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(Comp. p. xvii.)
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SWITZERLAND,
AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF
ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDERKER.

WITH 35 MAPS, 9 PLANS, AND 9 PANORAMAS.

ELEVENTH REMODELLED EDITION.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDERKER.
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1885.

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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.'
PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twentieth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into Seven Sections (I. N. Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. W. Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Savoy, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. S.E. Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of N. Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The in-
formation already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The Maps and Plans, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on the Topographical Atlas of Switzerland and on Dufour's Map (p. xxiii), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities. To the present edition are added new maps of the Tödi, Trift, and Aletsch districts, and a new panorama of the Eggishorn from Imfeld's original.

Time Tables. The best Swiss publications are the 'Kursbücher' (time-tables) of Krüsi of Bâle and Bürkli of Zürich (50 c. each), sold at most of the railway-stations.

Heights are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. 3 1/3 in.). — Distances on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

Hotels. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.
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34. GENERAL MAP OF SWITZERLAND} after the Index.
35. KEY MAP OF SWITZERLAND

Panoramas and Views.

1. From the Rigi-Kulm, between pp. 82, 83.
2. From Bern, p. 128.
3. From the Heimwehfluh, p. 139.
5. From the Faulhorn, between pp. 154, 155.
6. From the Flégère, between pp. 244, 245.
7. From the Eggishorn, between pp. 278, 279.
8. From the Gorner Grat, between pp. 296, 297.

Plans of Towns.

Bâle, p. 2; Constance, p. 27; Zurich, p. 30; Lucerne, p. 63; Bern, p. 121; Geneve, p. 194; Lausanne, p. 206; Ragaz, p. 318; Milan, p. 418.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
L. = Light.
A. = Attendance.
M. = English mile.
ft. (') = English foot.
N. = North, northern.
S. = South, southern.

E. = East, eastern.
W. = West, western.
r. = Right.
l. = Left.
hr. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
carr. = Carriage.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.

N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk.
With regard to distances, see Preface.
I. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will save both time and money by planning his tour carefully before leaving home. The Handbook will help him to select the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided the weather be favourable.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best time. Even in summer snow occasionally falls among the higher regions, rendering the mountain-paths impassable; but in ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi, the routes through the Bernese Oberland, and most of the higher Alpine carriage-routes at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc.

Distribution of Time. One Month, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>By railway from Bâle to Neuhausen; visit the Falls of the Rhine; by railway from Dachsen to Zürich (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>From Zürich by railway to Zug; by steamboat to Arth; by railway to the Rigi-Kulm (RR. 23, 25, 26).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>From the Rigi by railway to Vitznau (or on foot to Weggis); by steamboat to Lucerne, and one day at Lucerne (RR. 26, 25, 24).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>By steamer on the Lake of Lucerne to Brunnen; visit the Rüti, Axenstein, etc. (R. 25).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>By steamer from Brunnen to Flüelen; by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göscheneralp; by omnibus or on foot to Andermatt (RR. 25, 30, 31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>By diligence over the Furka to the Rhone Glacier (R. 33); walk over the Grimsel to the Grimsel Hospice (R. 52).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walk down the Haslital (Handeck Fall) to Meiringen (RR. 52, 49).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the Bernese Oberland, by the Scheideck, to [the Faulhorn (RR. 49, 48).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Descend the Faulhorn to Grindelwald (Grindelwald Glaciers) (RR. 48, 47).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walk from Grindelwald over the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen (Staubach) (RR. 47, 45).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walk or ride to Mürren and the Schmadri Fall and back; drive to Interlaken (RR. 46, 45).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

Morning at Interlaken; in the afternoon by steamer to the Giessbach and back (RR. 44, 51) ................. 1
By railway to Därigen; by steamer to Spiez; [walk to Wimmis; walk or ride to the top of the Niesen (RR. 43, 42) .... (1)
Descend from the Niesen to Frutigen] drive or walk to Kandersteg (R. 53) ................. 1
Walk from Kandersteg over the Gemmi to Bad Leuk (R. 53) .... 1
Drive to Leuk station (R. 53); by railway to Visp (R. 78); walk to St. Nicolas (R. 82); drive to Zermatt (R. 82) .... 1
Walk to the Riffel Inn, ascend the Cornergrat, and return to Zermatt (R. 83) .... 1

Excursions from Zermatt (Corner-Glacier, Schwarzsee, Hornli, etc.) (R. 53) .... 1
Walk back to Visp (R. 82); by railway to Martigny (R. 78) .... 1
To Chamonix over the Col de Balme or the Tête-Noire (RR. 74, 73) .... 1
Chamonix (R. 72) .... 1
To Vernayaz by Triguen and Salvan (R. 73); by railway to Montreux (R. 65) .... 1
Excursions from Montreux and Vevey (R. 65); by steamboat to Geneva (R. 65) .... 1
Geneva and Environs (RR. 64) .... 1
By railway to Lausanne; several hours at Lausanne; by railway in the afternoon to Freiburg (RR. 65, 61) .... 1
By railway to Bern (R. 61); at Bern (R. 40) .... 1
By railway to Bâle (R. 4); at Bâle (R. 1) .... 1

A few additional days may be pleasantly spent in Eastern Switzerland (Appenzell, Bad Pfafers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the Italian Lakes are easily visited. Rorschach (p. 71) and Zürich (comp. R. 14) are good starting-points.

Days

Railway from Rorschach to Heiden, walk over the Käfle to Trogen, and over the Gürbis to Gais (R. 17) .... 1
Walk from Gais to Weissbad, the Wildkirchl, and the Ebenalp; return to Weissbad, thence to Appenzell (R. 17) .... 1
Walk from Appenzell to Gais, and over the Stoss to Altstädten in the Rhine Valley (R. 87); train to Ragatz (R. 87) .... 1
Pfafers and Coire (RR. 88, 89) .... 1
Diligence to Thusis; walk through the Via Mala as far as the third bridge, and return to Thusis (R. 94); walk by the Schynstrasse to Tiefenkasten (R. 94) .... 1
Diligence over the Julier to Silsplanza (R. 98) and St. Moritz; walk to Pontresina (RR. 100, 101) .... 1
Ascend the Piz Languard (R. 101) .... 1
Diligence over the Bernina to Tirano, Messagerie to Sondrio (R. 103) (or diligence over the Maloja to Chiavenna and Colico) .... 1
Messagerie to Colico (R. 103); steamer to Como (R. 111) .... 1
Return by steamer to Bellagio (Villa Melzi, Serbellioni, and Carlotta); then by Menaggio and Porlezza to Lugano (R. 110) .... 1
Carriage from Lugano to Luino (R. 110); steamer to the Borromean Islands and to Pallanza or Stresa (R. 108) .... 1
Steamboat to Laveno, and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to Lucerne .... 1
Or by diligence over the Simpion to Brieg (R. 78) .... 1

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So comprehensive a tour as the above is of course rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —
I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

I. EIGHT DAYS FROM BÂLE.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.)
1st. From Bâle (or Constance or Romanshorn) to Zürich. Uetliberg.
2nd. To Zug, Arth, the Rigi, and Lucerne.
3rd. Over the Brünig to Brienz, the Giessbach, and Interlaken (or by railway to Thun, and thence to Interlaken).
4th. To Lauterbrunnen, and over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald.
5th. Over the Great Scheideck to Meiringen.
6th. Through the Haasthal (Handeck Fall) to the Grimsel Hospice.
7th. By the Grimsel, the Rhone Glacier, and the Furka to Andermatt or Göscheneralp.
8th. To Flüelen, Lucerne, and Bâle.

II. TWELVE OR FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)
1st-6th. As in Tour I.
7th. Over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier. Drive to Fiesch; walk or ride to the Hôtel Eggishorn; walk to summit the same evening or next morning. (Two additional days: — Walk by the Riederalp to the Betlalp. — Ascend the Sparrenhorn, descend to Brieg, and take the train to Visp.)
8th. Drive to Brieg, take train to Visp, walk or ride to St. Niklaus, and walk, ride, or drive to Zermatt.
9th. Ascend the Riffelberg and Gornergrat, etc.
10th. Return to Visp.
11th. To Bad-Leuk and over the Gemmi to Kandersteg.
12th. To Spiez and Thun (train to Bâle, or to Bern and Geneva).

III. SIXTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)
1st-9th. As in Tour II.
10th. To Visp, and by train to Martigny.
11th. Over the Tête-Noire or the Col de Balme to Chamonix.
12th. Excursions from Chamonix.
13th. By Salvan to Vernayaz; by train to Montreux.
14th, 15th. To Vevey, Lausanne, and Geneva.
16th. To Freiburg, Bern, and Bâle (from Bern to Neuchâtel).

IV. SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY DAYS FROM BÂLE.
(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)
1st-8th. As in Tour II.
9th. Ascend the Gornergrat and return to St. Niklaus.
10th. Cross the Augstbord Pass (ascent of Schwarzhorn) to Gruben.
11th. Cross the Meiden Pass (ascent of Bella Tola) to St. Luc, Vissoye, or Zinal.
12th. At Zinal (visit the Alp Arpitetta, etc.).
13th. Cross the Col de Torrent to Evolena.
14th, 15th. At Evolena (Arolla and Perscècle), and return to Sion.
16th. 17th. Cross the Gemmi to Kandersteg and Thun (or by rail to Lausanne, Freiburg, and Bern).
(Or: 15th. From Evolena to Sion and Martigny. 16th-20th. To Chamonix, Geneva, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. SEVEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.
(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)
1st. From Bâle to Bern and Interlaken.
2nd. To Lauterbrunnen, and over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald.
3rd. Over the Great Scheideck to Meiringen.
4th. Over the Brünig to Lucerne; by Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm.
5th. From Arth by the St. Gotthard Railway to Laveno (Stresa, Borromean Islands).
I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

6th. By Luino and the Lake of Lugano to Bellagio.
7th. Steamer to Como; back by the St. Gotthard Rail. to Lucerne, etc.

VI. EIGHT OR TEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From Bâle to Lucerne, and by Arth to the Rigi-Kulm.
2nd. Descend to Vitznau; steamer to Brunnen (Axenstein, Rüti, etc.).
   (One or two additional days: visit the Maderaner Thal from Amsteg,
   and return by the Staffeln. By train or carriage to Göscheneralp.)
3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to Locarno.
4th. To the Borromean Islands, Luino, and Lugano.
5th. By Como, or by Porlezza, to Bellagio.
6th. Walks at Bellagio; steamer to Colico; drive to Chiavenna.
7th. Cross the Splügen to Coire.
8th. To Zürich and Neuchâtel (or to the Falls of the Rhine and Bâle).

VII. TWELVE TO FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the Upper Engadine.)

1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
6th. To Chiavenna and through the Val Bregaglia to Casaccia.
7th. Cross the Maloja to St. Moritz and Pontresina.
8th, 9th. At Pontresina (Piz Languard, etc.).
10th. Cross the Albula to Tiefenkasten.
11th. Through the Schyn Pass to Thusis (Via Mala) and Coire.
12th. To Ragatz (Pfäfers) and Zürich.

VIII. SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VII., with the addition of the Valtellina and Lower Engadine.)

1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
9th. Cross the Bernina to Tirano.
10th. Through the Valtellina to Bormio.
11th. Cross the Wormser Joch (Piz Umbrail) to St. Maria in the
      Münsterthal (or cross the Stevio to Trafoi and Splendine).
12th. Over the Ofen Pass to Zernez (or drive by Nauders and Martins- 
      bruck to Schuls).
13th. Cross the Fluela-Pass to Davos.
14th. Landwasser Route to Tiefenkasten.
15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

IX. ONE MONTH FROM GENEVA.

(Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, Macugnaga, Simplon, Upper Rhone
   Valley, Tosa Fall, St. Gotthard, Lake of Lucerne, Rigi, Bernese Oberland.)

1st. From Geneva by steamer to Chillon, and by train to Aigle.
2nd. Drive to Champéry.
3rd. Cross the Col de Coux and Col de Gôlèse to Samoëns and Sixt.
4th. Cross the Col d’Anterne to Chamonix.
5th, 6th. At Chamonix; excursions.
7th. Cross the Col de Vosa to Contamines.
8th. Cross the Col de Bonhomme and the Col des Fours to Mottets.
9th. Cross the Col de la Seigne to Courmayeur.
10th. Drive to Châtillon and walk or ride to Val Tournanche.
11th. Cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.
12th, 13th. At Zermatt; excursions.
14th. To Saas and Matmark.
15th. To Macugnaga by the Monte Moro.
16th. Walk or ride to Vogogna (and thence, if time permit, devote
      a couple of days or more to the Italian Lakes).
17th. Cross the Simplon to Brieg.
18th. Drive to Fiesch; ascend Eggishorn.
I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

19th. Drive to Obergestelen (perhaps visit the Rhone Glacier thence) and cross the Gries Pass to the Fall of the Tosa.
20th. Cross the S. Giacomo Pass to Airolo.
21st. By train to Flüelen; steamboat to Vitznau.
22nd. Rigi.
23rd. To Lucerne.
24th. Cross the Brünig to Meiringen.
25th. To Rosenlaui and Grindelwald.
26th. Cross the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen; drive to Interlaken.
27th. Visit Giessbach; steamboat from Interlaken to Thun.
28th. To Bern; thence to Bâle or back to Geneva.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the Jura (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): Hôtel Schweizerhof (p. 24) by the Falls of the Rhone; the Weissenstein (p. 14) near Soleure; the Frohburg (p. 12) near Olten; the Chaumont (p. 182) and the Tête de Rang (p. 183), in Canton Neuchâtel; the Signal de Bougy (p. 206), the Dôle (p. 205), the Mont Tendre (p. 194) and the Dent de Vaulion (p. 194) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the Lower Alps:
   (a) On the N. side of the Alps: the Käien (p. 50), Hohe Kasten (p. 52), and Sentis (p. 55) in Canton Appenzell; the Veitiberg (p. 35) and Bachtel (p. 40) near Zürich; the Speer (p. 41) near Wesen; the Alvier (p. 43) near Sargans; the Rigi (p. 78), Pilatus (p. 85), Mythen (p. 93), Niederbauen (p. 74), and the Frohnapfstock (p. 76) near the Lake of Lucerne; the Niesen (p. 133) near the Lake of Thun; the Moléson (p. 221) and Jaman (p. 222) in Canton Freiburg; the Salève (p. 202) in Savoy, near Geneva.
   (b) On the S. side of the Alps: Monte Generoso (p. 395) and Monte S. Salvatore (p. 393) near the Lake of Lugano; Monte Mutterone (p. 405) between the lakes of Maggiore and Orta; the Becca di Nona (p. 260) near Aosta; the Cramont (p. 257) near Courmayeur.

3. Among the High Alps: Piz Languard (p. 369), Piz Ot (p. 365), Schwarzhorn (p. 327), Stützerhorn (p. 354), Piz Mundaun (p. 334), Piz Murau (p. 337), Piz Pazzola (p. 338), Piz Nurchallah (p. 339), and Badus (p. 103) in the Grisons; the Scheinige Platte (p. 140), Paulhorn (p. 154), Wengernalp (p. 149), Mürren (p. 144), and the Schilthorn (p. 145) in the Bernese Oberland; the Pizzo Centrale (p. 104) on the St. Gotthard; the Furkahorn (p. 108), Kleine Siedelhorn (p. 165), Eggishorn (p. 275), Sparrhorn (p. 271), the Torrenthorn (p. 171), Pierre à voir (p. 218), Gornergrat (p. 296), Schwarzhorn (p. 291), and Bella Tola (p. 290) in the Valais; the Col de Balme (p. 252), Flégère (p. 244), and Brévent (p. 244) near Chamonix; Piz Umbrial (p. 354) on the Stelvio route.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the St. Gotthard (R. 30), rendered easily accessible by the new railway across it (opened in 1882); but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the Splügen (RR. 94, 95), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the Bernardino Route (R. 96). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the Scypn-Strasse (p. 343) and the Albula Pass (R. 97); and the beautiful Maloja Pass (RR. 99, 100) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting Bernina Pass (R. 103) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Valtellina. Very grand, though long and circuitous, is the route descending.
II. TRAVELLING EXPENSES. MONEY.

the Engadine and crossing the Reschen-Scheideck (p. 386) and the Stelvio (R. 104) to the Valtellina. In Western Switzerland the Simplon (R. 78) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous Great St. Bernard (R. 76), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and also easiest passes are comprised in the 9th of the above Tours.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are Grindelwald (p. 151), Zermatt (p. 295), Chamonix (p. 240), Courmayeur (p. 257), Macugnaga (p. 302), and Pontresina (p. 366), at all of which experienced guides abound.

Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but ‘Luftkurorte’ (‘air-cure places’) and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

Mineral Baths. Tarasp, in the Lower Engadine (p. 370); St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine (p. 369); Ragatz (p. 317); Stachelberg (p. 58); Weissenburg (p. 177); Lenk (p. 174); Leuk or Lœche (p. 170); the saline baths of Bex and Aigle (pp. 216, 215); St. Gervais (p. 239).

Summer Resorts, see p. xviii.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian’s daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15s., if he frequents the best hotels, or one-third less if he selects the more modest inns, and avoids the expensive and tedious tables d’hôte. The traveller who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer’s expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In silver there are coins of 5, 2, 1, and ½ fr. (Those of 1839-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, which have been called in, and Italian and Papal 1 fr. and ½ fr. pieces should be declined). In plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or ‘Rappen’), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs = 93½d. French gold is the most convenient coin, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes of 10l., issued by many of the English banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.).

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well

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conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bed-room from 2½ fr., table d’hôte 4-6 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) 1½ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller’s apartment; candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally à la carte. When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from 1½ fr., breakfast 1-1½ fr., table d’hôte 2½-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for ‘bougies’.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity, and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxv).

**Pensions.** Boarding-houses or ‘pensions’ abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland. The charge for board and lodging varies from 4 to 10 or 15 fr., and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per pay. As the word ‘pension’ is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. In the dull season (October to June) many of the hotels also take visitors ‘en pension’, usually charging 1-3½ fr. per week extra for attendance.

Among the Swiss Summer Resorts may be mentioned: —

**In Northern Switzerland:** The Weissenstein (4213'; p. 14) near Solothurn; Langenbruck (3255'; p. 11) and Frenkendorf (1119'; p. 11) near Liechtenstein; the Frohburg (2672'; p. 12) near Olten; the Chaumont (3845'; p. 18) near Neuchâtel; Zürich (1345'; p. 30) and the Uetliberg (2864'; p. 36); Widnau (p. 38) and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1342); Schönfels and Felsenegg (3025'; p. 67) near Zug; Wesen (1410'; p. 41); Stachelberg (2176'; p. 58); Richisau (3392') in the Kloental (p. 92); Hintertüppenthal (3802'; p. 39); the Heinrichsbad (2900'; p. 45). near Herisau; Rorschach (1312'; p. 17); Woltershausen (p. 47); Heiden (3845'; p. 50); Gais (3064'; p. 51), and Weissbad (2680'; p. 52) in Appenzell; Wildhaus (3822'; p. 96) in the Toggenburg.

**On the Lake of Lucerne (4831):** Lucerne (p. 68); Meggen (p. 88); Herrenstein (p. 78); Wängis (p. 79); Beckenried (p. 79); Vitenau (p. 73); Gersau (p. 71); Brodenach (p. 75); Arzeau (2330') and Arznels (2156'; p. 75); Seetsenberg (2772'; p. 74); Bürgenstock (2854'; p. 113); Stoos (4252'; p. 78); Rigi-Klösterrli (4262'; p. 80); Kaltbad (4701'), First (4717'), Staffel (5210'), and Scheidegg (5407').

**In Unterwalden:** Engelberg (3314'; p. 110). In Uri: The Madoner (4738'; p. 105); Andermatt (3798'; p. 102).
IV. PASSPORTS.

In the Bernese Oberland: Bern (1765' p. 125); Thun (1844; p. 131); Oberhofen (p. 135), Guntens (p. 135), and Spiez (p. 135) on the Lake of Thun (1837); Interlaken (1863; p. 136); St. Beatenberg (3766; p. 140); the Giessbach (1867; p. 160); Mürren (5348; p. 144); Grindelwald (3463; p. 151); Engstlenalp (6033; p. 116).

On the Lake of Geneva, in the Rhone Valley, etc.: Geneva (1243; p. 194); Ouchy (p. 206); Lausanne (p. 207); Montreux (p. 211); Glion (2254; p. 212); Aigle (1375; p. 215); Bex (1427; p. 216); Villars (4166; p. 219); the Ormonts (3704; p. 219); Château d'Oex (3498; p. 223); Belalp (7153; p. 271); Eggishorn (7195; p. 278); Zermatt (5315; p. 295), the Riffelalp (7306; p. 296) and Riffelberg (8429; p. 296); Fee (6909; p. 304); St. Luc (5496; p. 290); Zinal (5506; p. 288); Evolena (4521; p. 284); Chamonix (3445; p. 240).

In the Grisons: Samaden (5670; p. 365); Pontresina (5915; p. 366); St. Moritz (6090; p. 363); Sils-Maria (5895; p. 361); Schwitz (3970; p. 371); Davos (5115; p. 328); Klosters (3991; p. 326); Seewis (3986; p. 324); Waldhaus (5615; p. 333), near Flims; Disentis (3773; p. 337); Wiesen (4771; p. 330); Churwalden (3976; p. 363).

On the South Side of the Alps: Lugano (982; p. 392); Bellagio (p. 413); Cadenabbia, Menaggio, etc., on the Lake of Como (699); Pallanza (p. 401); and Stresa (p. 404), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); Monte Generoso (5561'; p. 395), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports are unnecessary, but as they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House. Luggage is rarely examined at the Swiss custom-house, but the formalities of the douane must be undergone by persons leaving Switzerland. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the visite is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the usual table d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12–3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

b*
**Equipment.** A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried Alpenstock, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6' long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an Ice-Axe and Rope are also necessary. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10' between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

**General Hints.** The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate: and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace ('*chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano*'). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a.m., after which hour the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless ab-
solutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Another is a mixture of ½ oz. of white wax, ½ oz. tallow, ¾ oz. olive oil, and ½ drachms of vinegar of lead, melted together. For inflammation of the skin, caused by the glare of the sun on the snow, cold cream or glycerine and starch are recommended. Another remedy is an ointment of equal parts of almond oil, white wax, and spermaceti.

For diarrhoea 15 drops of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture mixed in equal quantities may be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homeopathic tincture of camphor is also useful.

VI. Maps.

1. Maps of Switzerland in One Sheet: —
   *Ziegler's neue Karte der Schweiz (1:380,000), with explanations and index. Price 12 fr.
   Ziegler's Hypsometr. Karte (1:380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.
   Leuthold's Karte (1:400,000), 10 fr.
   Keller's Karte (1:450,000), 6 fr.
   *Leuzinger's neue Karte (1:400,000), 8 fr.

2. Maps on a Larger Scale: —
   Generalkarte der Schweiz (1:250,000), published by the government topographic office, reduced from Dufour's Map, 4 sheets.
   The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by R. C. Nichols (1:250,000), 4 sheets, 42s.
   *Topographische Karte der Schweiz, from surveys made by order
VII. GUIDES.

of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General Dufour); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 21/2 fr. (not mounted). Heights are given in mètres.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the *Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office (each sheet 1 fr.).

For Chamonix, Reilly's Map of Mont Blanc, and Mieulet's Massif du Montblanc (1 : 40,000).

For the Engadine, Ziegler's Karte des Ober- und Unter-Engadin, in 6 sheets (1 : 50,000).

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary; but the traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his pouch or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for glacier-expeditions. As a class, they will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should select one of the certificated guides, who have passed an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-18 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and customs, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the man who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but where there is much luggage to carry, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.
Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. Like the guides, the 'voiturier' demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour to discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

For long journeys it is desirable to have a written agreement, which the driver usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt of 2-3 hrs. being made about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts 'Bergwägli' or 'chars-à-banes', for two persons, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss postal system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the coupé, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the intérieur, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the banquette (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the conducteur, or guard, but which will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days
beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, and giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the intérieur or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a coupé or banquette seat by early application, he will often avoid the intérieur by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The coupé or banquette fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the intérieur or cabriolet 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountains-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is 1/2 fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, which include the driver's fee, an additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 15 grammes (about 1/2 oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 20 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 15 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. is 30 c., for each additional 100 fr. 40 c. more. As to money-orders for foreign countries, which the traveller will probably seldom require, information may be obtained at all the principal offices.

The Telegraph System of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now
upwards of 1000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for each word; to Germany 50 c., and 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for each word; to England 40 c. for each word; to France 8 c. for each word for telegrams to the frontier, or 12 c. for each word for greater distances. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value (\(\frac{1}{2}\)fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

X. Railways.

The Carriages in German Switzerland are constructed on the American plan, generally holding 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his seat at pleasure, and to see the scenery to advantage, unless the carriage is very full. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

The carriages in French Switzerland are of the ordinary construction. Passengers’ tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the ‘Sortie’ on their arrival.

Luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versà, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller’s movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.
XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the conquest of Helvetia by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the Rhaeti, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the Helvetii, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the Romans, B.C. 58, and the Rhaeti were subdued in B.C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 263) to Bâle, and over the Jullier (p. 356), Septimer (p. 356), and Splügen (p. 347) to Bregenz (p. 390), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were Aventicum (Avenches, p. 192) in the Canton of Vaud, Windonissa (Windisch, p. 17) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, Augusta Rauracorum (August, p. 16) near Bâle, and Curia Rhaetorum (Coire, p. 322) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfin (ad fines) in Thurgau and Pfyn (p. 270) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Raetia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About A.D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alamanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The Alamanni occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the Burgundians the W. part, where French is spoken; and the Ostrogoths S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the Franks, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of Disentis (p. 337), St. Gallen (p. 46), Einsiedeln (p. 39), and Beromünster were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as viceregent of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Egliasse over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of Allemannia, or Schwaben, and the western part with the kingdom of Burgundy (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the German Emperors took possession of the country, and governed it by their viceregents the dukes of Zähringen (p. 127), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from servitude were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant Counts of Hapsburg, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after Count Rudolph of Hapsburg had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son Albert in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.
XI. HISTORY.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch Adolph of Nassau, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, Emperor Henry VII., who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at the Morgarten (p. 91) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at Sempach (p. 19) in 1386, at Näfels (p. 56) in 1388, and at the Stoss (p. 51) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at Laupen (p. 185) in 1330.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of Grandson (1476, p. 187), Morat (1476, p. 192), and Nancy, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at St. Jacob on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of Dornach (p. 8). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses.'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at Kappel (p. 67) in 1531, at Villmergen in 1556, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 55) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of Rothenthurm (p. 90) and Stans (p. 109), but the national vigour was gone. The resist-

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranius, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Egidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann v. Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.
XI. STATISTICS.

ance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the Helvetian Republic was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Area and Population

according to the decennial census of 1st Dec. 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cantons</th>
<th>Sq. Leagues</th>
<th>Confession</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Pop. of sq. league</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Romans.</td>
<td>Prot.</td>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>Sects</td>
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<td>30,298</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bâle-camp.</td>
<td>18,5</td>
<td>12,099</td>
<td>46,679</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Schaffhausen</td>
<td>12,9</td>
<td>4,165</td>
<td>33,990</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Appenzell</td>
<td>10,7</td>
<td>3,694</td>
<td>48,088</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rhodes ext.)</td>
<td>7,3</td>
<td>12,284</td>
<td>545</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. St. Gallen</td>
<td>87,7</td>
<td>126,177</td>
<td>84,129</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Grisons</td>
<td>304,1</td>
<td>41,753</td>
<td>58,139</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Aargau</td>
<td>90,4</td>
<td>58,914</td>
<td>108,029</td>
<td>1,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Thurgau</td>
<td>42,8</td>
<td>27,122</td>
<td>71,824</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Trino</td>
<td>121,6</td>
<td>130,003</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>19. Vaud</td>
<td>138,7</td>
<td>18,189</td>
<td>219,439</td>
<td>578</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Neuchâtel</td>
<td>34,7</td>
<td>11,712</td>
<td>91,940</td>
<td>677</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Genève</td>
<td>12,2</td>
<td>51,020</td>
<td>48,160</td>
<td>671</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total 1769.3 | 1,161,055 | 1,666,984 | 7,380 | 10,668 | 2,546,102 | 1,606 |
Census of 1870 1,084,665 | 1,566,091 | 7,007 | 11,430 | 2,669,065 | 1,506 |
Increase 76,390 | 100,983 | 371 | 737 | 177,007 | 100
## I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND

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1. Bâle.

**Railway Stations.** The Baden Station (Pl. D, 1), at Klein-Basel, is nearly 1/2 M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine Bridge. The Baden time is 4 min. in advance of the Swiss. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the Central Station (Pl. H, J, 6, 7) in Bâle, on the S.
side of the town, 3/4 M. from the Rhine Bridge. These two stations are connected by a junction-line, crossing the river (a journey of 10 min.; fare 1 fr., 70 c. or 50 c. **Tramway**, see below.

**Hotels.** Chez Rois (Pl. a ; D, 4), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 4½-6 fr.
At the Central Station, Hotel Eliser (Pl. b ; H, 6), R., L., & A. 4½-5, D.
4½, omnibus 1 fr.; opposite it, Hotel Suisse (Pl. c ; H, 6), R. & A.
3½-4, D. 4½ fr.; Hotel Jura; Hotel Victoria (Pl. p ; H, 6); Hotel
National; Hotel Hober (Pl. o ; H, 6), R. & A. 3½-4, B. 1½ fr.; Sauvage
(Pl. d ; G, 6), corner of the Elisabethen Str. — In the town: **Schiff
(Pl. k ; F 5), R. & A. 2½-3, B. 1 fr.; Sauvage (Pl. c ; E, 5); Cigogne
(Pl. f ; D, 5), R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hotel Central, opposite the post-office; Couronne
(Pl. g ; D 4), Bellevue (Pl. l ; D 4), both on the Rhine; **Post (Pl. i ; E 5). — At Klein-Basel, on the right bank of the Rhine: Hotel Kraft
(Pl. m ; D, 3), R. & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; Croix Blanche (Pl. 1 ; D, 3),
R. & A. 2½-3 fr., both on the Rhine; Basler Hof (Pl. n ; D, 2), R. & A. 3,
B. 1½ fr.; Hotel Schrieder, near the Baden Station, R. 2½ fr.
Cafés. *Trous Rois*, on the Rhine; *Kunsthalle; du Théâtre; National*, on the right bank of the Rhine, by the bridge, with a terrace. — *Confectioners* (who sell ‘Baselr Leckerli’). *Wirz*, near the bridge; *Kissling-Kuentz*, Freien-Str. 19; *Brüderlin, Steiger*, both in the Schneidergasse.

