), a thriving town with 28,000 inhab., founded in 1740,
almost entirely destroyed in 1849, and since rebuilt, is the seat of
the Greek bishop of the Bácfska, with ten churches. Extensive
corn-trade and fruit and vegetable cultivation.
R. Peterwardein, Hung. Pétervárad (Zum Grünen Baum), a town
with 3850 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and
at the base of the rock on which the Fortress stands (visitors ad-
mitted; fine view). The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the
Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), the
celebrated preacher of the Crusades. On 5th Aug., 1716, Prince
Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus avenging their
violation of the Peace of Karlowitz. — Here begins the former Mil-
itary Frontier, a long, narrow strip of land parallel with the Turkish
frontier, once under strict military organisation for defence against
the Turks. The E. part of it was annexed to Hungary in 1872, the
W. part to Croatia and Slavonia in 1881.
Below Peterwardein the Danube makes a long bend and again
turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible.
5550), 3/4 M. from the river, the seat of a Greek-Oriental patriar-
ch, is memorable for the peace of 26th Jan., 1699, by which Austria
acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel
of Mariafried (663 ft.), in the vineyards above the town, occupies the
site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine
(see above) grown near Karlowitz and the ‘Sliwowitz’, or plum-
brandy, distilled here, are highly esteemed. The main arm of the Da-
nube is confined between numerous islands.
R. Slankamen, where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the
Turks in 1691. An obelisk, 52 ft. in height, commemorates the event.
L. Theisseck, at the influx of the Theiss (Hung. Tízsa), is the
starting-point of the steamers on the Theiss to Titel and Szegedin
(see p. 376).
The hills on the right recede. In the distance appear the mina-
rets and towers of Belgrade.
R. (10.20 p.m.) Semlin, Hung. Zimony (Hôtel Central; Grand Hôtel; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 18,000), the last Hungarian town on the right bank of the Danube, seat of a Greek archbishop, with a number of handsome buildings. On the Zigeunerberg, on the river, are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456. The population is chiefly Servian.

R. The Save, or Sau, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube below Semlin. The island (Kriegs-Insel) formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl. Steamboat on the Save from Semlin to Sissek (p. 388) twice a week in 38 hrs.; local steamers between Semlin and Belgrade hourly in 1⁄4 hr.


Post Office, Vassina-Str.; Telegraph Office, Prince-Michael-Str. — Cabs in the Terazia and the market-place (bargaining advisable). — Tramway from the steamboat-quay past the railway-station to the centre of the upper town, and from the citadel to the S. end of the upper town (fare 60 c.). Electric Tramway to Topschider (35 c.). — Commissionnaires (porters) at the street corners, moderate; from the steamboat to the station 1⁄2 fr., after dusk 1 fr. 80 c. (bargain advisable).

Money. The unit of currency in Servia is the dinar or franc, which is divided into 100 paras or 5 piastres. The ordinary coins are 5 and 10 paras in copper, and 1 and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian and other foreign money also circulates freely: 1 Austrian ducat = 12 dinars; a twenty franc piece = 22.40 dinars; a sovereign = 25 dinars; a Russian rouble = 3.92 dinars. For a short stay Austrian notes are most convenient, though a little loss is incurred in changing them (1 fl. = about 2 dinars). The piastre is worth about 2d. English.

Passports are given up on landing and reclaimed at the police office on the quay or at the station a few hours later. The custom-house examination is lenient. At the principal resorts the traveller will generally make himself understood in French, German, or English.

British Minister Resident, Edm. D. V. Fane, Esq.; Consul, Ronald D. G. Macdonald, Esq. — American Minister Resident, S. Alexander, Esq.; Vice-Consul General, E. Litzias.

Belgrade, Serv. Beograd, Hung. Nandor-Fehérvar, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with 40,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the dilapidated fortress. The town, the Roman Singidunum, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1522 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1788 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks. Down to 1867 the fortress was occupied by a Turkish garrison, but the memorials of the Turkish period are now very scanty.

To the N. is the Fortress proper, now in ruins, with the commandant's headquarters, several barracks, etc. It commands a fine
view across the junction of the Save and the Danube towards Semlin. On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the Dortschol, or Turkish town, formerly the principal quarter, with the ruins of a palace of Prince Eugene (the foundations of which seem to be much older). On the Save, on the W. side, is the Servian or Rascian Town (Sava-mahala), with steep streets and the steamboat-quay (below the cathedral). The town properly so called, with its new streets and handsome buildings, lies on the S. side of the fortress, from which it is separated by the park of Kalimegdan, the chief promenade. The chief street is the Milan Street, formerly called the Terazia, with the best shops (handsome weapons, carpets, travelling-rugs, etc., dear). In this street are (from N. to S.) the University, with a Museum of Servian Antiquities, the theatre, the bronze equestrian statue of Prince Michael (see below), various government-offices, the old and new royal palaces (Konak), the officers' casino, etc. A little to the W. of the university rises the cathedral, and to the W. of the casino is the Skuptschina. The Oriental appearance of the town is interesting. The railway-station lies near the Save, on the S.W. — Topschider, a station on the line to Nisch (electric tramway, see p. 372), the country-seat of the king, 3 M. to the W., has a large park (two restaurants), where Prince Michael Obrenowitch was assassinated on 10th June, 1868.

The steamboat, which usually starts at 5.30 a.m., passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat and marshy. Numerous islands.

L. The navigable Temes falls into the Danube, which is here 1 1/4 M. in width. At its mouth is Pancsova, the station for the town of Pancsova (18,000 inhab.; local steamer to Semlin 2-3 times daily), which is situated 3 M. above.

R. Semendria, once a Turkish fortress, still walled.

L. Kubit. The town lies on an island opposite the quay. Then on the right the influx of the Servian Morawa.

R. Dubravitsa. In the river, the island of Ostrova, 11 M. long.

R. Rama, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. Ó-Palanka, an Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (10.20 a.m.) Báziás (*Hotel Bauer; Rail. Restaurant), the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 379), a small town with an old convent. The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. A good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1837-40 at the instance of Count Széchényi, leads hence to Orsova. Its viaducts and cuttings are frequently visible from the steamer.

To the right are the ruins of the Servian fortress of Gradistje, at the mouth of the Pek.

L. Moldõva (6 M. to the N. of which are the copper-mines of Neu-Moldova).
Below Moldova the Danube enters a defile. In the middle of the stream rises the pointed Babakaj rock. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of Golubác, opposite the ruin of Lásszlóvár. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these is the Golubác Cavern, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in summer. To the right are the remains of one of the Roman forts (Gradisca) which once defended the Via Trajana (see below). At —

L. (1.10 p.m.) Drenkova begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 20 inches of water. When the river is low, passengers and goods are transferred to a smaller steamer at Drenkova.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of Istas and Taehtalia, and the prominent rock of Greben (627 ft.; partly blasted away), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights. On the right is the Servian town of Milanovac. On a hill to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called Trikule, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of (l.) Tissovica, (r.) Golubinje, and (l.) Plavisevica.

The *Defile of Kasan, the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 200 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Before the construction of Count Széchényi's road from Moldova, the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the Roman Road constructed by Trajan, A.D. 103, from Orsova to Golubac are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable. The road was used by foot-passengers and cattle, as well as for towing vessels.

High above the road on the left bank, 1/4 hr. farther on, is the Veterani Cavern in the Sukaru mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1682. The cavern, which is spacious in the interior, but almost inaccessible, completely commands the Danube, here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. Dubova the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.). Opposite Ő Gradina, at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible Inscription of Trajan (Tabula Trajana) is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. . . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the road.
Budapest to Orsova.  IRON GATES.  69. Route. 375

L. (3.50 p.m.) Orsova (pron. Orshova; König von Ungarn, with garden on the river, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; Weisses Kreus; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Goldner Hirsch, with café; *Ungarische Krone, at the station), a prettily-situated little town at the mouth of the Cerna, on the left bank of which, 2 M. from the pier (cab 1 fl.; to the Hercules-Bad 5 fl.), is the station of the Temesvár and Bucharest Railway (R. 70). Austrian custom-house. Above the town, to the N., is the Shooting Range (rfmts.; fine view). A chapel near the railway-station, on the road to Verciorova, marks the spot where Kossuth buried the crown of Hungary in 1849. To the E. rises the hill of Allion (1040 ft.). This district is chiefly inhabited by Roumanians, recognisable by their peculiar costume. — The steamer moors at Orsova for the night.

About 3 M. lower down lies the island of Neu-Orsova or Ada-Kalech, taken by the Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony, old fortifications, etc. (interesting expedition by boat, 2 fl., and back on foot). To the left is the mouth of the Bachna, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the first Roumanian village Verciorova (custom-house), a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 379). Half-an-hour below it are the Iron Gates, Turkish Demir Kapu, the last great defile of the Danube, 1 1/2 M. in length, in which the river falls 16 ft. The recently completed regulation-works here, which have provided a constantly navigable channel by blasting away some of the rocks, lie chiefly on the right or Servian bank. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the Bucharest Railway and the Orsova and Turn Severin road, constructed by the Roumanian government in continuation of the Széchényi road (p. 373).

70. From Budapest to Temesvár (and Báziás), Orsova, and Verciorova.

308 1/2 M. RAILWAY to Verciorova in 10 1/2-19 1/4 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 86 kr., 4 fl.; express 9 fl. 60 kr., 7 fl. (From Vienna to Bucharest in 26 hrs.) Dining-cars run to Lugos.

On quitting the West Station at Budapest (p. 323), the train leaves the Stadtwäldchen (p. 338) to the right (the line to Gödöllő diverges to the left, p. 338), and turns towards the S.E.; scenery uninteresting. 5 M. Steinbruch (Hung. Kóbánya; p. 338); 9 M. Szt. Lőrincz; 14 M. Vecsés. As far as (18 M.) Üllő the hills of Ofen continue in sight. 23 M. Monor; 30 M. Pilis, with two châteaux and a park; 34 1/2 M. Alberti-Irsa. — 451 1/2 M. Czegléd (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Fischer; pop. 27,700), junction for Abony and (18 M.) Szolnok (p. 365).

56 M. Nagy Körös (noted for its melons); 65 M. Kecskemét (Krone; pop. 48,300), a straggling town, with busy cattle and corn markets and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples); then Pusztá Páka; Félegyháza (Adler; pop. 30,450), yielding fruit, tobacco, and wine (junction for Csongrád, 15 1/2 M.); Puszta Péteri, between two ponds; Kistelek; Szatymáz; Dorosma, with natron-springs.
118 M. Szegedin. — Arrival. Szegedin has two railway-stations connected with each other, viz. Szeged and Szeged-Rókus (for Grosswardein, etc.). — Hotels. GR. HÔT. Tisza, HÔT. Europa, both of the first class; Schwarzer Adler or Pékete Saa, less expensive; Sieben Kurfürsten. — Restaurants at the hotels; also, Zum Propheten. — Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office, Széchenyi-Platz. — Cab to or from the stations 1 fl.; from one station to the other 1½ fl., at night 2 fl.; per 1½ hr. 50, ¾ hr. 80 kr., per hr. 1 fl.; each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr.

Szegedin, Hung. Szeged, an important commercial town with 87,250 inhab., at the confluence of the Maros and the Theiss, was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in March, 1879, in which 2000 persons perished, and has since been rebuilt in an improved style. The centre of the town is occupied by the Széchenyi-Platz, surrounded by avenues, in which are situated the handsome rococo Rathaus (view from the tower) and other large buildings. The Theatre, near the Brücken-Platz, has Hungarian performances from Sept. to May. The adjoining Stefanie Promenade is a fashionable resort on summer evenings. The Maria-Theresia-Thor (restaurant) is a relic of the old fortifications. A bronze statue erected in 1876 in the Dugonics-Platz commemorates Dugonics (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue. The Gothic Cathedral, built in the reign of King Matthias, is adjoined by a Franciscan Monastery containing a valuable library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels. The town possesses numerous schools and charities. The Theiss, with its busy traffic, is flanked with substantial quays. Two iron bridges connect the town with Neu-Szegedin on the opposite bank. The public gardens at Neu-Szegedin and the Kallay wood to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented.

From Szegedin to Grosswardein and Esseggy, see p. 368.

From Szegedin to Arad, 74 M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). 19½ M. Makó, a busy town on the Maros (pop. 30,063). 42½ M. Mezőhegyes, with a famous stud, yielding 1000 horses per annum; branch-line to (25 M.) Kétyegyázó (p. 366). Batonya (pop. 8612) and Pécska (pop. 7527), on the Maros, are stations of importance. 74 M. Arad, see p. 366.

From Szegedin to Semlin, steamer down the Theiss (water permitting) thrice weekly in 10 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 30, 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 45 kr.; up stream in 16 hrs.). Stations: Alt-Kaniszsa; Török-Kaniszsa; Zenta (p. 368); Ada; Mohol; Alt-Becse, with 16,850 inhab. (p. 368); Neu-Becse. On the right is the mouth of the Fransens-Canal (p. 370). Then Titel, a barge-building place, at the mouth of the Béga-Canal. At Theisseck we enter the Danube. Thence to Semlin, see p. 371.

The train crosses the Theiss by a handsome iron bridge and enters the extensive and fertile plains of the Banat. Stations Szöregy, Oroslámos, Vulkány (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Perjámé and Varjas, 31½ M.), Mokrin. — 152 M. Nagy Kikinda (Hôtel Kasch; Kada; pop. 19,850). Branch-line hence via Nagy Becskerek (pop. 21,700), on the Béga, Szecsany, and Nagy Margita to Vesece (p. 379). — Szt. Hubert, Hutzfeld (Hung. Zsombolya, with a château of Count Csekonics), Gyertyámos, Beregszó, Szakálháza.

188 M. Temesvár. — Hotels in the town: *Kronprinz Rudolf; *Hungaria; Sieben Kurfürsten; Goldner Hirsch, R. from 80 kr. — In the suburb of Fabrik: Goldner Pfau, in the Haupt-Platz. — In the suburb
of Josefstadt: Hack's Hotel, opposite the station, R. from 50 kr. — Cab from the Josefstadt Station to the inner town 40 kr., to Fabrik 80 kr., to Josefstadt 50 kr., to the Meierhöfe 40 kr. (at night 1 fl., 1 fl. 80, 70 kr., 1 fl.); with two horses 60, 1 fl. 10, 40, 50 kr. (at night 1½, 2½, 1, 1½ fl.); from the Fabrik Station to the inner town 50, to Fabrik 30, to the Meierhöfe 80 kr. (at night 1 fl. 20, 60, 1 fl. 80 kr.); with two horses, 80, 40, 1 fl. 20 kr. (at night 2 fl., 80, 2 fl. 50 kr.). — Tramway from the Josefstadt Station to the inner town 10 (at night 20 kr.), to Fabrik 20 (at night 40 kr. — Omnibus to the Josefstadt 30 kr.

Temesvár, the capital of the county of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, a busy trading and industrial town with 39,900 inhab. (many Germans), lies in a plain on the Béga Canal (p. 376). A town already in the 13th cent., Temesvár was afterwards a strong fortress and played a prominent part in the Turkish wars. In 1716 it was taken by Prince Eugene from the Turks who had held it since 1552, and in 1743 was entirely refortified on Vauban's system. From 25th April to 9th Aug., 1849, it was besieged by the Hungarians under Vecsey and partly destroyed, and was then relieved by Haynau, who had defeated the remnant of the Hungarian army at Klein-Beeskerek on 9th August. The inner town or Fortress is separated by a triple rampart (now being razed) from the suburbs of Fabrik, Meierhöfe, and Josefstadt. The fortress is the oldest and most interesting quarter. Coming from the station, we pass the Theatre built by Fellner and Hellmer (completed 1878, burned down 1880, restored 1882), and follow the Rudolfgasse to the Prinz-Eugen- or Parade-Platz, a square surrounded with handsome buildings: on the S. side the Militär-Commando (or palace of the commandant), on the W. side the General-Commando (or war-office), on the N. side the Town Hall (with the Gymnasium and the Synagogue on the left), on the E. side the new and the old Savings Bank. In the centre rises a Gothic Column, 40 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1851 by Emp. Francis Joseph to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadygasse leads to the Losonczy- or Dom-Platz, in which rise the Comitats-Gebäude, the Museum (paintings of the Netherlands schools, antiquities, natural history, etc.), the Greek Catholic Bishop's Palace (on the left), and (on the right) the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in 1735-57. Near this, in the Lenau-Platz, is the Dikasterial-Gebäude (or tribunal, containing the post and telegraph offices). Farther to the S. (tramway to the Stadt-Park and the suburb of Fabrik), rise the huge Siebenbürger Barracks. The Castle built by Hunyady in 1442 (near the site of the old Peterwardein Gate) is so altered that little of the original building now remains. It is now an arsenal. By the suburb of Fabrik is the pleasant Stadt-Park, to which the Franz-Josef-Park has recently been added (brewery with garden, etc.). Towards the station lies the Scudier Park (with a monument of Gen. Scudier). The town and suburbs are connected by shady avenues and pleasure-grounds. In the environs are the Jagdwald, the Köpplinger Mühle, and the Lerchenfeld. — The chaly-
beate baths of Buziás lie 21 M. to the E. (diligence from the Goldner Hirsch in 3½ hrs., fare 2 fl.). — From Temesvár to Buziás, see p. 379; to Arad and Szolnok, see p. 366.

The train now follows the right bank of the Béga to Temesvár-Fabrik, Remete, Rékus, Topolovecz, and Belincz-Kisszéto, crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the Temes. — 2251/2 M. Lugos (König von Ungarn), a prosperous town with 12,550 inhab., capital of the county of Krassov, and seat of a United Greek bishop, consists of Deutsch-Lugos on the left bank of the Temes and Romanisch-Lugos on the right. It was the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849.

233 M. Gavosdia; 242 M. Kavarán-Szákul. — 249 M. Karánsebes (Rail. Restaurant; *Grüner Baum, with garden; cab to the town 1 ft. 24 kr., omn. 30 kr.), capital of the county of Szőeny, a small town at the influx of the Sebes into the Temes, and seat of a non-united Greek bishop, with 5500 inhab., chiefly Roumanians.

From Karánsebes to Hátszeg, 411/2 M., carriage in 10 hrs. for 12-14 ft. Beyond (31/2 M.) Jás the road ascends the valley of the Bistra via Glimboka to (101/2 M.) Ohíba Bistra (inn), at the foot of the mountains, Ferdinandsberg (Nándorhegy), with mines, and (181/2 M.) Voiszlova (1075 ft.; inn), the last village in the Banat, whence a route diverges to the left to the foundries of Ruskberg and (21/2 hrs.) Ruszkica. The next villages, Unter-Baucár and (201/2 M.) Ober-Baucár (1490 ft.; inn), are in Transylvania. The road proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley via Buklova to the (26 M.) Eiserne Thor Pass (2152 ft.), and descends via Zajkány in view of the broad Hátszeg valley to (311/2 M.) Várhegy (p. 406).

The valley of the Temes contracts. Several tunnels and the stations of Körpa, Temes-Szlatina, and Örményes are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, and at Teregyova leaves the Temes, which rises on the Semeník (4750 ft.), 15 M. to the W. At (2731/2 M.) Porta Orientalis (1690 ft.) we reach the highest point of the line (tunnel of 1100 yds.), and then descend through picturesque scenery to Kornia (1162 ft.) and the valley of the Mehadica, in which lies (287 M.) Jablaničza (762 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the Bela, we next reach (2911/2 M.) Mehadia, the Roman colony Ad Medium, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. — 294 M. Station Herculesbad, Hung. Hercules-Fürdő, at the confluence of the Bela and the Cerna (Rail. Restaurant; omn. to the baths 50 kr., carr. 1 ft., with luggage 1 ft. 40 kr.).

A road leads from the station, crossing the Cerna by a suspension-bridge, to the Hercules-Bad (519 ft.; Ferdinands-Hof, Franzenshof, *Franz-Josefs-Hof, *Rudolphs Hof, Curhaus, all built at government expense; Hüt. Cöth; several restaurants, including *Reisz, opposite the Franzenshof), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the Cerna, 3 M. to the N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-146° Fahr.), which several inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans (Thermae Hercules), relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Some of them rise in the limestone rocks and are strongly impregnated with sulphur; others, without mineral ingredients, resembling those of Gastein, rise in the granite. Of the latter the oldest and most copious is the Hercules Spring, which rises in a jet 18 inches thick. Handsome *Cursalon in the Byzantine style, containing concert-rooms, a café, etc.; on each side, under arcades, is the Bazaar. Baths in the Neue Bad, the Elisabethbad, etc. The valley is so
deep and narrow that the sun appears late and disappears early. The mornings and evenings are therefore pleasantly cool, even in the hottest weather. Pleasant paths traverse the grand valley in all directions. (Carriages and saddle-horses on hire.)