Restaurants. At the Central and the Baden station. *Kibiger*, Barfüsser-Platz. *Bühler’s Bierhalle*, Steinen Suburb (handsome locality). — In Klein-Basel: *Burgvogtei*, a ‘Bierhalle’ with garden and open-air theatre. — *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. 18; 1 4), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 7, on Sun. 6 p.m. (80 c.); concerts also at *Michel’s Garden*, at the Erlen-Park, 1 1/4 M. from the town, and in the Zoological Garden (p. 8). *Thoma’s Biergarten*, near the Central Station.

Tramway between the Central and Baden Stations, by the Obere Brücke, every 10 min. — *Cabs*. For 1/4 hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional 1/4 hr. 60 c. for a drive to either of the railway-stations the rates are the same. From one of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1/2, 3-4 pers. 2 1/2 fr., each box 30 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 2 fr. for the first 1/4 hr. and 1 fr. for each additional 1/4 hr.

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Freien-Str. (Pl. 16; E 5); also at the railway-stations.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, F, 4), entered from the Pflaz (p. 5); 1 fr. Warm baths: *Stauffer-Schmid*, Martingsgasse; *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.

Zoological Garden outside the Steinenthor (p. 8); admission 1/2-1 fr.

Picture Gallery (1/2 fr.) in the new Kunsthalle on the Steinenberg (p. 7); another at *Lang’s*, Freien-Str.

*English Church Service* in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois.

*Bâle*, or *Basel* (871'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 61,399), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilea*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Raauracorun*, which had been established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. to the S.E., see p. 16). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501.

The town lies on the left bank of the Rhine, and is connected with Klein-Basel on the right bank by three *Bridges*. The wooden *Alte Brücke*, 200 yds. in length, is partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge rises a triangular obelisk, with a thermometer, a barometer, and a small bronze figure of the ‘Läffchenkönig’ (p. 4). Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. F, 3), an iron bridge borne by two buttresses. Below the old bridge is the *Untere Brücke* (Pl. B, 4), completed in 1882.

The *Münster* (Pl. 9; E, F, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with its two conspicuous towers, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle. The bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, was transferred, in consequence of the puritanical outrages, to Porrentruy (p. 9) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 13). The Münster was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185 after a fire. In 1356 the old building was almost demolished by an earthquake, but it was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. The *Towers*, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. Of the original structure the N. portal,
or St. Gallus gateway, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. Front under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The exterior is undergoing thorough restoration.

The Interior is open to the public in summer on Wed., 2–4 p.m. (entrance in the cloisters); at other times 50c. (medieval collection and council-hall 50c. extra, see below). The sacristan lives in the Munsterplatz No. 13, but in summer he is generally to be found in the church (knock). The church, which is 71 yds. long and 35½ yds. wide, was skilfully restored in 1852–56. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 serves to support the large new organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. The aisles and choir contain old monuments and tombstones built into the walls. In the N. aisle is a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th cent.; we also observe a curious relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert II., and of her youngest son, Charles. The modern stained glass in the three upper windows of the lofty choir, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by Eckert and Röttger of Zürich; the lower, representing the Last Supper and Crucifixion, are by Gsell of Paris; the newest window, exhibiting Christ as Judge of the world, is from the Stained-glass Institution of Munich. The window at the W. end, containing portraits of Emp. Henry II. and the Empress Kunigunde, and those of the burgomaster Meyer and the Reformer John (Ecolampadius (see below), is also from Munich. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church. — In 1431 the great Council began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448.

The Medieval Collection, which occupies the three floors of the building adjoining the church, is very interesting (open to the public, Sun., 10.30 to 1; at other times adm. ½ fr.; illustrated catalogue in French and German, ½ fr., recommended to other than hasty visitors, as the attendants cannot give full information). Ground Floor, Festhalle: antiquities of the flint period; architectural fragments chiefly from churches of Bâle; and the 'Lottenkönig', a large crowned head from the clock of the old gate-tower (removed in 1839) of the Rhine bridge, containing a mechanism which caused it to protrude its tongue and roll its eyes. Figures of this kind were not uncommon in the 15th cent., and the popular story that this head was originally erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel is a mere myth. — The Waffenhalle, or armoury, contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle; in the middle are interesting cannon of the 15th and 16th cent.; to the right, by the window, a suit of armour supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold. — A winding staircase ascends to the rooms of the First Floor. In the Conciliumsaal, or council-hall, the Council of Bâle held their sittings in 1131. Along the walls are arranged numerous casts of mouldings from
churches of Bâle; also eighteen fragments of the famous "Death Dance of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th cent., and erroneously attributed to Holbein. On a long table in the centre are models of buildings in Bâle and of castles in the environs. — We next enter the Saal für Profanarchitectur, which contains panels, tiles, stone slabs, and other fragments from houses in Bâle and other parts of Switzerland. — In the following room, the Saal für Hausalterthümer, is a collection of mediaeval furniture, tapestry, porcelain, glass, jewel-caskets, and other articles for domestic use. Beyond these is the Dining-room of the Counsellor Lucas Iselin, of Bâle, with rich panelling in the choicest woods, and dating from 1607. The adjoining Gothic Room of 1460 contains a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture. — Two vaulted rooms on this floor are devoted to the illustration of the history of Handicrafts: in the first are fine specimens of iron work, bindings of books, goldsmiths' models, etc.; in the second, gold ornaments from churches of Bâle, fragments of stones, and a collection of tiles. — Halfway up to the next floor is a kind of gallery containing a collection of Domestic and Kitchen Utensils, chiefly from mediaeval Bâle. — Second Floor. The Saal für Musikalische Alterthümer contains interesting specimens of old instruments, showing in particular the development of the piano and wooden wind-instruments. — In the Saal für kirchliche Alterthümer are altars, carved wood, bronzes, and an enamelled *Votive Tablet presented by Duchess Isabella of Burgundy in 1433. — The Saal für Costume is chiefly devoted to Bâle costumes of the 17th and 18th cent. — Lastly, the Saal für Rechts- und Staatsalterthümer contains the weights and measures of Bâle of the 14th-18th centuries.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive *Cloisters, constructed in the 15th cent., restored in 1869-73, and used until recently as family burial-places. They extend to the Pfalz, a terrace behind the Münster, rising 78' immediately above the Rhine, and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, which is said to have once stood here. It is planted with chestnuts, and affords a pleasing survey of the green river and the distant hills of the Black Forest. Behind the Münster are the house of Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536) and a statue of Ecolampadius (d. 1531).

In the Augustiner-gasse, which descends from the Münsterplatz towards the N.W. to the bridge, is the *Museum (Pl. 14; F, 4; open on Sun., 10.15 to 12.30, and in summer on Wed., 2-4 o'clock; engravings, Thurs. and Sat., 2-5; at other times fee 1 fr.), containing a natural history collection and (on the upper floor) a picture-gallery and collection of antiquities. —

The Picture Gallery is chiefly interesting on account of its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32 and here produced several of his best works. In the vestibule (left) a cast of the lion-gate at Mycenae. The Staircase is adorned with frescoes of Gaea, Flora, and Apollo by Böcklin; then three cartoons for the ceiling-painting in the choir of St. Ludwig's church at Munich, by Cornelius; Chriemhilde's lament, the cartoon of a picture in the Nibelungen Saloon at Munich, by Schnorr; Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, the cartoon of a painting in the château of Rheineck, by Steinite; also a number of casts from antiquities and from sculptures by Canova, Rietschel, Hähnel, Chaponnière, and Trippel, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by Schloth. — Ante-Room. 2-14. Old and modern copies of Holbein's obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber; pictures by old masters of Bâle and other places in Switzerland. — Drawings. Among them are 78 by H. Holbein the Younger, and 100 by Swiss and Upper Rhenish

at Munich; cartoons by Overbeck (26-35), Schwind (36-40), Genelli (41, 43), J. C. Koch (59, 50), Cornelius (51, 52), etc.

Collection of Antiquities. In the first room are casts; coins and medals; remains of the treasure of the cathedral; a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the ground-floor a room containing Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese antiquities; in the following room are various objects from lake-dwellings.

The University Library in the same building (open 2-4) contains about 200,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the Council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The University (350 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., was once famous for its mathematicians Bernouilli, Merian, and Euler. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of scholars of Bâle, including the cosmographer Sebastian Münster (d. 1552) and the reformers Ecolampadius and Grynaeus.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 17; D, 4, 5), or Town Hall, in the Market-place, was erected in 1508 in the ‘Burgundian’ (late-Gothic) style, and restored in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal crozier resting on a fisherman’s grapnel). The court contains a Statue of Munatius Plancus (p. 3), erected here in 1580.

The old gates and fortifications have been almost entirely removed, while the moat has been filled up and its site converted into promenades; but the handsome Spalen-Thor (St. Paul; D, 6), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the St. Albans-thor on the S., and the St. Johannsthor on the N., have been restored.

Other Mediaeval Structures deserving mention are the late-Gothic Fishmarket Fountain, of the 15th cent., restored in 1851; the Spalen Fountain with a bagpiper, supposed to have been designed by Holbein; and the Roman archway in the old St. Alban’s Monastery (Pl. 5; G, 2, 3). — The Barfüsser-Church (Pl. 4; E, 5), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a store-house. — The Church of St. Martin (Pl. 8; D, 4), was restored in 1851, when the choir was skillfully adapted as a Protestant place of worship. — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) Church of St. Clara (Pl. 25; D, 2, 3) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

Foremost among the Modern Buildings of Bâle is the Gothic *St. Elisabethenkirche (Pl. 6; G, 5), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858). The interior is worth seeing; observe the fine stained glass from Munich. — Near it, on the Steinenberg, is the Kunsthalle (adm. 1/2 fr.), containing a collection of modern pictures and sculptures. Connected with it are a large garden and a restaurant, which is adorned with good mural paintings by Brüner. On the staircase are frescoes by Stückelberg. — Adjacent are the Theatre (Pl. 23a), designed by Stehlin, and the new Musiksaal. In the Petersplatz (Pl. C, 6) is the Bernoullianum, belonging to
the university, an edifice for the study of physics, chemistry, and astronomy.

The Zoological Garden, adjoining the 'Nachtwigallenwäldchen', outside the site of the Steinenthor, and about 1/2 M. from the Central Station (adm. 50c.-1fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss and other animals. Concerts are frequently given in the afternoon.

The Monument of St. Jacob (Pl. 3, 1, 4), about 1/4 M. to the S.E. of the Eschenenthal, on the road to the Münster-Thal, by F. Schloth, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1441. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four fallen warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy'.

The Missionary Institutions of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The Mission House (Pl. 13, C 7) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several charitable institutions: the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Riehen, 3 M. to the N.E., the missionary institution on the Crischona (1722), 4 M. to the E., with splendid view, and the Reformatory at Beuggen, 12 M. to the E. (p. 21). — An excellent Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare, which has existed at Bâle for more than a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Münsterthal.

77 M. Railway (Jura, Bern & Lucerne Line) to Bienne (56 M.) in 3 1/4 hrs.; fares 11 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 5 fr. 65 c.; from Bienne to Bern (21 M.) in 1 1/4 hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c. [Railway from Bienne to Neuchâtel (2 M.) in 3 1/4-1 1/4 hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 5 1/4-7 1/4 hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in 7 1/4 hrs. Through-carriages to Geneva and St. Maurice.]

The Münsterthal, French Val Moutier, watered by the Birs, is the grandest and most interesting in the whole Jura range. It consists of a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with pines, while the broader basins are enlivened with meadows, villages, mills, and factories. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a route between Areicum (Avenches, see p. 192), the most important town of Helvetia, and Augusta Rauracorum (Augst, see p. 16), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine. The railway through this beautiful valley forms a most interesting approach from Bâle to Western Switzerland.

Bâle (871'), see p. 2. Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 11) to the right, passes the cemetery on the right, and before (3 M.) Mönchenstein crosses the Birs. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. Dornach-Arlesheim. On a wooded hill, 3/4 M. to the W., near Arlesheim (Ochs; Rösti), rises Schloss Birseck, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

The train follows the right bank of the Birs. 7 M. Aesch (Sonne), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of Augenstein, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the pictures-
que ruin of Pfeffingen. On the right, before (9 1/4 M.) Grellingen (*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice; the valley then expands. Schloss Zwingen, on the right, was the seat of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14 M. Laufen (1155'; Sonne) lies at the confluence of the Lützel and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) Bärschwyl it passes through two tunnels and crosses the Birs twice. 18 1/2 M. Liesberg. 22 1/2 M. Saugern, Fr. Soyières (Hôtel de la Gare), where the language changes from German to French. On the left is the ruined castle of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies Bellerive, on the left, now a manufactory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of Vorburg.

24 M. Delémont, Ger. Delsberg (1430'); *Ours; *Faucon; Hôtel Cuenat, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant) is an old town (3007 inhab.) on the Sorne, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy (18 M.) railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 Fr. 55, 2 Fr. 30, 1 Fr. 80 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the Sorne. Stations Courtefellé, Courfauvre, Rassecourt, and (7 1/2 M.) Glovelier, Ger. Lietingen. Beyond a tunnel, 3900 yds. in length, and two others, we reach (11 M.) St. Ursanne ("Deux Clefs"), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the Doubs (p. 183), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the Mont Terrible. Stat. Courgenay. Then (18 M.) Porrentruy, Ger. Pruntrut (1457'; *Ours; *Cheval Blanc), a considerable town (6614 inhab.) with an old château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. — The line leads hence to Delle, the French frontier-station, Belfort and Vesoul, forming the shortest route from Paris to Bern (express in 10 1/2 hrs.).

The line traverses the valley towards the S.E., and beyond (26 1/2 M.) Courrendlin, Ger. Remmendorf, enters the *Münsterthal, Fr. Val Moutier, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried at first along the W., and afterwards (the most picturesque part) along the E. side of the valley, through these 'Gorges de Moutier', by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and viaducts. (A walk from Roche to Münster and Court is recommended.) In the middle of this defile are the glass-houses and forges of (30 M.) Roche. The train crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and reaches —

32 M. Münster, Fr. Moutier or Moutier-Grandval (1752'; 2133 inh.; Krone; Hirsch; Ross Restaurant near the station), a thriving village with a new Prot. church, prettily situated in a green dale.

Ascent of the Weissenstein from Münster (3 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 14). About 5 min. to the N.E. of Münster, at the mouth of the gorge of Roche (see above) a road (diligence to St. Joseph daily at 2.55 p.m. in 1 hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) Granfelden (Fr. Grandvall, 1982') and (5 1/2 M.) Crémine (Croix). It passes the watch-manufactory of M. Perret and ascends the gorge of the Rausse, to (2 M.) St. Joseph am Günsbrunnen) at the N. base of the Weissenstein), the top of which (4213') may easily be reached hence by the road in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (Carriage from Münster to the Weissenstein 25 fr.; from St. Joseph 15 fr.). The ascent of the Weissenstein from Münster is easier than from Soleure (p. 14), and the view is more striking.
The line traverses another wild and very picturesque gorge, the *Roches de Court, high above the Birs, and beyond a long tunnel reaches (35 1/2 M.) Court (2201'; Ours).

From Court, or better from Bévillard (see below), a steep path crosses the Montoz (1370') to (3 hrs.) Reuchenette (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass Sorvilier, Malleray-Bévillard, and Reconville, and reach —

42 1/2 M. Tavannes, Ger. Dachsfelden (2497'; *Krone), a large village at the source of the Birs. The train ascends slightly, and passes under the Pierre Pertuis by means of a tunnel (1500 yds).

The Pierre Pertuis (petra pertusa; 2598'), through which the high-road passes, is a natural opening in the rock, 30-40' high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than A.D. 161. This defile, the highest point between Tavannes and Sonceboz, marked the limit of the Helvetic province, and afterwards that of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne, and Bâle.

The train descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between Sombeval and Corgemont, crosses the Suze (or Scheuss), and reaches —

47 M. Sonceboz (2152'; Couronne; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Chauxdefonds (see p. 183).

The train crosses the Suze, and passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the Montoz (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50 M. La Heutte; 53 M. Reuchenette (1942'; Truite). The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura range. Four tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of Rond-châtel. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of Orvin to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (Taubenloch) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking View of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes to —

56 M. Bienne, Ger. Biet (1444'; *Bielerhof, at the station, D. 3 fr.; *Hot. Suisse; Couronne; Croix; *Rail. Restaurant), an ancient and thriving town (11,623 inhab.). The *Museum Schwab, founded by Col. Schwab, and presented by him to the town, is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (open on Sund. and Thurs., 2-4; at other times on application). The beautiful avenues enclosing the town stretch to the N. end of the Lake of Bienne, as far as (1 M.) Nidau, with its old château, near the efflux of the Zihl or Thi'ite (p. 180). Tramway from the station into the town, to Nidau and to the N. to Bözigen (Fr. Bonjean).
Above Bienne, on the slopes of the Jura to the W. (1½ hr.; road 2 hrs.) is the Kurhaus of "Magglingen, Fr. Macolin (2000'; pens. 8-11 fr.), noted for its fine air. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. — Ascent of the Chasseral (by road, 4½ hrs.), see p. 180.

From Bienne to Soleure, see p. 15; to Neuchâtel and Geneva, see p. 180.

The Railway from Bienne to Bern crosses the Zühl near (58½ M.) Brügg, and the Aare before (61 M.) Busswil.

63 M. Lyss (Hirsch; Restaur. Ritter) is the junction of the lines to Payerne to the S. (p. 193) and to Soleure to the N. (p. 15). 64½ M. Suberg; 68 M. Schüpfen; 71 M. München-Buchsee (*Höt. Kaeck; Krone; Bär), the seat of the cantonal seminary, which was transferred in 1885 to the former institute of E. v. Fellenberg at Hofwyl, situated 12 min. to the E. On the right, the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 73 M. Zollikofen, a station on the Central Line (Bâle—Herzogenbuchsee-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) Bern, see p. 16.

3. From Bâle to Bienne by Olten and Soleure.

63 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 45 c).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the Birs. 3 M. Muttenz. 5 M. Pratteln, the junction for Zürich (p. 16). The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts. and follows the left bank of the Ergolz. Near (71½ M.) Nieder-Schönthal, on a hill to the right, lies Frenkendorf (1119'; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty summer resort. Near Liestal, on the left, is the large prison of Canton Basel-Land, and beyond it the Canton Hospital.

9 M. Liestal (1033'; 4679 inh.; *Falke, with salt-baths and extensive grounds, pens. from 3½ fr.; Schlüssel; Engel; Sonne), prettily situated on the Ergolz, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land, or Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is shown the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy. The collection of coins contains Roman and Swiss specimens. — Bienenberg (Kurhaus, with salt-baths), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer resort, and about 1 M. beyond it is the Schauenburger Bad.

To Waldenburg, 8½ M., branch-railway in 1 hr., through the pretty Frenkenthal. 2½ M. Bad Bubendorf, with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. Lampenborn; 5½ M. Höflein, in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of silk ribbon. Passing Niederdorf and Oberdorf, we reach (6½ M.) Waldenburg (1713'; Löwe), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) Langenbruck (*Kurhaus, pens. 6-8 fr., with its dépendance Ochsen; Pens. Bider, etc.), situated on the pass of the Obere Hauenstein (2305), a quiet and pleasant hill sanatorium. — A high-road leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to Fridau and (5 M.) Eggeringen (p. 13) ; another to the S.W. to Holderbank, Balsthal, and through the Kius, a duéle formerly fortified, to (10½ M.) Oensingen (p. 13).

11 M. Lausen. Before (13 M.) Sissach (1233'; Löwe), a thriv-
ing village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of Ebenrain. Fine view from the Sissacher Fluh (2398'), 1 hr. N.

From Sissach over the Schaffmatt to Aarau (131/2 M.). By diligence to Oltingen in 2 hrs., via (21/4 M.) Gelterkinden (1371'; *Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the Hanggiessen waterfall; (11/2 M.) Tecknau (1400'); to (11/2 M.) Wenslingen (1860') a steep ascent; (11/2 M.) Oltingen (1942'; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (11/2 hr.) *Schaffmatt (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of Röhr. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (1/2 hr. from the top) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc., framed by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to Aarau (p. 19) in 11/4 hr., past the Laurenenbad (p. 20), situated in a side valley to the left, and Ertsbach.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 11/4 hr. via Zunigen, Tennaiken, and Dietingen) Eptingen or Ruch-Eptingen (1873'; Kurhaus, with saline and mineral baths; pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the Hauenstein (footpath to Läufelfingen, see below, 1 hr.; to Langenbruck, p. 11, 11/4 hr.).

The train quits the Ergolzthal, turns to the S. into the narrow and picturesque Homburger Thal, and beyond (151/2 M.) Sommerau passes through two tunnels, 191/2 M. Läufelfingen (2008'), at the foot of the Hauenstein.

On the summit of the Hauenstein, ascended in 3/4 hr. from stat. Läufel- fingen via Reisen and Erlimoos (each of which has a Kurhaus), is situated the 'Frohburg (3772'), a Kurhaus, commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentiö to Mont Blanc; in the foreground the Wartburg (see below) and the Wiggerthal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. Descent by Trimbach in 1 hr. to Olten.

The train now enters the Hauenstein Tunnel, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 sixty-three workmen were buried by a fall of earth. Beyond it we observe on a hill to the right the ruin of Neu-Wartburg (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the Aare, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to the station of —

241/2 M. Olten. — *Schweizerhof; Hôtel Wiss, moderate; Halb- mond; >Rail. Restaurant. Carriages generally changed here. Detention of 1/4-1/2 hour. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the left, those to Lucerne and Bern to the right. Pocketpicking not uncommon here.

Olten (1296'; 3979 inh.), the second town in the canton of Soleure, prettily situated on the Aare, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarau and Lucerne (R. 6), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The Parish Church contains an Ascension by Distelli, and the Capuchin Church a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoe-manufactories here.

To the S. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the Neu-Wartburg or Sülischloss (231'; Restaurant), a small château
to Bienne.

SOLEURE.

recently restored. *View similar to that from the Frohburg (see above). Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in 3/4 hr.

Beyond Olten the train diverges to the right from the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 15), crosses the Aare, and traverses the plain watered by the Dünnerm, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Alteis is gradually unfolded. 26 M. Olten-Hammer; 271/2 M. Wangen; 29 M. Hägendorf; 31 M. Egerkingen (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr. to Fridau (2300'; *Kurhaus, pens. 5'/2-6 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. The road also leads to Langenbruck, 3 M. farther (see p. 11; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. Oberbuchsiten; 36 M. Oensingen (diligence twice daily in 13/4 hr. to Langenbruck, p. 11); 37 M. Niederbipp (to the right of which is Oberbipp, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) Wangen the train crosses the Aare. Beyond Deitingen and Luterbach we obtain a view of Soleure with the minster of St. Ursus; to the right are the Röthe and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 14). The train crosses the Grosse Emme, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. Neu-Solothurn.

Soleure. — Soleure has two railway stations: Neu-Solothurn on the right bank of the Aare (/4 M. from the new Aare bridge), and Alt-Solothurn on the left bank, 1 M. from the other (p. 15). The Ursus-Münster is reached from either in 8 min., but for a visit to the town and the Weissenstein the station of Alt-Solothurn is on the whole more favourably situated.

Hotels. *Kronk, R., L., & A. 3'/2, D. 3 fr.; *Bargetzi, near the Alt-Solothurn station, also a restaurant; Adler; Hirsch; Thuen; Kreuz, R. 2, B. 1 fr.

Restaurant of *Bargetzi, with a few bedrooms, 1/2 M. to the N.E., near the 'Hermitage' (p. 14), with a garden and pleasant view.

Soleure, or Solothurn (1424'; 7668 in.), on the Aare, a quiet place, the capital of Canton Soleure, was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481, and claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('In Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarium ego dicta soror', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was the Roman Salodurum, once a flourishing settlement. The old ramparts have been almost entirely removed.

The St. Ursus-Münster, or cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 3), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, surmounted with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece.

The *Arsenal, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the first floor a collection of ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken by the Confederates from the Austrians, Burgundians, and others. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th cent., adjoining which is an automaton. A large plastic group on the upper floor represents the re-
conciliatory effect at the Diet of Stans by Nicholas von der Flüe (p. 114), from a drawing by Disteli (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the Clock Tower, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th century B.C., but perhaps dates from the Merovingian period. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 126).

Under the arcades of the Hôtel de Ville, and in the Public Library, are a few Roman antiquities. The Museum at the orphanage, near the bridge, contains a good collection of minerals and fossils. The Kunstverein possesses a *Virgin and Child, with SS. Ursus and Martin of Tours, by Holbein the Younger (1522).

The *Weissenstein (4213'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the carriage-road, via Längendorf and Oberdorf (two-horse carr. 20 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.), passing the Einsiedelei (hermitage), and over the Stiegenlos and Resti. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the Villa Cartier with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of St. Nicholas. Before reaching the church our route passes *Bargelzi's Brewery (with a few bedrooms) and turns to the left into the St. Verena-thal (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers (Intro. xiii). This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the Hermitage of St. Verena. On the right is the hermit's dwelling; on the left is the rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large marble quarries, and traverse the wood to the Wengistein, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we ascend to the left; we then turn suddenly to the right beyond a house, passing a large cloven erratic block. The path then descends through wood. In 10 min. we reach the road, and follow it in the direction of the Weissenstein, passing a finger-post, as far as the (½ hr.) inn 'am Fuss des Weissensteins'. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the (3¼ hr.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by means of steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood, and more gradual. In 3¼ hr. we regain the road above the Nesselboden Alp. and following it, reach in ½ hr. more the *Kurhaus on the Vordere Weissenstein (R. & A. 3-3½ fr., B. 1½, D. 3½, S. 2, pension 8 fr.), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer.

The View is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are distinguished the Scutilus, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure are the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Monch, Jungfrau, Blumlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn,
Allels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk through the wood to the Känzli (20 min.).—The Rotte (4587'), 3/4 hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view towards the N. and E. (Black Forest and Vosges), which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura.—Towards the W. the view is concealed by the Hasenmatt (4754'), 1/2 hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. for 3/4 hr., turns to the left, ascends for 10 min. through woods, and skirts the crest of the hill for 10 min. more in order to avoid the ravine descending from the Hasenmatt. A little beyond a path diverging to the chalet to the right, a narrow path, also to the right, leads to the top in 25 min. more. (The easier route past the chalet is 1/4 hr. longer.)—We may now descend from the Hasenmatt on the N. side, walk round its W. and S. slopes, pass Lommiswil, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Minster or Court in the Münsterthal (p. 9) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see below.

From Soleure to Burgdorf (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 1 hour. The principal station is (7 M.) Utzensdorf, the largest village in the lower Emmental. Burgdorf, see below.

From Soleure to Lyss (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1-1/2 hour. About halfway is Büren (Krone), a small town with an old château. Lyss, see p. 11.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 48 M. Alt-Solothurn (p. 13); then Selzach, Grenchen (Löwe; Neues Bad), with watch-manufactories, and Pieterlen.

63 M. Bienne, see p. 10.

4. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. Railway in 3 1/4-4 3/4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.).

To (24 1/2 M.) Olten see p. 12. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare; to the left, the château of Neu-Wartburg (p. 12). Beyond a short tunnel under the Aarburger Schloss we reach—

27 M. Aarburg (1286'; *Krone; Bär), a thriving little town, picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for Lucerne, p. 18). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, with casemates hewn in the rock, is now a prison and arsenal.

Stations Niederwyl; Murgenthal, where the Murg is crossed; Roggwyl; Langenthal (*Löwe), a thriving village with busy timber-trade; Bütsberg. 41 1/2 M. Herzogenbuchsee (1500'; 2346 in.; *Sonne) is a considerable place, with a lofty situated church.

To Soleure (9 M.) railway in 40 min. Stations Inkwyl, Subigen, and Derendingen, beyond which we cross the Grosse Emme to Neu-Solothurn (p. 13).

Near (45 1/2 M.) Riedwyl we enter a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (47 M.) Wynigen a long tunnel (1 min.). The train now crosses the Grosse Emme to—

52 M. Burgdorf, Fr. Berthoud (1863'; 6581 in.; *Hotels Guggisberg and Bahnhof; both at the station; Stadthaus; Bär), a
busy town, picturesquely situated on a slope. The substantially built houses are flanked with 'Lauben', or arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and public walks testify to the wealth and taste of the community. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which in 1804 he removed to Yverdon (p. 187). Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the "Luey (2917'), 2 hrs. to the E.

FROM BURGDORF TO LANGNAU, 14 M., railway in 1 hr. The line ascends the fertile Enzental. Stat. Oberburg, Haste-Rüegsau, and (6 M.) Lützelfibl-Goldbach. Lützelfibl was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzins (d. 1851), commonly known as Jeremias Gottlob. 7½ M. Ramsey-Sumiswald (the latter lying 3 M. to the N.); 9 M. Zolibrück; 11 M. Langnau (p. 120). 54½ M. Lyssach (Krone); 56 M. Hindelbank; 59 M. Schönbühli. Beyond (61½ M.) Zollikofen (junction for Bienne, p. 11), on the right, lies the Rütti, once the property of E. v. Fellenberg, and now an agricultural institution. Farther on, the train crosses the iron Worblaufen Bridge (to the right, the handsome bridge of Tiefenau over the Aare, constructed in 1851) and then ascends through a cutting to the Wyler Feld (drilling-ground), whence, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. Farther on, to the right, is a new workmen's suburb (the 'Lorraine'), beyond which we cross the Aare and enter the station of Bern. The Bridge, 200 yds. long and 142' high, has a roadway for ordinary traffic below the railway. — 66 M. Bern, see p. 125.

5. From Bâle to Zürich.

56 M. RAILWAY in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 75 c.).
To (5 M.) Pratteln, see p. 11. Near (7½ M.) Augst, picturesquely situated, we cross the Ergolz and approach the Rhine. On the left Kaiser-Augst, with salt-works and an old church. On the opposite bank of the Ergolz is the hamlet of Basel-Augst, on the site of the Roman Augusta Rauracorum (p. 3).