The line now traverses the charming Cerna valley, with its vineyards and peach-orchards, enclosed by mountains. Near stat. Toplec are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. — 3051/2 M. Orsova (Rail. Restaurant), the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is 1¼ M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 1 fl.); comp. p. 375. — We now cross the frontier to (3081/2 M.) Verciorova (® Rail. Restaurant), terminus of the Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

From Verciorova to Bucharest, 2371/2 M., railway in 8-111/2 hrs. (fares 45 fr. 70, 34 fr. 30, 22 fr. 85 c.; express-fares 54 fr. 85, 41 fr. 15 c.). The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the Iron Gates (p. 375) to Skela Gladova and (11 M.) Turn-Severin (Europe), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by Craiova, Statina, Pitesci, and Titi to Bucharest (p. 413).

From Temesvár to Báziás, 75 M., railway in 41/2-7 hrs.; fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl. (as to correspondence with the steamer at Báziás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).

The line runs to the S. to (9½ M.) Ságh and crosses the Temes at (15 M.) Zsebely (branch to Csákóvár, 5½ M. in 25 min.); — 21 M. Vojtek (Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line (29 M. in 3 hrs.) runs hence to Deutsch-Bogszán, Hung. Német-Bogszán (Hirsch, Gold. Adler), with iron-works, whence a narrow-gauge line runs to (¾ hr.) Resicea (pop. 10,467), with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) Detta the train crosses the Berzava Canal; 35 M. Sátómora-Moravica. — 46½ M. Versecz, Ger. Verscheidt (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Paris; International; Zwei Schlüssel), on the Theresien-Canal, with 21,850 inhab., is pretty situated. Handsome parish-church. Near it is the Römerschanze (comp. p. 370), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. Branch-line to Nagy Kikinda, see p. 376. — 59 M. Jasenova (Rail. Restaurant).

To Anina Steyerdorf, 45 M., railway in 6½ hrs. The line winds up to Ján, Badkasdlia, and (24 M.) Oravicza (856 ft.; Krone; cab to the town 40 kr.), to Steyerdorf 2 fl., to Resicea 8 fl.; pop. 4415, Germans and Roumanians), with gold, silver, and copper mines. (To the E., 4½ M., lies the pretty summer-resort Marila, 229 fl.) Stations: Majdan, Lissava, Krassowa (highest point on the line), and (45 M.) Anina (1970 fl.), which with Steyerdorf (2142 ft.), 2½ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66 M. Weisskirchen, Hung. Fehértémpom (Traube; Krone; omn. 10, cab 50 kr.), prettily situated among vineyards.

75 M. Báziás (Rail. Restaurant; custom-house), see p. 373.
71. From Budapest to Belgrade.

222 M. Railway in 7½-11½ hrs. (Oriental express every Friday in 6½ hrs.); fares 21 francs 15 c., 15 fr. 30 c., 10 fr. 50 c.

The train starts from the East Station at Budapest (p. 323). 5 M. Budapest – Franzstadt. 7½ M. Erzsebétfalva, a summer-resort. 10½ M. Soroksár, on the Soroksár Arm of the Danube (p. 369), which the line skirts. Stations: Harasztí, Taksony, Dunavarásány, Lacsáda (with fish-hatchery). At (31½ M.) Dömsöd the railway quits the river and traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. Stations: Kun Szt. Miklós; Nagyállás; Szabad-szállás (21,850 inhab.); Fülpöszállás (4850 inhab.); Csengőd.

67 M. Kis Körös (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 7900) was the birthplace of the poet Alex. Petőfi (1822-49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Branch-line to (19 M.) Kalocsa (p. 370). 73 M. Vadkert-Tászlár; 84 M. Halas, with 17,200 inhab., well-stocked fish-ponds, and large vineyards. Stations: Kis Szállás, Kélebia.


177 M. Karlowitz (p. 371); 186 M. Beska. — 192½ M. India (Rail. Restaurant; Höt. Central; Höt. Pejacevics, R. from 1 fl.) is the junction of branch-lines to (27 M.) Vrdnik via Ruma and to (26 M.) Mitrovica (Löwe), on the Save (p. 388), and thence to (72 M.) Vin- kovce (p. 368). — Then Ó Pasua, Új Pasua, Batajnica, and (216 M.) Semlin (p. 372). We now traverse a long embankment, cross the Save, and enter the station (outside the town) of —

222 M. Belgrade (p. 372).

72. From Vienna to Mohács viá Kanizsa.

235 M. Railway in 18½ hrs. (fares 29 fl. 40, 17 fl. 71, 11 fl. 53 kr.).

As far as (31 M.) Neustadt, see p. 178. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmerring Railway and crosses the Leitha near (36 M.) Neudörfel. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the Leitha Mts., the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 39 M. Sauerbrunn; 1 hr. to the S.W. rises the Gspitz-Riegel, crowned with the Neustädtler Warte, a splendid point of view. 41 M. Wiesen, Hung. Rétfalu; on the hill to the right is the Rosalienkapelle, lower down lies the castle of Forchtenstein. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (43 M.) Mattersdorf, Hung. Nagy Marton. Unimportant stations.
53 M. Oedenburg (König von Ungarn; Pannonia; Weisse Rose; Palatin; Rail. Restaurant), Hung. Sopron, the Roman station Sophronium, is a dull town with 27,200 inhab. (1/2 Prot.), with few Hungarian characteristics. Among the buildings may be noted the Dominican Church, the Benedictine Church (16th cent.), containing the marble monument of Count Anton Széchényi, St. Michael's, loftily situated in the Neusiedler suburb, the Theatre, and the Casino. Important cattle-markets are held here. — To Ebenfurt and Raab, see p. 317.

The Neusiedler See (Fertő-Tava), 7½ M. to the E., is a salt lake 75 M. in circumference, 10-12 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (Hanság, 'floating turf'), larger than the lake itself, partly wooded and aising in game. In summer when the water is low, crystallised salt is found on the banks. About the year 1870 the lake was dry, and the cultivation of its bed was begun, but the water has since returned.

Stations: Zinkendorf, Hung. Nagy Csenk (with a château of Count Széchényi), Schützen (Hung. Lövö), Bükk, Acsad.

93 M. Steinamanger, Hung. Szombathely (Hős, Sabaria; Grüner Baum; Stadthaus; Rail. Restaurant; cab into the town, at night 1½ ft.; omn. 10 or 20 kr.), a town with 16,100 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman Sabaria, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; some of them are preserved in the Museum of the episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. Remains of a triumphal arch of Constantius Chlorus, traces of an amphitheatre on the Calvarienberg, and other memorials of the Roman period still exist. The Cathedral, in the degraded taste of last century, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

In the vicinity is Eisgrübel, a favourite resort; also Bogát, with a château and fine park of Count Festetics. Farther distant is Tatzmannsdorf, Hung. Tarcsa (drive of 5 hrs., 10 ft.), a chalybeate bath.

Railway by Kis Cseill to Raab in 4½ hrs., see p. 317; to Stuhlweissenburg and Gratz, see R. 73. — Branch Line (11 M., in 3½ hr.) to Güns, Hung. Kösseg (Strauss; Krone; pop. 7100), an industrial town on the Kösseg, with the ruin of Altenburg and a château of Prince Esterházy. Excursions to (1 hr.) the Lockenhaus Valley; to (9¼ hr.) Altenhaus (1898 ft.); to the top of the (2 hrs.) Geschriebene Stein (2897 ft.).

At (104½ M.) Molnári the Raab is crossed (to the right lies Vasvár, Germ. Eisenburg); Egervár; 123 M. Zala Szé. Iván (where the Zala is crossed); Szt. Mihály-Pácsa; Gelse; 157 M. Nagy Kainisz (Rail. Restaurant; p. 385).

166 M. Mura Keresztúr (p. 385), on the Mur, which falls into the Drave 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. 170½ M. Légrád; 175½ M. Zákány (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Agram (p. 386). The marshy plain of the Drave is now traversed. Stations: Góla, Berzencze, Visvár, Babócsa (with a ruined fortress). 208½ M. Barcs (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Slatina, with iodine baths, and the chalybeate baths of Pakrácz-Lipik in Slavonia. The train quits the Drave. 216 M. Darány; 221 M. Szigetvár, once a strong fortress, scene of the death of its
heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event dramatized by Th. Körner. — 236 M. Szt. Lőrincz. (Branch-line to Dombovár, see p. 386.)

248 M. Fünfkirchen, Hung. Pécs (*Nador; Wilder Mann; Goldnes Schiff; *König Matthias; Rail. Restaurant; cab to the station 80 kr.; pop. 33,800), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The fine Romanesque Cathedral, with its four towers, has been restored in the original style since 1882. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Dom-Platz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean Sacellum, probably a burial-chapel of the 5th century. Five Mosques of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; three are in ruins; the other two have been converted into the StadtKirche and the Franciscan Church, the latter with a minaret. Handsome Synagogue. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity are valuable coal-mines, owned by the Danube Steamboat Co., with briquette factories, coke-kilns, and a prettily-situated mining village (5000 inhab.). The slopes of the Mecsek Hills yield excellent wine. To the S. (6 M.) are the warm sulphur-baths of Harkány.

The line turns towards the S. Stations: Uszög, Ata, Trinitás. 270 M. Villány, well known for its wine, junction for Esseg (p. 369). Then Német-Boly and (285 M.) Mohács (p. 370).

73. From Budapest to Gratz via Steinamanger.

235 M. RAILWAY in 10 hrs. (fares 11 fl. 5, 8 fl. 25, 5 fl. 50 kr.).

To (43 M.) Stuhlweissenburg, see p. 384. — 48⅔ M. Zichyfalu, with a château of Count Zichy; 57 M. Vár Palota, 3 M. to the N.W. of which is Pastó Palota, a ruined hunting-lodge of Matthew Corvinus; 59⅔ M. Pét; 66 M. Hajmáskér.

71 M. Veszprém (850 ft.; Krone; Sonne), with 12,584 inhab., is an episcopal town, situated 2 M. to the S. of the station on a rocky hill on the Séd, and was long in the possession of the Turks, of whom a tall minaret is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the Gisela Chapel, said to have been built by Queen Gisela (p. 317) in the 11th cent., but obviously of later date. The Cathedral, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late-Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars.

Pleasant excursions may be taken hence to the Cistercian convent of Zirc in the Bakonyer Wald (carr. in 2 hrs., 6 fl.) and to the baths of Füred on the Platten-See (p. 385; carr. in 1½ hr., 5 fl.).

79⅔ M. Herend (1120 ft.) has a large porcelain-factory. The line winds through the Bakonyer Wald, and reaches its highest point (1220 ft.) near Gombás, whence it descends viá (83¼ M.) Város-Lőd, with potteries, and (87 M.) Ajka to (100 M.) Devecser, with a château of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the Torna. To the right of (104 M.) Somló Vásárhely appears the conical Somló-hegy or Schomlauer Berg (139½ ft.), with the ruin of Somlóvár. — 105 M. Tüskevár; 114 M. Boba.
from Boba to Csakathurn, 85 M., railway in 7½-9½ hrs. — 5 M. János-
háza; 6½ M. Nemés-Kereset; 11 M. Ükk (branch to Tapolcza, see below). Several unimportant stations. 15 M. Türje; 31½ M. Kisfalud-Szt-Iván (branch to Zala-Szt-Ivan, 1¼ M.); 3½ M. Zala-Egerszeg; 7½ M. Alsó-Lendva. The Mur is crossed. 75 M. Mura-Szerdahegy. 85 M. Csakathurn, see p. 385.

From Ükk (see above) a branch-line (18 M. in 1½ hr.) runs via (5½ M.) Sümeg, with the ruin of Sümegvár, birthplace of the poet Alexander Kisfaludy (p. 327), to Tapolcza. A road leads from Tapolcza past the ruin of Csobánc to (9½ M.) Badacsony on the Platten-See (p. 385).

119 M. Kis Czell (Hungaria; Schwarzer Adler; Krone; Rail. Restaurant), a well-known pilgrim-resort. The neighbouring Ságer Berg yields good wine.

To Raab, 4½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. Unimportant stations. At (16 M.) Pápa (Griff; Tiroler; pop. 15,000) is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. — 4½ M. Raab, see p. 317.

At (152 M.) Sárvár is an old castle of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, still inhabited. — 145 M. Steinamanger, see p. 381.

153 M. Kis Unyom; 158 M. Egyházas-Rádóc. — 164 M. Körmend, on the Raab, chief place in a barony of Prince Batthyany, to which it gives its name. About 10 M. to the W. is the prince's château of Güssing, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the Raab. 169½ M. Csákhány, with another château of Prince Batthyany; 3 M. to the S. is Ivánc, on the Raab, with a château of Countess Sigray. — 172½ M. Rába Szt. Mihály, with a château of Herr von Szell. 181 M. St. Gotthard, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecucoli's victory over the Turks in 1664; the 'Schlössl', his headquarters, lay on the hill, about 1½ hr. farther on. 187 M. Jennersdorf, Hung. Gyanafalou, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left is Count Batthyany's château of Neumarkt. 190½ M. Hohenbrugg, with a château of Baron Mensay. — 193 M. Fehring, with the ruins of an old fortification named Tabor.

About 4½ M. to the S. is the village of Kapfenstein (920 ft.; Lutz's Inn), at the foot of the Kapfensteinerberg (1515 ft.), with a château and church. The 11th cent. château of Perlitzen, 2½ M. to the W. (carr. 1 ft.), was restored and fitted up with Oriental magnificence by Sefer Pasha, the Turkish general. — A pleasant footpath leads hence via Fehringleiten to (6 M.) the baths of Gleichenberg (p. 384).

To Hartberg, 31½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — 3 M. Hatzdorf is the station for Riegensburg (1235 ft.; Neuhold's Inn; 2½ M., carr. 1 ft.; footpath 2 M.). Schloss Riegensburg, on a steep rock (3695 ft.), defied all the attacks of the Turks. It is entered by a winding path cut in the rock with seven successive gateways. The chapel contains an altar-piece by Kraft. The view ranges over nearly 500 sq. M. — 13 M. Fürstenfeld (Brauhaus; Pferschy; Stadt Triest, etc.; Rail. Restaurant), on the Feistritz, has a large tobacco-factory (2000 hands) and a commandery of the Order of St. John. Large quantities of hops are grown in the vicinity, the harvest beginning in August. — The train proceeds in the Safenthal via (17½ M.) Bierbaum (branch to Neudau, on the Lafnitz, 6 M.). Biamau, Waldersdorf, and Sebersdorf (to the left is Neustift, with the château of Ober-Mayerhofen), to (31½ M.) Hartberg (1180 ft.; inn), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the foot of the Ringkogl (2163 ft.).

To the right, as we proceed, is the château of Johnsdorf, and to the left, farther on, that of Hainfeld, formerly in the possession of
Von Hammer-Purgstall, the orientalist. — 199 M. Feldbach (Bräuhaus Hold; Scharf), with a 'Tabor' (see p. 383), still partly preserved.

Fine view from the (1 M.) Calvarienberg (1230 ft.). — A diligence (80 kr.; carr. 3 fl. 20, luggage 40 kr.) plies four times daily in 1 1/2 hr. to (7 M.) Bad Gleichenberg (1020 ft.; Vereinshaus; Hôtel Mailand; Stadt Venedig; Hôtel Stirling, etc.), situated in a park-like valley, with numerous hotels, lodging-houses, and private villas. The Constantins-Quelle (57° Fahr.), a non-chalybeate saline alkali spring, is beneficial for pulmonary patients (3-4000 yearly). The Emma-Quelle is similar, while the Klauses-Brunnen and Johannis-Brunnen, 3 M. distant, are chalybeate. About 800,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. On a rock, 1395 ft. high and inaccessible on three sides, is the (1/2 hr.) old château of Gleichenberg, notorious for its witch-trials, now belonging to Count Trattmannsdorf. — Excursions may be made to the (1/4 hr.) Klaus (café); to the (1/2 hr.) Bauernhanst; to (1/2 hr.) Kapfenstein (p. 383); to (2 hrs.) St. Anna am Aigen; and to Riegersburg (p. 383).

To the left, near (205½ M.) Studenzen, lies Prince Liechtenstein's château of Kirchberg. — 213½ M. Griesdorff.

From Giesendorf to Weitz, 10 M., railway in 53 min., through the Raabthal. 3 M. Wolfsdorf, with the château of Freibergh above, to the left; 4½ M. St. Rupert, a small bath, prettily situated at the junction of the Weitzbach and Raab. On the latter river, about 1 3/4 M. to the N.W., is Princess Sophie von Arenberg's château of Stadt (summer-quarters). 7½ M. Fladnitz-Neudorf; 8½ M. Preding. 10 M. Weitz (inn) is a small town with foundries and coal-mines. — A road leads hence to the N.W. through the romantic Weitz-Klamm to (5 M.) Passail (2148 ft.; inn), whence the Hoehltisch (3650 ft.) may be ascended in 4-4½ hrs. via the Teich-Alp. Another road runs to the N.E. via (8½ M.) Anger, with the ruin of Wachneck, to (16 M.) Birkfeld and Countess Wurmbrand's château of Birkenstein.

From Griesendorf a road (diligence daily) leads to the N.E. via Pischelsdorf and Hirnsdorf to (11½ M.) St. Johann. Perched on a steep rock on the opposite bank of the Feistrite is the castle of Herberstein, one of the most picturesque in Styria. Close by are the château of Stubenberg and the ruin of Scheideiten. On the Kulmburg (3200 ft.), 4½ M. to the W., is the pilgrimage-resort of Mariabrunn, the Lourdes of Styria.

The railway now quits the pleasant valley of the Raab, and at (220 M.) Lasnitz (1510 ft.) pierces the watershed between the Raab and the Mur by means of a tunnel 580 yds. in length. It then descends via Authal and (226 M.) Messendorf to the Staats-Bahnhof at — 230 M. Graz, afterwards crossing the Mur to the (235 M.) Süd-Bahnhof (p. 188).

74. From Budapest to Pragerhof (Trieste).

207 M. Railway in 6½-11 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 20, 13 fl. 75, 9 fl. 10 kr.). — From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13¾ hrs.

We start from the Southern Station (p. 323) at Ofen. After a long tunnel, (5 M.) Kelenfold. Then Promontor (p. 369); Tétény (p. 369), on the Danube; Tárnok; Martonvásár, with a handsome château of Archduke Joseph; Nyék; Velence, with the Velencer See (6½ M. long), partly drained, on the right, and Dinnyés.

43 M. Stuhlweissenburg, Hungar. Székes Fehérvár (König von Ungarn; Adler; Bierhalle at the theatre; Rail. Restaurant; cab into the town 50 kr., at night 1 fl., with two horses 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr.), the Roman Alba Regalis, or Alba Regia, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., is now the residence of a bishop.
and capital of the county of the same name. The town, which has 27,600 inhab. (mostly Hungarians) and is one of the most prosperous in Hungary, trades largely in wine and fruit and has large calico-printing works. Among the many handsome buildings may be mentioned the Episcopal Palace, the new Theatre, and the Cathedral, erected on the ruins of the church of St. Stephen, which was destroyed by the Turks in the 16th century. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet Vörösmarty, by Vay. Pleasant drive (one-horse carr. 1 fl., two-horse 2 fl.) to the Town Vineyards, which are carefully cultivated and are dotted with villas. The extensive marshes (Sűr Réti) to the E. of the town have recently been partly drained. — Railway to Neu-Szőny and Komorn, see R. 55.

47 M. Szabad-Battyán; 59 M. Lepsény. The train reaches the Platten-See, Hungar. Balaton (425 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 46 M. long, 3–9 M. wide, and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks which yield the esteemed Schomlauer wine. — 71 M. Siófok lies at the exit of the small river Sio from the lake (good bathing).

Steamboat twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1½ fl.) to Füred or Balaton Füred (Hôtel Meyer), a bath with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept.) the place is often crowded (R. at the Curhaus, the old and new Baths, Horváth’s, or the villas Écsy, Jókai, Döry, Hurry, etc., 1 fl. and upwards; cheaper at the villages of Füred and Árác, ¾ M. distant, at the entrance to the Árác-Thal).

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 80 M. Szántód. Opposite, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of Tihany, founded in 1054. The church contains the tomb of Andreas J., and the abbey has a large library. On the N.W. side there is a famous echo. 94½ M. Boglár. On the opposite bank are the wine-producing Badacsony, the distant ruin of Csománc, and nearer the lake, farther on, the picturesque ruin of Szigliget. — 114 M. Balaton Szt. György, at the S. end of the lake; branch-line to (6 M.) Keszthely, a small town on the N. bank, with a château of Count Festetics, and another to (37½ M.) Somogy-Szob (p. 386).

125 M. Komárváros. — 136¹/₂ M. Nagy Kanizsa, Ger. Grosskirchen (*Rail. Restaurant), a market-town with 20,500 inhab., is the junction for Steinamanger (p. 381).

136¹/₂ M. Mura Kerestúr (branch to Zákány, p. 381). The line crosses the Mur and runs to the W. across the Mur-Insel, or fertile plain between the Mur and the Drave. 148¹/₂ M. Kotor-Alsó-Dornborz; 156 M. Mura Kiraly. — 167 M. Csakathurn (Rail. Restaurant), a small town belonging to Count Festetics; the old château of the Zrinyi family here is now a sugar-factory. To Boba, see p. 383.