10½ M. Rheinfelden (873'; pop. 2243; *Hot. des Salines, 5 min. above the town, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hot. Dietschy, with terrace on the Rhine; Zum Schützen; Schiff; all with salt-baths; *Belle- vue, on the right bank of the Rhine; beer at the Salines), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers still partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming river here dashes over the rocks, forming the Höllenhaken rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works.

We quit the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., pass (13 M.) Möhlten and (17 M.) Mumpf (Soolbad zur Sonne; Guntern), and then return to the river for a short distance. 18½ M. Stein (Löwe), connected by a covered bridge with Sückingen (p. 21).
We quit the Rhine, and at (20½ M.) Eiken enter the pleasant and fertile Sisseln-Thal. 23 M. Frick (1119'; Adler; Engel), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve; large vineyards on the left. 26 M. Hornussen; 28½ M. Effingen (1427'), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel, 2697 yds. long (4 min.), under the Bötzbberg (1945'), the Mons Vocietius of the Romans. 31 M. Bötzennegg. The train gradually descends the vine-clad slopes; magnificent view of the valley of the Aare and the Bernese Alps to the right. A short tunnel; then a bridge over the Aare 259 yds. long and 10½' high.

36 M. Brugg (1096'; pop. 1435; *Rössli; *Rothas Haus), an antiquated little town, the junction for Aarau (R. 7), is best surveyed from the Aare bridge. The 'Schwarze Thurn' dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was restored in the 15th century. A little to the N.E. three of the chief Swiss rivers, the Aare, the Reuss, and the Limmat, unite, falling into the Rhine at Koblenz (p. 21), 8 M. to the N.

The ancient Abbey of Königsfelden (3½ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum. Of the old buildings there now remain the southern part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes, which last now contains a collection of antiquities. Part of the church is now a magazine. The stained-glass windows in the choir, of the 14th cent., opposite the door, pourtray the history of Agnes, etc. On the walls are portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (painted soon after the battle, but now much damaged).

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetic town of Vindonissa, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhetic cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The position of the amphitheatre is recognisable; and the well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is fed by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of Windisch, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg.

From Brugg to Wohlen, 11 M., railway in 40 min. — 3 M. Birrfeld; 5½ M. Othmarsingen (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 20); 7½ M. Hendschikon (p. 20); 8½ M. Dottikon-Dintikon (p. 20); 11 M. Wohlen-Villmergen. (To Rothkreuz, see p. 20.)

We cross the Reuss near its union with the Aare, and beyond (38 M.) Turgi (junction for Waldshut, see p. 21), reach the Limmat and follow its left bank. The steep slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. Baden (1257'; pop. 3692; Höt. Bahnhof; Waage) was much visited even in Roman times for the sake of its mineral springs (Aquae Helvetiae). In the reign of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. was often the residence of the princes of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress Stein zu Baden.
(1506'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190'), 5 min. to the N. of the station, 1/2 M. of the town. The 'Small Baths' (Adler; Engel; Hirsch; Rehstock; Schwan), on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the neighbouring peasantry; the 'Great Baths' (*Kuranstalt Baden), a large hotel, united with the Staudhof & Hinterhof, pension 8-12 fr.; Schiff; *Verenahof, 8 fr.; Blume; Schweizerhof; Freihof; Limmathof; Ochs; Bär) lie on the left bank. The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station to the N. to the handsome Kurpark, with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and farther on to the Kuranstalt (see above). Good view from the lower Limmat-bridge.

From Baden to Aarau, see p. 20; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass through a short tunnel under the Stein zu Baden (see above), and cross the Limmat to (43 M.) Wettingen. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad Lägergebirge (2828'); and on the right, surrounded by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of Wettingen, now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see above) reposed for 15 months before their removal to Speyer. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent., carved stalls of the 17th.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 13'/4 M., railway in 1'/4 hr. — 21/2 M. Würenlos; 41/2 M. Oetlingen-Daenikon (branch line by Buchs and Niederglatt to Büllach, p. 44); 6 M. Buchs-Dellikon; 8'/2 M. Regensdorf-Walt, a little to the E. of which is the small Katzensee with an ^Inn. 10'/2 M. Affoltern; 12'/2 M. Säckach; 13'/2 M. Oerlikon (p. 44).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. Killwangen, 49 M. Dietikon (1286'; Löwe). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. Schlüer and Altstetten (p. 66) are the last stations before Zürich. To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 36). We now cross the Sihl and enter the station of —

56 M. Zürich, see p. 30.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59 M. Railway (Central) in 2'/2-4'/2 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.).

To (27 M.) Aarburg, the junction for Bern (R. 4), see p. 15. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy Wiggerthal.

30 M. Zofingen (1431'; pop. 4465; *Rössli; Ochs), a busy little town. The library in the Rathhaus contains a collection of coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of the society of Swiss artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen annually. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near
the Schützenhaus two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. In the Bleichegut, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

From Zofingen to Suhr, railway in 36 min. Stations Safenwyl, Kölliken, Entfelden, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) Suhr, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 20).

33 M. Reiden, an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. Dagmersellen; 37 M. Nebikon (diligence daily in 3 hrs., via Willisau, to Wohlhausen in: the Entlebuch, p. 119). To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau, with the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it and the Altels to the right. Beyond (39½ M.) Wauwyl the little Maunensee, with its island and castle, lie on the right.

43½ M. Sursee (1690'; pop. 1994; Sonne; Hirsch), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The Town Hall recalls the Burgundian style.

Near (46 M.) Nottwyl we approach the Lake of Sempach (1663'). 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises Schloss Wartensee. 49½ M. Sempach. The small town (Kreuz; Adler) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the S.E. bank of the lake. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke himself and 263 of his knights were slain.

A Chapel (2004'), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 91). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 70); the isolated mountain adjacent to Pilatus, rising above the lake, is the Titlis. 53 M. Rothenburg; 56 M. Emmenbrücke (Höt. Emmenbrücke; Restaur. Seethal), the junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 121). The line crosses the Emme, a little above its junction with the Reuss, and follows the latter, being joined on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 119), and on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 67). Lastly we pass through a tunnel under the 'Gibraltar' (p. 71).

59 M. Lucerne, see p. 68.

7. From Olten to Waldshut via Aarau and Brugg.

32½ M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 12. The train runs near the Aare as far as Brugg.

To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. Dünikon; 5½ M. Schönenuwerth; on the opposite bank of the Aare is Schloss Gösgen with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the lofty situated town of —

8½ M. Aarau (1263'; pop. 5944; *Wilder Mann; *Storch; Ochs; Löwe), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau,
on the Aare (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), and at the foot of the Jura, the slopes of which at places are planted with the vine. The Grossrathssgebäude contains fine stained-glass (from the Abbey of Muri, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). A house in the Rathaus-Platz (No. 88) contains interesting antiquities from Vindonissa. The historian Heinrich Zschokke (d. 1848) once lived here; his house, the 'Humenhalde', is passed on the pleasant walk across the suspension-bridge to the (1/4 hr.) *Alpenzeiger on the Hungerberg (Re- 

AARAU.

tant, with fine view, pens. 4-7 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the Wasserfluh (2851'), and to the N.E. the Giselafluh (2539'), over which a path, with a view of the lakes of Hallwil and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — Pleasant road from Aarau by Erlisbach (p. 12) to the (4 M.) *Laurenzenbad, prettily situated in the Jura. — From Aarau to Sissach over the Schafmatt, see p. 12.

From Aarau to Rothkreuz, 29½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 4 M. Rapperswil (see below); 6 M. Lenzburg (p. 122). 8 M. Hendschikon, 10 M. Dottikon-Dietikon; 12½ M. Wohlen-Villmergen, two considerable villages (junction for Brugg and Bale, p. 17). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) Brengarten (Drei Könige; Kreuz), a small town on the Reuss, with a château. — Then (16 M.) Boswil-Bünzen and (18 M.) Muri (1630'; *Löwe, with salt and mineral baths; Adler), with the extensive buildings of a Benedictine Abbey suppressed in 1841, now a school. Near the town is the picturesque wooded Mühltofel with several waterfalls. On a hill, 1 1/2 hr. to the S.E., is *Schloss Horben (2625'; pension 6-7 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20½ M. Benzenschweil; 22½ M. Mihläu, on the Reuss; 25 M. Sins; 27 M. Oberrüti. We then cross the Reuss to (20½ M.) Rothkreuz, the junction of the St. Gotthard line (pp. 67, 92).

From Aarau to Baden, 17½ M., railway in 1 hr. 10 min. — 3 M. Suhr (branch-line to Zofingen, p. 19); 5½ M. Hunzenschweil (on a hill to the right Schloss Staufenberg). 7½ M. Lenzburg (p. 122; 'Seetalbahn' to Lucerne see R. 39), where the Aa is crossed. 10½ M. Otkarsingen, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 17). Near (11 M.) Mägenwil, on a spur of the Kistenberg, to the left, rises Schloss Braunegg. The train crosses the Reuss. 13½ M. Meltingen; 15½ M. Bättwil; 17½ M. Baden (p. 17; the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 18).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Giselafluh, lies Biberstein, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. 13 M. Rapperswil; to the right the châteaux of Staufenberg and Lenzburg (p. 122). 15 M. Wildegg, with a castle of that name, on the foot of the Wülpsberg, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is used for exportation only. On a hill beyond the Aare rises Schloss Wildenstein. 17½ M. Stat. Schinzach lies halfway between the village (1246'), on the left bank of the Aare, and the Schinzacher Bad, or Habsburger Bad, with sulphur-baths, chiefly frequented by French visitors. (*Kurhaus. ½ M. from the station, pens. 4-7 fr.).

The baths lie at the foot of the Wülpsberg (1684'), on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the Habsburg, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbot von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, bounded on the S. by the Alps.
19½ M. Brugg, and thence to (22 M.) Turgi, see p. 17. The Waldshut train crosses the Limmat near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. Siggenthal, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, which it approaches near (28 M.) Döttingen-Klingnau. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (30½ M.) Koblenz, above the mouth of the Aare.

32½ M. Waldshut, see below.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. Baden Railway in 5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9fr. 50, 6fr. 30, 4fr. 5c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20c.). Neuhausen (p. 24) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 24). Views to the right. — Steamer from Schaffhausen to Constance in 3½-4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 23; fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 2. We traverse a fertile plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the deep bed of the Rhine. Stations Grenzach, Wyhlen, Herthen. At (10 M.) Bei Rheinfelden (Bahnhotel), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 16), the line approaches the Rhine, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded.

12 M. Beuggen; to the right is a large building with many windows, formerly a Teutonic lodge, now a reformatory and a seminary for teachers. 15 M. Niederschwörstadt. To the left of (17 M.) Brennet (*Zum Wehrathal) opens the *Wehrathal (see Baedeker’s Rhine).

20 M. Säckingen (957’; Löwe), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The once powerful abbey, afterwards a nunnery, was secularised early in this century.

24 M. Murg (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) Laufenburg (*Post), is the Swiss town of Laufenburg (Rheinsoolbad), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its lofty church, ruined castle, and old watchtowers. The Rhine here forms a roaring cataract called the ‘Laufen’.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) Albert-Hauenstein, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) Albruck the Alb is crossed. 32 M. Dogern.

35 M. Waldshut (1122’; Höt. Schätzle, at the station; Höt. Blumer; Rebstock, in the town), the largest of these small towns on the Rhine, lies high above the river. — Railway to Turgi (for Zürich), see above; to Winterthur, see p. 44.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, occasional glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) Thieneng (Krone) we cross the Schlücht, and at (40½ M.) Oberlauchringen the Wutach. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of Küssenberg. Stations Griessen, Eringen, Wilchingen, Neunkirch, Beringen, and (57½ M.) Neuhausen, the station for the Falls of the Rhine (p. 24).

59 M. Schaffhausen. — *Krone, in the town, R. 2½ fr.; *Rhein- Hof; *Müller, and Riese, at the station; *Post; Schwan; *Tanne and
Schaffhausen, the capital of the Canton of that name, still retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It presents a most picturesque appearance when seen from the village of Feuerthalen, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from the villa Charlottenfels on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa (visitors admitted; interesting objects of art), originated the imposing Waterworks in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), by means of which the factories of the town are supplied with water-power.

The Cathedral, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the great bell, cast in 1486: Vivōs vocō, mortuos plango, fulgura frango, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The Gothic Church of St. John contains an excellent new organ.

The castle of Munoth, built in 1564-90 on the site of an old Franconian watch-tower, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several stories containing a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase, with walls 16' thick (fine view from the top).

The Imthurnum, erected by Hr. Imthurn, a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, and presented to the town, contains a theatre and concert and exhibition rooms.

The Library (Stadtbibliothek) contains the books and MSS. of the Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809), to whom his fellow-citizens erected a monument in 1851 in the pretty Füsenstaub Promenade (where a terrace towards the Rhine affords a fine view of the rapids and the Alps). — The Museum contains natural history specimens and antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen).

From Schaffhausen to the Falls of the Rhine (2 M.), see p. 24. Cab for one person to Neuhausen 1 fr.; Schlosschen Wörth, Hôtel Bellevue, or Schweizerhof 1½ fr.; Laufen or Dachsen 4 fr.; drive back, including stay of 1 hr., 1 fr. more. — Pretty walk through the Mühlenhal to the Seekel-Hünen, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the Hochfluh (another fine point of view) and the suburb of Stein (1½ hr. in all).

The line now turns to the N.E. Stations Herblingen, Thayingen, Gottmadingen, and (7½ M.) Singen (*Krone), the junction for the Black Forest Railway. 1 hr. to the N.W. rises the Hohentwiel (2244'), with grand ruins and a noble view (see Baedeker's S. Germany).

From Singen to Etzweilen, railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations Rielasingen, Romans. We cross the Rhine between Hemishofen and Rheinklingen (p. 23). 9 M. Etzweilen (p. 29).

7½ M. Rickelshausen; 7½ M. Radolfzell (*Schiff; *Krone), an old town on the Untersee, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is Seehilde, the villa of the poet Victor v. Scheffel.

In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the island of Reichenau, in the dominions of Baden, 3 M. long, 1 M. wide, connected
with the E. shore by an embankment, ¾ M. in length. (Boat from Allensbach to the island in 25 min.; from Constance to the island by the embankment 4½ M.; the Schaffhausen steamers also touch at Reichenau twice daily.) The Benedictine Abbey, once richly endowed, fell to decay owing to mal-administration in the 14th cent., and was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. It is now the parish church of the neighbouring village of Mittelzell or Münster (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original building. There are now few antiquities here, except several reliquaries in the sacristy. The Carolingian churches of Oberzell and Unterzell are architecturally interesting.

The train intersects the tongue of land between the Untersee and the Ueberlinger See on the S.W. side, passes Markelsingen, Allensbach, and Reichenau, and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) Constance (p. 27), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

Steambot from Schaffhausen to Constance. Charts of the journey are issued gratuitously on board the steamboats; the stations are indicated with daggers.) Pier (omnibus, p. 22) above the bridge, near Schloss Munoth (p. 22), opposite Feuerthalen. — Right: Paradies, formerly a nunnery.

† Left: Büsingen, a Baden village. R. St. Catharinenthal, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) Villa Rauschenberg.

† R. Diessenhofen (1325; Adler; Löwe; Hirsch), the Roman Guadurum. The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

† R. Rheinklingen; left, Bibern. We now pass under the handsome bridge of the North East line (see p. 22). L. Hemishofen; with the ruin of Wolfstein above. R. Wagenhausen.

† L. Stein (Sonne; Schwan), a picturesque old town, connected with the village of Burg (Wasserfelda) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 29). The suppressed monastery of St. George contains a hall with a vaulted wooden roof, erected in 1515, and embellished with frescoes. The Rathaus contains a collection of stained glass, old weapons, etc. The old château of Hohenklingen (1459), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of St. Othmar with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the Untersee. R. Eschenz (p. 29); on the hill above it the château of Freudenfels.

† L. Oberstaad, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by dyeworks; beyond it the suppressed monastery of Oehningen.

† R. Mammern (p. 29); in the wood, the ruin of Neuburg; on the bank, the house of Glarisegg.

† L. Wangen and the château of Marbach (now a hydropathic estab.).

† R. Neckborn (p. 29). Below it, the former nunnery of Feldbach.

† R. Berlingen (p. 29). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 29). On the hill to the right is the château of Eugensberg, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

† R. Mannenbach (Pens. Fehr), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of Salenstein; then, on a beautifully wooded hill, Arenenberg (1052), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie, and containing many reminiscences of Napoleon I.

† R. Ermatingen (p. 29), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, Schloss Wolfsberg (now a 'Kurhaus' and pension). The neighbouring Schloss Hard, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

† L. Oberzell, on the island of Reichenau (see above). We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.


† R. Gottlieben (Krone), with a chateau, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined by order of the Council. The chateau and ruin of Castel, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the Hohenhöfen, Hohenstoffeln, and other peaks of the Hohgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (1. Petershausen, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of Constance (p. 27). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.


Comp. Map, p. 26. Hotels. On the hill on the right bank, near stat. Neuhausen (p. 21), Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 4-5 fr., well managed (no fees), with extensive grounds and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; Bellevue, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3½ fr.; omnibuses from both to the station and pier at Schaffhausen (1½ fr.). At Neuhausen, Hôtel Rheinfall, Rheinfall, with baths, both moderate. — On the left bank, above the Falls, Hôr. Schloss Laufen, R. 2½ fr.; Witzig, at stat. Dachsen, ½ M. from the Falls (omnibus in 8 min.). Illumination of the Falls with electric light every evening in summer (1 fr.).

English Church Service at the Schweizerhof. The station for the Falls on the right bank is Neuhausen (p. 21) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank Dachsen (p. 30) on the Swiss line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to Schloss Laufen, descend to the Fischetz, cross to the Schlosschen Wörth, and return through the grounds, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — Travellers who desire to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland alight at stat. Dachsen (allowing luggage to go on to its destination and await their arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1½ fr.) to (1 M.) Laufen, descend through the grounds to the Fischetz, cross to Schlosschen Wörth, and return to Schloss Laufen by the Rheinfallbrücke; or descend from Wörth by the road on the right bank to the (½ M.) village of Nohl, cross the river (ferry 15-20 c.), and regain Dachsen in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from Schaffhausen (p. 21) is to drive in an open carriage, via Feuerthalen, to Schloss Laufen. Or the traveller may walk to Neuhausen and cross the railway-bridge to the Schloss (2 M.). An omnibus runs from the Krone two or three times daily to the Schlosschen Wörth (usually returning at 11.30 and 6.30). — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The **Falls of the Rhine** are in point of volume the grandest in Europe. The Rhine is precipitated in three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which on the side next the left bank is about 60' in height, and on the right bank about 48'. Above the Falls the river is about 125 yds. in width. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the falls may be estimated at nearly 100'. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 118½') In June and July the river is much swelled by melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. numberless rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest
the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are here surveyed to the best advantage. The passage, which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is a curious fact that no mention of the Falls of the Rhine occurs in history before the year 980. It has therefore been assumed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago. The theory of Prof. E. Dietrich of Berlin is, that, while the bed of the river below the falls has gradually been deepened by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Leaving the Neuhausen Station (p. 21), we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village. Beyond the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the Gun and Waggon Factory (a projecting point near which affords a fine view of the Falls) to the (1/4 hr.) Rheinfallbrücke, 210 yds. long, which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 30). The nine arches vary in span (42-66'), as it was difficult to obtain a foundation for the piers. The footway on the upper side of the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to Schloss Laufen (1361*), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. (Admission 1 fr.; no other fees.) The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron Pavilion, the wooden Künstli, and lastly the Fischetz, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene here is stupendous. The vast emerald-green volume of water descends with a roar like thunder, apparently threatening to overwhelm the spectator, and bedewing him with its spray.

Boats are in readiness here to ferry us across (50 c.) to the Schlösschen Wört (Restaur.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general View of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see above.) We may now return to the Neuhausen station or visit the Schweizerhof. To the W. of the hotel is the Fischerhützi, with shady grounds and picturesque views. Or we may follow the road on the right bank, ascending the river (past a bench commanding a splendid View) to the Laufen Iron-works, where a stone parapet near the sluices affords another good survey of the Falls. The road thence to the left ascends through the village of Neuhausen to the station (see above).
10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat four times daily in summer (twice direct, in 1½-1 1/2 hr.; twice via Meersburg in 2 hrs.). Between the chief places on the lake, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, Meersburg, Überlingen, and Ludwigshafen, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 1 1/2 hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 1 1/4 hr., Rorschach-Lindau 1 1/4 hr., Constance-Lindau 2 1/2 hrs.) 3-4 times daily. Good restaurants on board. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage, which will be delivered to them free of charge on their arrival.

The Lake of Constance (1306’; Ger. Bodensee, Lat. Lacus Brigantinus), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 210 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 912’ deep. The water is of a light green colour. The N.E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S.W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Säntis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to present a very pleasing scene. The lake is bounded by three different states: Germany (Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria), Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gallen and Thurgau). The best fish are ‘Pfisch‘ and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the ‘Meersburger’.

Friedrichshafen (*König v. Württemberg, 7 min. N. of the station; *Deutsches Haus, near the lake and station, good cuisine, moderate; *Krone, with a garden on the lake; Sonne; *Leuthy’s Restaurant.), the S. terminus of the Württemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 6-7½ hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a Kurhalle with pleasant grounds on the lake. The royal Schloss contains pictures by Gegenbaur, Pflug, and other modern Württemberg artists; a pavilion in the garden commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. The historical and other collections of the Bodensee-Verein in the former Bellevue Hotel deserve a visit. The Harbour with its Lighthouse is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers about to continue their journey by steamer may keep their seats until the train reaches the quay. Those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and step into the train at once.

A trip on the clear pale-green lake is generally very enjoyable, but in rough weather sea-sickness is sometimes experienced. On the N. bank are the village of Immenstaad, the châteaux of Herrsberg and Kirchberg; then the village of Haynau. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the Ueberlinger See, we next observe the picturesque little town of Meersbury; then the island of Mainau (p. 28), and in the distance Ueberlingen. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance in 1½ hr.
Constance. — "Insel-Hôtel (Pl. a), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 28), with a garden, R., L. & A. 3 m. 20, D. 1 m. 20 pf.; "Konstanzer Hof (Pl. b), on the N. bank of the lake, with extensive grounds, lake-baths, etc., R., L. & A. 4 m. 20, D. 3½, pension from 5½ m. (fine view from both these hotels); "Hecht (Pl. d), R., L. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; "Hôtel Halm (Pl. c), opposite the railway-station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 m.; "Badischer Hof (Pl. f), Krone (Pl. g), Anker, Schiff, and "Falke, second class. — Café Maximilian, Bahnhofs-Str.; Schnetzer, in the market. — Baths in the lake, well fitted up (bath 40 pf.).

Constance (1335' ; pop. 14,800), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1805 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4), founded in 1052, once a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, which commands an excellent survey of the town and lake.

Interior. On the doors of the chief portal are "Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider in 1470. "Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1630. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a "Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of J. H. v. Wessenberg (see below).

The Treasure (verger ½-1 m.) contains missals of 1426 with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a Crypt, containing the Chapel of the Sepulchre, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20' high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome "Cloisters.

The Wessenberg-Haus (Pl. 15), once the residence of the benevolent Hr. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings (daily, 9-12 and 2-5), and books (Mon., Wed., and Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-12), bequeathed by him to the town.

The late-Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6), of the 15th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting sculptures in wood and stone.

The Wessenberg-Str. leads hence to the Obere Markt, at the corner of which is the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 2), where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the Café Barbarossa), styled by the inscription Curia Pacis, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — A little to the W. is the new Prot. Church (Pl. 5).

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or Town Hall (Pl. 12), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and recently embelished on the façade
with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the Municipal Archives in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. — Opposite at Sartori's bookshop M. Vincent's interesting collection of stained glass is now partly exhibited. — In the market-place stands a Wingless Victory, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The Rosgarten (Pl. 8), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the Rosgarten-Museum, a fine collection of antiquities of Constance and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The Kaufhaus (Pl. 1) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has lately been restored and adorned with Frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The Dominican Monastery in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 27). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters and the finely vaulted dining-room (formerly the church) are worthy of a visit.

Pleasant promenade in the Stadtgarten (Pl. C, 3, 4) on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William and charming view.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Ilussenstrasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with inscription designs the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the Brühl, to the W. of the town, 1/2 M. from the Prot. Church (p. 27), a large boulder with inscriptions marks the spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the Allmannshöhe (3/4 hr.), with belvedere (refreshm.), 5 min. above the village of Allmannsdorf, on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the Loreto-Kapelle (1/2 hr.); the Jacob, a restaurant with a fine view (11/2 hr.); and the Kleine Rigi, above Kreuzlingen (3/4 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See, p. 23), 41/2 M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of Mainau, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1/2 M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 m. and gratuity; carriage and pair (in 1/2 hr.) 8 m.; walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 hr.).
11. From Rorschach by Constance to Winterthur
(Zürich).

Comp. Maps, pp. 26, 22.

60 M. Railway (Nordostbahn) in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95,
& fr. 85 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 47. The line skirts the lake of Constance,
of which it affords pretty glimpses. Rising conspicuously above the
woods on the N. bank is Heiligenberg (1066' above the lake), a
château of Prince Fürstenberg. Stations Horn (p. 48), Arbon
(*Bär; Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman
Arbor Felix. — 7½ M. Egnach.

9 M. Romanshorn, see p. 45; the station is close to the steam-
boat pier. 12 M. Uttwyl; 13 M. Kesswyl (Bär; Pens. Seethal),
well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the Moosburg is
visible. — 95 M. Güttingen, with a château; 16 M. Altnau; 18½ M.
Münsterlingen, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now a lunatic asylum.
— 21 M. Kreuzlingen (*Helvetia; Löve), a pleasant little town
with the old Augustinian abbey of that name, at present a seminary
for teachers. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving
of the 18th cent., with about 1000 small figures.

22 M. Constance (a terminus station), see p. 27. The train
backs out and runs towards the W. through a fertile district. 23 M.
Emmishofen - Egelshofen, 25 M. Tügerweilen, thriving villages;
on the Rhine, to the right, Gottlieben (p. 24). Near (28 M.)
Ermatingen (*Hotel Seefeld, with pleasant grounds, baths etc., pens.
from 5 fr.; Adler; Krone) we approach the green Untersee, which
we now skirt. Charming views; in the distance to the N.W., rise
the peaks of the Höhgau (p. 24). Near Ermatingen, on the height
to the left, are the châteaux of Wolfsberg and Hard; then Arena-
berg (p. 23), and near (28½ M.) Mannenbach the handsome Salen-
stein (comp. p. 23). To the right, in the lake, the large island of
Reichenau (p. 23); on the left, Schloss Eugensberg (p. 23). At
(30½ M.) Berlingen (Krone) the Untersee attains its greatest width
(5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. Steckborn (*Löwe; Krone; Sonne), a small town with
a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right,
the iron-foundry of Feldbach, once a nunnery. On the right,
farther on, the mansion of Glarissegg; to the left, in the wood,
the ruin of Neuburg. On the opposite (N.) bank are Wangen
and the hydropathic establishment of Marbach (p. 23).

36 M. Mammern, with a château, used as a *Hydropathic Estab.
(pension). Then, on the right bank, Oberstaad, and on the hill the
abbey of Oehningen (p. 23). At (37 M.) Eschenz the Untersee
again narrows into the Rhine (p. 23). We follow the left bank to
the station for (39 M.) Stein (*Sonne; Schwam), on the right
bank, commanded by the castle of Hohenklingen; and then turn to
the left to (41 M.) Etzweilen. the junction for Singen (p. 22).
On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded Stammheimeirr Berg (1716'). 43'/2 M. Stammheim, a large village; 48'/2 M. Ossingen. We now cross the Thur by a bold iron bridge, 148' high, borne by seven iron buttresses. Stations Thalheim-Altikon, Dynhard, Seusch, and Oberwinterthur, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman Vitodurum (p. 44).

60 M. Winterthur and thence to (76'/2 M.) Zürich see p. 44.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 36.

35 M. Railway (Nordostbahn) in 2 hrs.: to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr. (fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the right.

Schaffhausen, see p. 21. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 22), and passes below the villa Charlottenfels (p. 22). On the right, high above, is the Waldshut railway (p. 21), which passes through a tunnel under Charlottenfels. Immediately beyond a long cutting we cross the Rheinfallbrücke (see p. 25), obtaining a glimpse of the falls to the right, and enter a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under Schloss Laufen (p. 25). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. Dachsen (1296'; *Hôtel Witzig) lies 1 M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 24). As the train proceeds, it affords pleasant views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

51/2 M. Marthalen. The valley of (101'/2 M.) Andelfingen (1298'; Löwe) soon begins to open, and that thriving village appears in the distance to the right, on the steep bank of the Thur. We approach it by a wide curve, and cross the Thur above the village by an iron bridge 113' high. We then skirt the river for a short distance, and reach Andelfingen on the S. side. The site of the station has been excavated in an ancient moraine.

The route is now less interesting. Stations Henggart, Hettlingen. The vine-clad slopes of Neftenbach, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is Gallenspitz. Near Winterthur the broad valley of the Töss is entered.

19 M. Winterthur, and thence to (35 M.) Zürich, see p. 44.


Hotels. Hotel Baur au Lac (Pl. a), with a garden on the lake, and delightful view, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 6 fr.; Belvedere (Pl. b), on the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. 4'/2-5 fr.; Victoria (Bollery'), opposite the railway-station, new and comfortable, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 3'/2 fr.; National (Pl. n), adjoining the last, same charges; Hôtel Habiss (Pl. o; 4), R. & L. 3'/2 fr.; Schwert (Pl. d), by the lower bridge, with view of the Alps, R. 3, D. 3'/2 fr.; Hotel Baur-Stadt (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 5, D. 4 fr.; Züricher Hof (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 3'/2, D. 3'/2 fr.; Storchi (Pl. f), commercial; Falke (Pl. g), R. & A. 2'/2-3. D. 3 fr.; St. Gotthard (Pl. g) and
1. Bank (cantonal)
2. Börse
3. Bibliothek mit Alterthumssammlung
4. Blinden u. Taubstummen Anstalt
5. Botanischer Garten (Katz)
6. Kantonsasyl
7. Creditanstalt
8. Gewerbemuseum

Denkmäler:
9. Jessner's
10. Jügeli
12. Masschaffe
13. Hohe Promenade
14. Kaufhaus
ZURICH. 13. Route. 31

Wanner’s Hotel Garni, Bahnhofs-Str.; *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. p; G 3) and *Stadthof (Pl. u; G 4), both near the station, moderate; °Höf. Central (Pl. i; G 5), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station; Schweizerhof (Pl. h), R. & A. 21/2, D. 3 fr., and °Limmathof, on the Limmatquai, not far from the station; °Hecht (Pl. k) and Seehof (Pl. l) on the Sonnenquai; °Schwarzer Adler, Sonne, and Krone, unpretending; °Sonne, at Unterstrass, moderate. Visitors are received at all these hotels en pension, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — °Pension Neften at Seefeld, near Zürich, 6-7 fr.; near it °Weisses Kreuz and Pension Hauser; °Cygne (Pl. h; same landlord as the Victoria), Mühlenbach-Str., quiet, with garden, 7 fr.; °Pens. d’Angleterre, at Hottingen, with garden; Kahlenburg and Förster, at Fluntern, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of Zürich. The Bürgli Terrace and Waid, see below. The °Uetliberg, see p. 35.

Restaurants and Cafés. °Rail. Restaurant; Cafés Victoria, National, St. Gotthard, and Habis, all at the station; Baur; Central, Centralhof; Café zur Meise (restaurant), by the Münsterbrücke. On the right bank: Kronenhalle, above the Zürichhof, D. 1 1/2-2 fr.; C. Bellevue (p. 30); Tonhalle (Pl. 20), on the lake, D. (11 to 2) 3 fr.; Saffran, opposite the Rathaus;ophonix, near the Polytechnic. — °Ices. Springli, Parade-Platz; Bourry, Untere Kirchgassee, on the Sonnenquai. — Beer. Café Orsini, Frau-Münsterplatz, behind the Hôtel Baur; Gambrinus, Schoefelassee; Krug, Zeltweg 5: Wanner, Bahnhof-Str.; Boller, on the quay; Weishofer, Steingasse; Café de Paris; also at the above cafés. — Wine. Valtellina wine at the Vellheimer. Italian wines: Fratelli Dorta, in the Biermarkt.

Popular Resorts. — °Tonhalle (Pl. 20) on the lake, with an open pavilion and restaurant; concerts every evening in summer (1 fr.). Zur Platte, winter-garden, adjoining the Polytechnic (theatre in summer and winter). °Bürgli Terrace, 1/2 M. to the S.W., on the road to the Uetliberg (p. 36). The °Waid on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town. The °Sonnenberg, on the slope of the Zürichberg, above Hottingen. The °Uetliberg is the finest point in the environs (by railway in 1/2 hr.; see p. 35).

Baths in the lake near the Quai brücke and in the Limmat below the Bauschanze. At the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake, are the Neumünster Baths. — Warm Baths (vapour, etc.) at Stocker’s, in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats for 1-2 pers. 50c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 60c. per hour.

Steamboats (see p. 37) start below the Tonhalle and near the Hôtel Baur au Lac.

Railway Stations. Central Station at the lower (N.) end of the town, 3/4 M. from the lake (omnibus 75, each box 20 c.). — The Enge Station, on the left bank of the lake (p. 39), is convenient for the hotels on the lake. — Uetliberg Station, at Selnau (Pl. D, 1, 2; see p. 35).

Tramway from the Central Station through the Bahnhofs-Str. to the suburb of Enge, across the Bahnhofbrücke and by the Limmattalquai and Sonnenquai to Riesbach and Tiefenbrunnen (near Zollikon), and to the cemetery of Auessrîhl.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 29; D, E 4), Bahnhofs-Strasse; branch-offices by the museum on the Limmatquai (p. 33) and at the railway-station.

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c.; in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For 1/2 hr., 1 fr. 50 c. or 2 fr. 20 c.; 3/4 hr., 2 fr. or 2 fr. 90 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 c. or 3 fr. 60 c.; 1/2 hr., 3 fr. 50 c. or 5 fr., etc.

English Church Service in the Chapel of St. Anna (Pl. 15; E 3).

Zürich (1345); pop. 25,102, or with the suburbs upwards of 76,000), the Roman Turicum, the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green and rapid Limmat, which divides it into the ‘Grosse Stadt’ on the right, and the ‘Kleine’ on the left bank. On the W. side flows the Sihl, an unimportant stream except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich
is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Switzerland, silk and cotton being the staple products. (There are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton.) At the same time it is the intellectual centre of German Switzerland. Its schools are in high repute, having for centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The Situation of Zürich is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the Glärnisch, then the perpendicular sides of the Griesstock (9200); near it on the right the Pfannstock, and farther on, the Drusberg, the ice-clad Bifertenstock, and the Tödi (the highest of the group, the two last rising above the Linththal); in front of these the Cla- ridden, with their westernmost point the Kammtstock (10,610); between this and the double-peaked Scheerhorn lies the Gries Glacier; then on the N. side of the Schächenthal the long Ross-Stock Chain with its fantastic peaks; the broad Windgelle; between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the lower Mythe near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded Kaiserstock and the Rossberg towers the pyramidal Bristenstock, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the Blackenstock and Uri-Rothstock, and part of the snow-mountains of the Engelberger Thal, appearing above the Albis. To the right rises the Albis, the northernmost point of which is the Veitiberg, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, our walk through the town is so planned as to conduct the traveller to the finest Points of View in the shortest possible time. No one should omit to visit the Terrace in front of the Polytechnic and the Hohe Promenade.

From the Central Station the Bahnhofs-Strasse, nearly \( \frac{3}{4} \) M. long, leads S. to the lake. It passes on the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. 3, 4), the Linth-Escher School; then, on the right, the Post Office (Pl. 29) and the Credit-Anstalt (Pl. 7, facing the Parade-Platz); on the left the Centralthof, a block of houses with tempting shops; and on the right the Börse (Pl. 2). On the lake, where extensive quays and other improvements have recently been made, are the Stadthaus-Anlagen (Pl. C, 4, 5). To the left, the handsome *Quai brücke (Pl. C, 5), constructed in 1882-83 by Holzmann & Benkiser, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. The bridge, which is 390' long and 65' broad, is borne by 6 pillars and commands a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps.

Below it, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the Bauschanze (Pl. C, D, 5), a small pentagonal island with walled sides (formerly a bastion), shaded with trees, and connected with the bank by a bridge.

On the right bank, we may from the Quai brücke (leaving on the right the Tonhalle, p. 31) either ascend the hill, passing the Kronenhalle (p. 31), or cross the Stadelhofer Platz, with its tasteful fountain, to the *Hohe Promenade (Pl. 13), a loftly situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (best by morning-light, see Panorama by Keller) from the plateau with the Monument of Nägeli (d. 1836; Pl. 10), a favourite vocal composer, erected 'Von den schweizerischen
Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nageli'. Adjacent are the old Ceme-
teries (Pl. 27; entrance on the opposite side adjoining the Gothic
Rom. Cath. chapel), containing many handsome monuments.

From the N. end of the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N.
side of the cemetery leads to the Rämistrasse, ascending which we
soon reach the Cantonal School (Pl. F, 7) on the left, a handsome
edifice approached by a fine flight of steps on the S.W. side,
and comprising a grammar and an industrial school. Farther on,
to the right, are the Cantonal Hospital (Pl. 6) and the School of
Anatomy; to the left on the slope of the hill is an Asylum for the
Blind and Dumb (Pl. 4); lower down to the left, the Kunstgebäude
('Künstler-Gütl'; Pl. 21), containing the Picture Gallery of the
Artists' Union (open on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12; at other times ap-
ply at the restaurant at the back).

Pictures by the older Zürich artists (chiefly portraits): H. Asper,
J. Ammann, S. Hofmann, K. Meyer, and others. Millenel, Return of the Zü-
richers from the battle of Tättwil; Angelica Kaufmann, Winckelmann;
Füssly, Portrait of Bodmer; L. Hess, Landscapes; Schuechzer, The Füscher-
thal; Deschwaenden, The Marys at the Sepulchre; Steffen, Mountain tor-
rent; Bosshard, Scenes from the history of Zürich; Koller, The Engel-
berger Thal, Midday repose, Autumn evening; Holzhalt, The Wetter-
horn; Diday, At the Handeck, Scene in the Valais; Veillon, Evening on
the Lake of Lucerne; Girardet, The sick child; Anker, Pestalozzi; Grob,
The artist on his travels; Fröhlicher, Forest scene in Upper Bavaria; Tobler,
Wedding in the Amperthal; Corrodi, Uncle and nieces; Eug. Girardet,
Halt in the desert; Stückelberg, Charcoal-burner in the Jura; Bucher,
Italian pastoral scene; "Böcklin, Spring; Baade, Sea-pieces; Rigaud, Por-
traits; Tischbein, Portrait of Bodmer; Marie Ellenrieder, Portrait of a man.

Farther on, to the left, is the handsome Polytechnic (Pl. 28),
designed by G. Semper, and erected in 1861-64. It is the seat of
the University of Zürich (founded in 1832; 400 students, 88 pro-
fessors and lecturers) and of the federal Polytechnic School (founded
in 1855; 800 students).

On the ground-floor the Archaeological Collection (casts, Greek vases,
Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-4); on
the first floor the Mineralogical and Palaeontological; on the second floor
the Zoological Collection (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6) and the Aula, handsomely
decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris. Opposite
the platform is a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the celebrated philologist,
by Meilli. Splendid view from the balcony.

The terrace of the Polytechnic commands the finest survey of
the town. On the right are the St. Leonhards-Pfrundhaus ('deanery',
Pl. 22), an asylum for the aged poor, and the new Bürgerasyl.
Lower down, on the Limmat, and opposite the railway-station, lies
the manufacturing quarter of Zürich, with the extensive engine-
works of Escher, Wyss, & Co. (Pl. 24), who have constructed most
of the steamboats which ply on the Swiss and Italian lakes.

We descend rapidly from the Polytechnic to the S.W., pass the
Predigerkirche (Pl. F, 5, 6), and reach the Limmatquai by the
Untere Brücke (Pl. E, 5). On our right is the handsome Fleisch-
halle, or meat-market (Pl. 12), and opposite to it are the Lese-
Museum (Pl. 26) and the substantial guild-house Zum Schnecken.
Above the bridge is the Rathhaus (Pl. 30), a massive building of 1699.

Following the right bank of the Limmat and crossing the Rathhaus-Platz, we next come to the Münsterbrücke (Pl. D, 5). Adjoining the bridge is an open vestibule leading to the Town Library (Pl. 3; apply at the shop in the corner to the right), established in an old church (1479), known as the Wasserkirche, from its having once stood in the water, and enlarged in 1860. It contains many valuable MSS. (open on week-days 9-12 and 2-5; fee 50c., for a party 1 fr.).

A letter of Zwingli (see below) to his wife; Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of Henry IV. of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of Lady Jane Grey to Antistes Bullinger; letter of Frederick the Great, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller; Portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, including Zwingli; marble bust of Lavater by Dannecker; marble bust of Pesta-lozzi by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of 1506. Müller's Relief of part of Switzerland, and one of the Engelberger Thal on a much larger scale, are executed with great care and accuracy.

The same building contains Antiquities (seen daily, 8-12 and 2-6) belonging to the Antiquarian Society, the most interesting of which are relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages.

The steps opposite the Library lead to the Gross-Münster (Pl. 18), erected in the Romanesque style of the 11th-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. — Zwingli was the incumbent of this church from 1519 down to his death in 1531 (p. 67).

On the adjacent site of the residence of the canons now stands the Töcherschule, erected in 1851 in the same style as the church. In the interior are Cloisters, of the beginning of the 13th cent., which were restored in 1851, and adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

We now cross by the Münsterbrücke to the left bank of the Limmat. On the right we pass the Zunfthaus zur Meise (p. 31), and on the left the Frau-Münsterkirche (Pl. 17), built in the middle of the 13th cent., with a high red-roofed tower. (Beyond it, in the Post-Str., is the Centralhof; see p. 32.)

Turning to the right, we cross the Münsterplatz to the Peterskirche (Pl. 19), with its massive tower and large electric clock (with dials 29' in diameter), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for twenty-three years. In the vicinity, in the direction of the Bahnhofs-Str., is the late Gothic Augustinian Church (Pl. 16; Old Cath.), which served for three hundred years as a magazine, but was again fitted up as a church in 1848, and is now used by the 'Old Catholics'. Over the side-altars, 'Christ on the Mount of Olives' and 'The Risen Saviour', good pictures by Deschwanden; the high-altar, pulpit, and organ are also excellent.
Nearly in the centre of the town rises the Lindenhof (Pl. 23), 123' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, and afterwards an imperial palace. On the S.W. side is the Masonic Lodge. A little to the N. are the large House of Correction (Pl. 37) and the Orphan Asylum (Pl. 35).

Crossing the Bahnhofs-Str. and following the Pelican-Str., we reach the Botanic Garden (Pl. 5), which is well stocked with Alpine plants, and contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), and one in marble of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859). In the garden rises the Katz, a bastion of the old fortress, forming a lofty platform planted with trees.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzen-graben (the old moat) to the suburb of Selnau. Immediately to the left is the Gewerbe-Museum, containing industrial collections (including a room from a patrician house of the 17th cent. with fine entablature and stove) and a permanent exhibition (seen daily, 10-12 and 2-6, except Mon.). Beyond it, towards the Sihl, is the Uetlibahn Station (see below).

In Aussersihl, a new artizans' quarter on the left bank of the Sihl, is the new Military Depot of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal. The Collection of Arms in the arsenal (open on week-days 7-11 and 1-6) consists of battle-axes, halberds, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many which claim to have belonged to Tell. Zwingli's Battle-axe, taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 67), and once kept at Lucerne, was transferred hither, after the War of the Separate League in 1847, and is now preserved here with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet. — In the Grosse Werdstrasse in Aussersihl is the new Rom. Cath. Church, embellished with good stained glass, and altar-pieces by Balmer and Deschwanden.

The Platzpromenade, an avenue of fine trees, to the N. of the railway-station, on the banks of the clear and rapid Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former Schützenplatz), a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat. A bridge crosses the Limmat to the Drahtschmiedli, a beer-garden on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the Waid (p. 31; in the village, beyond the garden, we turn to the right by the post-office). Halfway between the old gas-works and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument of the idyllic poet Salomon Gessner (d. 1788; Pl. 9), with whom this promenade was a favourite resort.

The Uetliberg.

Railway to the top in ½ hr. (fare 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr.; return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; family-tickets for 10 trips up and 10 down; available for a year, 20 fr.); on Sun. and holidays from 10 a.m. return-ticket 2 fr. This line, 5½ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7' in 100', is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of Selnau (see above; Pl. D, 1, 2), not far from the Botanic Garden, on the Sihl, ½ hr. from the Central Station and 12 min. from that of Enge (finger-posts in the Bahnhofs-Str. and elsewhere).
The train skirts the Sihl for a short distance and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. Wiedikon, where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat, and then enter a wood. (17 min.) Stat. Waldegg. The train then describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus. About 5 min. above the station is the large *Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg (R. & A. 4-5, B. 1¼, D. 4; pens. from Sept. onwards 7½-9 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the *Restaurant Uto-Kulm. Pleasant shady walks in the woods near the hotel. On the S. side, about ½ hr. from the top, on the footpath to Zürich, is the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel (pens. 5 fr.).

The *Uetliberg (2864'), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point in the environs of Zürich. The view, though inferior in grandeur to those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura, from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienne to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgay, Hohentwiel, Hohen- höwen, and Hohenstoffeln. The Abbey of Muri (9 M. distant), with a façade 750' in length, is distinctly seen by morning light (p. 20). Baden with its old castle (p. 17) is also prominent. A good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a monument to the Zürich statesman Jakob Dubs (d. 1879), consisting of a marble obelisk with a bust in relief.

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads to the W. through the suburb Enge. Where the telegraph-wires diverge to the left, we go straight on (to the left is the Bürgli, p. 31). After 1 M. (from the Hôtel Baur) we cross the Sihl, turn to the left in the direction of the mountain, and reach (¾ M.) the Almissgrütl (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see above), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. Near the inn is an inscription to the memory of F. von Härler, who lost his life here in 1840. To the summit 20 min. more.

From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see above) we keep to the right where the path divides (finger-post), and follow a good path, which is even practicable for carriages, skirting the crest of the mountain. Fine view from the Felteneggy (Restaur.; finger-post). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and farther distant a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — We obtain the finest view shortly before reaching (2½ hrs.) Ober-Albis (2012'; Inn). From the Hochwacht (3012'), 1½ hr. to the S., a good forest-path leads to the E. (finger-post) to the forester's house of Unter-Sihlbühl (good quarters) on the Sihl, and to (½ hr.) Horgen (p. 38); while to the W. a road leads past the small Türler See to (3 M.) Hausen (p. 66).
14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 48, 56.

79 M. Railway to Coire by Wallisellen, Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans in 3/4 - 4 1/4 hrs. (12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). The train does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswyl. — Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Richterswyl and Glarus: to Ziegelbrücke (p. 40, junction for Wesen) 36 M., in 1 1/2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 2 1/2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 49.

Steamboat, preferable to the railway, on the right (N.) bank to Rapperswyl 6 times daily in 2 1/4 hrs. (2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 80 c.). Smaller steamers ply between the N. and S. banks. Steamboat on the left (S.) bank to Horgen 4-5 times daily in 1-1 1/4 hr., to Richterswyl twice in 2 hrs.

The *Lake of Zürich (1342'), 25 M. long, and 2 1/2 M. broad at its widest part, is fed by the Linth and drained by the Limmat. Its scenery, though with no pretension to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side the hills, here about 2500' high, are wooded. Being sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of Zürich. In the background the landscape is bounded by a long chain of snow-clad Alps (see p. 32).

i. Steamboat Journey.

**Left (W. & S.) Bank.**

The steamer passes the Bürgli Terrace (p. 31) and the suburb of Enge. On the right rises the long ridge of the Albis; before us in the distance tower the Alps of Uri and Glarus. Wollishofen, prettily situated, is the first station. The next (24 min. from Zürich), Bendlikon (Löwe), belonging to the parish of Kilchberg, which lies on the hill above. Above stat. Rüschlikon is the rustic Nidelbad (1 M. by the road), with a chalybeate spring and charming walks. Stat. Ludretikon (Krone, on the lake, rustic). Then —

(3/4 hr.) Thalwyl (Adler, by the church, 1 M. from the lake), a large village, charmingly situated. *View of the lake from the church, or better from the tower. Stat. Oberrieden; then —

**Right (E. & N.) Bank.**

First station, Neumünster, a suburb of Zürich, with a handsome church loftily situated. Then Zollikon, Goldbach, and (1/2 hr. from Zürich) Küsnacht (*Sonne), with a seminary for teachers.

Stat. Erlenbach, beautifully situated. Between Herrliberg, and Thalwyl is the deepest part of the lake (467'). Stations Feldmeilen and —

Meilen (Löwe; Sonne), a large village with an old church, at the foot of the Pfannenstiel.

The Pfannenstiel (Okenshöhe, 2418'), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lake and of the Alps from Sentis to Pilatus. Monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), a famous naturalist, and an inn at the top. Panorama by Keller.

At Obermeilen the first discovery of lake-dwellings was
38  **Route 14.  LAKE OF ZURICH.  From Zürich**

**Left (W. & S.) Bank.**

(1-1 1/4 hr.) **Horgen** (pop. 5268; Schwan; *Löwe; Schönthalzehaus, a café on the lake), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to the silk manufacturers, pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards.

About 1 1/2 M. above it is the **Kurhaus Bocken** (p. 63). The *Zimmenberg* (1 hr.), see p. 68. — To **Zug** diligence daily in 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 67.

The picturesque peninsula of **Au**, with its orchards and meadows, projects far into the lake on the S. bank (Hotel, pension 5 fr.). To the E., in the background, rises the **Speer** (p. 41); to the left of it the **Sentis**, beyond which tower the **Toggenburg Mts.**; to the right, above the lake, the wooded **Hohe Rhonen (4042')**, and farther distant the mountains of **Glarus** (comp. Keller's panorama).

(2 hrs.) **Wädenswyl** (pop. 6206; *Engel, facing the quay, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hotel du Lac) is the largest village on the lake.

Railway to **Einsiedeln**, see p. 88. — Diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. via Schoenenberg to the whey-cure resort of **Hütten** (2428; Bühl; Kreuz), prettily situated above a small lake.

In a few minutes more the steamer reaches **Richterswyl** (pop. 3557; *Drei Könige, or Post; *Engel), the last station on the S. bank.

**To Schindellegi** (p. 89) 3 1/2 M.; by (1 M.) **Wollerau** (2 1/4 M. to the E.) is the prettily situated **Kurhaus Feusisberg**. The nearer footpath (55 min.) ascends to the right by the apothecary's at the end of Richterswyl, crossing the road several times and affording fine retrospects. By a large walnut-tree at the top of the first hill we take the narrow path to the right.

The *Gottschallenberg* (3743') may be reached from Richterswyl by the *Sternschanse* and the *Zit terskir* in 2 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 89.

**Right (E. & N.) Bank.**

made in 1854. Stations **Uetikon**, **Männedorf** (Wilder Mann), and—

**Stäfa** (pop. 3874; Sonne; Rössli; Restaur. zum **Seetal**, with garden), the largest village on the N. bank and noted for the prominent part it has always taken in all national movements.

Near Stäfa the lake attains its greatest breadth (2 1/2 M.). Fine view of the S. bank. Stations **Kehlhofer**, **Uerikon**, **Schirmensee** (Rössli). Before reaching Rapperswyl, we observe the small flat islands of **Lützelau** and **Ufnau** to the right, in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel.

**Ufnau**, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. Ulrich von Hutten, the reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

**Rapperswyl** (pop. 2637; *Cygne, *Hotel du Lac, both on the lake, R. 2 fr.; Poste, at the station, with garden; *Freihof), a picturesquely situated town, lies at the foot of the **Lindenhof**, a hill planted with limes (fine view), on which rises a black marble column with the Polish eagle, erected in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence. The old Schloss, restored in 1871, contains the Polish National Museum, founded by Count R. Plater (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The Parish Church, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. Fine altar-pieces in the Capuchin monastery.
In 1878 the old wooden bridge between Rapperswyl and Ilurden was replaced by the Seedamm, a viaduct 1024 yds. in length and 12 yds. in width. Near the N. end are two iron bridges, each 47½ yds. long, and near the S. end a third, 95 yds. in length. There are also twenty other openings, each 10 yds. wide, and a swing-bridge 15½ yds. long, for the passage of vessels. The Railway (from Rapperswyl to Pfaffikon, 3 M., in 10 min.), the high-road, and a footway protected by a railing, cross the lake by means of this embankment. A walk upon it is recommended for the sake of the view. About 20 yds. below it, near the S. bank, rises the Drei-länderstein, an obelisk 33' in height, marking the convergence of the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen, and bearing the arms of each.

On the upper part of the lake, which is grander and less thickly peopled than the lower, the steamboats have ceased to ply.

ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (and Glarus).

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the Sihl twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) Enge (p. 31) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left. Stations Wollishofen, Bendlikon-Küchberg, Rüschiikon, Thalwyl (all described above), Oberrieden, and (11 M.) Horgen (p. 38). The peninsula of Au (station) lies to the left. 15½ M. Wädenswyl (railway to Einsiedeln, see p. 88); 17½ M. Richterswyl. The lake attains its greatest width here (2½ M.). Towards the E. rises the mountains of the Toggenburg and Appenzell. To the left, farther on, are the islands of Ufnau and Lützelau (p. 38). 21 M. Pfäffikon (Höt. Höfe); railway across the lake to Kapperswyl, see above. To the right, on the slope above Attendorf, are the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Johann and the Johannisburg Restaurant (pens. 4-5 fr.). At (25 M.) Lachen (Bür; °Ochs, on the lake, moderate) the train quits the lake. About 2 M. to the E. is the small Bad Nuolen. Near (27½ M.) Sieben-Wangen we cross the Wäggithaler Aa (see below).

Wäggithal. The road (omnibus from stat. Siebenen to the Kurhaus in 2 hrs.) follows the left bank of the deep channel of the Aa to (4 M.) Vorder-Wäggithal (2400'), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of Stockerli, between the Grosse Auberg (5584') on the right and the Gigetberg (3780') on the left, to (1 M.) Hinter-Wäggithal, or Innerthal (3802'), 2½ M. beyond which we reach the Kurhaus of that name (pens. 5½-6 fr.) with excellent drinking water, suitable for a prolonged stay. Pleasant excursions to the Au (20 min.); E. to the Flüsenlochquelle (1/4 hr.); to the Aubertii-Alp (3516'), ½ hr.; Hohtüschen-Alp (4726'), 1½ hr. — The Grosse Auberg (5584), ascended by the Bärlaui-Alp in 3 hrs., and the Flühberg, or Diethelm (6873'), by the Flüssli-Alp in 4 hrs., are good points of view and present no difficulty (guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the Köothal a pleasant route (bridle-path; to Richisau 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Skirting the Aabach, the path ascends, past the Aubern-Alp (3566') and the Ober-Alp (5062'), to the (2 hrs.) Karrenegg, or Scheelnapl-Pass (5151'), and then descends by the Brüsch-Alp and the Scheen-Alp to (2 hrs.) Richisau (p. 62).

We now traverse a somewhat marshy plain to (31 M.) Reichenburg. On the right rise the Glarus Mts., on the left the Untere and
Obere Buchberg (p. 41), and above them the Speer (p. 41). 34\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Bütten. We cross the Linth Canal (p. 41) to the Rapperswyl and Coire railway at (36 M.) Ziegelbrücke (p. 41). Thence to (43 M.) Glarus, see p. 56.

iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans.

From Zürich to (6 M.) Wallisellen, p. 44. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the Glatt, which flows out of the Greifensee (1440'; not visible from the line). Stations Düben-dorf, Schwerzenbach, Nänikon, and (14 M.) Uster (1529'; Kreuz); on the right is the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, now the seat of the district court (Restaur.; fine view). In the vicinity are several large cotton-mills, driven by the Aa, a brook near the railway. A little to the N.E. of (16 M.) Aathal is the Lake of Pfäffikon (1775'), of which we obtain a glimpse beyond the third short tunnel. The Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) Wetzikon branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to Pfäffikon and Effretikon (p. 44), and to the S.E. (in 10 min.) to Hinweil (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below). Near (21 M.) Bubikon the line attains its highest level (1800'). 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Rüti, with a former Premonstratensian abbey, is the junction of the Tössthal Line (p. 44).

The Bachtel (3671'; Inn), 2 hrs. N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the district of Uster sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswil to the Linth Canal, the Linththal as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult Keller's Panorama at the inn. From Wald (p. 44; in 1/4 hr. from Rüti by rail), and from Hinweil (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), good paths lead to the summit in 1/2 hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near Jona (Schlüssel), a pretty village almost adjoining Rapperswyl, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtzchenstock, Schäniserberg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

27 M. Rapperswyl, see p. 38. The station on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. (Branch-line to Pfäffikon, see p. 39.) Views to the right as far as Wesen. The line crosses the Jonen-Fluss, passes the nunnery of Wurmsbach on the right, and returns to the bank of the lake near Bollingen. Extensive sandstone quarries in the vicinity. In front of us towers the Mürtzchenstock, above the wooded hills on the lake (Untere Buchberg, see below), and to the right of it are the Fronalpstock and the Schild near Glarus.

34 M. Schmerikon (*Rüssli; Seehof; Adler) lies at the head of the lake. We now enter a broad valley traversed by the Linth Canal, which falls into the lake here. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the Untere Buchberg (1777'), in Canton Schwyz, stands the ancient Schloss Grynau, with a frowning square tower.
36 M. Utznach (1378'; *Ochs; Falke), a manufacturing village, lies on a hill to the left, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to Wattwyl in the Toggenburg 4 times daily in 2½ hrs., p. 55.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of Sion (2317'). 36½ M. Kaltbrunn-Benken. The wooded range on the right is the Obere Buchberg (2021'). Near (39½ M.) Schänis (1450'; *Hirsch; Krone), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhétia, several sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

We now approach the Linth Canal, constructed in 1807-22 by Konrad Escher of Zürich, connecting the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, draining a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the road and the railway at the foot of the Schäniser Berg (5470'); to the right a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountain.

On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the ‘Linth-Colonie’, originally a colony of poor people who kept the bed of the river clear before the canal was made, and now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. Ziegelbrücke (Hôtel Berger) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon diverges to the right (p. 56). The Wesen line passes through a cutting and rounds the Biberlikopf (see below), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the Wiggins and the Glärnisch (pp. 57, 62). The station of Wesen is 1/2 M. from the Walensee.

45½ M. Wesen (1410'; *Hôtel Speer, at the station, R., L., & A. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Schwert, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôtel Mariahalden, higher up on the slope, with fine view, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Rössli, pens. 4-4½ fr.; *Rail. Restaur.), a favourite summer resort, lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Walensee. The Klosterberg yields good wine.

Excursions. Shady paths ascend to the (½ hr.) Kapfenberg, which affords a charming survey of the Walensee. — Pleasant walk (from the station ¾ hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the Biberlikopf (1896'); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg.

A new road with fine views of the lake, but destitute of shade, ascends from Wesen to (1¼ hr.) Amden or Ammon (2374'; Hirsch), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Most beautiful view at a small chapel to the right of the road, ¾ hr. from Wesen (retr.). — From Amden to the top of the Leistkanm (6890'), 3½ hrs., interesting, and not difficult. — From Amden to Starkenbach or Stein in the Toggenburg (p. 56), over the Amdener Berg (5066'), a route of 5 hrs., with beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The *Speer (6417'), an admirable point of view, 4½ hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). At the church we turn to the left, and ascend for the first ½ hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 hrs. Untere Büts-Alp (3563); ½ hr. Unter-Kasern Alp (4337'); 1 hr. Ober-Kasern Alp (5401'); *Inn Zum Hohen Speer. Thence to the top a steep ascent of ¾ hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N. E. Switzerland. From Ebnat or Nesslau (p. 55) the Speer is easily ascended in 3½-4 hrs.
The *Walensee*, or Lake of Walenstadt (1394'), 9\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. long, 11\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. wide, and 400-500' deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices, 2000' to 3000' high; on the E. rise the barren peaks of the seven *Curfristen* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7241', *Frumsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibenstock* 7556', and *Hinterruck* 7523'). The hamlet of Quinten alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the Mürtschenstock (8012'), lie several villages. The names of the hamlets, *Primsch*, *Güns*, *Tersen*, *Quarten*, the above-mentioned Quinten, and that of the lake itself, indicate that the inhabitants are of Rhätian or Latin, and not Germanic origin.