From Csakathurn to Agram, 70 M., in 5½-7 hrs. — 6¹/₂ M. Warasdin (Elefant; Lamm; Wilder Mann; cab from the station 70 kr.), the capital of Baedeker’s Austria. 8th Edition.
a Croatian county on the right bank of the Drave, has 10,370 inhab. and
an old chateau of Count Erdödy (branch-line to Gödöbmec, 21 M.). — From
(10½ M.) Warasdín-Teplitz a diligence plies thrice daily in 1¾ hr. to (5½ M.)
the celebrated sulphur-baths of Teplitz or Constantin-Bad, known to the
Romans as Thermac Constantinianae. — From (47 M.) Zabok a branch runs
to the N.W. to (10 M.) Krapina-Teplitz (Curhaus), the baths of which are
very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M. Zaprešić is
the junction of the Steinbrück and Agram line (p. 195).

174½ M. Polstrau (pretty ciborium in the church); 182 M. Fried-
dau, on the Drave; 188½ M. Gross-Sonntag; 195 M. Moschgansen.
— 200 M. Pettau is an old town with a chateau and the 14th cent.
church of St. George, containing good sculptures and wood-carving.
The line now crosses the Drave and traverses the broad Pettauer Feld
via Steindhal to (207 M.) Pragerhof (p. 194).

75. From Budapest to Fiume via Dombovár and
Agram.

377 M. Railway in 17-21½ hrs. (fares 16 fl., 11 fl. 60 kr., 8 fl.).
Budapest, see p. 323. We start from the Central Station. Beyond
(5 M.) Budapest-Franzsstadt we cross the Danube and reach (8 M.)
Budapest-Kelenfeld (p. 384). The line to Stuhlweissenburg (p. 384),
which diverges to the left at (12½ M.) Budafok (Promontor), is
crossed just before we reach (20 M.) Erd, the village of which name
lies to the left on the Danube (p. 369). 29 M. Ercsi (p. 369), with
so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the Danube
and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain or puszt. 38½ M.
A Branch Railway leads hence via Ceci, Nagy-Dorog, and (35½ M.)
Tolna-Mózs, 15½ M. to the W. of the town of Tolna on the Old Danube
(p. 370), to (40½ M.) Szegszárd, a town of 14,950 inhab., at the foot of
the Cserhát Mt., with vineyards and considerable wine-trade with France.

At (68 M.) Simontornya we cross the Sió Canal or Palatina Canal;
and thence we skirt the Kapos Canal via Hidegkút-Gyöngk
(branch to Tamási-Miklosvár, 8 M.) and several other small stations,
to (107 M.) Új-Dombovár (branch to Szt. Lőrincz, p. 382) and
(108½ M.) Dombovár (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Bátaszék, 41 M.).
The railway quits the Kapos Canal at (126½ M.) Kaspovár
(Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Krone), with considerable grain-trade.
The following stations are unimportant. From (152 M.) Somogy Szobb
branches diverge to (29½ M.) Barcs (p. 381) and to (37½ M.) Balat-
Restaurant), on the Drave, is the junction of the line from Mura
Keresztúr to Barcs and Fünfkirchen (p. 381).

The Agram line crosses the Drave and enters the wooded and
hilly region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 181 M.
Kopreiniits (Hung. Kaproncza), with a fine old castle; 199½ M. Kreuz
(Hung. Körös; pop. 3655), chief town of a district.

236 M. Agram. — Hotels. Kaiser von Österreich (Pl. d; C, 2),
Llica 4, on the Jellaszi-Platz, R. from 70 kr.; Grand Hotel, Hotel Pruck-
ner (Pl. b; C, 2), Llica 6 and 44; Lamm (Pl. c; C, D, 2), Nikolićgasse 7,
opposite the post-office; Hôtel Liebald, Gajgasse 12; Jägerhorn (Pl. e; C, 2), Ilica 14; Hôtel Garni, Gunduličgasse 7. — Restaurants. Railway Restaurant; Schneider’s Bierhalle, Gajgasse 1, near the Jellačić-Platz; Dimmlinger, Gajgasse 9; Pilmer Bierhalle, Marie-Valerie-Gasse 3; Kolo Restaurant, in the University Building; Theatre Restaurant, Markus-Platz 10. — Cafés. Grand Café, National, Central, Europa, all in the Jellačić-Platz; Agram, Jug, Zrinyi-Platz. — Confectioners. Carl Scholz, Langegasse 7; Hübler, Jellačić-Platz; Hützl, Ilica 5.

Cab from the station to the town, with luggage, 1 fl.; ¼ hr.'s drive in the town 40 kr., ½ hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. — Tramway to the Maximir Park via the Ilica and Vlaška Ulica; to the South Railway Station, etc.

Baths. Diana-Bad, Ilica 5; River Baths, to the left of the railway-bridge over the Save (cab 60 kr., omnibus 15 kr.). — Post Office, Gajgasse 4, near the Jellačić-Platz. Telegraph Office, Gunduličgasse 5.

Agram (400 ft.), Slav. Zagreb, Hung. Zagráb, the capital of Croatia, with 37,400 inhab., and seat of a university founded in 1874, is prettily situated on the Medvesčak, 1½ M. from the Save. The town, partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov., 1880, but since rebuilt, consists of the Upper and the Lower Town. In the former are the Palace of the Banus (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C 1), the Theatre (Pl. 13; C, 1), the Natural History Museum (Pl. C, 1; Sun. & Thurs., 10-1), St. Mark’s Church (Pl. 1, C 1; Gothic, with rococo tower), the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. D, 2), in the square in front of which rises a *Column of the Virgin, by Fernkorn and Pönninger, the *Cathedral (Pl. 4, D 2; a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., lately restored; towers being rebuilt), and the Strossmayer Promenade (Pl. C, 2), affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Save. Most of the buildings in the lower town are modern. The two parts of the town are connected by a Cable Tramway (Ramp; Pl. C, 2), beginning in the Ilica, not far from the Jellačić-Platz.

The Jellačić-Platz is adorned with an equestrian statue of the Banus Jellacic (d. 1859; Pl. 16, D 2). The Marie-Valerie-Gasse leads hence to the S., past the Museum of Art and Industry (Pl. 14; Sun. & Thurs., 9-1) and the Synagogue (Pl. D, 2), to the large Zrinyi-Platz (Pl. D, 2), with its promenades. On the E. side rises the Palace of Justice (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style; on the S. side is the palatial Academy of Science (Pl. 12; D, 3), with its fine court and valuable collections (antiquities and Strossmayer’s picture-gallery, daily, 9-12; library, 11-12.30, daily except Sun.). The Academie-Platz is adorned with marble busts of the Croatian painters Clonio and Medulič (Schiavone) and Gen. Frankopan (or Frangepani), and an equestrian statue of St. George by Fernkorn. On the S. side is the Chemical Laboratory of the University. — To the W. of the Academy the Kukovićgasse leads past the Protestant Church (Pl. 7, C 2; the only one in Croatia) to the Sajmište, or market-place (Pl. C, 2), on the N. side of which is the handsome Romanesque building of the Francis Joseph University, and on the S. side the headquarters of the Agricultural Society (Pl. 15). The Frankopangasse and the busy Ilica (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief street in Agram, lead back hence to the Jellačić-Platz.
Environ. The pleasant Maximir Park (restaurant) lies 1½ M. to the E. of the town. — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fare 2 fl.) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs: from the Jellačić-Platz we drive through the Illica, the Fleischhauergasse, and the Schützengasse, passing the Schützenhaus, to the Tustanec Plateau, Smrok, and Prekrije, and return via Pantovec or via Statine and through the valley of the Medvedjak via St. Xavier. — Near Mirogoj, 1¼ M. to the N.E., beyond the suburb of Novase, is the finely situated Central Cemetery. Thence we may reach the picturesque village of Remete in 25 min., and return via Bukovec and Maximir to the (1½ hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 1½ M. to the W. of Agram (carr. in 8 hrs., there and back 6 fl.) lies the health-resort of Samobor (Stadt Triest; grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the Sljeme (3927 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts.: we drive to Gradac, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence through wood in 2 hrs. to the bare summit, on which there is a refuge-hut; superb view. (Provisions should be brought from Agram.)

From Agram to Steinbrück, see p. 195.

From Agram to Sissek, 33 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 50, 1 fl. 20, 75 kr.). The line runs for the most part through oak-woods. 10 M. Gross-Gorica; 21 M. Lelenik. — 33 M. Sissek (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Gross-Kapitel, at the quay; Toplak, at the station; pop. 6500), which was besieged by the Turks in 1598, lies at the confluence of the Kutpa and the Save, and carries on a busy trade in grain, wood, and gall-nuts. Relics of the Roman colony of Siscia are still preserved. — From Sissek to Banjaluca, see R. 84.

From Sissek to Semlin, steamboat down the Save, twice a week, in 30 hrs. (fares 21 fl. 39, 14 fl. 26 kr.; up stream 38 hrs., fares 17 fl. 64, 11 fl. 76 kr.). Stations: (I.) Jassenovac; (I.) Jull-Gradiska, often mentioned in the Turkish wars, opposite the small fortress of Berbîr; (r.) Stekovac; (I.) Slavisch-Brod, a station on the railway to Đalja (p. 368), opposite Bosnisch-Brod (a station on the line to Sarajevo, see p. 417). Then (r.) Samac; (I.) Zupanje; (I.) Rajevoselo; (r.) Brčka; (I.) Rača; (I.) Mitrovica, with 7114 inhab. and productive vineyards, the ancient Sirmium, where antiquities are often found (station for India, see p. 380); (r.) Sabac, a Servian town with 11,000 inhab., at the influx of the Kamnic, with the Zer hills on the right; (r.) Obrenovac. On the left we next observe the intrenchment constructed by Prince Eugene in 1717, and at Bezania the embankment thrown up by Marshal Laudon in 1788, on the occasion of sieges of Belgrade. The steamer touches at (r.) Belgrade (p. 372). On the right lies the Kriegs-Insel, for which many conflicts took place in the Turkish wars of 1680-1790. The steamer then ascends the Danube to Semlin (p. 372).

250 M. Zdencića; 255 M. Jaska. — 268 M. Karlstadt, Hung. Károlyváros, Croat. Karlovac (Hôtel Vogler; Kron; Stadt Fiume; Rail. Restaurant; cab into the town 1 fl.), a fortress and busy commercial place (3700 inhab.) on the Kutpa, connected by a bridge with the suburb of Banja. To the W. is the ruin of Dubovac. The train now enters the Kapella Mis., which culminate in the Klek (see below). 275 M. Dugaresa: a lofty viaduct; 286 M. Generalski-Stol. At (292 M.) Toin, Croat. Tounj, we get a glimpse at the picturesque ravine of the Tuinschiza. — 303 M. Ogulin (1065 ft.; Hôtel Olzberger; Musek, Rogovic, at the station), a picturesquely-situated little town with 4200 inhabitants, on the Dobra, which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the Klek (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting. To Novi in Bosnia, see p. 426.

The line ascends more rapidly; to the left are the slopes of the
Klek. 312 M. Gomirje. Several tunnels before and after (316 M.) Vrbovsko. At (321 M.) Cameral-Morovice or Komorske-Morovice (Rail. Restaurant) we quit the valley of the Dobra. 327 M. Skräd (2126 ft.), finely-situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 339 M. Delnice (2385 ft.; pop. 3000). Beyond (345 M.) Lokve (2638 ft.) the train passes through the Sleme Tunnel, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2884 ft.). It then descends, crossing the Ličanka Viaduct, to (350 M.) Fuzine; then in long windings and through a tunnel to (354 1/2 M.) Lič (2660 ft.), on the margin of the Karst plateau, where the Adriatic Sea first comes in sight (on the right). The line descends in a long bend to (360 M.) Plase (1808 ft.), inhabited by Italians and Croatians. Then Meja and Buccari, with a fine castle. The train crosses the Fiumara (Recina) and passes through a tunnel under the Calvarienberg.

377 M. Fiume. — Hotels. *Europa, *Hot. Lloyd, both in the Adamić-Platz at the quay; *Déák, by the station and quay; *Hot. de la Ville, near the station, R. 1 fl. — Restaurants. *Hôtel Lloyd, see above; *Ziegler, opposite the theatre; Goldner Stern, Via del Governo; *Lenussi, Piazza Marscchia; Volksgarten, Via del Pino. — Cafés. Central, in the Höt. Europa; Grand Café, Andrassy-Platz, etc.

Cab 40 kr., at night 60 kr. — Baths at the Europa; sea-baths in the inner harbour. — Theatre, Urmeny-Platz (performances in Italian in spring and autumn).

British Consul, G. L. Faber, Esq.; Vice-Consul, A. Steinacker, Esq. — U. S. Consular Agent, Giovanni Gelletich (also Lloyd's agent).

Fiume, Slav. Rieka, the only seaport in Hungary, lies picturesquely at the N.E. end of the Bay of Quarnero. Anciently a thriving town, and named St. Veit am Flaum in the middle ages, it was at one time a fief of the Patriarchs of Aquileia; it next belonged to the Counts of Duino and the Barons of Gorizia; in 1471 it was annexed to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg by Emp. Frederick III.; in 1779 it was attached to Hungary, with which, after several separations, it has been united since 1870. The town (pop. with the suburbs 29,000) has three harbours: the Porto Canale Fiumara, the Porto Nuovo, with large warehouses on the piers, and the Petroleum Harbour. Its trade is rapidly increasing. Among its factories are Whitehead's torpedo-works and Smith & Meynier's paper-mill in the Fiumara Ravine. One of the finest buildings is that of the Naval Academy, established in 1856. Another is the Cathedral, with a new façade in the style of the Pantheon in Rome. The church of St. Veit (1631) is an imitation of S. Maria della Salute in Venice. The Government Buildings, the Theatre, the Hungarian Tobacco Factory, and the two covered Markets also deserve notice. The street entering the old town beneath the clock-tower on the Corso leads to a Roman Triumphal Arch, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus (266-270). Beautiful Giardino Pubblico.

A path flanked with oratories or stations ascends in 400 steps to
the Pilgrimage Church, which contains a picture of the Madonna di Loreto ascribed by tradition to St. Luke. The pillars are hung with the votive offerings of rescued mariners. From this point the sea looks like a large lake, enclosed by the hills on the islands of Veglia and Cherso.

Near the church is the château of Tersato, once the seat of the Frangepani (p. 337), now that of Count Nugent. A small temple contains a collection of antiquities, the finest of which is a Venus with beautiful drapery. A column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Italians in honour of Consul Bonaparte on the battle-field of Marengo are now preserved here. *View of the Quarnero Bay with its islands, of Fiume, and the grand ravine of the Fiumara.

Charming excursion to *Abbazia (p. 198; a drive of 11/2 hr., 4-5 fl.; steamer three times daily in 3/4 hr., fare 40 kr.). — An afternoon may be spent on an expedition to Buccari as follows: take the steamer (2.30 p.m.) to Buccari, walk thence by a picturesque route to the (11/4 hr.) loftily situated station (p. 389), and take the train back to (1/2 hr.) Fiume.

From Fiume to Trieste, see R. 34; to Zara, see R. 50.
II. TRANSYLVANIA.

76. From Klausenburg to Bistritz

From Deés to Zilah, Máramaros Sziget, and Nagybánya, 396. — From Sajó-Magyaró s to Maros Ludas, 397. — From Bistritz to Kimpolung in the Bukowina; to Rodna, 397.

77. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt

From Torda to Topánfalva and Toroczkó. From Kocsárd to Szász Régen, 398. — From Szász Régen to Bistritz and to Borszék, 399. — From Schässburg to Csík Szereda via Szekely Udvarhely, 400. — From Reps to Fogaras, 401.

— Excursions from Kronstadt; from Kronstadt to Hosszu falu and to Zernest, 403. — Mountain Ascents, 404. — From Kronstadt to Kézdi-Vásárhely, 404. — From Szepsi Szt. Győrgy to Borszék, 405.

78. From Arad to Hermannstadt


79. From Hermannstadt to Fogaras

Hohe Rinne; Heltau; Michelsberg; Rothenthurm Pass, 410.

— Surul; Negoj; Bullea Valley, 411. — From Fogaras to Kronstadt, 411.

80. From Kronstadt to Bucharest via Predeal

From Bucharest to Giurgevo and Smarda, 414.

Transylvania, called Erdély by the Magyars, and Ardealu by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), is a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, lying between Hungary on the W. and Roumania on the E. Its German name of Siebenbür gen has been variously derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Medias, Mühlenbach, and Schässburg; but the most recent researches have made it more than probable that it is really derived from Cibinburc ('the fortress on the Cibin'), the original name of Hermannstadt, which is still named Nagy Szeben by the Hungarians.

History. At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of Dacia, and in 107 A.D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 271 A.D., when the Emperor Aurelian was compelled to withdraw his troops and the flower of the Roman colonists across the Danube by the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races which kept surging towards Western Europe. During the reign of Ladislaus I., King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Ku-
mans, Transylvania was united to Hungary, and began for the first time to enjoy the blessings of peace and order. Geisa II. (1141-61), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendam coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as Saxons, settled in the 'Land unter dem Walde', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlenbach, and Reussmarkt), in the 'Altland' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Reps), and in the 'Weinland' (Medias and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. Andreas II. (1204-35) made over the Burzenland (see p. 402) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from Hunyady Janos, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After Lewis II. of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was Bethlen Gábor (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of Turkey and of Austria, which possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699 they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration to the four 'received' creeds, and annexed the country to Austria. The German population had been Lutheran since 1540, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, others were Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remainder Roman Catholics. An insurrection under Francis II. Rakoczy in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austri-
Inhabitants. TRANSYLVANIA. 393
ans, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by
the Peace of Passarowitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria.
Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand
principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria
and Hungary. The rebellion of Nicolaus Urss (Horjah) in 1784 and
the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils.
Since 1868 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative
respects incorporated with Hungary.

Inhabitants. The Magyars, who entered the land as conquerors,
and settled mainly in the N.W. districts.

The Szeklers, also Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania
at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of
the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves
as descendants of the Huns. The Magyars in Transylvania, including
the Szeklers, number about 698,000 souls.

The Saxons, about 217,000 in number, the descendants of the
German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (p. 392) from the Middle
Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonici Hospites, or Flan-
drenses, but since 1238 have been known as Saxones or Saxons,
as is the case also with most of the mediæval German immigrants
into Hungary. The Germans of the Burzenland (p. 402) and of the
Nössner Land (p. 397) are also called Saxons.

These three races have from an early period shared the govern-
ment of the country among them, as being, by virtue of conquest
and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, how-
ever, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the largest part
of the population consists of Roumanians or Wallachians, of whom
there are no fewer than 1,270,000. These regard themselves as the
lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed
race, made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly
settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor
Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the
Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the
Teutonic Order, are said to have crossed the mountains and entered
Transylvania. They named themselves Roumanians as members of
the E. Roman Empire (Rûm), and had adopted the Greek form
of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors.
According to another, but untenable view, the Roumanians were
settled on the left bank of the Danube long before the advent of
the Magyars, but were from the first treated by their conquerors
and the foreign colonists as destitute of political rights.

Another element in the population consists of the Armenians,
8400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about 1668, and
who occupy the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, Gyergyó Szt.
Miklos, Deés, etc. There are also about 88,000 Gipsies in Transyl-
vania, of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed
by a Voivode of their own. Most of them are nomads; but at Három-
szek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok some of them have settled down and become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are Jews (26,000), Slovaks, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Servians, and Greeks. — The total population is in round numbers 2,251,000.

Plan of Tour. The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting; i.e. the district between Petrozsény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. The neighbourhood of Kronstadt especially deserves a visit. The imperfect connections and the fewness of the trains on the branch-railways render deviations from the main lines very inconvenient. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (6-8 fl. per day) or saddle-horses (about 1 fl. per day) may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides (1 fl. 20-2 fl. per day), necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained in the neighbouring villages. When a guide or horse is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Application for guides, etc., should be made to the Transylvanian Carpathian Club, which has branches at Hermannstadt, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Schäßburg, Fogaras, Broos, Mühlbach, Petrozsény, and Szasz Régen.

Inns. The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bed-rooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quarters for the night among the mountains may be found in the refuge-huts of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters, or in Roumanian chalets ('Stina').

Money, the Austrian. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest, French gold will be found useful. Francs are called Lei in Roumania, centimes Bani.

Passports are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. A visa is not required.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.

76. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74 M. Railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.).

Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár. — Hotels. Hôtel Central, in the market-place; Hungaria; Königin von England; Biszini, near the University. — Rail. Restaurant. — Caféés Nagy Gabor, Europa, both in the market-place. — Cab from the station 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; Omnibus 30 kr. — Tramway to the town via the Nagyutza. — Steam Tramway from the station through the town to Kolozs Monostor (p. 396).
Klausthuburg (1145 ft.), a town with 33,000 inhab., on the Little Szamos, founded by the Saxons in 1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872). The Saxons of Klausenburg, having adopted the Socinian creed, and thus separated from their compatriots, have long since become identified with the Magyar population. Being the headquarters of the numerous noblesse of Transylvania, the town is very animated in winter. — Proceeding to the W. from the station we pass through the 'Bridge Suburb' (Hidelve), with the Citadel (Fellegvár), erected by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. We then cross the bridge over the Little Szamos and enter the Inner Town. The oldest part of this is the N.E. corner, the Óvár, or 'old castle', built by the Saxons. Óvár contains the house (No. 3 Matyas Kiralfy-Uteza; tablet), now a barrack, in which King Matthew Corvinus was born in 1443. The banks of the Szamos farther on are bordered by public gardens, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the market-place is the Rom. Cath. Cathedral of St. Michael, erected in 1396-1432. In the S.E. part of the town is the Reformed Church, built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the Botanic Garden, presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing a villa in the Italian style, fitted up as a Museum. Near it are the handsome buildings of the University Chemical and Anatomical Institutes. To the W. is the village of Kolozs Monostor, with an old monastery, now an agricultural college. Opposite is a brewery with garden.

The train skirts the Little Szamos, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 77). — 8 M. Apahida, on the Staatsbahn (p. 398), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. Apahida, a Roumanian village of 1000 inhabitants.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. Válasút-Boneshida, each with a castle and a park. At some distance to the left, Kendí-Lóna, with a château of Countess Teleky. 22½ M. Nagy Iklőd. We recross the Szamos.

28½ M. Szamos-Ujvár (Stadt-Hotel; Krone), a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome square, and 5800 inhab., chiefly Armenians, now 'Magyarised'. It is the seat of an Armenian-Catholic bishop, and the tasteful Armenian-Cath. church contains an altar-piece attributed to Rubens. The fortress at the N. end of the town, erected in the 16th cent., is now a prison, where Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement. — On the left bank of the Szamos, 1½ M. to the W., lie the small baths of Kérő (sulphur and Epsom salts).

The Szamos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Deésakna (see p. 396). Szt. Benedek, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a
15th cent. château of Count Kornis, once strongly fortified, afterwards a monastery. — At the foot of the wooded Rosenberg (1010 ft.) lies —

37½ M. Deés (*Europa; Rail. Restaurant; omn. to the town 20 kr.; cab 80 kr.; pop. 7700, chiefly Magyars), a royal free town, capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the Great and Little Számos. Handsome Prot. church of the 15th century. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.) of the old fortifications. Opposite, across the river, is the Béla-Berg (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range and fine view. — The village of Deésakna, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies 1½ M. to the S.; the older mine, worked since the 15th cent., is worth seeing.

From Deés to Zilah, 63 M., railway in 4¾ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 50, 2 fl. 80, 1 fl. 75 kr.). The line skirts the Számos to the N.W., sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. 3 M. Kaczó; 14 M. Galgó; 18½ M. Sósmező, in a pleasant district; 25 M. Nagy Ilonnda, near rocky scenery. — 28½ M. Hosz-szürèn; 33 M. Letka; 38 M. Aranymezö. To the right are wooded slopes and fissured cliffs. We cross the Számos by a bridge, 160 yds. in length, before reaching (13 M.) Steurák, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley. Beyond (47½ M.) Zábó, with a château and park, the line quits the Számos and enters a side-valley to the left. 54½ M. Nyírsiget. Thence we proceed on lofty embankments and through deep cuttings to (63 M.) Zilah (Tiger), a small town with a Hungarian population. Thence to Nagy Károly via Sarmaság, 57 M., in 4½ hrs., see p. 363.

From Galgó (see above) to Magyar-Lápos, 19¼ M., diligence in 4 hrs. (fare 1½ fl.). — Magyar-Lápos is a Roumanian village (2000 inhab.) in the valley of the Lápos. About 4½ M. to the N. are the baths of Szotuka, with natron-springs. The road continues to ascend the valley of the Lápos to the N.E. via the iron-works of Oláh-Lápos and Sztrimbuly, and over the Rotunda (3484 ft.) to (22 M.) Kapnikbánya. Thence to Máramaros-Sziget (p. 364), about 22 M. — From Oláh-Lápos, 7 M. from Magyar-Lápos, we may drive in 2 hrs. to Tökés, a Roumanian village in the Bradului Valley, to the E., whence the triple-peaked Czibles (303 ft.), a fine point of view, may be ascended in 9½ hrs. on foot or on horseback (comp. p. 365).

From Nagy Ilonnda (see above) to Nagy Somkút, 16½ M., diligence in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 40 kr.), via Kis-Körtvélyes, near which is a stalactite-cavern. Nagy Somkút is a considerable village in the Bursa Valley. About 4½ M. to the S.E. of it is the rock-castle of Kővár, destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1670. Nagybánya (see p. 364) lies 16½ M. to the N., via Szakállasfalva.

The train (carriages changed at Deés) crosses the Great Számos, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, via Bacsa, with a château of Count Zichy, to (45 M.) Rețeg (Roum. Rețeag). 46½ M. Csicse Keresztur (Roum. Cristuru); on a hill to the left are the picturesque ruins of the rocky fastness of Csicsó, destroyed in 1544. We cross the Számos. 51½ M. Bethlen (2300 inhab.), ancestral residence of the Bethlen family. A road leads to the N.E., through the upper Számos Valley, to Naszód and Rodna (p. 397).

Beyond Bethlen we soon enter the valley of the Sajó, an affluent of the Számos. Fine view of the snow-peaks of the Czibles and Kuhhorn (see above and p. 397) and of the mountains on the N. frontier. At (67½ M.) Somkerek, the line bends to the S. and crosses the Sajó. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of Kerlé, with a château and park of Count Bethlen. About 3 M. to the S. is the
Cserhalom ('oak-hill'), occupied by a château, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumans in 1070 (p. 391). — 64 M. Sajó-Magyaró.

To Maros Ludas, 50 M., railway in 5½ hrs. The train crosses the Számos and leads through pleasant valleys. Stations: Kerüls (p. 396), Lekence (Ger. Lechnitz), Budatéké, Kis Sármás, Meső Méhes. Then through the valley of the Rét to Meső Záh, Meső Szengyel-Tóhid, and (59 M.) Maros Ludas (p. 398).

The Sajó is again crossed. 67½ M. Szeretfalva, whence a road leads to Száz Régen (p. 398). The train recrosses the Sajó, and then enters the valley of the Bistritz, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of Heidendorf, Hung. Bessemyö, on the left, with numerous vineyards.

74 M. Bistritz, Hung. Beszterce. — Hotels. *Sahling's, with good restaurant and café; König von Ungarn. — Restaurant in the Gewerbeverein, with garden, on the Promenade. — Cab from the station 60 kr.; Omnibus 20 kr. — Baths at the Swimming School, in the upper suburb (8 kr. incl. towel).

Bistritz (1188 ft.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Bistritz-Naszod, on the Bistritz, with 10,300 inhab., chiefly Germans of later immigration than the other ‘Saxons’, was formerly called Nösen, and gave its name to the Nösner Land. The town has long since lost the commercial importance it enjoyed in the 15th and 16th cent., though it still has some wood and leather manufactures. Little is now left of its picturesque old walls and towers, which withstood many hostile attacks in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gothic Prot. Church, finished in 1563, and much injured by repeated fires, has the highest tower in Transylvania (235 ft.; built in 1519); within the church are some captured Turkish banners. The houses with arcades, in the market-place, should be noticed. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded Schieferberg (1640 ft.), to the E. The *Burgberg (2241 ft.; 11¼ hr.), where a castle of Hunyady Janos once stood, built in 1453 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1484, affords a beautiful view of Bistritz, embedded among orchards, and of the E. Carpathians.

From Bistritz to Kimpolung in the Bukowina, 79 M., diligence in 17 hrs. (fare 8 fl. 89 kr.). The road passes (3½ M.) Jaad (2½ M. to the S.E. of the Saxon village of Patak, with saline baths) and Borgó-Prund in the Bistritz valley. At the Magura Kúntui (4035 ft.), near (33 M.) Poiana Stampli, the frontier is crossed. From (53 M.) Borona Waite to (60 M.) Jaköbeny we ascend the valley of the Golden Bistritz. 79 M. Kimpolung is the terminus of a branch-railway from Hatau.

From Bistritz to Alt-Rodna. The road (diligence to Naszód, 14½ M., in 3½ hrs., 1 fl.; carr. to Alt-Rodna in 4½ hrs., 8 fl., there and back 12 fl.) crosses the Stubenberg (1725 ft.), to Mettersdorf, and passes Naszód, a large village in the valley of the Számos; 28¼ M. Old Szent Gévary, with the Borkút mineral spring; and Dombhai, with a similar spring. — 33 M. Alt-Rodna, Ger. Rodenenau (1700 ft.; Pfeuffer's Inn), once had a large German population, but was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241; it is now inhabited by Roumanians. Pop. 3800. At the foot of the Kuhhorn, Roum. Ineu, Hung. Ünökő (7480 ft.; 5 hrs.; club-hut), 6 M. higher up, lead-mines are worked.
77. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Railway to Hermannstadt, 123 M., in 7 hr. (fares 6 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr., 3 fl.; to Kronstadt, 203 M., in 8-13½ hrs. (6 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.). — From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt via Kás-Kapus, 139 M., railway in 6½-7 hrs. (fares 7 fl., 5 fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.).

Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), see p. 394. — The railway runs through the broad and monotonous valley of the Számos to (7½ M.) Apahida (to Bistritz, see p. 395), and then turns to the right. 10½ M. Kolozs-Kara. The line, threading several tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the Mesőseg, a bare hilly district that extends E. to Szász Régen (see below). 22½ M. Virágosvölgy. Near (32½ M.) Aranyos-Gyéres we cross the Aranyos; to the right is a view of the gorge of Torda.

Branch Railway to (5½ M.) Torda, Ger. Thorenburg (1109 ft.; "Ungar. Krone, in the market-place; omn. 30 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Magyar pop. 10,100, chiefly Unitarians. Many diets have been held at Torda. Pleasant gardens on the Aranyos. About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and large salt-mines. In the vicinity are numerous remains of a colony (perhaps Potaiassa) founded here by the Romans, to whom the salt-deposit was known. — About 6 M. to the W. is the Tordai Hasadék (carr. 4 fl.), a defile eroded by the Peder, ¾ M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns. At the entrance of the defile is a club-hut.

From Torda to Topánfalva (39 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 16 fl.) and Toroczkó (15 M.; carr. in 4 hrs., 6 fl.). The road ascends the valley of the Aranyos via (10½ M.) Borév, beyond which the scenery improves, and (44 M.) Offenbánya to (63 M.) Topánfalva (Roum. Kimpény), a large Roumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of Unter-Vidra (about 2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice-cavern of Skerisora (9 hrs. to the N.W., via Ober-Girda) in the Roumanian Motzenland. Abrudbánya (p. 408) lies 6 M. to the S. of Topánfalva. — From Borév a road leads to the S. through romantic gorges to (4½ M.) Toroczkó (Ger. Eisenmarkt), a small town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine-looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), the descendants of immigrants from Upper Austria, and thence to the ruined castle of Toroczkó-Szent-György (5½ M. to the W. of which is the stalactite cavern of Bedelő) and via several villages to (14 M.) Nagy Enged (p. 399).

13 M. Kocsárd (Rail. Restaurant), near the influx of the Aranyos into the Maros.

To Szász Régen, 58 M., railway in 4 hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. Stations: 12½ M. Maros-Ludas (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Bistritz, p. 397); Castó-Rádóth; Kerelő Stz. Pút; Nyaradtó. — 37½ M. Maros-Vásárhely, Ger. Neumarkt (Hôtel Transylvania; Sonne; Stern; cab to the town 60, at night 80, omn. 20 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros, with 15,300 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The interesting Teleki Library contains the Vásárhely Codex and a manuscript of Tacitus from the Bibliotheca Corvinia. The Szeklerland Industrial Museum deserves a visit. In the Stadt-Platz rises the monument to the Honvéd general Benő, distinguished in 1848-49. On the Postwiese is a monument to Török, Gálfy, and Horváth, three Szeklers executed here in 1854 on suspicion of conspiring against the Austrian dynasty. At the W. end of the town is the island of Éłba, with pleasure-grounds. — 44 M. Maros-Vásárhely Felsőv; 47½ M. Sáromberke; 49 M. Gyergyeszeg. — 58 M. Szász Régen, Ger. Sächsisch-Regen (1265 ft.; Hôtel. Schuster; Städtisches Gasthaus), a pleasantly situated town of 6000 inhab., chiefly Saxons. The Stadtpark lies on an island in the Maros. The town carries on a considerable trade in timber which descends in rafts from
the Pietrosz (6835 ft.) and Kelemenhavas (6604 ft.) mountains to the N. In the picturesque valley of the Görögy, about 31/2 M., to the E., are the saline baths of Zsabenicsa (Hung. Görögy-Sóakna), at the foot of the Sattelberg; and 3 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of Görögy-Szt-Imre, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Austrians in 1708.

From Szász Régén to Bistritz, 36 M., carr. in 8 hrs. (about 8 fl.). The route leads by Oláh Ujfalu, Teke (Ger. Tekendorf), a Saxon town with 2000 inhab., Nagy-Ida, Dürrbach (Saxon), Galacz, and Mönchsdorf (Romanesque church of the 13th cent.) to (29 M.) Szerétfalva, a station on the Klausenburg railway, at the influx of the Sajó into the Számos. Thence to Bistritz, see p. 397.

From Szász Régén to Borszék. The road ascends the valley of the Maros via Magyar-Regen, Felső, Véc (with a château of Baron Kemény), and various smaller villages to (181/2 M.) Ratosnya (inn). To the N. are the Pietrosz and Kelemenhavas (see above), to the S. the Plateau of Gyergyó, 42 M. Oláh-Toplicza, a village with 4500 Roumanian and Magyar inhab., at the junction of the Toplicza and the Maros. About 121/2 M. farther on is Borszék (2905 ft.; good inns), the most frequented watering-place in Transylvania. The chief spring, the Fökut, yields the Borszék water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. The Lobogó Springs (Ó and Uj Lobogó) are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Comp. p. 405.

45 M. Maros Újvár; on the left bank of the Maros are the Gothic château and stud of Countess Mikó. About 21/4 M. to the S.E. are the largest salt-works in Transylvania, most interesting, and shown on application. The salt-beds were known to the Romans, afterwards forgotten, but re-discovered in 1791.

461/2 M. Felvines. To the right lies Mirisszló, which yields excellent wine. 55 M. Nagy Enyed (Zwei Schwäne; omn. 30 kr.), formerly called Strassburg, chief town of the county of Unter-Weissenburg, with 5400 inhab. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a celebrated Prot. gymnasium, originally founded in 1658 at Karlsburg by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 408), and a large prison.

63 M. Tövis (Rail. Restaurant, poor), where we join the line from Arad (R. 78). The train turns to the E. and crosses the Maros near the influx of the Great Kokel, the valley of which it then follows. 73 M. Karácsonfalva; 78 M. Balázsfalva (Ger. Blasendorf), at the junction of the Great and the Little Kokel, has 1300 Roumanian inhab. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop. 831/2 M. Hoszúaszoda (Gr. Langenthal); 89 M. Mikészásza.

95 M. Kis Kapus, Ger. Klein-Kopisch (Rail. Restaurant).

The Railway to Hermannstadt turns S. into the valley of the Weissbach or Visa. — 102 M. Nagy Selyk (Ger. Markt-Schelken); 110 M. Ladámos. To the E. are the Reussen Mud-Volcanoes and, farther on, the village of Stotzenburg, 91/2 M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (p. 409), with a picturesque ruined castle. 114 M. Visakna-Kösseg. — 117 M. Salzburg, Hung. Vizakna (Hôtel Haydecker, Schmidt, both with gardens), with 3700 Magyar and Roumanian inhab., is well known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former saltpits. The baths, much visited in summer from Hermannstadt, are most conveniently reached from the station of Vizakna-
Közseg. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring to the S.W., near the railway; it is so saturated with salt (20 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about 1/2 M. to the W., are the 'green' and the 'red' pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Salzburg and were interred in the 'Echo', a disused salt-shaft. — 123 M. Hermannstadt, see p. 409.

The main line follows the valley of the Great Kokel. — 102 M. Medias, Hung. Medgyes (Traube; Schütze; pop. 7000, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', the centre of the wine-trade of Transylvania, with a fortified church and an agricultural school. An obelisk in the cemetery commemorates the pastor Roth, who was shot in 1849 under martial law. — To the N.W. (3 M.) are the small iodine and salt baths of Bassen, Hung. Felső-Bajom; 1 1/2 M. to the E. is Darlás, or Durles, the Protestant church of which is adorned with interesting mural paintings.

108 M. Eczel, Ger. Hetzeldorf; 113 M. Elisabethstadt, Hung. Erzsébetváros, a royal free town, with 2800 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. To the S.W. (6 M.) lies Birthülm, which yields excellent wine, with a fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop until 1863. — 119 M. Dunesdorf, Hung. Dános. On the left lies Gross-Alisch, or Nagy Szöllős, where Prince Kemeny fell in 1662 in a battle with Michael Apafi.

126 M. Schässburg, Hung. Segesvár (Goldner Stern; Restaurant Winter; Rail. Restaurant; hotel-omnibus 30, cab. 60 kr.; pop. 9800, Sax., Hung., and Roum.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler, was founded by the Saxons. The new town is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Schaas valley, below the older Oberstadt or Burg, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the Burg (to the S.) are the Berg-Kirche (with a *Ciborium and choir-stalls ascribed to the sons of Veit Stoss of Nuremberg) and a Gymnasium containing a good collection of antiquities. Lower down (on the N.) are the convent church and the Stunden-Thurn, and farther on the considerable provincial buildings, the Roman Catholic church, and two other old towers (good view from this point). In the lower town, towards the station, is a new Protestant church. The Belvedere on the Gelbe Berg (25 min.) commands a beautiful view to the E.; the Siechhof-Wald (inn), beyond the station, has a view to the N.

From Schässburg to Székely Udvarhely, 30 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. Beyond Héjasfalva (p. 401) the train enters the valley of the Great Kokel and passes Székely Keresztur, Nagy Galambfalva, and Böszże. — 30 M. Székely Udvarhely (Hotel Budapest), an industrial town with 5500 inhab., mostly Széklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely, 'place of a court'). — A good road, diverging from the valley of the Kokel at Tengőd, leads hence to the (6 M.) Baths of Homoród, where an annual festival is celebrated on August
16th by the surrounding Unitarians (Scacianians), and to the plateau on which lies Oldárfalu (2890 ft.), a large Szekler village (3700 inhab.) at the foot of the Hargita Mts. (5905 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of Tolvajos, between the Hargita (N.) and the Bárot Mts. (S.), and descends to Csák Széreda in the valley of the Alt (p. 405; 28 m. from Székefy Udvarhely).

The railway traverses the scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which Petöff, the poet, and the Russian general Scarlatine fell. To the left lies Weissenkirch, with a château and park of Count Haller. At (132 M.) Héjasfalva the line quits the valley of the Kokel and turns S.E. into the valley of the Erked. Beyond (142 M.) Arkeden (Hung. Erked) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 148 M. Mehbubg (Hung. Benne); 154 M. Katzendorf (Hung. Kacza). We now follow the Homoród Valley. To the right lies Homoród, with a fine fortified church and a public stud-farm; view of Reps. — 159½ M. Homoród-Kőhalom.

To the W. lies (4½ M.) Reps, Hung. Kőhalom (Goldner Stern), a Saxon town of 2800 inhab., in the valley of the Kostbach, with a picturesque castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. — To the S.E. a road (diligence in 4½ hrs.; fare 2 fl. 58 kr.) leads to (27½ M.) Fogaras (p. 411), via Héviz, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt via Altó-Komána and Sarkány (p. 411).


To Tusnád, about 30 M., good road (carr., in 5-6 hrs., 6-8 fl.) via Bárot (Inn), a large village, Bácson, and the Bárot Mts. to Mikó Ujjfalú in the valley of the Alt; thence to Tusnád, see p. 405.

At (176 M.) Köpecz, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. 182½ M. Geist (Hung. Apácsa); 186 M. Nussbach (Hung. Mogyarós). — 191½ M. Marienburg, Hung. Földöár (Rail. Restaurant), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of Előpatak (2014 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. (road by Bídség and Arapatak; carr. and pair in 1½ hr., 2-3 fl.). Szepest-Szt-György (p. 404) lies 6 M. to the E. of Előpatak.

Thence across the Burzen plain to (197½ M.) Brenndorf, Hung. Bósfalu, with a large sugar-factory.

206 M. Kronstadt. — Arrival. The Principal Station (Restaurant) is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at Bertalan (only for trains to Zernest, at the end of the old town), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. Hotel-omnibuses (25 kr.) meet the trains. Cab into the town 60, at night 80 kr.