Beyond Wesen we cross the Linth Canal by an iron bridge (the Glarus line, diverging to the right, see R. 19), traverse the broad valley, cross the *Escher Canal* (p. 56) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we observe the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of Amden (p. 41) on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which are copious after rain, but sometimes disappear in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite. 50 M. *Mühlehorn* (*Teilsplatte*; *Seegarten*, on the lake). To the right rises the bald *Mürtschenstock* (p. 43).

From *Mühlehorn* to *Mollis* (8\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the *Kerenzen-Berg*, by (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) *Obertalden* (2237'; *Hirsch*; Stern) and (11\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) *Fitzbach* (2336'; Rössli), a village near the highest part of the route (by the *Spannegg* to *Glarus*, see p. 57). From a rock on the right, about 3/4 M. farther, we enjoy an admirable view of the Walensee, the Seetal Mts., the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirsli* (587'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glarnisch. Much of our route now passes through wood. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 56).

Two more tunnels (to the left, Quinten, see above). 51 M. *Murg* (*Rössli*, *Schiffli*, pens. at both 4 fr.; *Kreuz*, all rustic), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgthal*.

A visit to the *Murgthal*, a valley 10 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the Rössli, as far as (30 min.) a Waterfall below a bridge, which we do not cross (or we may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the (1/2 hr.) beginning of the *Mertenisp* (3642'). It then ascends a pleasant valley, through meadows and wood, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) three *Mürtschen* (5188', 5055', and 5081'). From the highest lake the *Roththor* (6248) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glarnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Seeseaplana, N. the Sents and *Curfristen*, N.W. the hill-country of Zurich). — From the highest lake a fatiguing path crosses the *Widerstein-Furkcl* (6807') to the deep *Mühlbachthal* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Enzi*
in the Semfthal (p. 63); another (guide required) leads over the Murgsee-Furkai (6568') to the Mürtschenalp, past the Mürtschenstock and Fronalpstock, to the Henboden-Alp (p. 57), and (5 hrs.) Glarus. — Ascent of the Mürtschenstock (8012') laborious, fit for experts only, with a guide; magnificent view.

Beyond Murg another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of Quartien (1762') with a new church. 53½ M. Untertersen (Freieck; Zur Blumenau). On the steep rocks of the opposite bank several waterfalls are visible; to the right, the village of Mols. Then a tunnel. We now reach the E. end of the lake and cross the Seez-Canal.

56 M. Walenstadt (1394'; Hotel Churfirsten, at the station, R. & A. 21½ fr.; Seehof, on the lake, R. 1½, pension 4 fr.; Hirsch, in the village) lies ½ M. from Staad or Waldengstad, at the E. end of the lake.

Excursion (with guide) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) Alp Lösi; then, nearly level, to the Alp Bilis and (½ hr.) the Tschingin-Alp (5083'; milk); follow the slopes of the Curbsten to the (½ hr.) Alp Schwaldis (1774') and return by Alp Schrinen (4206') to (1½ hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from Alp Schwaldis to the Sülts-Alp (3662'), descend by the Stöffeli to the (1 hr.) Laubegg Alp (1501') and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to (½ hr.) Quinten, whence the lake is crossed by boat to Murg. — To Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (p. 56) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the Käseruck (6 hrs.; guide necessary).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of Gräpflang (Romanic Crap Long), or Langenstein; to the left, on a rocky height above Bärchis, the pilgrimage-church of St. Georgen. 58 M. Flums (Höt. Bahnhof; Löwe). Near (64 M.) Mels (1637'; Melserhof, at the station; Frohsinn; Krone) the Seez descends from the Weisstennan-Thal, a valley to the S.W.

The 'Alvier (7753'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) Alp Palfries (5664'; Kurhaus, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (Club-hut, room for 30 pers.). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rheintikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 316).

From Mels to Vättis, through the Weisstennan-Thal and Kalfesuer Thal (10-11 hrs.). Road to (8 M.) Weisstennan (3271'; Alpenhof; Gamalii). Thence (with guide), by Unter-Lantina (4289') and the Alp Val Tüscher (6043'), in 4 hrs. to the Heidelpass (7306'), between the Séesberg and the Heidelspitz (8619'), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the Kalfesuer Thal, to the Tamina bridge near St. Martin (4433') 2 hrs., and to Vättis (p. 320) 2 hrs. more. — From Weisstennan to Elm by the Foo or Ramin Pass, see p. 61.

At (65 M.) Sargans (1591'; *Hôtel Thoma, at the station; R. & A. 6½ fr.; Krone and Löwe in the town) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town, 3/4 M. to the N.W., rebuilt since a fire in 1811, lies picturesquely at the foot of the Gonsen (p. 316), and is commanded by an old castle.

Railway from Sargans by Ragatz to (79 M.) Coire, see R. 87.
15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 22, 26.

Railway to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.), Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 m. 20 or 80 pf. ; to Lindau in 1 hr. (2 m. 25 or 1 m. 50 pf.: see p. 26). The train crosses the Sihl, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the Limmat, and passes under the Käferberg by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. 3 M. Oerlikon (1443'; Rail. Restaur.).

From Oerlikon to Dielsdorf, 12 M., railway in 35 min. Stations Glattbrugg, Rümlang, and (32 M.) Oberglatt, the junction for Niedergrüiten and (41 1/2 M.) Bülach (see below). Then (101 1/2 M.) Niederhütli and (12 M.) Dielsdorf, the terminus of the line, 1 1/2 M. below the prettily situated old town of Regensberg (1924; ‘Krone), on the E. spur of the Lägerngebirge (p. 18). Fine view from the tower of the old castle; still more extensive from the Hochwacht (2828'), 1 hr. farther on.

The line crosses the Glatt. At (6 M.) Wallisellen (Linde) the Rapperswyli line diverges to the right (see p. 40). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 71 1/2 M. Dietlikon; 101 1/2 M. Effretikon (branch-line to Wetsikon and Hinwil, p. 40); 13 M. Kempfthal. Near Winterthur the Töss is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of Hoch-Wülflingen (1962').

16 M. Winterthur (1447'; pop. 13,595; *Goldner Löwe, R. & A. 21 1/2, D. 31 1/2 fr.; *Krone; *Adler; *Rail. Restaur.), on the Eulach, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. The new *Stadthaus was designed by Semper. The large School (with statues of Zwingli, Gesnner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer), on the Promenade, contains the town-library and a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (Vitodurum, p. 30). The environs yield good wine. — In the Tössthal (see below), 41 1/2 M. to the S., is the old château of Kyburg (2070'), commanding a fine view, and containing a collection of ancient pictures.

From Winterthur to Waldshut, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the Tössthal. Stat. Töss, Wülflingen, Pfungen-Neftenbacht, Embrach-Roras. The train leaves the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10 1/2 M. Bülach (1374'; Kopf; Kreuz), a small town near the Glatt, once fortified (branch-line to Oberglatt and Oelzlingen, p. 18). The line runs through the Hardowald to the N. to Glattfelden and (13 1/2 M.) Eglistau; the latter (Löwe; Hirsch) with its castle lies on the right bank of the Rhine. We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. Zweidlen; 19 M. Wetsach-Kaiserstuhl, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank Schloss Rotehn, and farther on, the ruins of Weiss-Wassersteir. Stat. Rümikon, Eckinguen, Zurzach, and (30 M.) Koblenz, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) Waldshut, p. 21.

From Winterthur to Rüti, 29 1/2 M., in 2-3 hrs., by the Tösslhalbahn. Stations Grüze and Seen. Near (5 M.) Sennhof we enter the pretty Tösshald (hence to the Kyburg, 25 min., see above). Stations Kollbrunn, with large factories; Ryken, Zell, (10 M.) Turbenthal, Wyla, Saltan, (16 M.) Bauern, all thriving industrial places. Then Steg, Fischnthal, Gigiswil-Ried, and (25 M.) Wald (Löwe; Rössli), at the S. E. foot of the Bachtel (p. 40). At (29 1/2 M.) Rüti we join the Zürich and Rapperswyli line (p. 40).

From Winterthur to Schaffhausen, see p. 30; to St. Gallen and Roschach, see R. 16; to Constance, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile Thurgau.

20 M. Wiesendangen; 21 M. Islikon.
26 M. Frauenfeld (1341'; pop. 5811; *Falke; Schweizerhof; *Höf. Bahnhof), on the Murg, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome Schloss on an ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th cent.

29 M. Felben. Near (32½ M.) Müllheim the train crosses the Thur by a covered wooden bridge. 35 M. Märstetten; 37½ M. Weinfelden (1463'). To the left Schloss Weinfelden (1850'; view), on the vine-clad Ottenberg. 39½ M. Bürglen; 41 M. Sulgen.

From Sulgen to Gossau, 14½ M., railway in 67 min. (1fr. 65, 1fr. 15c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the Thur. Stations Kradorf, Sitterthal, Bischofzell (Linde; Schwert), a small town at the confluence of the Thur and Sitter; then Hauptweil, Arneck, Gossau (see below).

Stations Erlen, Amriswyl, and (51 M.) Romanshorn (1322'; *Hôtel Bodan; Falke; Jäger; *Rail. Restaur.), on a promontory on the Lake of Constance. Station on the quay (p. 29). The lake and Friedrichshafen, see p. 26.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 22, 48, 26.

Railway to St. Gallen (62½ M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to Rorschach (62 M.) in 3¾ hrs (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 10 c.). Steamboat from Rorschach to Lindau in 11/4 hr. (1 m. 55 or 1 m. 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) Winterthur, see p. 44. The St. Gallen railway is unattractive. The Curtirsten gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E.

20½ M. Räterschen; 24 M. Elgg (2012'). To the S. (4 M.) is the Schauenberg (2930'; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the Gyrenbad (2430'), with an alkaline spring. Stations Aadorf (Linde), Eschlikon, Surrach. 34½ M. Wyl (1936'; *Hôtel Bahnhof), a pleasant little town; fine view from the station. Branch-line to Ebnat, see p. 55.

The train crosses the Thur by an iron bridge, near the old castle of Schwarzenbach. 39½ M. Uetzwil, the station for Nieder-Uetzwil on the left, and Ober-Uetzwil on the right. (Near the latter is the hydropathic Kurhaus of Buchenthal). 43 M. Flawyl (2021'; *Rössli; Post), a large manufacturing village. The Glatt is crossed. 46 M. Gossau (Höf. Bahnhof; branch-line to Bischofzell and Sulgen, see above); 48½ M. Winkel (Kreuze).

From Winkel to Urnäsch, 9½ M., in 1 hr., by the narrow-gauge Appenzell Railway. The line passes the Heinrichshald ("Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring, whey-cure, etc."). 3 M. Herisau (2540'; 11,090 inhab.; Löve; Storch), a thriving town with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. 5½ M. Waldstätt (2700'; Hirsch; Pens. Sentisblick), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the Urnäsch Valley, by Zürichsmühle, to (9½ M.) Urnäsch (2746'; "Krone; Schäfe). Diligence thence four times daily in 1½ hr., by Gonten and Gontenbad, to Appenzell (p. 51). — Ascent of the Sentis, see p. 53. Over the Krazern-Pass to Neu-St. Johann, see p. 55.

We now cross the deep valley of the Sitter by a handsome iron *Bridge, 207 yds. long, and 174' above the river. A little lower
down is the Krazernbrücke, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. 50 M. Bruggen.

52½ M. St. Gallen (2165'; pop. 21,438; *Hecht, D. 3½ fr.; *Hönt. Stieger; *Hirsch, R. & A. 2½ fr.; *Linde; *Schiff, moderate; Restaur. Walthalla, opposite the station; beer at the Café-Rest. Pavilion, Café National, and Trischli's; baths of every kind at the 'Paradies'; embroidery, etc., at A. Naef's), or St. Gall, one of the highest-lying of the larger towns of Europe, the capital of the canton of that name, and since 1846 an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland, embroidered cotton goods being its staple product.

The Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The Library (open Mon., Wed., and Sat., 9-12 and 2-4) contains many valuable MSS. (including a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The Abbey Church, rebuilt in 1755 in the rococo style, contains good ceiling-frescoes and finely carved choir-stalls. The Gothic Church of St. Lawrence (Prot.), to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored, and partly rebuilt (1850-54).

The large School House in the Vordere Brühl contains the Town Library ('Vadianische Bibliothek'), which boasts of valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period. Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the Museum, containing, on the ground-floor, extensive Natural History Collections, and on the first floor the Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the Historical Society (open Sun., Wed., and Frid. 1-3; at other times, for 1-4 pers., 50 c.).

The Arsenal, the Prison, the Deaf-and-Dumb and Orphan Asylums, the Hospital, and Reformatory may be visited. Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs (one of the Sentis, 10½ sq. ft.) is interesting.

Excursions. To Trogen, Gais, Appenzell, Weissbad (R. 17), one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr., a pleasant day's excursion. — The Frenenberg, Vogelisegg, Freiherrnegg, see p. 34. — From the Kurzegg inn on the road to Vogelisegg a fine view of the Bodensee. Near it, the nunnery of Notkersegg (256'). — To the Roseneggen (2445') with the Kurzenburg, a deaf-and-dumb institution (view to the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (3½ hr.) inn of SS. Peter and Paul (2628'; view). — Across the pastures to the Bernegg (inn; 2757'), with view of the Sentis, and back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — Untere and Obere Waid, two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the lake of Constance (diligence from St. Fiden, p. 47). — Bruggen and the Sitterbrücke (p. 45), by rail, in 8 min.

From St. Gallen to Rorschach (9½ M.) the line descends 850', and great difficulties were encountered in its construction. Leaving St. Gallen, we pass through a long cutting (on the right the Cantonal and Municipal Hospitals, on the left the Prison), and enter the wild valley of the Steinach. Embankments and cuttings are
traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, and Friedrichshafen is conspicuous on its N. bank. 54 M. St. Fiden (Sonne; see below).

Near (57 M.) Mürschwyl the train enters the valley of the Goldach, crosses it by a five-arched stone bridge, 85′ high, and traverses a fertile district. There are two stations at Rorschach, the first 1/2 M. from the town, and the terminus at the harbour.

62 M. Rorschach. — Seehof, on the lake, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, D. 3 fr.; Anker, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 fr.; Hirsch, moderate; Badhof; Hôtel Bodan; Schiff; Hôtel Bahnhof; Post; Grüner Baum, with garden on the lake; Schafle, with garden, moderate; Zur Toggenburg; Rössle; Zur Ilge. — Rorschach, with a terrace on the lake. — Private apartments reasonable. — Baths at Notter’s estab., on the lake; Lake Baths 1/2 M. to the W.; bath with towel 30 c.

Rorschach (1312′; p. 4368), a busy town on the Bodensee, chiefly important for its corn trade, is also a summer resort (lake-baths and whey-cure).

Railway to Côte, see p. 315; to Bregenz and Lindau, see p. 390; to Heiden, see p. 49; to Constance, see p. 29.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of Marienberg, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the Rorschacher Berg, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhetikon chain. Its summit, the Rossbüchel (Inn), may be reached in 1 1/4 hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hill-side is traversed by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. The (1 1/2 hr.) St. Anna, or Rorschacher Schloss, once the property of the Barons of Rorschach who became extinct in 1449, and afterwards of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (Restaur.); fine view from the upper rooms. The path to it turns to the right below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the left; then, where the path divides into several branches among the trees, we ascend the hill to the left. — The Martinsstobel and Möttelienschloss, with the help of the railway, occupy 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to St. Fiden, see above. Below the station we take the road to Neuendorf (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the ‘Martinsstobel’, the gorge of the Goldach, spanned by a stone bridge 100′ high. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his ‘Media vita in morte sumus’, upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to Unteregg (Schäfe), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale to the right to the Möttelienschloss. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy Möteli of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. — View from the new platform on the top (gratuitously), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the Withols (1 1/2 hr.). — To Tübisch, surrounded by fruit-trees, and the Castle of Steinach about 1 hr. — By the ‘Obere Weg’, with fine views, to (1 hr.) Wylen (Inn), near the Duke of Parma’s château of Wartegg, with its beautiful park. — Railway to Heiden, in 1/2 hr., see R. 17. — Rheineck, That, Weinburg (château of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), and the Steinere Tisch (stone table), see p. 315. — To the Meldeg. Railway to (1/4 hr.) Rheineck; then a good road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr.; one-horse carr. from Rorschach 5 fr.) to (2 1/2 M.) Walzenhausen (2140′; Kurhaus; Höt.-Pens. Rheinburg), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, with pleasant wood-walks and fine points of view. Road thence to (1 1/2 M.) the monastery of Grimmenstein; then a path to the left to the (4 1/4 hr.) Meldeg, a rocky height at the angle of the Rhine Valley, affording an admirable survey of the valley and the Bodensee. (Tavern in summer.) We may then descend to (3 1/4 hr.) St. Mar-
garethen (p. 315) or Au (Schiff, good Monstein wine) and return by the last
train to Rorschach.

At Horn (on the lake, 1½ M. N.W.; railway, see p. 29) there is a large
per week. Visitors are also received at the Schloss, near the baths, to the
left of the road.

To Lindau by steamer (1¼ hr., fare 1 m. 05 or 1 m. 10 pf.; table
d’hôte 2 m.), comp. p. 26. To the S.E. is Bregenz at the foot of the
Pfänder; in the background the Rhaetikon chain; on the W.
side of the Rheintal rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — *BAYRISCHER HOF, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3 m.; *HÔTEL
REUTEMANN, *LINDAUER HOF, both on the lake; HELVETIA, moderate; BAD-
HÔTEL; *KRONE, or Post, R. 2 m.; SONNE; GÄRTCHEN AUF DER MAUER, a
pension on the mainland. Schützengarten, a restaurant with view; adjacent
to it, Rupflin (wine); Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side
of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau, the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express
to Augsburg 5, to Munich 5½ hrs.), once an imperial town and
fortress, and in the middle ages a thriving commercial place, lies
on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the main-
land by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds.
long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman
fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belong-
ed. On the quay is a monument to King Max II. (d. 1864), in
bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a
granite pedestal 33' high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20'
in height, also by Halbig. The top of the Lighthouse on the N.
pier commands a fine view (adm. 1 m.). In the Reichsplatz, near
the lake, a handsome fountain with a bronze figure of Constantia
(the nymph of the Lake of Constance) and other allegorical figures
was erected in 1884.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake towards the W.
(cross the railway embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas
of Lotzbeck (pretty park), Giebelbach, Lingg ("Frescoes by Naue), and
others, to the (3/4 M.) Schachenbad (Pens. Freihof), and the (3/4 M.) Lindenhof
(or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on
Fri. gratis; at other times 1 m., tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on
Sun.). About 1/2 M. farther is the château of Alwind. — Beautiful view
from the (1½ hr.) *HOIBERG (1496), which is reached by a path skirting
the railway, or by the road by Aeschach (Schlatter) to the village of Hoiven,
at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top.
We may then return by ENZTWEILER ("Schmid’s Restaur.) and Schachen
(Zum Schlössle). — To Bregenz, see p. 390.

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The Canton of Appenzell cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts
of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the charac-
teristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland’s largest lake, of an almost
southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures,
and of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are Heiden, St. Antoni,
Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, the Hohe Kasten, and the Sentis.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was
divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, AUSSET-
Rhoden and Inner-Rhoden, and to this day party feeling on religious ques-

tions is very strong. Inner-Rhoden, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal constitution in 1818, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12,814, of whom 545 only are Protestants. Ausser-Rhoden (90 sq. M., 51,958 inhab., 3594 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. No government official receives a salary exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly ("Landsgemeinde") is held on the last Sunday in April, in uneven years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwil; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; and about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very marked. Ausser-Rhoden is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of Inner-Rhoden, on the other hand, generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to Merian (1650), "a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk"; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and cheese-making are their chief pursuits.

**Whey-cure Establishments** in the Canton of Appenzell: Gais, Weissbad, Heiden, Gonten, Waldstatt, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('Schotten') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-makers have about 500 goat on the Sentis, and even buy goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner.

**Railway from Rorschach to Heiden** in 55 min.; fare 3 or 1 1/2 fr., descending, 2 or 1 fr. — Dili gente from Rheineck to Heiden twice daily in 11/4 hr.; from Heiden to Trogen twice daily in 1 1/2 hr.; from Altstädten to Gais daily in 2 hrs., to Appenzell in 2 hrs. 40 min.; from St. Gallen by Teufen to Gais 3 times daily in 2 hrs., to Appenzell in 2 1/4 hrs. — Carriage from St. Gallen to Trogen 6 fr. (from pers. 10 fr.), to Appenzell 9-16, Weissbad 10-16 1/2 fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The **Railway from Rorschach to Heiden**, 41/3 M. long, is constructed on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1:11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 47), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends (views on the left) through orchards and vineyards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the picturesque château of Wartegg, on the right Wartensee. We then cross a ravine, pass through a cutting, and traverse wood. Near (21/2 M.) stat. Wienachten (1930') are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We cross the gorge of that name by a lofty viaduct, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below; then ascend through orchards and wood, past a deep ravine on the left, to (3 M.) stat. Schwendi, and skirt the wooded Galgentobel in a wide bend.
4½ M. Heiden. — Freihof, R. & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3½, board 5½ fr. per day, whey 80 c.; Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 3½ fr.; Sonnenhögel, at the upper end of the village, near the Kurhalle; Löwe; Kronk, pens. 6 fr.; Linde; Zum Paradies; Zur Frohen Aussicht, well spoken of. Lodgings at Tobler’s, the postmaster. Baths in the Quellenhof. — Visitors’ Tax for a stay of several days 1 fr. 20 c.

Heiden (2465’; pop. 3192), a thriving village with substantial houses, rebuilt since a fire in 1838, lies in the midst of sunny and sheltered meadows, and is a favourite whey-cure resort. Mineral water may also be procured. At the upper part of the village is a tasteful Kurhalle. The gallery at the top of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, including the Lake of Constance.

Walks. To the Believer, a hill 20 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the Gstaufenbach, with a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 10 min. more to the Sentiblick; S.W. to the Hasenbühl, Benzenvüti, and Steinli, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to Bischofsberg (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the Krühenwald (pleasant grounds); N.W. (¾ hr.) the Rossbühel above Wienachten (see p. 47; tavern, good wine).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden N.W. by Wolfhalden (Lüwe) to (3½ M.) Rheineck (p. 315; diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.); another attractive road to the W. via Grub, Eggersried, and the Martinatobel (p. 47) to (3 M.) St. Gallen (p. 47). To Rorschach there is besides the railway a pleasant footpath (1 hr.).

The Chapel of St. Anthony (‘St. Antönibild’; 3635’), 1¼ hr. S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kainen), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Bodensee, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by Oberegg; another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the Bischofsberg (see above). From the chapel to Allstädten (p. 315) 1½ hr.

The Kainer, 1¼ hr. S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide desirable, 1½ hr.). We at first follow the Trogen road; after 1¾ M. we ascend to the right towards some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (rather steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the (1½ hr.) Kainen (3668’). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhätikon and the Sesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kandel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gabris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögelisegg (p. 54); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kainen is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone’s-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the Gupf (Inn) and the Rehtobel (‘Hirsch’), beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic tavern ‘Am Goldach’.

The Gabris (see p. 51) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the Kainen): to St. Anthony’s Chapel (see above) 1¼ hr.; then along the crest of the hill, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the Ruppen (Inn, comp. p. 316), and thence to the summit of the Gabris, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs.

The road from Heiden to Trogen (6½ M.) ascends the E. slope of the Kainen (see above) to (2½ M.) Langenegg (3182’; Inn)
and then leads up and down hill, past Rehtobel (p. 50), situated beyond the deep valley of the Goldach on the right, by (21/4 M.) Wald (3450'; Sonne) and Oberstall to (2 M.).

Trogen (2969'; pop. 2629; Hirsch; *Krone), the seat of government of Canton Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden, a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer resort.

Road over the Ruppen to (7 M.) Alstädten, see p. 318. — From St. Gallen to Trogen (6 M.), diligence 3 times daily in 11/2 hour. The road leads from the E. side of the town, past the nunnery of Notkersegg and the inn of Kurzegg (p. 46), to the (4 M.) Vögelisegg (Inn; p. 54), and thence by (3 1/4 M.) Speicher (Löwe; Krone) to (1 1/4 M.) Trogen.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by the pretty village of Bühler (2736'; *Rössli) to (5 M.) Gais, but the path over the *Gäbris (4101') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kajen follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (1 1/2 hr.) top of the hill (3487'; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the right (1 1/2 M. from Vögelisegg), diverging beyond a gorge which the road skirts in a wide curve. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After 1/4 hr. this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter we reach two houses. Where the ascent begins we keep to the left. Farther on, the road skirts a wood (at the beginning of which the descent to the left is to be avoided). At the point (25 min.) where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road on the right, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in 5 min. to the summit. The point first attained is the Signalhöhle (4101'), the view from which is much obstructed by wood. A few min. farther is an Inn, whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (reached from the Vögelisegg in 1 1/4 hr.). To Gais, which lies at our feet, a somewhat steep descent of 1/2 hour. Walkers in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points.

Gais (3064'; pop. 2505; *Ochs and *Krone, R. & A. 21/2-31/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 fr., whey 80 c. per day; Adler, Hirsch, Rothbach, etc., plain), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the Kurgarten.

Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 54. — The Road from Gais to Alstädten (6 M.), diligence once daily in 1 1/4 hr., from Alstädten to Gais in 13/4 hr.) is level for the first 1 1/2 M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view, leads to the left over the (1/4 hr.) *Stoss (3271'; Pension Stoss), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. — Those who intend proceeding from the Stoss to the Sentis may leave Gais and Appenzell to the right, and, 1/4 hr. above Gais, descend by a chalet to the left across pastures to (1 1/2 hr.) Weissbad.

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3 M.) Appenzell (2552'; pop. 4302; *Hecht, *Löwe, both moderate; beer at the Krone), another whey-resort, the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the Sitter, a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden
houses. It contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of 'Abbattis cella'. The **Hospital**, the **Church**, erected in 1826, and the **Landesarchiv** or record office, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the Sitter.

From **Appenzell** to **Urnäsch (6 M.)** diligence 4 times daily in 1 hr., passing the well-managed **Gontenbad** (whey-cure and a chalybeate spring) and (1 M.) **Gonten (Bär)**. Railway from Urnäsch to **Winkeltn** (1 hr.), see p. 45. — To St. Gallen, see p. 51.

A road leads from Appenzell, S.E., to the (2 M.) *Weissbad* (2680'), another whey-cure and health resort (R. & A. 2-4, B. 1 fr. 20, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper at a longer stay), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good starting-point for excursions.

**Guides' Fees (J. A. Thööig, Huber, Jac. and Joh. Koster)**: Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Allmän 12, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — **Horse** to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — **Carriage** to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

From **Weissbad** to the **Rhine Valley**. The direct route by the **Hohe Kasten (5½ hrs.)** leads to the S.E. through (½ hr.) **Brüüllisau (3062'; Krone, rustic)**; by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (towards the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, ½ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path), through the enclosure on the right, to the **Inn 'Zum Rühtzitz'** (½ hr., bridle-path thus far). From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the **Hohe Kasten (5002'; Inn)**, which, together with the neighbouring (½ hr. N.) **Kamör (5879')**, slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. **Sennewald-Saletz** (p. 316). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. slope of the latter, crosses the saddle on its S. side, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of **Sennewald** and the station.

The favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the **Wildkirchli**, 1¾ hr. to the S. (guide 4 fr., hardly necessary). Following the road to Brüüllisau (see below) for 100 paces, we diverge to the right; 8 min., a house, where we turn to the left; 20 min., a double gate; we then cross the meadow in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded **Bommen-Alp** (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the right. (In 5 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see below.) The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seetal-Thal (see below). Near the (½ hr.) **Zum Aeschert** tavern we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) *Wildkirchli (4918')*, formerly a hermitage, founded in 1656, with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a
grotto (33’ wide; tavern). On the patron-saint’s day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael’s Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are conducted here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentis opposite, see below), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, in the direction of Swabia and Bavaria.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, ½ fr.), leads from the grotto to the *Ebenalp, where an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. The (25 min.) summit (5250’; Inn) commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Curfirsten. Lake of Constance, etc.

— We may descend direct to the (25 min.) Bommen-Alp (see above).

Pleasant walk by Schwende, leaving the Sentis route (see below) to the left, to the (1½ hr.) Seealp-See (3747’), very picturesquely situated in a basin between the Gloggeren and Altenalp (see below). — A new path leads from the Aescher tavern (see above) to the Seealp-See in ½ hr.

To the Leuerfall, 2 hrs., also interesting; the path diverges to the right from that to the Wildkirchli after 20 min. and ascends the Weissbachthal, the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad *Sentis (8215’), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from the Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary for adepts; one-horse carr. to Wasserauer 3-4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brüllisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the Schwendebach, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (1¼ hr.) Schwende (2847’; *Inn Zur Felsenburg, on the left bank), and to the (35 min.) Wasserauer Inn, where the road ceases. The ascent now commences (Katzensteig), following the telegraph stakes, on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated; (40 min.) chalets of the Hüttenalp (milk). The narrow, but well-defined path now skirts the shelving pastures of the Gloggeren (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. In 1½ hr. we reach the Meglich-Alp (4857’; small rustic inn), in a picturesque basin. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the Rossmaad, being frequently hewn in steps (the telegraph stakes commencing 10 min. from the Meglisalp may be followed). After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. In early summer the snow generally begins here, on which we ascend to the inn (steep towards the end) in another hour. Later in the season the path leaves the snow on the left, gradually becoming steeper, crossing large masses of rock, and also reaching the inn in an hour. The Inn (24 beds at 3-4 fr., mattress in the attics 1½ fr.) is 5 min. from the summit of the *Sentis or Hohr Mesmer, to which we finally mount by a path protected by a railing (at the inn a telegraph office, on the top a meteorological station). The **View (see Heim’s excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria. the Tvrloae Mts., the Grisons.
and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the 'Bl"aue Schnee', is named the Gyrenspitz or Geier-
spitz (7766').

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path which is very steep at first, over the Schafboden to (31/2-4 hrs.) Wildhaus or Unterwasser in the Taggogenburg (p. 56; guide desirable. — The usual route from the Weissbad to Wildhaus leads through the Brüll-
		
tobel to the Sämtis-See (3970'), ascends to the Fühlen-See (4774'), and crosses the Kray-Alp (5335'), 71/2-8 hrs., rough, ands not sufficiently repaying; the route over the Sentis (not much longer) is therefore preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchl (p. 52) with the ascent of the Sentis (guide necessary) by leaving the valley of the Seeland-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seeland-See at the base of the Zänzler and Schäfer across the (1 hr.) Allen-Alp and the (11/2 hr.) Zwiesel-Alp, through the (1 hr.) Oehrl, and over the Muschelfels (numerous fossils); hence either across the valley to the Wagent"ucke and then by the path which ascends from Weissbad, or (1 hr. shorter) across the Blaue Schnee (see above) past the base of the Gyrenspitz, and over the Plattfen direct to the summit (6-7 hrs. in all). — A new path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the N.W. side also. It starts from the Gemeinen-Wesen Alp (4210'; reached from Urn"ach or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the Fliesbordkamm and the (21/2 hrs.) Club-Hut on the Thierweid (1750). We next traverse rocks and débris, leaving the 'Blaue Schnee' on the right (see above), and ascend in steep zigzags to the arête between the Gyrenspitz and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the Plattfen by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and reach the (11/2 hr.) summit.

The road from Appenzell to St. Gallen (12 M.; diligence 3 times daily in 2 hrs. 25 min.) runs by (3 M.) Gais (p. 51), and along the Rothbach, separating Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden, to (11/2 M.) B"uhler (p. 51) and (2 M.) Teufen (2743'; pop. 4740; *Hecht; *Linde), a wealthy industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain; and thence through meadows and woods to (6 M.) St. Gallen.

A path from Appenzell to Teufen, a slightly shorter route, crosses the Sitter near Metten, and descends the valley of the Sitter, high on its right bank, by Steig, Lank, and Haslen. It leads thence at first to the N., afterwards to the N.E., over the hill, and through several woods, descends into the valley of the Rothbach, crosses the brook, and ascends to Teufen.

The footpath from Teufen to St. Gallen (11/2 hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to (1 hr.) the Schä"fle's-Egg (3020'; tavern); it then descends to (24 hr.) St. Georgen, where it joins the high-road (to 41/2 M.) St. Gallen. — About 10 min. W. of the Schä"fle's-Egg is the 'Fr"otlichseeegg ("Inn), which commands an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fahnen, on the left, the Kamor, the H"ute Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow, more to the right the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields, then in the distance the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W. the railway and road to WyI. extended like a map at our feet, and to the N., part of the Lake of Constance.

From the Schä"fle's-Egg we may follow the crest of the hill to the E., ascend a hill towards a solitary pine, and reach the (11/2 hr.) *Vögeliasegg (3156'; *Hotel-Pension), on the St. Gallen and Trogen road. The view embraces the Lake of Constance and the beautiful meadow-land of Speicher and Trogen, part of the Vorarlberg range, and several of the Appenzell.
WATTWYL. 18. Route. 55

Mts. The Sentis is best surveyed from a spot a few paces in front of the inn. To St. Gallen (p. 46) a descent of 3 M.; to Trogen (p. 51) 2 M. Nearer St. Gallen, 1/2 hr. from the Vogelisegg, and visible thence, is the *Freudenberg (2903'; alt.), another, and still finer point of view. In the foreground lies St. Gallen with its populous environs, and beyond it the Lake of Constance. (By the road to St. Gallen 21/4 M., by the foot-path, 1/2 hr.) Comp. excursions from St. Gallen, p. 46.

18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 48.

Railway from Wyl to Ebnat, 131/2 M., in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.; 2nd and 3rd cl. only). — From Ebnat to Buchs, 2¾ M., diligence in 5¾ hrs. (5 fr. 20 c.), starting at 8¾ a.m.; also several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt-St. Johann in 2½ hrs.

Wyl, on the Winterthur-St. Gallen line, see p. 45. The train traverses the Toggenburg, the busy and populous valley of the Thur. When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the Toggenburg War, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace was concluded, which secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of all their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen.

4¹/₂ M. Butzenheid; opposite, Jonswyl, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) Lütsburg we cross the Guggelroch by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 189' high. Stations Bütschwyl, Dietfurt, and (10¹/₂ M.) Lichtensteig (pop. 1477; *Krone), a pleasant town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. (1¹/₄ hr.) is the ruin of Neu-Toggenburg (3566'), a fine point of view.

12¹/₂ M. Wattwyl (2027'; Ross; *Toggenburg), a charming village. On a hill to the right is the nunnery of St. Maria der Engel, and above it the ruin of Yberg. The last station is (15¹/₂ M.) Ebnat-Kappel. The village of Ebnat (2106'; *Krone; Sonne; Rosenbühl, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N.W. of it is Kappel (Traube; Stern), rebuilt since a fire in 1853.

The *Speer (6417') may be ascended through the Steinthal in 4 hrs. (finger-posts; comp. p. 41); or from Neu-St. Johann, or from Nesslau (see below), by the Atp im Laad and the Herren-Alp in 3½ hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The High Road, commanding a view of the Curfirsten opposite, and, near Neu-St. Johann, of the Sentis on the left, ascends slightly on the right bank of the Thur, to Krummenau (2386'), where the 'Sprung', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, Neu-St. Johann (Schäfle), with an old Benedictine abbey, and (4¹/₂ M.) — 20 M. Nesslau (2470'; *Krone; Traube), with a pretty church.

To Urnasch, over the Kräutern-Pass (4½ hrs.), a fine route. A road ascends from Neu-St. Johann through the Lauderthal, by Ennetbühl and
the Riedbad or Ennetbührler-Bad, to the (1½ hr.) Alp Bernhalden (3402'); a path to the left then ascends through the Kräzerwald to the pass, and crosses the pastures of Kräzer and Rossfall (Inn) to (3½ hrs.) Urnäsch (p. 45). — Ascent of the Sentis (p. 53) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.; from Bernhalden in 3¾ hrs. to the Alp Gemeinen-Wesen (3210'); new path thence to the top (p. 54). — Ascent of the Speer, see above.

The scenery becomes bleaker. The road leads past a fine fall of the Weisse Thur to (2½ M.) Stein (Krone) and (2½ M.) Starkenbach (Drei Eidgenossen), a straggling village. To the right the ruin of Starkenstein. (Route over the Amlener Berg to Wesen, see p. 41; guide as far as the pass advisable.) Passing (1½ M.) Alt-St. Johann (2920'); *Rössli) and (3¾ M.) Unterwasser (Stern; Traube), prettily situated at the sources of the Thur, we ascend to (3¾ M.) — 30½ M. Wildhaus (3622'; *Hirsch; Sonne). A little before entering the village, we pass on the right the wooden house, blackened with age, in which Zwingli was born on 1st Jan., 1484. Wildhaus belonged to Rhaetia till 1310, and the region of the Romansch language (p. 321) extended to this point. Behind the village, which lies at the foot of the Schaefberg (7821'), we obtain a fine survey of the seven peaks of the Churfürsten (p. 42); or still better from the (3¾ hr.) Sommerikopf (4317').

Ascent of the Sentis from Wildhaus (5-6 hrs.; guide), see p. 54. — To Weissbad by the Krayerl, the Pählersee, and Sämtersee (7 hrs.), see p. 51. — To Wulensbad over the Käserück, see p. 43.

The road descends, finally describing a long bend, to (6 M.) Gams (1575'; Schäfe), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to (1½ M.) Haag (p. 316), while a road to the right leads by Grabs and Werdenberg to (3½ M.) — 39½ M. Buchs (p. 316).

19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal.

53 M. Railway (Nordost abw) to Glarus (43 M.) in 2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linththal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From Wesen to Glarus, 7½ M., in 20 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.). Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

Railway on the left bank from Zürich to (36 M.) Ziegelbrücke, see pp. 39, 40. The train again crosses the Linth Canal (p. 41) and traverses the broad valley towards the S.; on the right the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. Nieder- and Ober-Urnen; 39 M. Nüfels-Mollis, junction for (1¼ M.) Wesen (p. 41).

Nüfels (1434'; Zum Linthhof; Hirsch; Schwert) and Ober-Urnen are the only Rom. Cath. villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. On 9th April, 1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the Rautifelder, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones. On the second Thursday of April the natives flock to Nüfels to celebrate the anniversary. — On the opposite bank of the Escher Canal lies Mollis (1470'; *Höt.-Pens. Hallit; *Bär, *Löwe, both moderate), an industrial village. (Walk over the Kerenzenberg to Mühlbeurn, see p. 42.)
The Rautispitz (7493'), the summit of the Wiggins Chain (see below), rising abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Näfels in 5 1/2-6 hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 18 fr.). On the right bank of the Rautibach with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, cross the Thrüngibach, and reach a road through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) Niedersee or Halsensee (2460'), we reach the (3/4 hr.) Obersee (3225'), skirt the lake to the left, and ascend through wood to the Grappit-Alp (4731') and (2 hrs.) Rauti-Alp (5400'), and in 1 1/2 hr. more to the summit, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — An arête of rock 3/4 hr. long, traversed by a safe path, connects the Rautispitz with the Scheye (1420'), the second highest peak of the Wiggins. The Scheye may also be ascended from Vorauen (p. 62) by the Langenegg-Alp (4 1/2 hrs.), or from the Klönnen (p. 63) by the Herberig and the Dyenentalp (4 hrs.), or from Netstall by the Auern-Alp (5 hrs.).

41 M. Netstall (St. Fridolin; Bär; Rabe; Schwert), a large village (pop. 2400), lies at the E. base of the Wiggins. The Lünten, descending from the Klönten (p. 63), falls into the Linth here.

43 M. Glarus. — "Glarner Hof, at the station, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.; Raben, opposite the post-office, moderate; "Drei Erdgenossen; Löwe; Sonne; Adler; beer at the Café Tobias, opposite the station, at the Raben, etc.; "Restaurant on the Berghüti (1839), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view. — Guides, see p. 53.

Glarus (1489'; pop. 5530), Fr. Glarîs, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing Vorder-Gränisch (7648'), at the W. base of the Schild (7503'), and at the S.E. base of the Wiggins (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on its slopes. The Hausstock (10,355') forms the back-ground to the S.; to the left the Kärpfstöck (9180'), to the right the Ruchi (10,190'). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque church is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, on the site of which the law-courts now stand. On the opposite bank of the Linth lies the busy manufacturing village of Ennenda (Hôt. Neues Bad).

Excursions. The Schild (7503') is a fine point (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the Ennetgorge, to the (3 hrs.) Heuboden-Alp (4770') and thence to the right, without difficulty, to the top in 2 1/2 hrs. more. Admirable view of the Mürtzchenstock, Tödi, and Gränisch. — The Fremalpstock (6982'; similar view) is easily ascended by the Ennetgorge and the Fremalp in 5 hrs. — To the Murgtal from the Heuboden-Alp, by the Mürtzchen-Alp (Obertafel, 1033), see p. 43 (to the Merlen-Alp direct, 2 hrs.; over the Murgseeefurkel to the Murgseen, 2 1/2 hrs.). — To Filzbach (8 hrs.; guide unnecessary for good walkers), a fine route: we cross the Fremalp (Mittiere 5193', Ober 6039'), pass between the Fremalpstock and Fohrstock to the (9 hrs.) Spannegg (5109') skirt the little Spannegg-See (4787'; with the Mürtzchenstock on our right, p. 43), and descend the Platten-Alp to the Thalalp-See (3609') and (3 hrs.) Filzbach (p. 42). — The Vorder-Gränisch (7648'), from Glarus 5 1/2-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.), see p. 62.

The "Klönnen (p. 62) deserves a visit. Good road to the Klönten Alp, see 4 1/2 M., to Vorauen 4 1/2 M. more (one-horse carr. in 1 1/2 hr., there and back 15, two-horse carr. 20-25 fr.).

From Glarus over the Pragel to Schwyz, see R. 21; through the Sernfthat to Coire, see R. 22.

The railway to Linththal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. Ennenda (p. 57). Near (45 1/2 M.) Mittlodi (1666'), and again beyond
it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours, which are not visible beyond Schwanden. The scenery is picturesque, the fertile valley with its factories contrasting pleasantly with the rocky and wooded slopes and the snow-mountains at its head.

47 M. Schwanden (1712'; Rall. Restaur.). The village (*Adler, pens. 5-6 fr.), with its large factories, lies at the junction of the Sernf-Thal or Klein-Thal with the Linth-Thal or Gross-Thal.

Diligence to Elm, see p. 63. — To the Oberbegi-See (4678'), a pleasant excursion, by Nidfurn, in 3 hrs.; fine view of the Linththal and Tödi. We may also ascend by Thon and Schwändi to the (3½ hrs.) Guppen-Alp (5510), go past the small Guppen-Seeii and the Lenggletstock (5673') to the (1 hr.) Oberbegisee, and return by Nidfurn.

The train crosses the Linth below the influx of the Sernf and passes through the village of Schwanden. Beyond (48 M.) Nidfurn-Haslen is Leuggelbach, with a fine waterfall on the right. 50 M. Luchsingen-Hütten, two well-to-do villages, one on each bank of the Linth. We cross the stream to (51 M.) Betschwanden-Diesbach; on the left, a beautiful fall of the Diesbach.

The Saasberg (6467'), a spur of the Freiberg Range, easily ascended from Betschwanden or from Rüti in 4-4½ hrs., commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — Ascent of the Kärsstock (8177'), the highest of the Freiberge, laborious, and suitable for experts only (with guide; 3½-4 hrs. from the Saasberg), see p. 64.

Beyond stat. Rüti we cross the Linth for the last time. 53 M. Linththal, the terminus, lies on the left bank. About 1/4 M. to the N. are the favourite *Baths of Stachelberg (2173'; *Glarner's Hotel, R., I., & A. 3-4, B. 11/4, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water drops from a cleft in the Braunwald-berg, 1½ M. distant; so slowly that one bottle only is filled per minute. The *View of the head of the valley is very striking: in the centre is the Selbsanft (9921'), to the right the Kammerstock (9175'), and adjoining it part of the Tödi to the left; between the latter and the Bifertenstock (11,240') lies the Biferten Glacier. Pleasant walks have been laid out on the wooded hill-side.

A road leads from the station to (3/4 M.) Linththal (2238'; pop. 2301; *Bür or Post; Rabe; Klausen, all moderate), a considerable village on the right bank of the Linth, with large spinning-mills and other factories. On the opposite bank of the Linth lies Ennetlinth (p. 60).

Excursions. Stachelberg is a good starting-point for exploring the Tödi region. (Guides: Heinrich and Peter Elmer of Elm, Joach., Salmon, and Adam Zweifel, Nic. Aebli, Rob. Hämig, and Thom. Wicsher of Linththal; Andreas Vordermann, Abraham Stüssi, and Johann Oerli of Glarus; Peter Heft of Luchsingen; and Math. Hauser of Näfels. High charges.) To the *Falschbach-Fall (p. 60); *Pantensbrücke, *Ueli-Alp, and Sandalp, see p. 59; also to the (2 hrs.) Braunwald-Alp (4921'), with a magnificent view of the Tödi (fun); to the Oberbegissee (see above), etc. — The Kammerstock (9155'), by the Kammer-Alp, 1 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — The Ortstock, or Silberstock (8898'), by the Alp Brüch and the Parket, 1 hrs., laborious, splendid view (guide 18 fr.). — The Grieself, or Faulen (8914'), by the Braunwaldalp, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide
The Böse Fauten (9200'), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (6½-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the Pfannenstock (8440') and the Kirchberg (Hoher Thurm; 8766'), each 5-6 hrs., with guide. — The Gemsfayerenstock (9758'), from the Upper Sandalp (see below), by the Beckenen and the Clariden Glacier in 3½ hrs., not difficult. The descent may be made by the Gemsfayeralp to the Urner-Boden (p. 60).

A road leads from Linththal (one-horse carr. from Stachelberg 8 fr. for ½ day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the Auengüter (fine retrospect of the valley) to the (3½ M.) *Curanstalt & Hôtel Tödi (2680'; pens. 5-6 fr.), situated on the Thierfehd, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains, through which the Linth has forced a passage. The Tödi itself is not visible hence. During the latter part of the route we have a view of the *Schreienbach Waterfall (230' high), which the morning sun tints with rainbow hues.

A few paces beyond the Hôtel Tödi a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the stony path ascends for ½ hour. A slab on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (¼ hr.) the *Pantenbrücke (3212'), 160' above the Linth, in the midst of imposing scenery. On the right bank, a path ascends the grassy slope straight to the (¼ hr.) *Ueli-Alp (3612'), where we enjoy a superb view of the Tödi.

Thence we may either return by the same road to the Hôtel Tödi; or we may ascend to the right to the (1¼ hr.) Lower Baumgarten-Alp (5239), which lies on the right bank of the valley above the Thierfehd and presents a magnificent view, and descend by a narrow and dizzy path skirting the precipice of the Tritt, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten-Alp, to Obort and the Auengüter (guide necessary).

The *Upper Sandalp (6355'), 3½ hrs. above the Pantenbrücke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the Pantenbrücke to the right (that in a straight direction leads to the Ueliap, see above), crosses the Limmern-Bach, which descends from a narrow ravine, and the Sand-Bach, and ascends on the left bank to the (1 hr.) Vordere Sandalp (4101'; refreshm.). The path now returns to the right bank. By the Hintere Sandalp (4331') it crosses the Biferien-Bach, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the Ochsenblanken, 2000' in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a gorge, and soon reach the (2½ hrs.) chalets of the Upper Sandalp (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). The best point of view is ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linththal is terminated by a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the *Tödi, or Piz Russein (11,887'; from Linththal 10-11 hrs.; only fit for experts; guide 40 fr.), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of N.E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route is from the Hintere Sandalp to the (3½ hrs.) Grünhorn hut (5082'; spend night), and thence up the Biferien-Firm to the summit, difficult at places, in 4-5 hrs. more. Magnificent view. We may descend by the Porta da Spescha, between the Piz Melven (11,856') and Stockgron (11,214'), to the Val Russein and (6 hrs.) Disentis (p. 337; guide 50 fr.); or by the Glimmepforte (10,926'), between the Stockgron and the Piz Urlaun to the Gliems Glacier; then through a gap to the E. of the Puntaiglas Glacier and down the Val Puntaiaglas to Trens (comp. p. 336).

**Passes.** From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the Sand-

From the Sandalp Pass (9209') to Disentis in 6-7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); another, fatiguing but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the Clariden Pass (9837') to the Maderaner Thal (p. 106; guide 36 fr.).

From Linththal over the Kistenpass to Ilanz, 13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), attractive, but very fatiguing. Ascent by the Tritt to the (3 hrs.) Untere Bauengartenalp, see above; then by the Obere Bauengartenalp (5696'), the Rinnekenthalalp (6513'), and the Nischenalp (7259') to the (3 hrs.) Muttenalp (5877'), grandly and wildly situated (with the small Muttensee, 8012, on the left). We next ascend the Lattenflur and the Kistenband, high above the Limmernthal (and opposite the Setbeas and Bifertenstock, with the Gries and Limmern glaciers), to the (1 hr.) Kistenpass (8202'), lying to the N. of the Kistenstockli (9019'). Descent by the Alp Rubi to (3 hrs.) Brigels and (2½ hrs.) Ilanz (p. 333). — The Bifertenstock or Piz Dürren (11,240'), the second-highest peak of the Tödi group, may be ascended from the Kistenpass in 5 hrs. (difficult; for adepts only; guide 40 fr.).

From Stachelberg by the Bisikalai to Muottathal see p. 62.

20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 56, 72.

10 hrs. Bridle-path to Unterschächen: from Stachelberg to Spitzlrüti 3½, Klausen 2, Aelpli Aesch 1¼, Unterschächen 1, Altdorf (diligence every forenoon in 1½ hr.) 7 M.; guide (18 fr.) unnecessary; horse to Unterschächen 27, to Altdorf 32 fr.

Leaving Stachelberg, we follow the left bank of the Linth, pass Ennetlinth, cross the (1½ hr.) Frutbach (small waterfall), and ascend to the right through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, we follow the lower) we pass a fine waterfall of the Fätschbach, which descends from the Urner Boden. (In order to view the fall we turn to the right, fifteen paces before reaching the little bridge, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the Frutberg, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min.) The path ascends rapidly through wood for 1 hr., then for the next 40 min. more gradually. A wall and gate form the boundary between Glarus and Uri at the point where the Scheidibächli (4290') descends from the right.

The Urner Boden (21¼ hrs. from Stachelberg), a broad grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, about 4 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the Jügernstöcke and Mürerberge, culminating in the Ortstock (8908'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the Clariden (10,728'). About 1/2 hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the Alpine tavern Zur Sonne, and then (25 min.) the chalets of Spitzlrüti, with a chapel and the inn Zum Tell on a hill (4561').

The path traverses the pasture for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascends a stony slope, passing (3½ hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the (1½ hr.) Klausen-Alp and the (1½ hr.) Klausen Pass (6437'). On the W. side we descend the gentle slopes of the beautifully situated Büderer Alp (to the left, the Grosse Scheerhorn, 10,814'). After 1/2 hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to the (5 min.) chalets of the Lower Balm (5741') and cross the brook to a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the Balmwand, which here descends
precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony path descends in zig-
zags to the (1/2 hr.) Aelpli (‘little Alp’) Aesch (4173’; *Höt. Stäubi,
rustic). To the left, the discharge of the Gries Glacier, on the N.
side of the Scheerhorn, forms the magnificent *Stüüber Waterfall.

We now descend the wooded Schächenthal, on the left bank of
the turbulent Schächenchel. On the right bank (35 min.) the Chapel
of St. Anna; 10 min., we cross the stream; 1/4 hr., Unterschächen
(3346’; *Höt. Clausen; one-horse carr. to Altdorf 10 fr.), finely
situated near the mouth of the Brunni-Thal, through which peeps
the Grosse Ruchen (10,295’), with its glaciers. (Over the Ruch-
kehlen Pass to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 107.) To the N. rises the
Schächenthaler Windyelle (9052’), and farther W. the Kinzig Pass
(see below), the scene of Suvoroff’s celebrated retreat.

A road descends the pretty valley, by Spiringen, Weiterschwanden,
and Trudelingen, to (5 M.) a stone bridge over the Schächenthal,
and thence to (1 M.) Bürglen (p. 93) and Altdorf; see p. 94.

21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.
Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 56.

11 hrs. Diligence from Schwyz to (8 M.) Muottathal twice daily in
1 1/2 hr.; from Muottathal over the Pragel to (8 1/4 hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-
path, unattractive; guide advisable, especially early and late in the season
when the pass is covered with snow (18 fr.; Jos. Gwerder or Xav. Hediger
of Muottathal). No inn between Muottathal and Richisau. The pass being
uninteresting, it is preferable to visit the Muottathal, as far as the Suvoroff
bridge, from Schwyz or Brunnen, and the Klönthal from Glarus (see p. 57).

Schwyz, see p. 93. The road ascends to the S. through or-
chards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and
in a wooded ravine at the foot of the Gibel reaches the Muotta,
which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right,
is Ober-Schönenbuch, upon which the French were driven back by
Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muotta ravine (2 1/2 M.), but not
visible from the road, is the Suvoroff Bridge, which was contested
by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend
in the road, 2 1/2 M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to
this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood
and pastures on the left bank, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.).
Beyond (2 1/2 M.) Ried (Adler), on the left, is the Gstüttbfall, at
first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock.
At (1 M.) Föllmis (1903’) the road crosses the Muotta, passes the
Mettelbachfall in the Kesseltobel, and reaches (2 M.) —

8 M. Muottathal (1996’; pop. 1885; Krone; *Hirsch), the capital
of the valley, with the Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph, founded
in 1280, in which Suvoroff had his headquarters in 1799. Fine
rock scenery and waterfalls in the vicinity.

Over the Kinzig-Pass to Altorf, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary
for adepts). After following the Pragel route for 1/4 hr., we diverge by
the Muotta bridge to the right, and ascend the Hur[i]-Thal, passing the cha-
lets of Lippischübel and Wängi, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kinzig Pass (6791’), lying
to the S.E. of the Faulen (8149’). A height 1/4 hr. to the S. commands
a striking View of the Bernese Alps and of the Scheerhorn and Clariden to the S.E. Then a rapid descent to the Schächenthal (p. 61), Weiterschweanden, and Bürglen (p. 95). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suworoff (p. 61), who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept. 1799, marched with his army through the Schächenthal to the Mutottal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

Through the Bisiotal to Stachelberg, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the Bisiotal, watered by the Muotta, to (2¼ hrs.) Schwarzenbach (3153'); steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) Alp Melchberg (2929'), then across the dreary Karrenalp between the Kirchberg and Faulen (p. 59), and down the Braunwaldalp to (4½ hrs.) Stachelberg. Another route is from Schwarzenbach across the Bärensosol and Geitenberg Alps to the Rothbütli-Alp and the Karrenalp. Or from Schwarzenbach we may go farther up the Muotta, and then ascend to the right over the Waldalp and Ruos-Alp to the (4 hrs.) Ruosalppe Krum (7126'), descend to the Käsern-Alp, turn to the left, and reach the (1½ hr.) Balmalp on the Klausen route (see p. 60).

To Simikon through the Rietenstaldenthal and across the Katzenzal (4989'), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive).

From Mutottal the path leads to the (1½ hr.) foot of the Stal- den, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect); ¼ hr. farther, it crosses the Stärzlenbach by the Klosterberg Bridge, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; ¼ hr., the Sennebrunnen, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Lastly, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy Pragel (5062'; no view).

The path, at first steep and stony, now descends to the (3½ hr.) chalets of the Schwellnai (4367'), and then leads through wood; ¼ hr., the Neuflüti (4193'); here we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the pretty Klöntal and its lake become visible; ½ hr. Richisau (3592'; Kurhaus, moderate), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees. A new road descends hence, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (3½ hr.) Vorau (2638'; Zum Klöntal, rustic), beautifully situated in the Klöntal.

The *Glarisch, the huge rocks of which bound the Klöntal on the S. side, one of the most picturesque mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the Vorder-Glarisch (7648'), the Vrenelisgärthli or Mittel-Glarisch (9534'), the Ruchen-Glarisch (5957'), and the Bächisstock or Hinter-Glarisch (9059'). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glarisch from Vorau is not difficult for mountaineers (7½ hrs.; guide Nic. Aebl of Vorau, 25 fr.; see p. 82). About ¼ hr. from Vorau we enter the narrow Rossmatter Thal to the left, pass the chalets of Käsern and Werben, and reach the (4 hrs.) Club Hut in the Steinhalt (6613'; partly destroyed by a storm in 1883, but restored). We next ascend steep stony slopes and cross the Glärnischfirs, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 hrs. from the hut. Very grand view. - Ascent of the Vorder-Glarisch from Glarus laborious (5½-6 hrs.; guide 13 fr.; comp. p. 58).

Ascent of the Schege (Wiggis) from Vorau, see p. 57. Over the Scheenaalp Pass to Hinter-Waggit, see p. 39.

The *Klöntal is a picturesque dale, with meadows of freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn, and
thinly peopled. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the Glärnisch (see above). The pale-green Klöntaler See (2638'), 11/2 M. from Vorauern, a lake 2 M. long and 1/3 M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the Glärnisch. The rocks on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bear an inscription to the poet Salomon Gessner (d. 1787), who often spent part of the summer in a neighbouring chalet. The road skirts the N. bank. (Boat down the lake in 50 min.; fare for 1-10 pers. 11/2 fr.) At the 'Seeiriti', at the lower end of the lake (31/2 M. from Vorauern), is a rustic little Inn.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the Löntisch, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of cascades amid grand rocky scenery down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstall. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the Wiggins Chain (p. 57).

The road gradually descends the wooded gorge to the (3 M.) Staldengarten inn, where it divides. The left branch leads to (2 M.) Netstall (p. 57), the right to (1 M.) Riedern and (11/4 M.) Glarus (p. 57). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the Fronalpstock, the Schild, and the Freiberge (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

16-18 hrs. Railway from Glarus to Schwanden, 17 min.; Diligence from Schwanden to Elm twice daily in 23/4 hrs. (descent, 13/4 hr.). — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8-9 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 64); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Coire Diligence twice daily in 21/4 hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau a pleasant walk; thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence 4 times daily).

At Schwanden (p. 58), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep Sernf-Thal, or Klein-Thal, diverges to the left from the Linththal. The high-road gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (11/2 M.) Wart is a pretty waterfall on the left; fine retrospective view of the Glärnisch. 3 M. Engi (2539'; pop. 1148; *Sonne), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow Mühlbach-Thal. (Passage of the Widerstein-Furkel to the Murgthal, see p. 42.) The slate-quarries (Plattenberge) on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. From (2 M.) Matt (2710') a path to the N. E. leads in 6 hrs. through the Krauchthal and over the Riesäten Pass (6644') to Weisstannen (p. 43).

3 M. Elm (3215'; *J. Elmer; Zentner), the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, was partly destroyed by a landslip on 11th Sept. 1881.

From the Tschingelberg, above the slate-quarries to the S.E. of the village, between the Ristikopf and the Gelbe Kopf, a rock about 1300' in breadth, 320' in thickness, and 800' in height, became detached and was precipitated over a steep slope, with a gradient of about 70:100, into the valley 1480' below, covering it for a distance of 1 M. with an enormous mass of debris, upwards of 225 acres in area. Nearly the whole Unterthal, the garden of the village, with 22 dwelling-houses and 57 other
buildings, was destroyed; 114 persons perished; and the damage was estimated at nearly 1½ million fr. The church bears a memorial tablet recording the names of the deceased. Below the village a road crosses the Sernf by a new iron bridge and intersects the scene of the landslide, where cultivation is beginning to reappear.