Hotels. In the old town: "Hót. Bukarest" (Pl. b), commercial; Grünnek Baum (Pl. c), "Central No. 1" (Pl. a), both with gardens. — In the inner town: Union (Pl. e), Schwarzsasse, with garden and small open-air theatre; Europa (Pl. d), Klostergasse; "Baross, Purzengasse (Pl. B, 3). — At the principal station: WeissesRoss, unpretending. — Restaurants. Concert-haus (with theatre), Hirschergasse; Fleischer, Purzengasse; Gewerbereins-Garten; Braühaus; Hauptquartier Versailles, Waisenhausgasse, near the Concert-haus; Weisser Hahn, Purzengasse; Goldes Birne, Schwarzsasse; Schwarsburg, Spitalsgasse (good wine at the last four); Schwechater Bierhalle (Villa Kertsch), Lower Promenade, at the corner of the Purzengasse; "Schützenhaus (Pl. 17), with fine view. — Cafés. Redoute, at the Concert-haus; Drechsler,
Kronzeile; Transylvania, in the Post Office building; Café Promenade. —
Confectioner, Jekelius, Hirschengasse. — Baths. Cold at the Swimming
Baths at Blumenau; warm and vapour next the Roumanian gymnasium (upper
suburb); warm also in the Rossmarkt and at the Hôtel Union. — Money
Changer: Adler, in the market (Blumenzeile).

Steam Tramway. From the Rossmarkt (Fő tér) to the square beside the
post-office (Rész Körút) and thence in one direction to the Bertalan station,
in the other to the Principal Station (Brassó M. A. V., i.e. Magyar Allami
Vasút), with a branch to Homuzfalú (p. 403). Fare 5-20 kr.

The Strangers' Enquiry Office (3-12 and 2-6), nearly opposite the post-
office, affords information gratis.

Kronstadt (1377 ft.), Hung. Brassó, Roum. Brașov, with 30,750
inhabitants, of whom about 9000 are Saxons, the most important com-
mercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, lies in a charming
basin, with an opening on one side only towards the Burzen plain.
Founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 392), the town still retains its
German character, in spite of the steadily increasing Roumanian and
Magyar element. It consists of four quarters: 1. The Inner Town,
the centre of business; 2. The Old Town, or Ő Brassó, the oldest
quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. Blumenau, Hung.
Botonya, the quarter next to the station, mainly inhabited by
manufacturers; 4. The Upper or Roumanian Suburb, resembling a
village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians, said to have been founded
in 1392 by the Bulgarian labourers (hence called also Bolgárzség)
who came here to build the 'Black Church'.

In front of the E. side of the inner town rises the Schlossberg,
crowned by a citadel built in 1553 by Count Arco, the Austrian
general, to protect Kronstadt from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia.
Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain,
besides the Schwarze and Weisse Thurm, on the N., the so-called
Graft below the Schwarze Thurm, and the Weber-Bastei (at the S.W.
angle), now a manual school. — Round the town runs a promenade,
the prettiest part of which is the Upper or Burg Promenade, on the
S., on the slopes of the Zinne.

In the centre of the principal square in the Inner Town stands
the Rathaus (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower earlier), and
restored in 1770 in 18th cent. taste. In the same square, to the
S., is the Warenhalle (Pl. 5), erected in 1545; in the interior are
large store-rooms; the parts not required for other purposes are used
on market-days (Frid.) by small dealers; on the groundfloor are
shops. In the adjoining Hirschengasse is the handsome new Concert-
haus. The Protestant Church (Pl. 8), in the Kirchhof-Platz
(Pl. B, 3), popularly called the 'Black Church' from its smoke-
stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Ro-
manesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues
of the twelve Apostles, amidst foliage, once gilded, but now black.
The interior (sacristan in the Honterushof close by) contains an altar,
designed by Bartesch of Kronstadt, and carved by Schönthaler of
Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, 'Christ among the weary and
heavy-laden', is by Martersteig of Weimar. Carved choir-stalls;
seats of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the 'Apostle of Transylvania', preached in this church. The admirable organ, built in 1836-39 by Buchholz of Berlin, is one of the largest in Austria-Hungary. Adjoining the church are the Honterus Gymnasium (grammar-school) and the Museum, the latter containing Natural History and Archaeological Collections and a valuable Library founded by Honterus in 1544.

From the church we cross the Rossmarkt to the modern Girls' School (Pl. 14), to the E. of which, by the Katherinen-Thor, is the Turnschule. Opposite, in the Schul-Platz, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the Roumanian Gymnasium (Pl. 16), to the left of which is the little Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb. Higher up the valley is the Greek-Oriental Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 12), restored in 1751.

The Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 11), Klostergasse, with the adjacent School and Gymnasium, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The Church of St. Bartholomew (Pl. 6), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt. The little Prot. church on the Martinsberg, in the old town, commands an attractive view.

The Environs afford many pleasant excursions. From the Upper Suburb a route leads through beech-woods to the top of the Zinne (3153 ft.; 1276 ft. above the town; 4 hr.), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the Burzen plain: to the S., the Buceces, to the S.W., the Königstein, to the N.W., the Geister-Wald, to the N., the valley of the Alt and the Marienburg, to the N.E., the Háromszék plain and the Kászon Mts., and to the S.E., the Siebendörfer, Pietra Mare, and Csukás. In a grotto below the summit is a small restaurant. — From the Post-Wiese we may proceed above the Weisse Thurm to the Lorbeer-Gässchen and to the (35 min.) Warte (inn; view of the plain, the Schuler, and Buceces), and thence through beech-woods to the (1/2 hr.) inn below the Kleine Hangensteiner, 1/4 M. beyond which we obtain a view of Zeiden. About 1/4 M. before the inn a route diverges to the left to the (1 hr.) Große Hangensteiner (2892 ft.). About 1/2 hr. farther on is the Rabenstein (3285 ft.; fine view), whence we may regain the town in 1 1/2 hr., via the Kreuzberg, which projects into the Upper Suburb. — To the S.W., above the Upper Suburb, is the (1 1/2 hr.) Salomonfels, or Solomon's Rock, with the caverns in which the Hungarian king Solomon (d. 1087) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the Bulgarians.

From Kronstadt to Hosszufalú, 10 M., steam-tramway (p. 402). 3 M. Honterus. At the Honterus-Platz, 3/4 M. to the W. (follow the telephowne wire), amidst pretty beech-wood (small inn), a popular festival is celebrated annually at the beginning of July. The Honterus Spring rises 1/2 M. higher up. About 1/4 M. to the S. we reach (6 M.) Noa, the village of which name ('Elysium Restaurant, military band frequently), with its pretty villas lies 1/2 M. to the W. In the vicinity are the Poiana Floret (Tannenhau) and the Rauher-Brunnen. — 7 1/2 M. Deresye (Dirte), a station on the Bucharest railway, whence an attractive expedition may be made to the Tomás Pass (p. 412). — 10 M. Hosszufalú, with 7000 inhab., is one of the Siebendörfer ('seven villages'), inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, which are situated close to each other at the foot of the Pietra Mare and Csukás. The easternmost village is the watering-place of Zaizon, reached from Kronstadt direct by omnibus twice a day (50 kr.).

From Kronstadt to Zernest, 17 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. The train starts from the principal station and runs via (2 1/2 M.) Bertalan (p. 402) to (8 1/2 M.) Neustadt, Hung. Keresztényfalva (large inn), a thriving Saxon village, with a fortified church in good preservation. — 10 1/2 M. Rosenau,
Hung. Barce-Bosnyód (Communal Inn, clean), a Saxon village with 4100 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the Burgberg (2105 ft.; 1/2 hr.; fine views), on which are the considerable ruins of a castle and pretty woodland walks (on the side next Neustadt). About 10 M. to the S.W. of Rosenau (carr. in 1/2 hr.) lies Torzburg, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the Torzburg Pass, on the site of the fortress of Dietrichstein, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1212. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settlements of Roumanian peasants (‘Kalibashi’). — Thence we proceed along the Burzenbach, viá (15 M.) Alt-Tóhán, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1690 by Emerich Tókoly, to (17 1/2 M.) Zernest, a Roumanian village with 2800 inhabitants.

Mountain Ascents. Guides (1 1/2 fl. per day), necessary for all ascents except perhaps that of the Schuler, should be engaged beforehand through the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. The club-hut on the Schuler contains an inn for which coupons must be obtained at the Schützenhaus, the Hauptquartier Versailles, or elsewhere in Kronstadt. The other huts offer only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports, see p. 394. — The Schuler (5927 ft.; 4 1/2 hrs.) is ascended by a marked path leading from the Upper Suburb (enquire for the path to the ‘Poiana’) to the (2 hrs.) Baumstumpf-Quelle in the Poiana or Schulerau, and thence past the Wolfs-Quelle to the (1 1/4 hr.) Schuler Haus of the Transylvanian Carpathian Club and the (3/4 hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is best made from the Schuler Haus viá Ruia and Rittersteig to the Schützenhaus (p. 404). — The Piatra Mare (Hohenstein; 6085 ft.; 41/2 hrs.). From Dorostești (p. 403) we proceed by the Tömös Valley to the (1/2 hr.) forester’s house, then gradually ascend in the Georginen Valley to the (3 hrs.) club-hut, beyond which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (distract of shade but commanding fine views) may be made past the Huttenfelde and through the Taminas Gorge to the station of Tömös (p. 412). — The Cukás (6424 ft.; 7 hrs.). From Hosszufalu (p. 403) we ascend the Tatran Valley to the customs-station at (1 1/2 hr.) Aliechans, then skirt the Tiszlabach to the (3 hrs.) Tzélá-Szatél (4993 ft.), which is 2 1/2 hrs. below the summit. — The Bucsecs (8230 ft.; 5 1/4 hrs.). From Rosenau (see above) we drive (carr. 2 fl.) up the valley of the Grosse Weidenbach for 1 1/2 hr., and then ascend through the fine woods of the Maloist Gorge to a (2 1/4 hrs.) club-hut. The route now becomes steeper and leads along the W. side of the Buksoi (1897 ft.), surmounting several successive levels and finally traversing a meadow to the (3 hrs.) Stone Hut on the Om (i.e. ‘man’, so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive Bucsecs group, close to the Roumanian frontier. The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. viá the Caraiman (8185 ft.) and the Petra Arse (7647 ft.) to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Furnica (7506 ft.), and thence down, by-and-by through wood, to the vicinity of the château of Sinaita (2 hrs.; p. 412). A digression to the rock-convent of Skit la Jalomizzie (lodging-house for visitors), romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the Jalomizzie, adds 1 1/2 hr. to the journey from the Om to the Furnica. — The Königstein (7332 ft.; 7-8 hrs.). From Zernest (see above) we proceed up the Riu Valley, to the E. of the Little Königstein (5959 ft.), for 1 1/2 hr., then ascend gradually past Pestere (a little to the left) and through the Joe Gorge to the (2 1/4 hrs.) club-hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the Hirtenspitze, commanding a view of the imposing W. side with its fissures. Between the Königstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable gorge of Crepatura.

From Kronstadt to Kezdi Vásárhely, 48 M., railway in 3 1/2-4 1/2 hrs.
The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain viá (5 M.) Honigberg, Hung. Seges-Hermanny, and (10 M.) Tarllau, Hung. Prászmár, a Saxon village (3300 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church; and then through the plain of the Háromszék, passing the Fekete Ügy and several unimportant stations, to (20 M.) Szepsí Szt. György (Hót, Central), on the right bank of the Alt., capital of the county of Háromszék and one of the most important towns of the Szeklers, with 5700 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The railway now turns to the E., viá Réty-Erestetvény, Nagy Borosnyó, and Barátos. — 38 M.
Kovászna (1540 ft.; pop. 3700) has mineral springs and baths (Pokólsár, impregnated with carbonic acid; Gőzlo, vapour-bath); the hill of Pilis, 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the Háromszék district.

The line now bends abruptly to the N., and beyond Zabola-Páva and Imecsfalva reaches (48 M.) Késző Vásárhely, a royal free town, with 5200 Szekler inhab., situated above the influx of the Kászen into the Fekeleti Ügy, and carrying on a brisk trade with Moldavia.

From Szepsi Szt. György (p. 404) to Borszék, about 93 M. The road at first ascends the valley of the Alt (carr. to Tusnad, 5 fl.). Beyond Oltszem (mineral spring), where we cross to the left bank, the valley contracts, between the Hóromszék Mts., on the right, and the Bardó Mts., on the left. 11 M. Málnás, 3 M. to the S.E. of the mineral baths of that name; 14 M. Mikó Uhfalu, where the road from Agostonfalva (p. 401) joins ours; 18 M. Bukszéd, with glass-works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beech-woods in 1½ hr. to the St. Anna Lake (see below). — The road now rapidly ascends via the Tusnad Pass to (24 M.) Tusnad (Drei Husaren; *Restaurant in the Curhaus), situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, a favourite watering-place, with mineral baths and springs, particularly patronized by Jews. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the Csomád to the (2 hrs.) beautiful St. Anna Lake (3120 ft.). About 2 hrs. to the N.E. of the lake is the Budáesz (3610 ft.), on which are mineral springs and a cavern filled to a height of 3-5 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydrosulphuric acid gas (used as a bath). — The road beyond Tusnad continues to follow the valley of the Alt. 35½ M. Csiszta (1600 inhab.), capital of the county of Csik, lying at the base of the Hargita Mts. The neighbouring Franciscan monastery of Csis Somlyó is visited by Roman Catholic Szekler pilgrims. To Székely Udvarhely, see p. 401. — The next villages are Ciszcs, Csisk Bakos, Madaras, and Szt. Tornas, 50½ M. Csisz Szt. Domokos, 6 M. to the N. of which, near the source of the Alt, is the copper-mine of Bólinkanyva. The road now quits the valley of the Alt, crosses the N. spur of the Hargita Mts., the watershed between the Alt and the Maros, and leads over the high-lying Plain of Gyergyó, via Vastó and Tekerőpatak, to (67½ M.) Gyergyó Szent Miklós, a town of 6100 inhab., mostly Armenians. Farther on is Szárhegy, with a Franciscan monastery and a château of Count Lazar; the latter, in which Prince Bethlen Gábor spent his youth, was destroyed during the Kuruz war, or Rakoczy rebellion, in 1705. Beyond Szárhegy the road leads by Ditro, the hill of Titalmas, and the Közérzö (4124 ft.), to (93 M.) Borszék (p. 399).

78. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

208 M. Railway in 13½-17 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.). From Grosswardein to Klausenburg, see R. 67; from Klausenburg to Hermannstadt, see R. 77.

Arad, see p. 366. The Tomesvar line (see p. 366) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the valley of the Maros, the banks of which produce excellent wine (Menescher, etc.), though the yield has been much reduced by the phylloxera. On the left rise the vine-clad Arad Hills, with the ruined castle and village of Világos (p. 366). Stations: Gログovács, Gyorok, Paulis. — 22 M. Radna, or Maria-Radna, with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies Lippa (Jägerhorn; König von Ungarn; pop. 7000). On the left stands the ruin of Solymos.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros. Stations: Konop (with a château), Berzova, Tótváró (goods-line to Maros-Szlatina), Soborsin (with château and park of Count Nádasdy). At (64 M.)
Zám we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 74½ M. Gurassáda, with an old church; to the right, in the distance, Dobra, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. Maros Illye, birthplace of Bethlen Gábor (1580-1629), prince of Transylvania (p. 392). Near (84 M.) Branysicca we cross the Maros. On the right is Vecel or Véczel, with the ruins of the Roman fort of Micia.

92 M. Déva (Hót. Ríszko, at the station; Feherkereszt or Weisses Kreuz, R. 80 kr.—1½ fl.; pop. over 4700) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The castle, on a trachyte rock, 610 ft. high (3½ hr.), affords a fine view of the valleys of the Cserna, the Strell, and the Maros, and of the Hátszeg Mts. (see below). The Gold Mines of Nagyág are reached from Déva by carriage in 3½ hrs. (4-5 ft.). The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium.

The train crosses the Cserna (view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge to the left). — 93 M. Piski (Rail. Restaurant; Hót. Wagner), with large railway workshops, at the confluence of the Strell with the Maros. The bridge over the Strell here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem (commemorative obelisk near the station).

From Piski to Vajda Hunyad, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. At Vajda Hunyad, Rom. Buneledora (Városi Fogado or Stádtischer Gasthof; Café Strauss), which lies at the confluence of the Cserna and the Zalaé, is the castle of Hunyady Janos (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1466) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). The castle was injured by a fire in 1854, but was restored in 1870. To the S.W. are the (6 M.) iron-works of Gyalár, with a wire-ropes railway, 19 M. in length.

From Piski to Petrozsény, 50 M., railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). The line traverses the valley of the Strell. 9 M. Kalán-Zeykfalva. At the village of Kalán, 2 M. to the N., are extensive foundries and thermal baths (inn); Zeykfalva, to the S., has an ancient church, said to date from the Roman period. 11 M. Russ. — 18½ M. Váralja-Hátszeg. About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence twice daily in 3½ hr.; 30 kr.) is the little town of Hátszeg (1035 ft.; inn, in the market-place, fair). Fine view of the valley of the Hátszeg, mainly inhabited by Roumanians, and of the Hátszeg Mts. (finest from the Orlica Hill, ½ hr. from the station and 1½ hr. from the town, with the ruins of a Roman watch-tower). — On the road to Karánszébes (p. 378), 10½ M. to the W. of the town, is Várhely, with the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other traces of the Roman dominion (which are also abundant elsewhere in the Hátszeg valley). About 3 hrs.' drive to the S.W. of Hátszeg, and about 4½ M. to the E. of Várhely, lies Malomvics, with the castle of Koleszár (whence the Retjezat, 8190 ft., may be ascended).

Beyond (27½ M.) Puj the line quits the valley of the Strell and ascends in long windings. 35½ M. Krivóda, with a Roman watch-tower. At Merisor we cross the Bánica by a lofty bridge. Traversing several tunnels, we pass the Dealu Bădi hill to (42½ M.) Bánica, the highest point of the line (about 2160 ft.); and beyond the hill of Csetale Bolí (on the left; worth a visit) reach —

50 M. Petrozsény (200 ft.); *Hót. Adam, No. 428, Hót. Bukarest, respectively to the W. and E. of the railway; Berger’s Bierhalle, with 8000 inhab. of different nationalities, situated in a fine mountain-valley of the Hungarian Schiel. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (35 sq. M. in area and 3 114 ft. in thickness), connected with each other by a mineral railway
The line runs hence to the S. to (531/2 M.) Livadzel (whence a pleasant excursion may be made to the Szuđuk Pass, near the junction of the Hungarian with the Wallachian Schiel); then to the S.W. viá (55 M.) Alsd-Barbatény and (58 M.) Vulkán (Hót. Prokop) to (611/2 M.) Lupény, with coal-pits worked by a French company. — For guides, etc., for mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Potrozsény we apply to the Schieltal branch of the Carpathian Club there (guide 2 fl., horse 1 fl. per day; provisions necessary; passport, see p. 391). To the S.E. rise the picturesque Paring Mts. A route leads viá Zatiez, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the Sélina (4819 ft.) and to the (3 hrs.) club-hut below the Paring (6810 ft.), and thence viá the (11/4 hr.) Kirsch (1897 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Verfu Mundri (8299 ft.), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the Kirscha descends viá the Verfu Capre (1329 ft.) to the (41/2 hrs.) Poiana Muier (see below).

From Potrozsény to Hermannstadt, an interesting mountain-tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the valley of the Schiel to the N.E. to (11/2 hr.) Lonyai, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the Riu Taia to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of Auschel (3930 ft.), beyond which are the (4 hrs.) club-hut on the Surias Lake below the Surias (6565 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of Brigona. A picturesque path now skirts the Riu Briga and afterwards the Riu Sebes or Mühlbach viá the (31/2 hrs.) forester's house of Teu (2023 ft.) to the (31/2 hrs.) colony of Bistra (1331 ft.), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs viá the (31/2 hrs.) customs-station of La Dus (4780 ft.; inn) and down the valley of the Zibin to (6 hrs.) Guraro (p. 410), whence we may drive in 2 hrs. to Hermannstadt. — An alternative route from Lonyai (see above) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-wood for a long distance to the (31/4 hrs.) club-hut below the Poiana Muier (5790 ft.; comp. above), whence it proceeds up and down hill to (3 hrs.) Tișo, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a 'Stina', 11/4 M. distant), and then down to (11/4 hr.) Pietra Alba (5060 ft.; inn), a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the Mühlbach (on the other side of which begin the Zibin Mts.) we proceed by the Frumosea, with the (31/4 hrs.) Cindrel (1375 ft.), on the N. slope of which the Zibin issues from the Zibin Lake. Then, passing the Besineu and the Batrana (6036 ft.), we turn to the left at a (31/4 hrs.) club-hut, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) Ourhaus Hohe Rinne. Thence to Hermannstadt, see p. 410.