Ascents (for experts only; guides Heinrich and Peter Elmer, see p. 58). The Kärpfstock (9180'), by the Wichlen-Alp, 6 hrs. (laborious, but, with good guides, free from danger). — The Vorab (9925'), by the Sethen Furka (see below), 7-8 hrs. — The Hausstock (10,355'), the Piz Segnes (10,230'), and the Saurenstock (10,026') are more difficult.

Passes. To Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 18 fr.). We cross the Sernf and the Raminbach, and ascend the wild gorge of the Tschingelabach, which forms several picturesque falls, to the Tschingel-Alp. We then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) Segnes Pass (8616'), lying to the S.W. of the Piz Segnes (10,230'). To the right rise the jagged Tschingelhörner or Mannen (9452'), perforated by the Martinsstock (8648'), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. Descent over a gradual slope of snow, and then over débris (Segnes Sut); to the left is the Segnes Glacier, between the Piz Segnes and the Trinserhorn (9935'). The path, which now improves, descends through pastures, wood, and meadows, in view of the Vorder-Rinchthal and its mountains, to (3 hrs.) Flims (p. 333).

To Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), fatiguing and unattractive, but historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 8th-9th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 62). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by Hinter-Steinbach to the (40 min.) Erbiserbrücke; 25 min. farther up, at Wallenbrügg, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the Jitsalp (Im Loch, 4622'; Ober-Steffl, 5587'). We next cross the Watenboden, pass the Rinkenkopf, traverse a patch of snow (with a small tarn on the left), and reach the (3½ hrs.) Panixer Pass (Cuolm da Pignieu; 7907'), with its refuge-hut. On the right rises the Hausstock (see above), with the Meer-Glacier. Descent over the Meer-Alp and the wild Ranasca-Alp to (2½ hrs.) Panix (4334'; rustic Inn), and via Ruis to (2 hrs.) Ilanz (p. 333). — Another route to Ilanz, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the Sethen Furka (8668'). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass. Descent by the Ruscheiner Alp and through the Sethen Tobel to (9 hrs.) Ilanz (p. 333).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 7 hrs., rather rough (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the right bank of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the Ramin-Alp, and past the chalets of Matt (6179'), to the (4 hrs.) Foo Pass, or Ramin Pass (7333'); then descend by the Foo-Alp and the Unter-Siez-Alp (4377') to the Seez Valley and (3 hrs.) Weisstannen (p. 43, 3 hrs. from Melis).

To Vättis over the Sardona Pass, 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the Segnes Pass (see above) we clamber round the abrupt W. side of the Piz Segnes to the Sauren Glacier and the Sardona Pass (about 9680'), between the Piz Segnes and the Saurenstock (10,026'). Very steep descent to the Segnes Glacier, which we cross to the Sardona Glacier; then a rugged descent to the Sardona-Alp (5735'), in the Kalfusser-That, 5 hrs. above Vättis (p. 320). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to Vättis (9-10 hrs.) is the Scheibe Pass, between the Saurenstock and the Grosse Scheibe (9620'). — Over the Mutthenaler Grat, 10-11 hrs. to Vättis, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) Foo Pass (see above) we first descend to the Obere Foo-Alp, then ascend to the right through the Muttenhal to the basin of the Haibütsli with a small tarn (7653'), and thence to the (3 hrs.) pass, a gap in the Mutthenaler Grat (about 8200'). Rough descent over the Mutanser Apl to (2 hrs.) St. Martin (4433') in the Kalfusser That and (2 hrs.) Vättis (p. 320).

To Lintithal, by the Richetli Pass (7428'), 8 hrs., not difficult; "View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glurnisch. Descent by the Durnachthal."
II. LAKE OF LUCERNE AND ENVIRONS.
THE ST. GOTTHARD.

23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne
   i. Railway Journey
   ii. From Zürich to Zug via Horgen
24. Lucerne
25. Lake of Lucerne
26. The Rigi
27. Pilatus
28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth
   i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug
   ii. From Lucerne to Küsnacht and Arth
29. From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln, Schwyz, and Brunnen
   Ascent of the Gottschallenberg from Biberbruck, 89. — From Rapperswyl to Einsiedeln; the Etzel, 89. — From Sattel to Egeri and Goldau, 91. — From Einsiedeln to Brunnen, crossing the Hacken or the Iberger Egg, 91.
30. From Lucerne to Bellinzona, St. Gotthard Railway
   The Goldau Landslip, 93. — The Mythen, 93. — Schächenthal; Ross-Stock, 95. — Erstfelder Thal; Bristenstock, 95. — The St. Gotthard Road from Amsteg to Göschenen, 96. — From Airolo through the Val Piora to S. Maria and Disentis, 98.
31. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard
   The Göschenen Valley; Passes to Realph, the Trift Glacier, and the Steinalp; the Fleckistock, 101. — The Badus or Six Madun; the Gurschenstock and Gamsstock, 103. — Lucendro Lake, 103. — The Pizzo Centrale; Prosa; Fibbia; Piz Lucendro; Surescia. From the St. Gotthard over the Orsino Pass to Realph, and over the Leck Pass to the Furka, 104.
32. The Maderaner Thal.
   Hüflietscher; Düssistock; Oberalpstock, etc., 106. — Clariden Pass; Hüf Pass; Kammillücke; Ruchkehen Pass; Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass; Brunni Pass, 107.
33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka
   From Realph over the Cavanna Pass to the Val Bedretto, 108. — Tiefengletscher; Tiefensattel; Winterlücke; Furrkahorn; Galenstock; Muttenhorn, 108. — From the Furka across the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel Hospice, 109.
34. From Lucerne to Altdorf by Stans and Engelberg
   The Surénen
   Stanser Horn; Buochser Horn, 110. — Excursions from Engelberg: Oberschwand; Täschbachfall; Righetalsstock; Engelberg-Rothstock; Uri-Rothstock; Titlis; Spannort, 111. — From Engelberg to Erstfeld over the Spannort-
23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

**Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 72.**

**i. Railway Journey.**

41½ M. **Railway** to Zug in 1¼ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 2½ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates).

On leaving the station the train crosses the Sihl, and at (21/2 M.) **Altstetten** diverges from the Bâle line (p. 18). To the left rises the long Uetliberg (p. 36), which the line skirts in a wide curve. To the right the pretty valley of the Limmat. 5½ M. **Urdorf; 8 M. Birmensdorf.** We now follow the pleasant Reppisch-Thal. To the left the hotel on the Uetliberg. The train ascends to a tunnel under the Ettenberg. To the right is revealed a view of the Bernese Alps and Pilatus; and to the left, farther on, the Engelberg Alps, with the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis, become visible. 12 M. **Bonstetten-Wetschwil (1740’); 14 M. Hedingen; 151/2 M. Affoltern (Löwe).** To the left rises the Aeguster Berg (2723’), at the foot of which lie Aesyl and the Baths of Wensi. 18 M. **Mettmenstetten.**

Diligence daily in 55 min. to **Hausen (1980’; ‘Löwe), at the W. base of the Albis; near it the hydropathic Curhaus of Albstbrunn.** Near **Kappel,**
1½ M. to the S., on the road to Baar (p. 68), Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct. 1531, while fighting against the Rom. Cath. cantons (comp. p. 34).

20 M. Kronau. Near Zug we cross the Lorze, which descends from the Egeri-See (p. 91).

24½ M. Zug (1834'); pop. 4924; *Hirsch, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; *Zürcherhof; Bellevue; *Ochs; Falk; Krone; *Löwe, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2 fr. 70 c.; Linde; Hotel Bahnhof, with garden restaurant; Pens. Tivoli, on the lake), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, with six churches and six chapels, lies on the lake of that name. The Church of the Capuchins contains an Entombment by Calvaert. In the Arsenal are preserved ancient captured weapons, and flags, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer, Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. At the S. end of the town, on the lake, is the Hospital, built in 1854. Handsome new Government Buildings in the Renaissance style. Fine view from the 'Platzwehr', or quay. Good Lake Baths.

Steamboat on the Lake of Zug to Arth, see p. 87.

On the W. slope of the Zuger Berg, 1½ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare 2½ fr.), are the *Kurhaus Felsenegg (3025'), with a very fine view towards the W., and (5 min. farther) the *Kurhaus Schönfels (R. 1½-3, pens. 7½-9 fr.), with pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; pleasant wood-walks. The (½ hr.) *Hochwacht (3201'), the summit of the Zuger Berg, commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Egeri (p. 91). — Pretty walks also to the (30 min.) Hüngistock and the (½ hr.) *Horbachgütisch (3071'), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — At Mensingen in the pretty valley of the Lorze, 4½ M. to the E. of Zug, is the *Schönbrunn Hydropathie, well fitted up.

The train backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the Lake of Zug (p. 87), crosses the Lorze near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (2½ M.) Cham (*Rub), a village with a zinc-covered church-tower and a large manufactory of condensed milk. Fine view of Zug to the left. On the hill above Zug are the summer resorts just mentioned; in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (3½ M.) Rothkreuz (Rail. Restaur.), the junction of the St. Gotthard (p. 92) and the Muri and Aarau (p. 20) lines, we enter the valley of the Reuss. 33 M. Gisikon. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 37 M. Ebikon. To the right rises the Hundschrücken. The train skirts the Rothsee, 1½ M. long, passes through a cutting and tunnel, and crosses the Reuss by a bridge 178 yds. long. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 19) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 119).

41½ M. Lucerne, see p. 68.

ii. From Zürich to Zug by Horgen.

Railway from Zürich to (11 M.) Horgen, ½ hr. (steamer in 1½ hr., see p. 37). Post Omnibus daily (8.50 a.m.) from Horgen to (1½ M.) Zug in 2 hrs. 35 min.; carr. with one horse in 2 hrs., 12 fr.

5*
To Horgen (1394'), see pp. 37, 39. The road ascends in windings, passing the Kurhaus Bocken, to (3 M.) Haurüthi, where, by the finger-post, it joins the road from Wädenswyl. Several fine views of the lake, the Sentis, Speer, Curfirsten, and the Glarus Mts. About 1/2 M. farther we reach the saddle of the hill (2245'), and, at the top of the hill, the (1 M.) Inn Zum Morgenthal, at Hirzel. We then descend gradually into the valley of the Sihl, which separates the cantons of Zürich and Zug. The (2 M.) covered Sihl-Brücke (1745'); *Krone, good wine) replaces one destroyed during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Pedestrians should take the road from Horgen over the Horger Egg to the Sihlbrücke (41/2 M.), which shortens the route by 2 M., and affords far finer views. Near (2 M.) Wydenbach rises the *Zimmerberg (2536'), 1/4 hr. to the right, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, the Alps, and particularly the Mythen, the Rigi, and Pilatus. About 3/4 M. beyond Wydenbach the road reaches the Hirzelhöhe (2415'; Inn), its highest point, with another fine prospect. We join the high-road near the Sihlbrücke.

The Zug road leads through an undulating tract, past the W. side of a wooded hill bearing the ruins of the Baarburg (2086'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) we obtain a view of Baar, the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, and Pilatus. To the left, 1/4 M. farther, on the Lorze, which we cross, is a large cotton-factory. The Rigi and Pilatus now appear in all their grandeur. At (11/4 M.) Baar (1453'; *Lindenhof; Sennhof; Krone; Rössli) there is another large mill. A curious custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails here. On the occasional opening of the graves the skulls are conveyed by the relatives of the deceased to the charnelhouse, where they are kept in symmetrical piles. Then (21/2 M.)—

121/2 M. Zug, see p. 67.

24. Lucerne.

Railway Station (Pl. E, 5) on the left bank of the lake. The steamboats to Flüelen generally touch here after leaving the Schweizerhof Quay; those from Flüelen touch first at the station, and then at the quay.

Hotels. *Schweizerhof (Pl. a), a spacious hotel admirably fitted up, with two "dépendances", and *Luzerner Hof (Pl. b), both on the Schweizerhof Quay, R., L., & A. from 5 fr., B. 11/2, D. 41/2-5 fr.; *Hôtel National (Pl. c), on the Quai National, R., L., & A. from 6, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel-Pension Beaurevage (Pl. d) and *Hôtel de l'Europe, both on the lake, on the Halden-Strasse; *Englischer Hof (Pl. e); *Schwan (Pl. d), R., L., & A. 41/2-5, B. 41/2 fr.; *Hôtel du Rigi (Pl. e), adjoining the last (these thrice on the lake); *Hôtel du Lac (Pl. g), on the left bank of the Reuss, not far from the station, R., L., & A. 31/2-5, D. 31/2, pens. 71/2-9 fr.; *Hôtel du St. Gotthard (Pl. h), with restaurant, near the station, R., L., & A. 31/2-11/2, B. 11/2, D. 31/2 fr.; *Wage (Balances, Pl. f), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R., L., & A. 31/4, B. 11/2, D. 31/2-4, S. 3 fr. — Inexpensive: *Engel, R. & A. 21/2, D. 3 fr.; *Adler (Pl. h), R. 11/2 fr.; *Weisses Rossli (Pl. i); *Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. k); *Hôtel des Alpes (Pl. n), R. & A. 21/2-3 fr.; *Hôtel Kunz, Kappelgasse; *Mohr; *Hirsch; *Krone; *Kreu; *Wilden Mann, R. & A. 2-21/2 fr.; *Raben; *Pfister.

Pensions. *Kaufmann; *Gesegnet-Malt (Gelpke); *Tivoli (lake-baths, p. 69); farther on, *Seeburg (steamboat-stat., p. 88). All these are on the Kussnacht road, close to the lake. Belvedere, above Tivoli (pens. 5-7 fr.);
Kursaal. 

Faller, above Beaurivage; Neu-Schweizerhaus (Kost), loftily situated; Felsberg (Pietkier); Kost-Häftiger, Villa Deschwanden, Bramberg 683 d; Stocker, near the Musegg-Str.; Höt.-Pens. Gütsch and *Pens. Wallis, on the Gütsch (p. 71), with charming view; *Suter (pens. 5-6 fr.), on the hill of Gibraltar (see below); Schöna, on the Meggen-Str., 2 M. from Lucerne. Still higher, 1 hr. to the S. of Lucerne (beginning of route, see Pl. A, 3; one-horse carr. 12 fr.) *Höt.-Pens. Sonnenberg, with pleasant grounds and a fine view (7 fr. per day). Pens. Schloss-Stutz, see p. 113.

Restaurants. *St. Gotthard, near the station, see above; Café du Théâtre and Alpenclub, on the Reuss; *Stadthof: Hungaria (Hungarian wines); Café du Lac, by the Protestant church; Café des Alpes (with a few bedrooms), on the Schweizerhof-Quai; Beauséjour, on the Musegg, with fine view and roller-skating rink. — Beer. *Muth, at the Wäggis Gate; Hof, behind the Stadthof; Kreuz (see above); Freienhof, by the theatre, near the Kapellbrücke, on the left bank of the Reuss; Löwengarten, near the Lion Monument. — Confectioner. Berger, near the Stadthof.

Kursaal on the Quai National (Pl. H.3), with reading, concert, and ball-rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Band several times daily. Admission 50 c.; for one day 1 fr.; per week 6 fr., fortnight 10, month 15, whole season 30 fr. — Theatre (French operettas): 'parquet' 2-4, other seats 1½-3 fr.

Baths in the lake by the Quai National; swimming 25, separate bath 50 c. — Lake-baths also near the Tivoli (see above). Baths in the Reuss below the town, with swimming-basin. Warm and Turkish baths at an establishment adjoining the Stadthof (see above), well fitted up.

Picture Gallery of the Kunst-Gesellschaft and Historical Museum in the Rathaus (p. 71), from 1st June to 15th Oct. (9-6 o'clock; adm. 1 fr.).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15), at the Wäggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigi and Pilatus with different lights (adm. 1½ fr.).

Post and Telegraph Offices on the left bank of the Reuss, by the Jesuitenkirche. Branch Office (diligence tickets and Poste Restante letters obtained here only) on the Schweizerhof Quay, adjoining the Engl. Hof, where there is also a goods-agency and exchange-office.

Steamboats see pp. 72, 85, 88.

Cabs. For 1½ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to or from the station 1 or 2 fr.); for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 30 c. — To Seeburg 1½ or 2 fr.; Meggen 3½ or 5 fr.; Küssnacht 6½ or 9 fr.; Hergiswyl 4½ or 6½ fr. — From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

Rowing Boats, usually 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.; to Wäggis or Stansstad with two men 4½ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men 7½ fr.; Brunnen with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church in summer. Presbyterian Service in the Maria-Hilf Church, at 11 and 6.

Beyond the striking beauty of its situation, Thorvaldsen's celebrated Lion (p. 70), and the Gletschergarten, Lucerne offers little inducement for a prolonged stay. The finest views are from the *Gütsch, 1/4 hr. from the Bâle Gate (cable-tram, p. 71), and from the (20 min.) *Drei Linden. We ascend by the Lion Monument to the right to the Capuchin Monastery on the Wesemlin, pass round the monastery to the right, and ascend by a path to the 'hill of the three times', which commands a beautiful view of Lucerne, its environs, and the Alps with the Titlis in the centre, and the Finster-Arnhorn and the Schreckhörner in the distance to the right.

Lucerne (1437'; pop. 17,850), the capital of the canton of that name, lies on the Lake of Lucerne or Vierwaldstätter See, at the efflux of the Reuss. It is enclosed by well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in 1385, which give it a picturesque appearance, while its amphitheatrical situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, and facing the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is one of surpassing beauty.

The clear, emerald-green Reuss issues from the lake with the
swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The handsome New Bridge, the highest, an iron bridge paved with stone, close to the end of the lake, crosses from the town to the railway-station. The second, the Kapellbrücke, carried obliquely across the stream, is covered with a roof, which is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge, in the middle of the river rises the picturesque old Wasserkirche, containing the admirably arranged Municipal Archives. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (lucerna), and gave its name to the town. St. Peter's Chapel (Pl. 11). at the N. end of the bridge, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the Reussbrücke, is of a more modern character. The fourth, the Mühlen- or Spreuer-Brücke, is roofed like the first, and adorned with paintings of the 'Dance of Death'. — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (Fulica atra; black, with white foreheads).

The *Schweizerhof Quay, with its fine avenue of chestnuts, occupies the site of a bay of the lake which was filled up in 1852, and affords a delightful view. The stone indicatrix on a projecting platform points out the chief places in the environs.

View. To the left the Rigi Group; the highest point to the left is the Kulm with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the Rothstock is the Staffel Inn; more to the right the Schild, the Bossen, and the isolated Vitznauer Stock. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the Rossberg; to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the Ross-Stock Chain; then the Nieder-Bauen or Seelisberger Kulm and the Ober-Bauen; nearer are the dark Burgenstein, with its hotel, and the Buochser Horn; to the left and right of the latter tower the Engelberg Alps, the last and highest to the right being the Titlis; farther to the right the Stanserhorn, the mountains of Kerns and Sachseln, and to the extreme right Pilatus.

The Gothic Protestant Church (Pl. 10), at the back of the W. dépendance of the Schweizerhof, was completed in 1861. On rising ground at the E. end of the quay is the Hofkirche, or Stiftskirche (Pl. 8), restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected in 1506. It contains a famous organ (performance on week-days from June to Sept., 6 1/2-7 1/2 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.), a fine pulpit, carved stalls, stained-glass windows, and two side-altars with reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.). The Churchyard contains some good monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from the Stiftskirche, outside the (N.E.) Wägisi Gate, and 1/4 M. from the Schweizerhof, is the famous *Lion of Lucerne (Pl. 14), a most impressive work, executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited gratis in the adjoining building) by
the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription: *Helveto-
rum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt no-
mina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes
cciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi super fuerunt
Duces XVI. The rock which bears the inscription and names of
the officers is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the
top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, sur-
rrounded by trees and shrubs. The monument is illuminated with
Bengal lights every Saturday evening (1 fr.). The neighbouring
*Chapel (inscription, Invictis Pax) contains the escutcheons of the
deceased officers.

On the N. side of the monument is the entrance to the *Gletsch-
garten (adm. 1 fr.), a most interesting relic of the ice-period,
with 32 holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest
being 26' wide and 30' deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe',
or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872,
and connected by means of steps and bridges. A kiosque here
contains *Pfiffer's Relief of Central Switzerland, on a scale of 51/3
inches to the mile, 23' long, and 13' wide; in another there is a
small collection of relics from lake-dwellings.

To the right of the Lion Monument is *Stauffer's Museum (Pl. 25;
adm. 1 fr.), containing about 600 stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 1) contains some good carving, of 1605,
and portraits of magistrates. On the ground-floor is a gallery of an-
cient and modern Pictures (1st June to 15th Oct.; p. 69), and an
*Historical and Art-Industrial Museum.

The Museum contains the collections of the Historical Society, com-
prising relics of the pre-historic, Celtic-Roman, Germanic and mediaeval
periods; the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and
trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Mi-
lanese wars; the Antiquarium of the Historical Society, consisting of
various relics and representations of the places where they were found.
Among the historical objects may be mentioned curiosities from tombs,
relics from the lake-dwellings, and an admirable bronze statue of Mercury.
In the armoury is the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria. A banner
presented by Pope Julius II., and a chased sword-handle ('Tellenschwert')
of the 16th cent. should also be noticed. Here, too, is exhibited a *Col-
lection of Stained Glass of the 14th-15th cent., including a series of armorial
bearings of the 17th cent.

A fresco on the tower represents the death of the magistrate
Gundolfinen at the Battle of Sempach. The *Fountain in the Wein-
markt (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1431.

The Jesuit Church (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, contains an
altar-piece in the second chapel to the right, representing St. Niko-
laus von der Flüe (p. 115), behind which is the robe of the saint.

The *Gütsch (1722'), a steep ascent of 1/4 hr. from the Bäle
Gate (cable-train in 3 min.; every 1/4 hr.; fare 30, return-ticket
50 c.), affords a splendid survey of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and
the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg. *Hotel and Restau-
rant, with spacious terraces and wooded grounds. The S.E. spur of
the Gütsch is called Gibraltar (pens., see p. 69).
Steamboat 6-7 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 2½ hrs., express in 2½ hrs. (to Wäggiis 40 min., Vitznau 55 min., Buochs 1½, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1½, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Tellis-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2½ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Buochs, Treib, and Tellis-Platte). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 65 or 2 fr. 30c.; return-tickets available for two days at a fare and a half; season-tickets still cheaper. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. All the steamers, except the quick boat at 5.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 68). Good restaurants on board. Timetables and useful maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The Lake of Lucerne (1434'; Vierwaldstätter See, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the 'forest cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and even in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with those historical events and traditions which are so graphically depicted by Schiller in his William Tell. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küsnacht and Alpnach the arms, and those of Buochs and Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M., from Alpnach to Küsnacht at the extremities of the arms 12½ M.; width 1½-13½ M.; greatest depth 510'.

Rowing or Sailing Boats are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. Tariff at the inns on the lake. — The wind on the lake is apt to change with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the Föhn (S. wind), which sometimes renders the S. bay of the lake impracticable for sailing or rowingboats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the Bise (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and the Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Sachseln, the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible, but the Finsteraarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the Meggenhorn. In front of it lies Altstad ('old shore'), an islet planted with poplars, so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended to this point, while both banks of the Reuss lower down were mere marshes. Fragments of an old custom-house are still to be seen on the island.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the lake of Küsnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the central part ('Kreuztrichter') of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left, Küsnacht (p. 88) is visible; in the foreground, Neu-Habsburg (p. 88). To the right the dark, forest-clad Bürgenstock (3721') rises abruptly from the water (see p. 113). From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 85) is very
striking. Its barren, rugged peaks, seldom free from cloud or mist, frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite bank, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the promontory of Tanzenberg, in a small bay to the left, is the handsome Pension Schloss Hertenstein; on a tongue of land beyond it is the ruined castle of Hertenstein, amidst wood. Facing us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 60). Stat. Hertenstein (*Pens. Hertenstein, with grounds, 6-8 fr.). Then —

Wäggis (*Hôtel-Pens. du Lac, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Löwe, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Bellevue, finely situated 3/4 M. to the W., 8-9 fr.; *Dr. Gerig’s ‘Paradies’ Pens.; *Pens. Belvedere), a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, the garden of Lucerne, and formerly the usual landing-place for the Rigi (comp. pp. 78, 81).

Rowing Boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs., 7-8 fr.; to Hergiswyl in 2 hrs., 8-10 fr.

A road to the N. leads to (2 M.; or a path to the right, passing the church, 1/2 hr. to) Greppen (p. 85). Between the road and the path rises the (1/2 hr.) Rigi-blick, a grassy hill affording a fine survey of the lake. — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to Lützelau (*Pens., 5 fr.) and (3 M.) Vitznau.

Nearing Vitznau, we observe on the hill-side to the left the railway-bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 79), and high above it the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 78). Vitznau (*Höt. & Restaur. Rigi-bahn, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Höt.-Pens. Pfuffer, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôtel Rigi; Pens. Zimmermann zum Kreuz), prettily situated at the base of the Vitznauer Stock, is the terminus of the Rigi Railway (p. 79). High above the village rises the precipitous Roth- fluh, with the Waldisbalm, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. long, but difficult of access.

Beyond Vitznau two rocky promontories, aptly called the Nasen (noses), and perhaps once united, project far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one being a spur of the Rigi, the other of the Bürgenstock (p. 113). Beyond the E. Nase the snowy pyramid of the Tödi (p. 59), and more to the left, above the Pragel, the Glärnisch (p. 62) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake is called the Buochser See, from Buochs (*Krone; Hirsch; *Restaur. Kreuzgarten), a village to the right, which was burned down by the French in 1798. Above Buochs rise the Buochser Horn and the Stanser Horn (see p. 110). We next touch at —

Beckerried (*Sonne; *Mond, R. & A. 2, B. 1, pens. 7 fr.; *Nidwaldner Hof, pens. 6-8 fr.; Adler), on the S. bank, where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. (There are two piers here: one near the ‘Sonne’ for the steamers to Flüelen, the other by the ‘Mond’ for those to Lucerne.) In front of the church rises a fine old walnut-tree. In the neighbourhood are several cement-factories and the Riseten Waterfall.

Diligence to Stans every afternoon in 1 hr., see p. 109. — One-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 110) 18 fr., two-horse 30 fr. (from Buochs 15 or
From Beckenried to Sonnenberg (2½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 fr.). The road leads by (1½ hr.) Emmetten (790 m.; *Pens. Schönegg, charmingly situated, water and whey-cure, board 6 fr.; Post and Stern, poor); then through a vale between the Stutzberg on the left and the Seelisberger Kulm on the right, and past the Seelisberger See, to (1½ hr.) Sonnenberg (see below). — Ascent of the Seelisberger Kulm, see below.

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the Vitznauer Stock and the Hochfluh, lies the pretty village of Gersau (*Hüt.-Pens. Müller, R. 2-4, D. 3½, pens. 8-9 fr.; *Gersauer Hof; Hirsch; Sonne; *Zur Ilge, plain), in the midst of orchards, with its broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hill-side. It was an independent canton down to 1817, when it was annexed to Canton Schwyz. The village, being protected from cold winds, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and on the brow of the mountain above is the Rigi-Scheideck Kurhaus (p. 84).

After the church-festival a kind of 'diet' used formerly to be held at Gersau by all the beggars of the surrounding country, accompanied by merry-making which lasted for three days. — Path to the Rigi-Scheideck, see p. 84. — To (3½ M.) Brunnen (p. 75) a beautiful walk by the road skirting the lake.

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called Kindlimord ('infanticide') from the tradition that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, killed his starving child here by dash- ing it against the rock indicated by a black cross. To the E. rise the bare peaks of the two Mythen, at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies Schwyz (p. 93); nearer is the church of Ingenbohl, and in the distance to the right the Achselberg or Achstenstock (7057'), with its crown of rocks resembling a castle.

The steamer now crosses to Treib, in Canton Uri, a solitary *Inn, formerly an excise-station, at the foot of the precipitous Sonnenberg, the landing-place for the village of Seelisberg (2628'; *Hüt.-Pens. Hauser, 6-7½ fr.; Zum Löwen) on the hill above, to which a road leads in 1 hr. (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to Sonnenberg 6 or 12 fr.). The more direct footpath ascends to the left near the landing-place.

By the Chapel of Maria-Sonnemberg (2772'), 1½ hr. above Seelisberg, is the unpretending Pension Grüti (6 fr.), and a few paces beyond it the Kurhaus Sonnenberg (2772; three houses, with 300 beds; pens. 10-11, A. ½ fr.), a sheltered spot with pure mountain air, and a favourite health-resort. Beautiful view from the Känzli (in the wood to the right, ¾ hr.), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. About 1½ hr. S. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little Seelisberger See, or 'Seeli' ('little lake', 2171'; with bath-house), on the precipitous N. side of the Niederbourg, or 'Seelisberger Kulm (6316'; guide 5 fr. and fee), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus in 3½ hr., from Beroldingen in 3, or from Emmetten in 3½ hrs. (see below). Starting from the Kurhaus, we follow the Emmetten road towards the N., passing the Seeli; after 1½ hr. we ascend to the left towards the base of the Bauen, by a steep and narrow path, which is particularly uncomfortable after rain. Part of the ascent, which is suitable for mountaineers only, is through wood. — The ascent from Beroldingen (see below; good guide, Peter Bissig, at the
'Schlösschen') to the right, rounding the summit of the Kulm, and leading high above the Seelisberg Lake, is steep, toilsome, and giddy (3 hrs. in all; for adepts only). The preferable route leads from Beroldingen to the left, round the Kulm, and over the Urwaldgä-Alp (also 3 hrs.). — The ascent is easier from Emmatten (p. 74; experts may dispense with a guide). By the church (1 1/4 hr. from the Kurhaus) we turn to the left and ascend the Kohthah by a good path to a gate near some chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, and ascend by a good but steep zigzag path for 20 min., at first over a grassy slope, and then entering the wood to the left; 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet (the path leading to the right of the hill with a cross). We ascend the slopes beyond the chalet to (1/4 hr.) a gate; for 12 min. more we walk towards the Bauen, visible to the E., and then descend a little to a second chalet. Farther on we pass to the right of a stone stable on the hill; 40 min., third chalet (rustic tavern); lastly in zigzags, the best route being round the Bauen, to the cross on the top in 40 min. more. Magnificent view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Uri-Rothstock, but the distant view is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning nearly the whole ascent from Emmatten is in shade.