108 M. Broos, Hung. Szászváros (735 ft.; Hôtel Széchenyi; Krone; pop. 5650, 25 per cent German), lies on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. Observe the mediaeval buildings near the church. Walk to the (11/2 hr.) top of the Holumbu (1116 ft.; extensive view). In the Győgy Valley, on the right bank of the Maros, lie the small thermal baths of Algyógy, 71/2 M. to the N.

Pleasant drive into the mountains, passing Borény, Alsd-Városítő, Feldő-Városítő, Ludeš, and Kosted to (31/2 hrs.) Gredisfy (1740 ft.; quarters at the forester's). Thence we may ride to the venerable ruins of a Roman castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain-ridge of Munest.

116 M. Alkenyér (Sibót) lies in the fertile plain called the Brodfeld (Kenyermeső), where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). — 1251/2 M. Alvíncs, Ger. Wüns or Winzendorf, with a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies Borberek, noted for its wine; and 5 M. to the E. is Mühlbach (p. 408; carr. 11/2 fl.). — The train crosses the Maros near Maros Porto.

131 M. Karlsburg, formerly Weissenburg, Hung. Gyula Fehérvár (720 ft.; *Hôtel National, R. 60 kr.-2 fl.; *Hungaria; Sonne; Europa;
Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8200, one-sixth Jews), the Roman Apulum, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Many Roman relics in the vicinity. The only attraction is the Citadel (restaurant), built in 1716-35 by Emp. Charles VI. Here rises the *Cathedral of St. Michael*, originally in the round-arch style, but enlarged and altered in the Gothic style by Hunyady Janos in 1443-44. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyady Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1556), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). Adjoining the cathedral is the Episcopal Palace. In the N. part of the fortress is the Academy, now a barracks, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant grammar-school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629-30; the Church of the Jesuits, the resting-place of Christof Bathory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the Bathyanenum, founded by Bishop Count Batthyány in 1794, with geological and archeological collections, a library, and an observatory. — Excellent wine (Rossmal) is produced in the environs.

To the S. of Karlsburg (91/2 M.; diligence in 1½ hr., 80 kr.; carr. 3 fl.) lies Mühlbach, Hung. Szád Szépes (815 ft.; Goldner Löve; "Schum), with 6700 Saxons and Roumanian inhab. and a Protestant church of the 15th cent. on Roman foundations, one of the most interesting architectural monuments in Transylvania. There are also a few remains of the mediæval fortifications. Part of the outer town is inhabited by a colony introduced in 1743 and 1770 from the Breisgau (Baden). An agreeable wine is produced in the neighbourhood. — From Mühlbach to Hermannstadt (p. 409), 41½ M., diligence (3 fl.) daily in 8 hrs., via (14 M.) Reussmarkt, Hung. Szerdahely; Grosspold, Hung. Nagy Apold, a Roman settlement, noted for its wine; 33 M. Szettvay; and Ortát (p. 410).

From Karlsburg to Abrudbánya, in the Transylvanian Erzgebirge, 40½ M., diligence in 9 hrs. (fare 4 fl.; carr. 15-18 fl.). The road ascends the Ompoly Valley, passing the villages of Tötfalu (with the castle of Szt. Mihálykő, on a rock, erected by Bela IV. in 1268). Metesd, Fressaka, Galacz (excursion to the romantic Fenés Valley), and (22 M.) Zalatna, Ger. Klein-Schlotten, the Ampea of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with gold-mines. We next cross the hill of Petrica (3020 ft.), with a monument in memory of the making of the road (1836), and pass (36 M.) Buceum in the Vale Cserbului. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the Detunata Gola, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high, on a neighbouring hill; several of its columns, which rise in clusters, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 40½ M. Abrudbánya, Ger. Gross-Schlatten (1965 ft.; pop. 3000, chiefly Rouman.) is the Roman Auraria Major. The Vulkan Mt. (4117 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. (diligence in 1½ hr.; 60 kr.) is (7 M.) Verespatak, the Alburnus Major of the Romans (numerous remains), with the most productive gold-mine in Europe. On the hill of Kirnik are the Csetata More and Csetate Mike, ancient workings in the form of craters. Topinfalva (p. 398) lies 6 M. to the N.

Beyond Karlsburg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the battle of Maros Szt. Imre, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named Kecskékő (Wallachian Petra Capri, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.). 143 M. Tövis, and thence to (203 M.) Hermannstadt, see p. 399.
79. From Hermannstadt to Fogaras.

53 M. Railway in 4 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). This is the continuation of the line from Kis Kapos (p. 400).

**Hermannstadt** (see Plan, p. 403). — **Hotels.** Hotel Neunhöker (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 1-2 fl.; Melzer (Pl. b; B, 4). — **Restaurants** at the hotels; also at the Dreieichengarten (Pl. D, 5); Hermanns-Garten, Mühlgasse; Habermann's Garten, Hermanns-Platz; Kandt, Reisergasse. Wine at Fronius, Janosi (Gesellschafts-Haus), Roth (Habermann'sches Palais). — Cafés. Habermann, Hermanns-Platz; Café Central, Lazar, Heltauergasse. — Cab from the station to the town 50-60 kr.; hotel-carriage 40 kr. — **Baths.** Habermann's, warm and vapour; **Military Swimming Bath,** 15 kr.; **River Baths** by the Heidenmühle.

**Hermannstadt** (1411 ft.), Hung. Nagy Szében, Roum. Sibiu, Lat. Cibinium, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on a hill on the river Zibin. It is now the capital of the county of the same name and seat of the Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek Oriental archbishop. Of its 21,500 inhab., two-thirds are Saxons.

The central point of traffic is the **Grosse Ring** (Pl. C, 4), in which is the **House of the Saxon Nation.** The Grosse Ring is connected with the Kleine Ring by a tower built in 1588.

The **Protestant Church** (Pl. 4), dating from the 13-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the *Crucifixion,* with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. In the sacristy are valuable chalices and ciboria (15-17th cent.), and vestments embroidered with gold. The 'New Church', an addition of the 16th cent., contains many interesting tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. The tower, 240 ft. high, with turrets at the angles, commands a fine view. (Sacristan, Huët-Platz 6, in the lane.)

The **Church of the Ursuline Nuns**, the **Roman Catholic Church**, the **Chapel by the Elisabeth-Thor**, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), the **Prot. Hospital Church**, and the Greek and Reformed churches are without artistic merit.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, purchased by the town in 1545, presents interesting architectural details. In the court are the **Archives of the Saxon Nation**, above which is a well-arranged armoury. The staircase passes a very fine door of the beginning of the 16th century.

The **Brukenthal Palace** (Pl. 1), built by Baron Brukenthal, governor of Transylvania in 1777-1787, contains a **Library** of 40,000 vols. and 500 incunabula (Codex Altenberger; superb missal); a **Cabinet of Minerals**, with beautiful specimens from the Erzgebirge (gold-ore and tellurium); and an **Archaeological Collection**, rich in Transylvanian coins. On the second floor is a **Picture Gallery** (about 1100 paintings; many copies). The tasteful new **Museum** in the Kinder-Park (Theatre Park) contains the **Collection of the Natural**
History Society, including specimens of the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well-arranged geological cabinet, and an ethnographical collection. — The once strong fortifications are now represented by portions of the wall and a few towers on the Promenade.

Excursions. Through the beautiful Erren-Park, beginning near the mil-
tary swimming-school, to the (1/4 hr.) Resinar road and then to the right to the (1/4 hr.) inn in the Junge Wald, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. — From the Elisabeth suburb to (1/2 hr.) Hammerdorf (inn) and the (1/4 hr.) Grigori-Warte, on the S. slope of the Grigoriberg (1912 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains. — To Salzburg, see p. 399.

To the Hohe Rinne Curhaus, a drive of 6 hrs. (carr. 6-8 fl. per day). The good road, almost destitute of shade, runs via Neppendorf, immediately to the W. of Hermannstadt, Grossau, Ortäi (to Mühlbach, see p. 408), Guraro, and the forester’s house of Paltinisch. The Hohe Rinne Curhaus (4660 ft.; R. 4-10 fl. per week, pens. 12 fl.), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view, belongs to the Hermannstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. — The route via Resinar (about 8 hrs.) is preferable. We drive (carr. about 2 fl.; diligence 50 c.) in 1 1/2 hr. through the extensive Junge Wald (see above) to (8 M.) Resinar (inn; to Michelsberg, see below), a Roumanian village with 5500 inhab., on a mountain-spur on the Schemisbach. The Greek-Oriental prelate Schaguna (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Roumanians, is buried near the smaller church. From Resinar we proceed on foot or on horseback up the smiling valley of the Riu Stesi to a (2 1/2 hrs.) saw-mill. The road ascends in curves (steeper footpath to the left, through fine beech-woods) to the (2 hrs.) Beheise or Schanta (1441 ft.; tavern), at the foot of the Oni (5635 ft.), whence a pleasant and well-marked path leads to the (1 1/2 hr.) Curhaus. — Thence to Petrosenő over the Ziben Mus., see p. 401.

The local club willingly affords all information as to mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Hermannstadt. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the Prädse (see below), the Neogi (p. 411), and in the Buttea Valley (p. 441), for which coupons must be purchased at Hermannstadt (in the Hotel Neuirhrer, the Café Central, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages in advance.

The Railway to Fogarás follows the valley of the Ziben to (3 M.) Schellenberg, where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of Andreas Báthory by the Wallachian Voivode Michael in 1599.

A Branch Railway runs hence to (8 M.) Heltau, Hung. Nagy Disznód, Roum. Cismedia (Central Inn), a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the Kaltbach. The church contains a cross and monstane, masterpieces of the goldsmith’s art among the Saxons in the 16th century. — From Zood, 1 1/4 hr. to the S. of Heltau, the attractive ascent of the Prädse (5725 ft.; porter and horse each 1 fl. per day; see above) is made in 41/2 hrs. — Michelsberg, Hung. Kis Disznód, Roum. Cismedia (1916 ft.; Inn), 5 1/2 M. to the W. of Heltau, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a ruined castle and a tolerably preserved Romanesque church. The wooded Götzenberg (1320 ft.; refuge-hut) is ascended hence via the Müllleitfien (view) in 2 1/2-3 hrs., or via the Rosengarten in 4 hrs. A footpath leads from Michelsberg to (3 M.) Resinar (see above), and a carriage-road to the (4 1/2 M.) inn in the Junge Wald (see above).

6 1/2 M. Westen, Hung. Vesstény. — 11 M. Talmesch, Hung. Tal-
mics, at the junction of the Zood with the Ziben. On a hill 21/4 M. to the S.E. is the ruin of Landskron, built in 1370, demolished in 1453. Zood (see above) lies 4 1/2 M. to the W.

A road (one-horse carr. to the Contumaz and back 2 fl.) leads hence to the S., via Boicea, to the (6 M.) Rothenthurm Pass (1193 ft.), a passage through the hills formed by the Alt, and at one time a highly important trade-route to the East. The name is derived from a red tower at one end,
a relic of the former fortifications. Beyond the pass are the Contumaz-
gebäude (inn), on the Alt, and the (3 M.) Rio Vadului, the boundary be-
tween Transylvania and Roumania.

The railway now crosses the Zibin and enters the valley of the
Alt, to the N.W., affording a continuous view of the Fogaras Mts. to
the right. 151/2 M. Ober-Sebesch, Hung. Pelsö-Sebes; 20 M. Freck,
Hung. Fetcic, a Roumanian village with a park and a château, built by
Baron Brukenthal (p. 409).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides at Freck, 1 fl. 20 k. per day; horse 1 fl.).
The Surul (7480 ft.) is ascended from Ober-Sebesch via Frenlea Moași in
6 hrs. The descent may be made to the (13/4 hr.) Freck Lake (6775 ft.),
then along the Rio Mare to the (13/4 hr.) Freck Chalet (Stina între Tri Ișvori)
and over the Burcaciu to the (21/2 hrs.) Poiana Niamtului (see below).—
From Freck (accommodation from the guide Joh. Meschner, No. 241) we
may ascend the “Negoi” (8347 ft.), the highest mountain in Transylvania
(bridle-path to the refuge-hut). The route at first leads up the Rio Mare,
passing an abandoned glass-work and a woollen-mill, to the (3-31/2 hrs.)
customs-station on the Poiana Niamtului. Thence we follow the road to
Roumania, which ascends steeply through beech-woods to the (11/2 hrs.)
Marienquelle on the Burcaciu, beyond which it follows the ridge towards
the S., at an easier slope but destitute of shade. In 11/2 hr. from the
Marienquelle the path diverges to the left from the road, descends into a
hollow, crosses a ridge to the streamlet of Serbota, and once more ascends
to the (2 hrs.) new Club Hut (5020 ft.; good quarters, comp. p. 410), situated
on a spur of the main summit. At the old hut we descend to the Negoi
streamlet, then ascend several steep and stony slopes in succession, traverse
a patch of snow to the (31/4 hrs.) Michelis-Ruhe, and, finally skirting the
slope of the Little Negoi, climb steeply to the (31/2 hrs.) summit. Fine view
of the mountains and plain as far as Fogaras and Hermannstadt. An
attractive but more difficult descent leads down in about 8 hrs. to the
Bullea Lake (see below).

251/2 M. Ober-Porumbach, Hung. Alsö-Porumbák. — 311/2 M.
Kerez, a Saxon village with the ruins of a Cistercian abbey sup-
pressed by Matthew Corvinus in 1474, on account of the immorality
of the monks.

EXCURSION TO THE BULLEA VALLEY (guides as at Freck, see above).
The route leads via the (2 hrs.) abandoned Kerez Glass Works (accom-
modation), occasionally running through wood, to the (3 hrs.) Club Hut
(4018 ft.; comp. p. 410) below the Bullea Waterfall, and thence to the
(31/2 hrs.) Bullea Lake (6748 ft.), at the foot of the Păltina (7875 ft.; 1 hr.)
and the Venetoria lui Buteau (8230 ft.; 21/2 hrs.). We may return from
the lake to Kerez in 6 hrs. via the Valea Domna Valley and the Mnieria
(5240 ft.; splendid view).

331/2 M. Alsö-Arpás; 39 M. Alsö-Vist; 411/2 M. Besimbák; 451/2 M.
Alsö-Ssombatfalva, with a large government stud-farm.

53 M. Fogaras (Hôtel Merkur; Lauritsch, well spoken of), on the
Alt, with 5870 inhab., the capital of the county of Fogaras, has a
large castle, built in 1310, which successfully resisted many attacks
of the Turks.

FROM FOGARAS TO KRONSTADT, 401/2 M., diligence in 8 hrs. (fare
3 fl. 70 kr.; carr. 8-10 fl.). At (8 M.) Schirkanjen, Hung. Sárkány, a large
Saxon village, a road diverges on the left to Reps (comp. p. 401). The
Kronstadt road then ascends past (13 M.) Persóny and crosses the Persóny
Hills (the N. part of which is also called Gelster-Wald, p. 401) to (231/2 M.)
Vidéény (inn, at the E. end). We then cross a wooded spur of the Zelden-
berg, commanding views of the beautiful Burzenland, with the Königstein,
Bucsecs, etc. (in the distance, the church of St. Bartholomew and the castle
of Kronstadt), and reach (31 M.) Zeiden, a large Saxon village at the base of the Zeidenberg (4235 ft.; attractive ascent in 2½ hrs.; below the summit is a grotto with seats). The road then crosses the Burzenbach, with a view, to the right, of the Königstein and the Rosenau picturesquely situated at the foot of the Bucsecs, and traverses the village of Weidenbach. At the station of Bertalan in the old town we come in sight of (40½ M.) Kronstadt (p. 401), surrounded by mountains.

80. From Kronstadt to Bucharest via Predeal.

109 M. RAILWAY to (18½ M.) Predeal in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl., 80 kr., 50 kr.); to Bucharest in 5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 5, 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 87 c.). A stay at Sinaia or Bucharest is apt to be expensive.

Kronstadt, see p. 401. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are Bácsfalú, Csernátfalú, Türkös, and Hosszufalu, four of the Magyar 'Siebendörfer' (p. 403). Beyond (4 M.) Derestye-Hétsalu we enter the valley of the Tömos; to the left rises the Piatra Mare or Hohenstein (p. 404). We pass Unter-Tömos (2368 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument on a hill to the left at the narrowest part of the pass, and reach (10½ M.) Tömos (2864 ft.); looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Schuler (p. 404) to the right.

The train then ascends from Ober-Tömos to the Tömos Pass (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 900 yds. long. Several shorter tunnels. Fine view of the Schuler and the Bucsecs to the right.

—18½ M. Predeal (3348 ft.; Wagner's Inn; Rail. Restaurant, dear; luggage and passports examined; halt of about 1 hr.), the Romanian frontier-station.

To Rosenau. A pleasant walk may be taken via the (1½ hr.) undermentioned convent and the Romanian frontier-post of (2 hrs.) Globuca to the (2½ hr.) top of the Spitzberg (5240 ft.), then down to the spring at the (1 hr.) Dein Vordán and the Romanian frontier-post of (1 hr.) Rezina, and finally via the Verbrannte Stein and the (2¼ hrs.) Hohe Rong (4230 ft.) to (2 hrs.) Rosenau (p. 403).

The train now descends into the valley of the Prahova, passing a convent on the left. 23½ M. Intra-Prahova, at the union of the two main sources of the Prahova, which the train crosses several times; near it is Azuga, with a cloth-factory. 26 M. Busteni, with large saw-mills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right rises the huge Bucsecs (p. 404).

30½ M. Sinaia (Hôt. Caraiman, above the station; Hôt. Sinaia; Oppler's, at the N. end, with restaurant, moderate; Rail. Restaurant), a fashionable summer-resort of recent origin, often crowded in the season. In the centre of the village, not far from the station, are the new Baths. To the N. is an old Monastery, and farther on, amidst pine-woods, is the Château of Pelesch, the summer-residence of the King of Roumania. To Rosenau via the Bucsecs, see p. 404.

40½ M. Comarnicu; 50 M. Campina (Hôtel Bukarest). To the left the extensive salt-mines of Telega. We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.
71½ M. Ploeschi (Hôtel National; Moldavia; Victoria; Europa; Rail. Restaurant, expensive), junction for Braila or Ibralla (p. 283; halt of 3¼ hr.; carriages changed). The town, of a semi-Oriental character, with 35,000 inhab., lies between the Prahova and the Teleajna, 4 M. from the vine-clad spurs of the Carpathians. It has 29 churches, all uninteresting.

Scenery monotonous. Stations: Crivina, Bufta, Chitilia. The train then reaches the N. railway-station (Roum. Gara Targuvesti) of —

109 M. Bucharest. — Hotels. Grand Hôtel Boulevard, with Oppler's Café on the groundfloor; *Frascati; Métropole; Imperial; Franta (de France); all in the centre of the town, near each other. — Restaurants. *Jonescu, Strada Covaci 3; Café Boulevard; Guichard, Str. Sturbey Voda; Petre Bierhalle, in the Passage; Luther-Garten, at the N. railway-station; Oppler's Colosseum, Strada Ivor, with view of the town. — Cab from the station to the town, 2 fr. — Tramway from the N. railway-station through the town, in several branches. — Theatres. National, Roumanian dramas and operas; Théâtre Dacia, similar to the smaller Vienna theatres. Excellent concerts in the Athenæum. — British Envoy: Sir G. H. Wyndham; Vice-Consul, H. E. Browne, Esq. American Vice-Consul General: W. Boxshall, Esq. — Excellent Church Service, 37 Strada Oltenii, at 10.45 a.m. — The *Ephorie Baths, next the Hôtel Boulevard, a swimming-bath in summer, are fitted up for balls and concerts in winter.

Bucharest (Rouman. Bucuresci), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania (Prince Charles of Hohenzollern having been proclaimed king in 1881), with 315,000 inhab., lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the dirty river Dimbovitsa, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. The town is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the Yellow (N.), Red (central), Green (W.), Black (E.), and Blue (S.), and has six district courts. The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The principal streets are the Boulevard, which intersects the town under different names (Boulevard Academici, Boul. Elisabeth, Boul. Ferdinand, Boul. Oriental, and Boul. Protopopescu), the Strada Lipscani (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipsic Fair), the Calea Victoriei, and the Strada Carol I.

Among the chief buildings are the Palace, the Theatre, the War Office, and the Athenæum (Athenëul Roman), all in the Calea Victoriei. On the Boulevard stands the Academy, an extensive block of buildings comprising the lecture rooms of the university, the natural history and archaeological museums, the picture gallery, the school of fine arts, the state library, the botanic institute, the collections and laboratories of the scientific and chemical faculties, the Roumanian senate, etc. The archaeological museum contains a highly interesting and valuable treasure of gold and jewels, found in Roumania and identified by some with Attila's hoard, by others with the treasure of the earlier Athanaric. — Opposite the Academy stands an equestrian statue of Voivode Michael III. (1592-1601), erected in 1871, and at the sides are statues of the Roumanian
scholars Ivan Heliade Radulescu (1802-72) and George Lazar (1779-1823), erected in 1886.

In the adjoining Strada Collei is the old Hospital Coltza, the court-yard of which contains a marble monument, erected in 1870, to Prince Stephen Cantacuzenos, the Wallachian patriot, who was executed at Constantinople in 1716. Close by, in the Strada Lipzcani, is the National Bank, approached by a 'Passage'. To the S.W. of it is the large Market, where the popular life may be studied.

Bucharest contains very many churches, most of which are low cruciform structures and few of much interest. The Stavropoles Chapel, built in 1724, at the corner of the Lipzcani and Victoriei streets, is characterised by the harmony of its proportions and its rich plastic decoration. — On the right bank of the river rises the splendid new church of *Domnita Balasha*, erected in 1881-85 on the site of an earlier church, and containing a tasteful monument to Princess Bibesco. In the well-kept grounds surrounding the church stands a fine marble monument to Domnita Balasha, the foundress of the old church and of the adjoining hospital. — The Metropolitan Church, built in 1656 and restored in 1834, stands on a hill to the W. of the last-named; commanding a good survey of the town. Adjacent are the residence of the Archbishop and the House of the Estates. To the S. is the church of St. Spiridon, with interesting campanili; and to the S.E., towards the river, are the church and monastery of Radu Voda, built by Alexander II. in 1572 and restored in 1859. In the centre of the town are the church of Curte Vecke, built in 1387 by Mirza the Old (1387-1419) and rebuilt after the fire of 1847, and the church of St. Giorgio, also rebuilt since 1847. The Sarindar Church on the Boulevard is a basilica of 1634. Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (with a German school) and a Reformed church.

In the middle of the town lies the pretty but somewhat damp park of Cismediu. To the N. of the town, at the end of the Calea Victoriei, is the Chaussee, a favourite afternoon promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (several cafés).

From Bucharest to Giurgevo and Smarda, 48 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 5 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.). The train starts from the N. station (Gara Targuvesti) and stops after 4½ M. at the S. station (Gara Filaretu). It then runs through a monotonous district, past Zilava, Vidra, and Comana. A little to the W. is Calugareni, where the Voivode Michael VI., the famous national hero, defeated a Turkish army of 140,000 men under Sinan Pasha on 15th Aug., 1594. Stations Banessa, Fratesi, and (45 M.) Giurgevo, Roum. Giurgiu, on the Danube, the chief commercial town of Roumania, with 15,000 inhab., the Theodoropolis of the Romans, but rebuilt and named Santo Giorgio in the 14th cent. by the Genovese, who then held the trade of the lower Danube. Giurgevo is connected by a bridge with the fort on the island of Slobozia. The express trains do not halt at Giurgevo, but go on to its port of (48 M.) Smarda, whence a steamer plies in 2½ hr. to Rustchuk, on the Bulgarian bank. From Rustchuk a railway runs to Varna, whence steamers ply to Constantinople.

Railway from Bucharest to Verciorova (and Orsova), see p. 379.
X. BOSNIA.

81. From Agram or Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod and Sarajevo 417
82. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Metković 421
83. From Sarajevo to Goražda and Pevlje and back to Sarajevo via Priepolje and Višegrad 423
84. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka and to Travnik and Sarajevo 426

From Novi to Ogulin. Plitvica Lakes, 426.

Bosnia (Bosna) in the wider sense includes Bosnia Proper, the Herzegovina, Turkish Croatia (Krajina), and the ancient Rascia (Sandjak Novibasar): — that is, in all, the region bounded on the N.W. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania (Turk. Vilayet Prisren) and Montenegro, and on the S. W. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, covering an area of 23,853 (or, without Novibasar, 19,961) sq. M., nominally forms the N.W. vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, but in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin of 13th July, 1878, followed by the convention of 21st April, 1879, has been occupied and, with the exception of the Sandjak Novibasar, governed by Austria-Hungary, under reservation of the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia, excluding the Sandjak Novibasar, numbers 1,355,713, and their nationality is almost exclusively Slavonic, with the exception of some 30,000 Albanians in the S.E. part of the country, who are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Pelasgi. About 571,250 profess the Greek-Oriental creed, 285,788 are Roman Catholics, 492,710 Mohammedans, and 5805 Jews.

History. Bosnia is mentioned in history for the first time in the Roman period, and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway over these lands was repeatedly shaken by the invasions of the Goths, followed in 610 by an inroad of the Croatians and by another of the Servians. The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under Justinian (527-565), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles Cyril and Methodius about the year 880. From 940 onwards Bosnia was governed by elective princes or 'bans', who were feudatories of the Servian and Croatian, and afterwards of the Hungarian kings. In 1349 King Stephan of Servia took possession of Bosnia, but after his death in 1355 it regained its independence, and in 1374 the ruling Ban assumed the title of King Stephan Tvertko I. In the reign of his eighth successor, Stephan Tomashevitch, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463); in 1520 it was incorporated with the Turkish empire, and it afterwards became the chief theatre of the long wars between
Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under General von Philippovich marched into the country on 19th July, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. The introduction of the general military conscription in the autumn of 1881 caused a new revolt, which was quelled by force of arms. Much has been done to develop the country since the Austrian occupation. All the more important places are now united by roads, and there are already more than 435 M. of railway. A well-organized corps of 3000 gendarmes provides for the public safety, which, however, has been undisturbed for years.

Plan of Tour. A slight acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants may be obtained by taking Routes 81, 82, for which about eight days suffice. The traveller should time his arrival at Metković so as to be able to start by steamer the same day (comp. R. 52). Digressions from the beaten track are, as a rule, tedious and expensive, as saddle and pack-horses, an interpreter, etc., are required. The best season for the tour is September. Cook's Tours in Dalmatia and Bosnia, see p. 288.

Inns. At Sarajevo, Banjaluka, Mostar, Jajce, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters are always to be had where there is a garrison. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans or 'Hans'.

Money. Austrian; but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

Passports are necessary, and must be shown to the police wherever the traveller stays for more than 24 hours. They are also demanded when railway-tickets are given up or purchased. For a visit to the Sandjak Novibasar the visa of a Turkish consul is necessary.

The Language of Bosnia is the Servian-Croatian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but is much mixed with Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by the Austrian officials, the innkeepers, and a number of the traders. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: c = ts, č = ty, č = ch, š = sh, ž = the French j. A few words of frequent occurrence are: gostiona, inn; kuča, house; uhod, entrance; ışhod, exit; zachod (Slav.), dschenif (Turk.), closet; krevet, bed; luč, light; sveča, candle; ogan, fire; kruha, bread; mljeko, milk; vino, wine; kava, coffee; kavana, café; rakija, spirits; pivo, beer; voda, water; šljive, plums; jaja,
eggs; meso, meat; riba, fish; sir, cheese; sol, salt; nož, knife; vili-
juska, fork; bocu, bottle; čaša, glass; srebro, silver; slato, gold; predražđo, too dear; jutro, sutor, morning; dan, day; večer, evening; ulica, street; put, road; crkva, church; kula, tower; dzamija, mosque; gora, brdo, or breg, mountain; planina, alp; dol, dolina, valley; potok, rička, brook; suprja, bridge; ostrov, island; hamal, porter; konj, horse; masak, mule; kola, carriage, pošta, post-office; drvo, tree; suma, a wood; kisa, rain; — desnja, to the right; ljevo, to the left; pod, under; od, from; za, behind; blizko, near; daleko, far; doskan, late; dobro, good; pol, half; kako, how; je, is; mali, small; veliki, large; gornji, high; donji, lower; — 1-12: jedan, dua, tri, četiri, pet, sest, sedam, osam, devet, jedanest, dvanaest; 15, petnaest; 20, dvadeset; 21, dvadeset i jedan, 30, trideset; 50, petdeset; 100, sto, stotina; 1000, hiljada.

The chief authorities on Bosnia include the following works: —
Wilkinson, Dalmatia and Montenegro with a trip to Mostar in Herzegovina;
London, 1848.
Roskiewicz, Studien über Bosniern etc.; Leipsic and Vienna, 1868.
Blau, Reisen in Bosniern und der Herzegovina; Berlin, 1877.
Sterneck, Geographische Verhältnisse, etc.; Vienna, 1877.
Evans, Bosnia during the Insurrection of 1878; London, 1878.
Evans, Through Bosnia and Herzegovina on Foot; London, 1878.
Helfert, Bosnische; Vienna, 1879.
Die Occupation Bosniens und der Herzegovina durch die k. k. Truppen;
Vienna, 1879-80.
Hörnes, Dinarische wanderungen; Vienna, 1886.
Hörnes, Die Länder Oesterreichs in Wort und Bild: Vol. 15 (Bosnia);
Vienna, 1888.
Asbóth, Bosnien und die Herzegovina. Vienna, 1888.
The best map is that published by the Military-Geographical Institute
of Vienna in 1884-85, on the scale of 1 : 75,000.

81. From Agram or Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod and Sarájevo.

From AGRAM to BOSNISCH-BROD, 133½ M., railway in 8½ hrs. (fares
7 fl., 5½ fl. 30, 3 fl. 50 kr.); viâ Sissek and Sunja (only one train daily; night
journey); to Sarájevo in 13½ hrs. — From BUDAPEST to BOSNISCH-BROD,
236 M., railway viâ Maria-Theresiopol and Dalja in 14 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 11,
5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); to Sarájevo in 25½ hrs. — At Bosnisch-Brod carriages
must be changed for the narrow-gauge Bosna Line and fresh tickets bought.
— From BOSNISCH-BROD to SARÁJEVO, 167 M., railway in 10½-12½ hrs.
(fares 10 fl. 76, 8 fl. 7, 5 fl. 38 kr.); daily one passenger train (starting at
5.30 a.m., stopping for dinner at Zonica, and arriving at 3.48 p.m.) and
one mixed train (starting at 6.46 a.m. and arriving at 7.34 p.m.).

Bosnisch-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 368. 5 M. Siekovac is
also a steamboat-station (p. 388). The Bosna Line quits the Save
and ascends by the Ukrina to (6 M.) Novoselo and (15½ M.) Der-
vent (492 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 2500 inhabitants. It then
winds up to (22½ M.) Vrhovi and (30½ M.) Han Marica, on the
saddle of the Krin Planina (972 ft.), skirts the brook Veličanka,
passes (37½ M.) Velika, and descends to the Bosna Valley and
(44½ M.) Kotorsko (443 ft.). At (51 M.) Doboj (479 ft.; Rail. Re-
staurant), with a ruined castle captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697, the Spreča descends from the left to the Bosna. (Branch through the valley of the Spreča to Dolnja Tusla, with coal-pits, salt-works, and distillery, and Simin Han, 41½ M.) Further on we cross the Bosna, and recross it at (68) Maglaj (575 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a little town with a mosque and an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Ulešnjak Brdo.

The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W., passes Glogarica and Zavidović, and enters the defile of (90 M.) Zepće (719 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. Han Begov (to the right of which is Golubinje, on the hill); 104½ M. Nemila. 109½ M. Vranduk, an ancient fortress most picturesquely situated on a peninsula, is a typical Turkish place, much visited by artists. — 118 M. Zenica (1014 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; halt of 25 min. for dinner), with productive coal-mines, a paper-mill, and a large prison. — 124 M. Janjići; 128 M. Lašva (Rail. Restaurant; junction for Travnik and Jajce, see p. 428); 129½ M. Gora; 136½ M. Kakanj-Doboj; 139 M. Catidi, with a large Franciscan monastery; 142 M. Dobrinje; 148 M. Visoko, with large tanneries; 157 M. Vogošća, where the Sarajevsko Polje, 2 M. broad, begins; 162 M. Rajlovac. 167 M. Sarajevo. — Arrival. The main-line station is about 2½ M. from the middle of the town. Passports asked for. Hotel-omnibuses (30 kr.) and cabs (1 fl. 20 kr., with luggage 1½ fl.) are in waiting. Tramway, see below. — The station of the local line to Ilidže lies between the principal station and the town, near the tobacco-factory.

Hotels. Grand Hôtel, new; *Europa, in the Franz-Josef-Str., R. 1 fl. to 1 fl. 80, L. 20 kr.; Radetzky, well spoken of, with frequented beer-garden, Austria, plain and clean, both in the Franz-Josef-Strasse. Cafés. Europa; Kurrenich; Austria (see above); Juch, Kaiser-Str.; beer at the Kaiser von Oesterreich, the Elephant, and Friedrich's Bierquelle, in the Kaiser-Str. — Turkish Cafés, by the Begova Mosque, on the road to the castle, etc.; cup of coffee 4-5, lemonade 10, raspberry and cherry water 6 kr. — Turkish Confectioner, corner of Philippovich-Platz and Kaiser-Str. (rose-leaves preserved in sugar, 2 fl. per box). Cabs, Philippovich-Platz, with tariff in German. — Tramway from the station to the new Rom. Cath. church in the centre of the town, every ½ hr., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains (fare 15 kr.).

Baths (or bagno): Communal Bad, well fitted up; Europäisches Bad, Franz-Josef-Str. 30, not over-clean; Turkish Bath (1 fl.), Cemalusagasse. British Consul, E. B. Freeman, Esq.

Photographs at Königberger's, Franz-Josef-Str. — Filigree Work, Attar of Roses, etc., at Kabitio's, opposite the Hôtel Europa. — Bosnian Manufactures (chased and inlaid metal work, carpets, etc.) at the Government School for Native Industries, in the middle of the town, and at the branch-establishment of the Budapest Commercial Museum, at the corner of the Appel-Quai and the Ljubljanska Cuprija. — Herzegovina Tobacco ('Ausstich' the best), opposite the Hôtel Europa.

Principal attractions. Walk through the town, visit the Bazar, ascend the Castle, make an excursion to the Bajer-Brücke, the Kolovara Valley, Mostar, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Fri., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — For short excursions in the environs a Hamal (porter) may be engaged (found at hotel; fee about 30 kr. per hour, and a few cigarettes.)
Sarajevo or Sarajevo (1762 ft.), the capital of Bosnia, seat of the Austrian authorities, and residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan, with 26,268 inhab. (15,787 Mohammedans and 2618 Jews) and an Austrian garrison of 2900 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the Miljačka, at the foot and on the slopes of hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets (over 100) and the little houses standing in gardens give the town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by seven bridges, two of them wooden. The streets on the river-banks are chiefly occupied by the Austrian and other immigrants, while most of the Turks and the Servians have their houses on the hillsides. The so-called Gipsies' Quarter (Hisseta), at the entrance to the town from the station, is inhabited by the lowest classes, but not by gipsies (comp. p. 420). Most of the troops are accommodated in the Fortified Camp, an enclosure with walls of masonry, 490 yds. long and 270 yds. broad, built between the railway-station and the town as a kind of fort.

The three main streets on the right bank of the Miljačka, the Franz-Josef, containing the best hotels and the Greek Church, the Cemalusa, and the Ferhadia streets, lead E. to the Bazaar, the focus of business, most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, greengrocers, saddlers, coppersmiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, silver filigree-work, and carpets are particularly attractive, but purchases cannot well be made without an interpreter. Many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. In the centre of the bazaar is a small house where coffee is dispensed to the poor at the cost of the 'Wakf', a Turkish pious foundation.

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the Usref Beg Mosque (Begova Djamia), the chief mosque in the town, erected in the second half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission on application to the keeper, who lives close by (fee 50 kr. for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which the visitor must put on).

The fore-court contains a fine fountain for religious ablutions shaded by a venerable lime. Strangers may be present at the public prayers here at 3 p.m. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the Tomb of Usref Beg, its founder (30-40 kr.). — Near the mosque is the Sheriat School, in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austrian government for the Softas or Mohammedan clergy.

On the left bank of the Miljačka is the Philippovich-Platz, with the large Barracks and the Bakr-Baba Mosque (now a magazine, and shown on application). Near the E. entrance to the barracks,
in the street leading to the S., is the *Mosque of the Seven Holy Brothers*, containing the sarcophagi of seven Turks who are said to have been executed by a Slavonic duke in the 16th century. Dancing dervishes are to be seen here every Thursday evening (tickets of admission from the civic authorities).

The so-called *Konak* is the residence of the Austrian governor and the commandant. Visitors are admitted to the garden. Near the handsome new *Roman Catholic Church* is the *Bosnian Museum* (adm. free, Sun., Frid., & Sat. 9-1), containing Roman and other antiquities, an extensive collection of birds' eggs, and an interesting collection of costumes (lifesize figures in Oriental dress, etc.).

Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the *Kaiser-Strasse* (*Careva Ulica*), the chief street on the left bank. At the beginning of it, on the right, is the *Sultanieh Mosque*, on which the Turks hoist the sultan's flag every Friday at noon.

At the E. end of the Kaiser-Str. the stone *Seib-Sahin Bridge*, the farthest up the river, crosses to an open space at the foot of the castle-hill, to which the *Nova Ulica* ('new street', occupied by frippery-dealers), the most important lane in the bazaar, also leads. From this point the road (passing several Turkish cafés after about a hundred paces, on the left) leads to the *Castle* in windings. Passing the so-called *Yellow Bastion*, we reach a small open space with a large mulberry-tree and a good Turkish café (*mulok*). Going straight on, we observe a Turkish burial-ground on the right and the *Višegrad Gate* on the left. We turn to the right to the *White Bastion*, to which the officer or sergeant on duty grants access. Splendid view of the town, the ravine of the Miljačka, the steep Kapa (see below), and the hill of Trebovic. An *Aqueduct*, constructed by the Austrian government, begins at the castle and traverses the entire city. — The channel of the Miljačka has recently been regulated above the fifth bridge, and a quay over 700 yds. in length has been laid out on the right bank by the destruction of the former houses (mostly of wood) which projected into the stream.

The following *Excursion* of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable) is recommended. From the E. end of the Kaiser-Strasse we either ascend rapidly straight on, or follow the winding road to the right; at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; farther on we pass the custom-house, and in ½ hr. reach the so-called *Zingem-Brücke (Kosia - Cupria)*, which bridges the river in a single arch built about 1600. (Continuation of route, see p. 423.) Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the *Kapa* (3179 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view, and descend thence steeply to the W. to the (35 min.) town.

In the W. part of the Cemalusa-Str., opposite No. 10, the *Kosero Street* diverges to the right. Ascending the latter, passing the Austrian commissariat magazine and the cemetery of the immigrants, and crossing the brook *Kosava*, we reach a hollow between the valleys of the Kosava and the *Sulica*, where there is a café. Thence following the crest of the *Gorica* to the S., we come to a *Gipsy Camp* of some 30-70 men, women, and children, and beyond it the finest point of *View* near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town.
Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road ascending behind the barracks (p. 419) and by a footpath to (about 1 1/2 hr.) the houses of Miljević, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the Trebević, of the Lukavica valley, and of the Treskavica (6982 ft.) and the Bjelašnica (6782 ft.), the highest mountains in Bosnia. We return by the old Jewish Burying-Ground to the Alexander Bridge in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

To Iliđže and the Source of the Bosna, a pleasant afternoon excursion. A local train (station, see p. 418) runs several times daily, in 1 hr., crossing the Miljačka halfway, to (4 1/2 M.) Iliđže (1540 ft. ; "Cor-Hotel; new Restaurant, with terrace), prettily situated on the Željeznica, a watering-place with thermal sulphur-springs, well managed bath establishment (swimming-bath), and pretty gardens. — An omnibus plies daily in 1 1/2 hr. from the station of Iliđže to the Source of the Bosna, 2 1/2 M. to the S.W. The Bosna rises in several springs at the base of the wooded Igman (4095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a breadth of over 30 yds.

82. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Metković.

110 1/2 M. Railway (narrow-gauge and partly rack-and-pinion) to (81 M.) Mostar in 8 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 fl. 40, 4 fl. 5, 2 fl. 70 kr.; one train daily; halt of 1/2 hr. at Konjica); from Mostar to (27 M.) Metković, two trains daily in 1 hr. 55 min. (fares 1 fl. 72, 1 fl. 29, 86 kr.) This interesting line traverses a fine mountain-district. The trains from Mostar connect with the steamers at Metković, which is unsuitable for night-quarters owing to malaria.

Sarajevo, see p. 418. — The railway runs for some distance near the Bosnia Line (p. 417). On the left is the Cengić Villa, formerly a military hospital, adjoining which is a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878. The line then successively crosses the Miljačka, the Željeznica, at (4 M.) Iliđže (see above), and the Bosna, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. It next leads past the base of the Igman (4095 ft.) to (7 M.) Blažuj, a group of houses with a large khan, and past the inn of Krizanje (where a road diverges to Busovac and Travnik, p. 428). Then through a beautiful wooded valley via (11 M.) Hadžići and (15 1/2 M.) Pazarje, and over the saddle of Vlkonac (2307 ft.) to (19 1/2 M.) Tarcin (2126 ft.), a military station, on the Lepenica. To the S. rises the Bjelašnica, to the W. the Bitovnja.

Here the line begins the ascent of the Ivan Planina, a transverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails (11 1/2 M. in aggregate length between Tarcin and Konjica), in which an adjustable toothed wheel on the locomotive works. The gradient is still steeper between (21 1/2 M.) Rastelica and (24 M.) Ivan (2870 ft. ; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms). The ridge of Ivan Planina (3172 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the wild and romantic valley of the Trešanica, traversing five tunnels and two large cuttings and passing the stations of Bradina, Brđani, and Podorčac, to —

35 M. Konjica (919 ft.; Hôt. Kaiser Franz Josef; Rail. Restaurant; halt of 1/2 hr.), a district town of 1620 inhab., prettily situated
on the *Narenta*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The temperature here is already about 10° Fahr. warmer than that of Bosnia.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic *Narenta Valley*, bounded on the right by the Ćitorstnica and the Cabolja Planina, and on the left by the Prenj, the Porim, and the Velež, all belonging to the Dormitor range. Near the line are several villages which were partly destroyed in 1875-78. 40½ M. Lisidžić; 43 M. Ostrošac; 48½ M. Rama, at the entrance to the valley of that name. — 53½ M. Jablanica (650 ft.; *Hotel), a military station of a few houses, in an impressive and picturesque district, is a good starting-point for mountain-tours and hunting-expeditions (numerous chamois).

The train crosses the Narenta, passes through a tunnel, and enters a most picturesque defile, on the opposite side of which is the highroad. We then cross the Głogošnica Valley, with a beautiful view, to the left of the Preunj Mts. (10,176 ft.), covered with snow even in summer, and traverse the Głogošnica Tunnel. Below the road, on the right bank, appears the fine waterfall of the Praporac or Komadina, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From this point to Raškagora the narrow and wild rocky gorge of the Narenta is known as the ‘Great Defile’. — 62 M. Grabovica; 65½ Drčinka, at the mouth of the Drčanka, which issues from a wild gorge; 72½ M. Raškagora; 77 M. Vojno. To the left are the precipices of the Velež (6225 ft.).

84 M. Mostar (194 ft.; *Hôtel Narenta, R. 1 ft., L. 20 kr., with garden-restaurant, Pilsner beer on draught), a picturesquely situated district town with 12,665 inhab., the business centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop. The town, which contains many new and several handsome buildings, consists of two long streets, confined in the narrow Narenta valley between the hills of Hum and Podvelež. The Narenta is crossed by an iron bridge built in 1881, and by a stone bridge, with an arch of 100 ft. span, 60 ft. above the stream, perhaps of Roman origin and restored by Sultan Soliman II. in 1567 (for foot-passengers only). The handsome Oriental-Greek Cathedral, on the left bank, commands a good survey of the town. Mostar contains no sights, and the bazaar is inferior to that of Sarajevo, though Oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply in the Turkish shops. — Pleasing view from the Hum road, which may be ascended to the second or third bend; grander from the top of the hill (1430 ft.; 1½ hr.), with its small fort, which may be entered with leave of the guard.

An attractive excursion may be made to the *Source of the Buna at Blagaj* (carr. in 1½ hr.). The stream issues from a stalactite grotto at the base of a huge cliff behind a half-ruined mosque near the ruin of Stepangrad (p. 425).

The railway to Metočić runs through a narrow defile at the foot
of the Hum and then enters a broad plain, called Bise-Polje. To the left, near Blagaj, is the ruin of Stepangrad, once the residence of the Bosnian kings, the last of whom was captured by the Turks at the fortress of Kljuć and flayed alive here on 30th June, 1463 (comp. p. 427). Near (91 M.) Buna (which lies on the left bank), opposite the mouth of the Buna (p. 422), the valley contracts and the narrow Marenta valley is again picturesque. 96 M. Žito- mišić, opposite the monastery of that name; 99 M. Kručević; 103 M. Dretelj, station for Požitelj, on the left bank, a little Turkish town with an interesting old castle. Beyond (105 M.) Captjina we cross the Trebežat. 108 M. Gabela, a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills. Above us, as we quit the tunnels, are the dilapidated ramparts of the old Venetian frontier-fortress of Gabela (220 ft.). We then cross the Dalmatian frontier to —

27 M. Metković, see p. 299.

83. From Sarajevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarajevo via Priepolje and Višegrad.

9-10 Days. For this most interesting mountain tour (in the second half of which riding or walking is alone practicable) the traveller should be provided with a hammock, a pillow, one or more rugs, a lantern, a small pan or kettle, a canister of tea, etc., all of which should be packed in two boxes or bags of equal size and weight, suitable for transport on horseback. (The small military trunks used by the Austrian officers are well adapted for the purpose. They are 22-24 inches long and about 18 inches in height and in width.) The small mountain-horses go at a foot-pace only; they are very sure-footed, and should generally be left very much to themselves. Each night is spent at a military station, where lodging, food, a doctor, and a post-office are always to be found. From Sarajevo to Plevlje (99 M.) a Diligence ('Post'), starting daily, runs in 3 days (fare 12 ft. 60 kr.): 1st day to (28 M.) Prača in 9½ hrs., 2nd day to (26 M.) Gorazda in 5 hrs., 3rd day to (45 M.) Plevlje in 11½ hrs. Passports are examined at Cajnica. — From Priboj to (25 M.) Višegrad a diligence plies thrice a week in 6½ hrs., from Višegrad to (26½ M.) Rogatica daily in 7½ hrs.; and from Rogatica to (46½ M.) Sarajevo daily in 11½ hrs.

Sarajevo, see p. 418. The road leads through the ravine of the Miljačka, crosses the Ziegen-Brücke (p.420), and ascends in several serpentines. On the left is Han Bulog, on the right the scarcely recognisable ruins of the castle of Starigard. 10½ M. Pale (2930 ft.; horses changed), a fortified barrack on the Repasnica. The road ascends thence in sixteen serpentines to the top of the Karoline Saddle (3422 ft.), with its military station, and descends through beautiful beech-woods to the Prača or Gabrovica Valley. To the right, Han Podgrabom; then, Han Karahodzin. — 28 M. Prača (2270 ft.; inn and post-office), a military post; near it the ruin of Pavlovac.

The road crosses the Prača and mounts on the wooded slope of the Poglej Brdo, in forty-five windings, to (39½ M.) Ranjen Karaula (3347 ft.; military station; horses changed), which affords a superb distant view of the mountains to the S., some of which be-
long to Montenegro. The road winds round the precipices of the 
Sienokos (walkers taking the short-cuts), and descends, in full view 
of the beautiful valley of the Drina, to —

54 M. Gorazda (1132 ft.; Ollalah’s Inn; pop. 1226), a little 
town on the left bank of the Drina, with a small bazaar. Good sur-
vey from the bridge.

The road ascends the Drina for a short distance, then mounts 
to the left to the Kosara Saddle (2333 ft.), and descends through a 
pretty valley to (66 M.) Cajnica, a pleasant little town of 1327 
inhab., picturesquely situated in a broad basin, with a large Greek 
church, frequented by pilgrims, and a fine mosque.

From Cajnica to (33 M.) Plevlje the good military road, made 
in 1880, ascends through wood to the (73$\frac{1}{2}$ M.) saddle of the 
Svietlo Borje (4554 ft.), the boundary between Bosnia and the 
Turkish province of Lim, which is temporarily occupied by the Au-
trians, and descends to (83 M.) Han Potjano (4291 ft.; dinner, 
and change of horses), a solitary military post. To the left rise 
the bare slopes of the Gradina Planina (4387 ft.). The road then 
descends in long windings, through deep gorges, to —

99 M. Plevlje (2624 ft.; Roth; Post; Kretschmayer’s Bierhalle), 
a little town of some importance, with bright-looking red-tiled 
houses. A visit should be paid to the (4$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Greek Monastery 
of Troiţa, where the shrine of St. Saba and a collection of an-
cient vestments and Slavonic books are shown. In the valley of the 
Čehotina are the remains of a Roman town, where recent excavations 
have unearthed several interesting objects. On the W. side of the 
town are the stone-huts of the Austrian garrison; on the N. side is 
a Turkish camp.

From Plevlje to Priepolje (19 M., a ride of 7-8 hrs.).

The traveller should order horses from his inn to be in readiness at 
the Austrian post-office, one for riding, and a second for luggage (2$\frac{1}{2}$-3 fl. 
each). The attendant, who walks, expects a few cigarettes and cups of 
coffee by way of gratuity. The horse-owners are, as a rule, very honest. 
Travellers usually join the Austrian horse-post, which starts at 6 a.m.

The track gradually ascends to the top of the Mihailović Pla-
nina (4521 ft.), from the W. margin of which we enjoy a superb 
view, with the mountains of Montenegro and the Dormitor (8146 ft.) 
in the distance. 8$\frac{1}{2}$ M. Karaula Jabuka (4236 ft.), a lonely mil-
itary post. Then down to (3 hrs.) Han Seljačnica and through the 
valley of the Lim to (1 hr.) —

19 M. Priepolje (1496 ft.; Hübner’s Inn; beer at a Cantine next 
to the post-office), a little town on the Lim, consisting of a long 
street. With the help of the landlord, horses should be at once en-
gaged for next day (2$\frac{1}{2}$-3 fl. each). We start at 6 a.m., in company 
of the post-patrol for Priboj.

From Priepolje to Priboj (23 M.; a ride of 8-9 hrs.). The 
narrow bridle-path skirts the right bank of the Lim, which flows 
between lofty wooded mountains. A ride of 3 hrs. brings us to the
**Bistrica Bridge**, where a post-patrol from Priboj relieves that from Priepolje. On an abrupt rock on the left bank stands the ruin of Jerina Gradina. Farther on we pass the military post of Karaula. 23 M. Priboj (1293 ft.; Schreiber's Inn; pop. 963), a small town and an Austrian military station. On the left bank of the Lim is the ruin of Jagod, with its large subterranean chambers.

**From Priboj to Visegrad**, carriage-road (25 M.; diligence on Mon., Wed., and Frid., in 6½ hrs., comp. p. 423; carr. and pair in 12 hrs., incl. rest of 2 hrs., 10-12 fl.), a most attractive drive. We follow the right bank of the Lim to the (3 M.) Uvac Bridge, above the influx of the Uvac into the Lim, and then ascend to the (9½ M.) saddle of Bjelo Brdo (2726 ft.; superb panorama). Thence we descend through beautiful wooded valleys in about 3 hrs. to the ruins of a Servian church, where a picnic meal is usually taken. (Near it is the interesting ruin of Dobrunj, once the largest castle in Bosnia, destroyed by the Turks in 1570, with remains of early Slavonic frescoes in the chapel.) The road next leads through the Rzava Valley to Dobrunj, Čelikov (where the river is crossed), and—

25 M. **Visegrad** (1128 ft.; *Schreiber's Inn*), a little town charmingly situated at the influx of the Rzava into the Drina, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge built by the Vizier Sokolovich in the 16th century. On a steep rock above the town is the ruin of Visegrad, which has given its name to the town.

To Rogatica (26½ M.; diligence in 7½ hrs., see p. 423; carr. in 10 hrs., 8-10 fl.) the road ascends to the top of the (13 M.) Smed Planina (4285 ft.), and descends thence through a hilly and wooded region, past Han Pesuric and Han Seljani, to (26½ M.) Rogatica (1725 ft.; Inn opposite the military quarters; Schreiber's Restaurant; pop. 2013), a small town on the Rakitnica, about 12½ M. to the N. of Goražda (p. 424).

To Sarajevo (46½ M.; diligence in 11½ hrs., see p. 423; carr. in 14-16 hrs., 12-14 fl.) the road ascends past Kovanje in about 3 hrs. to Han Kapić (3090 ft.), on the Ivan Polje, and crosses the lofty plain of Glasinae to the (19 M.) Han Podromanjom (2848 ft.). It then crosses the Romanja Planina (a table-land, used as a pasture) to the Han na Romanji and Franz-Josefs-Karaula (4534 ft.), the highest point on the route, then winds down to (30½ M.) Mokro (3350 ft.), a pleasantly situated little town, and descends the valley of the Miljačka to (46½ M.) Sarajevo.

The traveller may prefer to ride from Rogatica in 4-5 hrs. to Praca (p. 423), and thence take the diligence which runs from Goražda to Sarajevo (a seat being secured, if desired, by telegram to Goražda). We start in this case from Rogatica at 6 a.m. (two horses, with guide, 4-5 fl.), in order not to miss the diligence which passes through Praca at 12.30. The route leads to the S.W., across the bleak table-land of Rudine to (3 hrs.) Strana, on the S.W. margin of the plateau, and then descends rapidly to Turkovic and (2 hrs.) Praca.
84. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka and to Travnik and Sarajevo.

Railway to Banjaluka (94 M.) in 7½ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 70, 5 fl. 53, 3 fl. 55 kr. (one train daily; military railway beyond Doberlin). From Banjaluka to Jajce, 52½ M., diligence thrice a week in 11½ hrs.; from Jajce to Lasva, via Donji Vakuf and Travnik, 56½ M., railway in 6½ hrs.; thence by rail in 2½ hrs. to Sarajevo.

Sissek (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 388. The train crosses the Kupla (passing the old fortress of Alt-Sissek on the left), and runs S. through the broad valley of the Save, through wood and fields of maize. At (14½ M.) Sunja (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the Sunja, then ascend its right bank, and cross the saddle of Majur into the Unna Valley. 23½ M. Kostajnica (Hét. Pichler; pop. 3000), a pleasant little town (opposite Bosnisch-Kostajnica). At (26½ M.) Volinja the Unna is crossed. 30½ M. Doberlin; 36 M. Ravnice. — 40 M. Novi (391 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich, poor; pop. 3500), the first Bosnian town, on the Unna, above the influx of the Sana.

From Novi to Ogulin, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at Krupa and at the Plitvica Lake (carr. and pair from Novi to Bihač, 6-7 fl.; from Bihač to Ogulin, 63½ M. in 12-13 hrs., 14-17 fl.). A diligence also plies daily in 8½ hrs. from Novi to Bihač, starting at 7 a.m., but it is not recommended owing to the poor night-quarters at Novi. — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the Unna via (15 M.) Otoka, beyond which are mills on the river, to (22 M.) Krupa (525 fl.; Höt. Krupa), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the Debeli Oklinjak (to the left) to the Drenovo Pass (1580 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the Plješevica (5410 ft.), to (40 M.) Bihač (740 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a district town on the Unna. The interesting ruin of Sokolac lies 2½ M. to the S.E. From Bihač the road ascends in serpentines via Žegar, a military post, and, passing a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878 (behind us, the ruin of Sokolac, see above), to (3 M.) Zavalje (1385 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the E. verge of the plateau of Plješevica to the N.W. to (13½ M.) Petrovoselo (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S.W. to Priboj (2200 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the beautiful Plitvica Lakes, which are embosomed in wood and connected with each other by cataracts. Beyond Leskovac we first reach the highest or Prošansko Lake (2110 ft.); then, passing the Ciganovac (2095 ft.; restaurant), Okrug Lak, Rakinovac, and Jeterac, we come to the tourist-house (1920 ft.) on the E. bank of the Kozjac (1760 ft.), beyond which follow the Milanovac, O被edak, Kaludjeronac, and Korona Lakes, four light-blue lakes with rocky banks. Various belvederes on the way offer fine views of the lakes. At about 2 M. from the lowest lake we regain the road from Rakovice to Ogulin, and at the 33rd kilometre stone, we turn to the right to Plasky (inn beside the church), a large village and the seat of a Greek bishop. Thence we proceed via Modrus and Josipstal to (63½ M.) Ogulin, a station on the Karlstadt and Fiume railway (p. 388).

The train turns to the W. into the valley of the Sana. 45 M. Blagaj; 49 M. Svojna; 53 M. Dragotinja. — 59 M. Prjedor (440 fl.; Rail. Restaurant), a district town (pop. 5000). We quit the Sana and follow the Gomjenica through the Omarska Plain to (72 M.) Omarska, and then cross the saddle of Kukovica, with the small station of Ivanjska (998 ft.), to (94 M.) Banjaluka-Vorstadt, the terminus of the railway, 2 M. from the town (carr. 1-1½ fl.).
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Banjaluka (535 ft.; *Hôtel Bosna, R. 1-1½ fl., *Stadt Wien, both with cafés-restaurants), a district town with 25,000 inhab. (incl. many Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the Vrbas, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. The town has repeatedly been the scene of battles between the Austrians and the Turks (1737, 1788, 1878). Numerous Turkish burying-grounds. A small bazaar in the main street. To the S., on the left bank of the Vrbas, are the hot springs of Dolnj Soher. A visit may be paid to the Trappist Monastery, founded in 1868 by German members of the order, 4½ M. from the town (carr. 2-3 fl.).

To Jajce (diligence, p. 426). The road skirts the Vrbas at first and then ascends to the right in windings to the top of the Malbuć Brdo. To the right Han Kola (1529 ft.; fine survey of the Vrbas valley); then Han Kneževic (1852 ft.), Han Davidov, and Han Kadina Voda (2723 ft.), on the top of the Hidin-Majdan. After a drive of about 6 hrs. we reach (25½ M.) Sitnica (2727 ft.; halt of 2 hrs. for dinner), a military station, about 3 M. beyond which is Han Čadjavica (2392 ft.).

A road leads hence to the W. (carr. in 3 hrs.) through the deep Banjačka Ravine to (15½ M.) Kljuć (625 ft.; Inn next to the post-office), a small town picturesquely situated on the Sana, with a grand old castle. In 1493 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Tomashewitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and cruelly put to death (comp. p. 423). Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town. Kljuć was the scene of fierce conflicts in 1878, and was taken by storm on Sept. 7th. — As the traveller will probably arrive at Kljuć towards evening, he had better visit the castle next morning, start at 10, reach Varcar-Vakuf at 3, and Jajce at 7 p.m.

The road leads across the plateau of Rogolje. To the left rise the steep slopes of the Dubička Gora (3675 ft.); on the right are pastures with thick underwood. At Rogolje (2624 ft.) is a monument on the left to Austrian soldiers who fell in 1878.

38 M. Varcar-Vakuf (1939 ft.; *Inn; pop. 1390). The 'Roman coins' sold here are almost invariably spurious. The road mounts to the saddle of the Oruglo Vrh (2323 ft.), and then descends by the Jošavka to (6 M.) Jesero (1398 ft.), a small and ancient town at the influx of the Pliva into the Lake of Jesero (Turkish café under the old elms on the river-bank). This lake, 4½ M. long, the largest in Bosnia, consists of three basins of different sizes. The road skirts the N. bank of the lake. The heights on the left were the scene of several hard-fought battles in 1878. The S. bank consists of steep wooded slopes. By the burial-place of the Austrian riflemen who fell on 7th Aug., 1878, the road leaves the bank of the lake, ascends in two serpentines the hill of Pojakusa Brdo (the chief position of the insurgents in 1878), and runs high above the lake. We enjoy a fine view of the passage forced by the Pliva between the first and the second basin, pass the latter, and reach the third and smallest basin (Sehit). From the E. end of the lake the road descends rapidly, past the castle, to —
52½ M. Jajce (1119 ft.; *Grand Hôtel Jajce, beside the falls of the Pliva, pens. from 2 fl.; pop. 4000), an old town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Vrbas, on the slope of the Gola Plačnina. High above the town rises the old fortress, after the capture of which by the Turks in 1527 the present town sprang up. (Permission at the commandant's.) The old catacombs and dungeons are interesting. (Keys at the office of the district authorities; the attendant provides torches; fee 20 kr. for each pers.) In a small open space below the fortress are the walls of the church of S. Stefano, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1527. But chief among the sights of the place is the superb *Waterfall of the Pliva, which is precipitated from the Lake of Jezero in a leap of 100 ft. into the Vrbas. (We cross the bridge and turn to the left. Turkish Café. Wraps necessary, as the air by the fall is much colder than in the town.)

From Jajce to Lašva, 56½ M., railway in 6½ hrs. The railway ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas via (6 M.) Vinac (1295 ft.), a little town with an old castle, and (13 M.) Babinos to (19½ M.) Đonji Vakuf (1685 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a pleasant little town, whence a branch-line diverges to the S. to (6½ M.) Bugojno. The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the Jablan to the N. to (23½ M.) Oborci (2035 ft.), and thence to the N.E. to the pass (tunnel) of (27 M.) Komar (2460 ft.), whence it descends, skirting the Lašva, via Goleš and Turbet, to (38 M.) Travnik (1150 ft.; Stadt Hamburg; Casino Restaurant; pop. 5933), an old town, rebuilt after repeated fires. Fine view from the castle, dating from the time of Tvertko II. The bazaar is not unimportant. Outside the town is the 'Dervishes' Well', a brook issuing copiously from a fissure in the rocks. Turkish Café.

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley of the Lašva (Travansko Polje) via (40 M.) Dolac, (44 M.) Bjela, (48 M.) Vites, and (52 M.) Busovača, to (56½ M.) Lašva, a station on the Bosna Railway (p. 418).
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