Those who desire to walk from Seelisberg to Bauen, on a bay of Lake Uri, and thence to cross the lake to Tell's Platte or Flüelen, go straight on from Sonnenberg (finger-post). After 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left to the "Schwaandiftfluh (an admirable point), the perpendicular rocks of which are the Tengelsmünster of Schiller's Tell (Act iv, Sc. 1). Returning to the main path, we descend, without turning either to the right or to the left, to (3/4 hr.) the little château of Beroldingen, and thence by a safe, though steep and rather uncomfortable path to (1 hr.) Bauen (Tell, poor). Boat from Bauen to Tell's Platte 2, Riutli 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (higher charges at the 'Tell'). — Path to the Riutli, see p. 76.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the large village of —


Rowing Boats: to Treib with one boatman 1 fr., with two 2 fr.; Riutli (and back) 2 1/2 or 4, Tell'splatte 3 or 5, Riutli and Tell'splatte 4 or 6 fr.

Brunnen, at the mouth of the Muotta, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway, and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is well sited for a prolonged stay. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is decorated with quaint frescoes.

The Gütsch, a height behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. — Beautiful walk to (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of Morschach (2166'; *Höt.-Pens. Frohnaip, 4 1/2-8 fr.; Pens. Degenbalm, 10 min. farther, up, moderate; *Pens. Bettschardt), charmingly situated, to which a good road ascends from the Axenstrasse. On a height called the 'Brandli' (2330'), near the village, is the spacious *Kurhaus Axenstein, a hotel and pension (R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 10-22 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.), 1 hr. from Brunnen, with magnificent *Survey of both arms of the lake. Beautiful shade grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Besides the shadeless road, there is a path to the hotel, shorter, and for the most part in shade (3/4 hr.; passing Pens. Gütsch). — About 10 min. lower down is the *Hotel Axenfels (R. 2-6, D. 4, board from 7 fr.), also well situated, with pleasure-grounds and a fine
view. Omnibuses run regularly between these hotels and the railway-
station and steamboat-pier at Brunnen (50 min., 2½ fr.; one-horse carr. 5,
two-horse 10 fr.).

The Stos (4242'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp (Kurhaus, K., L., & A. 3½,
pens 7-10 fr.), another good point of view, with varied walks, is reached
by a new road from Morschach in 2 hrs. (carr., and pair from Brunnen in
2½ hrs., 20 fr.; there and back 25-30 fr.). — The Frohnaplstock (6270');
small inn, five beds), 1½ hr. S. of the Stos, reached by a rough path,
afoords a magnificent view; the foreground is finer than that of the
Rigi view, and the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Flüelen to Lucerne.

Other excursions from Brunnen: to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 98) by
Wylen, and back by Schwyz (p. 93); to the Muottatal (p. 61); by Ibach,
the left bank of the Muotta, and back by the right bank; by the
Axenstrasse (see below) to Tell's Platte and Flüelen (7½ M.; best by carr.,
the road being shadeless as far as Tell's Platte; to Flüelen with one horse
8 fr.); to the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 74) and Gersau (p. 74); to the Rutli
(see below); to Seelisberg (p. 74); to the Mythen (p. 93), etc.

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the Urner See
or Lake of Uri. The mountains now rise very abruptly, and the
lake narrows. Lofty snow-clad peaks, often veiled with clouds, peep
through the gorges which open at intervals. By the sharp angle
which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the Wytenstein,
or Mythenstein, a pyramid of rock, 800' high, bearing an inscription
in huge gilded letters to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'.
On the N. side is an inscription to a young Swiss officer, who acci-
dentally lost his life here. A little farther, below Seelisberg (p. 74),
and 5 min. from its N. landing-place, are the three springs of the
Rütli, or Rutli, trickling from a rock overgrown with vegetation.
This spot, with the adjacent timber-built Inn in the old German
style and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation.

On this plateau, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from
Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and entered into a solemn league
for the purpose of driving their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates
that these three fountains sprung up on the spot where the three confederates,
Werner Stauffacher of Steinen in Schwyz, Erny (Arnold) an der Halden
of Mechtethal in Unterwalden, and Walter Fürst of Attinghausen in Uri, stood
when the oath was taken. — A good path ascends in 1 hr. from the Rütli
to the Kurhaus Sonnenberg (p. 74).

On the E. bank of the lake runs the Axenstrasse, leading from
Gersau to Brunnen and Flüelen, and remarkable for the boldness of
its construction, being to a great extent hewn in the rock. Below,
parallel with, or above the road, runs the St. Gotthard Railway
(p. 94), skirtting the lake in a succession of tunnels and cuttings.

About 1½ hr. after leaving Brunnen the steamer touches at Sissel-
kon (Pens. Uri-Rothstock, plain, 4½ fr.) on the E. bank. Through the
Rimenstaldenthal', on the opposite bank, we observe the bare
Achsenstock (7057'). We next reach stat. Tell's Platte (Restaur-
ant, with baths. at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the
Axenstrasse, is the Höt.-Pens. zur Telliplatte (pens. 5-6 fr.), with
pleasure-grounds and a charming view. A little to the S. of the
landing-place is a ledge of rock at the base of the Axenberg (3353'),
where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the lake, stands
the romantic Tell's Chapel, rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with paint-
ings by Stückelberg of Bâle (protected by a railing on the side next the lake; boat to it from the pier 20 c.). It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1888 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension-day at 7 a.m. mass is performed here, and a sermon preached, the service being attended by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is upwards of 500' deep. The grandest part of the Axenstrasse is between Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen (2 1/2 M.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the Axenfuhl, high above the lake, by means of a *Tunnel. Beyond the chapel Flüelen (which the steamer reaches in 1/4 hr. more) becomes visible. The scenery of this part of the lake is very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of Bauen (p. 75), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of Iseliten, at the mouth of the Isenthal. On the saddle between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock, which rise above the Isenthal, lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the steamer; to the left of it the Gitschen (8334') rises abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Beyond Flüelen the Reussthal appears to be closed by the pyramidal Bristenstock, with the Kleine and Grosse Windgelle to the left of it (p. 105).

The Isenthal (see Map, p. 110) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. via Seedorf (p. 78), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the site of the Fruttkapelle (2188'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the goods-steamer from Flüelen, which touches at Isleten daily (hours vary); or by small boat from Flüelen; or, best of all, by boat from Tell's Platte in 1/4 hr. (2-4 fr.). From Bauen (see above) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the Furketal direct to Isenthal in 1 1/4 hr. — The path ascending from Isleten unites at the Fruttkapelle with the path from Seedorf. About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of Isenthal (2452'; Adler; Jos. Issig and Ant. Huber, good guides). The valley divides here into the Grossthal to the right and the Kleinthal to the left. — Through the Grossthal, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of St. Jakob, we may either proceed to the W., passing between the Hohenbriesen (7894') and the Kätersstuhl (7877'), over the Schönegg Pass (6316'), to Ober-Rickenbach and (5 1/2 hrs.) Wollfenschiessen (p. 135); or to the S.W., over the Rothgrätli (8419') between the Engelberg-Rothstock and the Hasenstock to (10 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 110). The Engelberg-Rothstock (9252') may be ascended without difficulty from the Rothgrätli in 3/4 hr. (comp. p. 111).

Through the Kleinthal leads the usual route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (9 1/2-7 hrs.; not easy; guide 12, or with descent to Engelberg 25 fr. and fee). A fatiguing path leads to the Neienalp and (2 hrs.) Musenalp (4489'); then a toilsome ascent of precipices of slate-rock to the top of the Kessel (8459'); lastly, up the Mittelgrätli, or round it towards the E., across the Kleinthal Glacier and up the arete separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier, to the summit of the *Uri-Rothstock (9620'). An easier, but longer route through the Grosthal, passing St. Jakob and the Schlossfelsen, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) Hangbaum-Alp (5669'), grandly situated (five cascades), where the night is spent (hay-beds); thence over pastures, loose stones, and the Blümlisalpfirn to the ridge between the Grosthal and Kleinthal; and lastly up the arete towards the W. to the summit (3-4 hrs. from Hangbaum). The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnirostock (9633'), like the Tittis, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschenthal
and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The view from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the Sentis at their E. extremity; at our feet, 8000' below, the Lake of Lucerne; to the N.E. and N. the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — The descent may be made across the Blumlisalp Glacier, the Schlossstock-Lücke, and the Rothstock-Lücke to the (1 hrs.) Plankenalp, above the Horbisthal (p. 111), and to (2 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 110).

Flüelen, Ital. Flora (*Urnerhof, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4 fr.; Flüelerhof; *Kreuz, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 1/4 fr.; *Tell, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; Adler; all near the quay; St. Gotthard; Stern; Rüti; Rail. Restaurant; lake-baths on the Axenstrasse, 1/2 M. off), is the port of Uri, and a station (close to the pier) on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 94). Beyond the church is the small château of Rudenz which once belonged to the Attinghausen family. The Reuss, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and Seedorf, has been 'canalized' here to prevent inundations (1/2 hr.'s walk, or 1/4 hr. by boat to its influx).

26. The Rigi.

The Mountain Railways which ascend the Rigi from Vitznau and from Arth are now used by the vast majority of travellers who visit this most famous and most admirable point of view. The journey is further facilitated by the numerous trains and steamboats which connect Arth and Vitznau with places both near and distant, so that a visit to the Rigi and back may now be accomplished easily from Lucerne or Zurich in one day. The ascent from Vitznau, which is more convenient for many travellers, affords beautiful views all the way, while that from Arth offers the advantage that the view bursts upon the spectator far more strikingly as he approaches the top.

Both lines are constructed on the rack-and-pinion system. The gauge is of the usual width. Between the rails runs the toothed rail, which consists of two rails placed side by side and connected with cross-bars at regular intervals. Into the spaces thus formed works a cog-wheel under the locomotive, which is always placed below the passenger-car. The maximum gradient of the Vitznau line is 1:4, and of the Arth line 1:5. Each train on the Vitznau line consists of one carriage only, with 54 seats, not divided into classes, and, on the Arth line, of two carriages holding 40 persons each. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour. — The Scheideck Railway (p. 84) is a line of the ordinary kind, but the locomotives are specially adapted for mounting gradients.

The Footpaths to the top of the Rigi are now very little used, but the Descent to Wäggin on foot (2-21/2 hrs.; see p. 81) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm, "Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses; the two higher and older being now dependancies of the lower; Restaurant on the ground-floor of the latter); R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5-6 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel, where all the routes converge, 1/2 hr. below the Kulm, "Hör.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, R., L., & A. from 31/2, D. 31/2, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hotel Staffel-Kulm and Hotel Rigibahn, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The "Kurhaus Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 79), 1/2 hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment, pens. from 9 fr.; (hot and cold baths; Eng. Ch. Serv.); Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, pens. from 7, D. 31/2 fr., well spoken of. — "Hotel Rigi-First, on the Scheideck railway (p. 84), 1/4 hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, pens. from 10th July to 10th Sept. 11-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — Schwert and 'Sonne, by the Klosterli (p. 80). R. & A. 21/2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr. — Pens. Riedboden, between the Klosterli and the Staffel, 4 fr. — "Hör.-Pens. Rigi-Felsenthor (p. 81), 10 min. from stat.
Kaltbad. RIGI.  26. Route. 79

Romiti-Felsenthor (see below), pens. 6-7 fr. — Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 81), plain. — *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheideck (p. 84; proprietor, Dr. Stierlin), R. 3-1, D. 4, pens. in July and August 9-14, in June and Sept. 8-11 fr. (Eng. Ch. Serv.).

The **Rigi (5906', or 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne; originally 'die Rigi', i.e. the strata), a group of mountains about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 93), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and planted towards the base with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolated situation, the Rigi commands a most extensive view, 300 M. in circumference, and unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers during the latter part of the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a very modest inn was erected on the Kulm by voluntary subscription, and in 1848 it was removed to make way for the oldest of the three houses on the summit. Since then the number of inns has been steadily increasing, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

From Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm. — 4½ M. Mountain Railway in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent also 1 hr. 20 min., fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free, overweight being charged for.

Vitznau, see p. 73. The station is close to the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1:15), and afterwards more rapidly (1:4), skirting the precipitous slopes of the Dossen. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming grander as we ascend. Opposite us first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanserhorn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern come in sight above the lower mountains. The train (20 min. after starting) penetrates a projecting conglomerate rock by means of a tunnel 82 yds. long, crosses the Schnurtobel, a ravine 75' deep, by a bridge borne by two iron pillars, and soon reaches the watering and passing station of Freibergen (3333'). Stat. Romiti-Felsenthor (3891'; comp. p. 81) and (54 min. from Vitznau) —

23/4 M. Kaltbad (4701'); to the left is the large Kurhaus (p. 78), with its covered promenade, a health-resort on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to St. Michael's Chapel, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn' in memory of the two sisters.

A path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (10 min.) *Känzli (4773').
a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the
snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes,
similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground.
— A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kalt-
bad (40 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part
of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the
mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, about halfway up.
Visitors to the Känzli therefore need not return to the Kaltbad.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the Scheideck, see p. 84.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. Staffelhöhe; then ascends
to the left, round the Rigi-Rothstock (see below), in 9 min. to (4 M.)
Rigi-Staffel (5262'), the junction of the Arth line (see below).
The "Rigi-Rothstock (5456'), 12 min. to the S.W., affords a very pictur-
esque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not vis-
able from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while
the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is said to be sometimes
seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but
the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

From the Staffel the railway (now running parallel with the Arth
line) ascends somewhat steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of
1/2-3/4 hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. 41/2 M.
Stat. Rigi-Kulm (5741'), see p. 82.

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM. 7 M. MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 1 1/2 hr.,
fare 8 fr. 30 (to the Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Staffel 7 fr. 40 c.; from Arth-Goldau,
a station on the St. Gotthard Railway, to the Kulm in 1 hr. 16 min., fare 8 fr.);
descent in the same time, fare 4 fr. 30 c.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Arth (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 57. As far as Goldau the line
is of the ordinary kind. The train ascends gradually to Ober-Arth,
passes through the Mühlefluh Tunnel and under the St. Gotthard
Railway, and reaches (11/2 M.) Arth-Goldau (1683'; Restaur.), a
station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 93), where the toothed-wheel
system begins, and where we change our direction. (Seats should
if possible be secured at Arth on the left side, that farthest from
the waiting-room.) The Rigi line traverses part of the scene of the
Goldau landslip (p. 93), crosses the Schwyz road, and describes a
wide curve to the W.; then, ascending more rapidly, it skirts the
slope at the foot of the Scheideck and reaches (23/4 M.) stat. Krabel
(2507'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', we skirt the precipitous
Krabelwand, where the construction of the line presented much
difficulty, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz,
with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Ross-
berg and scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond
the Rothenfluh Tunnel we are carried through a picturesque wooded
valley, and across the Rothfluhbach, to the passing-station Frutti
(3780'). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the Pfedernw-
ald, crosses the Dossenbach and, beyond the Pfedernwald Tunnel,
the Schildbach, and reaches (5 M.; 1 1/4 hr. from Arth) —

Stat. Klösterli (4262'), lying in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-
Kulm, the Rothstock, and the First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Cap-
uchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of Maria
zum Schnee, founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1712, and the inns al-
ready mentioned (p. 78). The chapel is much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; and on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsman of the mountain. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often quite clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheideck are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Kulm 11/4 hr., to the Staffel 3/4, to the Rothstock or the Schild 3/4, Dossen 1, Scheideck 13/4 hr.

At (61/4 M.) stat. Rigi-Staffel (p. 80) a strikingly beautiful view is suddenly disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 78). From this point to the (7 M.) Rigi-Kulm, see p. 80.

Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 78). From Arth (1367'; p. 87), 3½ hrs. to the top; a good path, which cannot be mistaken. By the chapel of St. George, near the last house, it turns to the left, and reaches the foot of the mountain in 12 min.; 12 min., a waterfall, precipitated over blocks of conglomerate, but often dry in summer; 8 min., a meadow; 4 min., an expanse of fern; 12 min., the Kasgatterli, a store-house for cheese (avoid path to the right); 20 min., waterfall; 4 min., Unterer Dachsli (see below), where the path unites with the bridle-path from Goldau.

From Goldau (p. 93) 3/4 hrs., an excellent bridle-path, the best of the Rigi routes, and not to be mistaken. To the W. of the railway-station we cross the Ae, and proceed to the left of the brook through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky debris, ascending by steps at places. To the left the precipitous slopes of the Rothfluh (5233'). 1 hr. Unterer Dachsli (3034'; Inn), where the path comes up on the right from Arth; good view of the valley of Goldau, the Lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the thirteen stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the Obere Dachsli (refreshm.), with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. This point is about halfway to the top; the second half, however (13/4 hr.), is easier. 10 min. Malchus-Capelle, the 8th station; then (1/2 hr.) Klösterli (see above); thence to the Rigi-Staffel (p. 80) 40 min., to the First 20 min. (p. 84).

From Küsnacht (p. 88) a bridle-path (3½ hrs.). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine at the N. end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; 1/2 hr., ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., Rossweid, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug); then through wood (for 20 min.) and a fern-clad tract (view of the Lake of Sempach to the left, and of the Lake of Baldegg to the right). (1¼ hr.) Untere Seeboden-Alp (3372'; Kurhaus, rustic and dear), on which, at the Heiligkreuz, our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel; 18 min., Obere Seeboden Alp. Then a steep zigzag ascent of 11/4 hr. to the Rigi-Staffel (p. 80).

From Immensee (p. 87) a bridle-path (3½ hrs.). About 1/2 M. from Immensee we reach the Küsnacht and Arth road at the inn 'Zur Eiche' (p. 88); fifty paces to the left, by the inn 'Zur Ilge', the Rigi path ascends to the right to the (1½ hr.) Untere Seeboden-Alp (see above). Or we may follow the Küsnacht road for 1/2 M. more to Tell's Chapel (p. 88), and ascend thence to the left by a path which joins the other on the (7/4 hr.) Langeneck-Alp.

From Geepfen (p. 88), on the E. bank of the Küsnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, another good bridle-path leads to the Kulm in 3½ hrs.

From Wägirs (p. 73) a bridle-path (3½ hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winding at first through productive orchards, the fruit of which is frequently offered for sale. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortight to reach the lake. (1/4 hr.) Heiligkreuz-Capelle; (1/2 hr.) the Hochstein or Felsenthor, sometimes called the Käsbissen (†Höt. Felsen-
Thor. p. 78), an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block. (Stat. Romiti, a little higher up, see p. 79.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. (½ hr.) Kaltbad, see p. 79. This route commands beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 78). The Rigi-Kulm (5906'), a grassy peak, the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheideck. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 78) stand about 150 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds. The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, but is most thronged in the morning and evening. The sunset is always the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat' of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted for the supper-table.

Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and there are probably few in the eager throng whose thoughts do not turn in adoration towards the Creator of 'the great light which rules the day'. Unfortunately, however, a perfectly cloudless sunrise is a rare event. A faint streak in the E., which gradually pales the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a rosyate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all its majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

**View.** The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the Santis in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch; then the Tödi, in front of which are the Clariden, and to the right the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next, the broad Windgellé, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which lies Amsteg on the St. Gotthard road; then the Blackenstein and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; next, the serrated Spannorter, and more to the right the Töllis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest of all (14,020'); adjacent to it the Schreckhorn, the three white peaks of the Weilerhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of the sombre Pilatus, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the North the entire Lake of Zug is visible, with the roads leading to Arth, and the villages of Zug and Cham. To the left of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Küsnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küsnacht arm of the Lake
of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the Emme meandering through it like a silver thread; the Reuss is also visible at places. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwil. Towards the West and North-West the horizon is bounded by the Jura Mts., above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the North, but to the left of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the former Abbey of Muri are visible, beyond which rises the castle of Habburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest peaks, the Feldberg (to the right) and the Belchen (to the left). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the crest of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zürich are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of Hohenhöwen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Swabia. Towards the East, behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse is obtained of the Lake of Egeri, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 91). Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip (p. 93). Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies the Lake of Lucerne with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the bald heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the imposing Glärnisch. To the right opens the Muottathal, celebrated in military annals. To the South-East and South the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground, viz. the Hochstuhl (below it the Rothenstuhl), Scheideck, Dossen, and Schild, at the foot of which lies the Klosterli. To the left of the Schild part of the Lake of Lucerne is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the bay called the Lake of Buochs. with the Buochser Horn above it; a little more to the right the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less lofty Bürgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the left, is the Lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest; to the right, the Bay of Alpnach, connected with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus. — Good panorama by Keller, upon which that annexed is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller’s Tell aptly observes:

‘Through the parting clouds only
   The earth can be seen,
   Far down ’neath the vapour
   The meadows of green.’

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the Kulm, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are also a source of constant interest. In the early morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the Staffel (p. 80), the Kaltbad (p. 79), the Klösterli (p. 80), or the Scheideck (p. 84), and the Rothstock (p. 80) may be ascended.

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a
W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance; but these phenomena generally portend rain.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHWEIDECK. — 4fl. M. RAILWAY in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50., there and back 3 fr. 60 c.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4701'), see p. 79. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. Rigi-First (4747'; *Hotel, see p. 78), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps. The train now describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the Schild (see below), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Mythen, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond stat. Unterstetten (Hotel, see p. 79) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge 55 yds. long and 33' high, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the Weisseneck Tunnel, 55 yds. long, cross the Dossentobel by a viaduct 84' high, and reach the ridge which connects the Dossen with the Scheideck, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed.

Stat. Rigi-Scheideck (5250'; *Kurhaus, p. 79). The view hence (summit, 5407') is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but it also embraces the principal mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (see Panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheideck, about 1 M. in length, affords a pleasant promenade. The Dossen (see below) is 3/4 hr. distant.

Paths to the Scheideck. From Gersau (p. 74) a bridle-path (3/4 hrs., descent 2 hrs.), steep at places. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., Brand, 1/2 hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., Unter-Geschwand (tavern); 10 min., Ober-Geschwand, where we join the path from Lowers (see below). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the Hochfluh (5554'); below lies the little chapel of St. Joseph. On the sharp crest of the hill, 30 min. below the Scheideck, a view is suddenly disclosed of the Rossberg and the lakes of Lowerz and Zug.

From Lowerz (p. 93) a bridle-path (3 hrs., guide needless), ascending towards the S. to the depression between the Hochfluh and the Twärberg, the E. spur of the Scheideck, and uniting with the Gersau route at Ober-Geschwand (see above).

From the Klösterli (p. 80) a bridle-path (13/4 hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn and passing the Dossen (5515'), the ascent of which adds 1/4 hr. to the walk. (We ascend the saddle to the right between the Schild and Dossen, 1/2 hr. from the Klösterli, pass the slope above Vitznau, with a fine view, and go straight thence to the top of the Dossen, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden.)

From the Staffel (p. 80) a good path (2 hrs.), hardly to be mistaken (railway, see above). At the Staffel Hotel it diverges to the left from the Rothstock path and skirts the brow of the mountain. (To the right, views of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps; in the valley to the left lies the Klösterli.) After 1/2 hr. on the First (see above), it crosses the path from the Klösterli to the Kaltbad, rounds the slopes of the Schild (5093') to the saddle between the Schild and Dossen, skirts the latter, and descends to the (11/4 hr.) chalets in the Elend, between the Dossen and Scheideck, where it joins the path from the Klösterli. To the Kurhaus 1/4 hr. more. The ascent of the Dossen is easily combined with this route also.
27. Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

Routes. Pilatus is ascended from Hergiswyl, from Alpnach-Gestad, or from Alpnach. Steamboat 3 times daily from Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 35 min. (1 fr. 40, 80 c.), to Alpnach-Gestad in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 20 c.). Description of the route, see p. 113. Two-horse carr. from the railway-station at Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 1 hr., 1-2 pers. $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. 6 fr.

From Hergiswyl (p. 113) bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, whence the Klimsenhorn may be ascended on foot in 10 min., the Tomlishorn in 1 hr., and the Esel in 50 min.

From Alpnach-Gestad (p. 114) to the Hôtel Bellevue bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$-5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.); thence to the top of the Esel, 8 min.

From Alpnach (p. 114) to the Hôtel Bellevue bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$-5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.).

Porter from Hergiswyl to the Esel 3, Horse (without luggage) 12 fr.; Chaise-à-porteurs 20 fr.; horse from Alpnach-Gestad to the Bellevue 15 fr. (Guides unnecessary.).

Hôtels. Klimeshorn, 10 min. from the top of the peak of that name, R., L., & A. 4½, D. 3 fr.; Bellevue, on the ridge between the Oberhaupt and the Esel, with an uninterrupted view towards the E.; R., L., & A. 5½, B. 2 fr.

*Pilatus*, the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name Fractus Mons (broken mountain) is derived. The names ‘Fräkmund’, ‘Fräkmund’, have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (mons pilatus, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century.

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the Mittaggüpfi or Greppstein (6399'), the Rotha-Totzen (6893'), the Widderfeld (6824'), the wildest), the Tomlishorn (6998', the highest), the Gemsmütli (6732'); to the S. the Matthorn (6693'); to the N. the Klimeshorn (6266', which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the Oberhaupt, then the Esel (6965', the most frequently ascended), and lastly the Steigli-Egg (6486').

Pilatus, formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, was for many years supplanted by the Rigi, but has of late regained its ancient reputation and become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland.

Ascent. From Hergiswyl (*Rössli*), a village at the E. base of Pilatus (p. 113), an easy bridle-path ascends in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Höt.-Pens. Brunni, a small sulphur-bath, there is a terrace affording a fine view; 6 min., a bench shaded by pines; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a second bench. After 12 min. the path leads through a gate to the Gschündalp, where a third bench (6 min.) commands a fine view. Near a chalet (20 min.) we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and debris, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Hôtel Klimeshorn, situated on the saddle (5935', 29' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) connecting the Oberhaupt with the Klimsenhorn.
From the hotel we may ascend the (10 min.) *Klimsenhorn (6266'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

We may also ascend the Tomlishorn (6998') from the hotel in 1 hr., but the path is bad. It at first descends to the rock-strewn Kastelenalp on the W. slope, and then mounts towards the S.W., where it is hewn in the rock at places. Lastly it ascends on the brink of a gully by means of dilapidated steps to the ridge connecting the Tomlishorn with the Gems-mättli (6732'), and thence towards the W. to the summit. View similar to that from the Esel.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a well-constructed zigzag path ascends the steep slope of the Oberhaupt, to the (40 min.) Krisiloch, an aperture in the rock resembling a chimney, 20' high, through which 41 wooden steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. A *View of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in a few minutes to the Hôtel Bellevue (6790'), and thence in 8 min. to the summit of the *Esel (6965').

The *View from this point resembles that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, the Bernese Alps being nearer and more conspicuous (from E. to W. the Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau; then the Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Balmhorn). To the N. and E. the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Lucerne to Brunnen, with the Rigi, Bürgenstock, and the Buochser and Stanser Horn; and its cruciform shape is distinctly traced. In the foreground are the wild and riven pinnacles of Pilatus itself, below which are green pastures. The higher Tomlishorn intercepts the view to the W. (Good panorama by Schweger of Lucerne.)

From Alpnach-Gestad (p. 114), a bridle-path (4½-5 hrs.), the pleasantest of the routes. By the chapel near the Rössli, 3 min. from the landing-place, it diverges to the right, crossing pastures, at first ascending gradually, and affording beautiful retrospect of the lake and the Unterwalden Mts. Passing (½ hr.) a bench, we enter a wood, cross a bridge, and ascend a ravine (with small waterfalls) in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) Aemsiyengy (4431'); then ascend the Aemsigenalp (refreshm.) and Mattalp to the (1½ hr.) ridge (6132') between the Esel and Matthorn, where our path joins that from Alpnach. To the Hôtel Bellevue (see above), ½ hr. more.

From Alpnach (p. 114). The bridle-path (4½ hrs.; quite distinct), crosses the Kleine Schlierenbach, beyond the village, to Im Grund, and ascends through pastures (fine waterfall in the ravine to the right) and wood to the (2 hrs.) AlpLütholdsmatte (3769'; refreshm.). It now leads to the E., past the chalets of Schwenli and Hinter-Frankmünd, between the slopes of the Widderfeld and the Tomlishorn on the left and those of the Matthorn on the right, and lastly ascends a stony slope in zigzags across detritus to the Hôtel Bellevue.

The Rigi has a marked advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is shrouded in clouds or fog. Being an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, Pilatus attracts every storm that approaches from the N. or W., and is the popular barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus:
'If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day;
If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way;
But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!'

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with Pilatus, particularly with its caverns (the Mondloch below the Tomlisalp, and the Dominikhöhle above the Bründlisalp) and its Lake (to the S.W. of the Klimsenhorn). One of the oldest is, that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and in the bitterness of his remorse, drowned himself in this lake.

28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth.
Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 78.

i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

Steamboat (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min. (Quick train from Zug by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau in 48 min., ordinary in 1 hr. 40 min.)

The Lake of Zug (1368'), 83/4 M. long, 21/2 M. wide, and 1320' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. On the flat N. bank of the lake many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Zug, see p. 67. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanserhorn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome new château of Buonas; on the E. bank lie the village of Oberwyl and the houses of Otterswyl and Eyelenegg. Looking back, we observe the church-tower of Cham (p. 67), rising above the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of Kienen projects far into the lake. To the left of the Rigi-Scheideck are the Frohnapstock and the Ross-Stöcke. The steamer touches at Walchwil-Hörnli and the village of Walchwyl (*Stern) on the E. bank, and then crosses to Immensee (*Höt. Rigi), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 92; omnibus to Küsnacht in 1/2 hr.)

On the E. bank lies St. Adrian, at the foot of the Rossberg (see p. 93), which on this side is clothed with wood and pasture. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen of Schwyz (p. 93) peeps from behind the Rossberg.

Arth (*Adler, with garden on the lake; *Höt. Rigi; Schlüssel) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The Church, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at Grandson in 1476.

Arth-Rigi Railway, see p. 80. Footpath up the Rigi, see p. 81. — From Arth to Küsnacht and Lucerne, see p.
ii. From Lucerne to Küsnacht and Arth.

Steamboat from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küsnacht, 1 hr.; Post-Omnibus from Küsnacht to (2 M.) stat. Immensee 3 times daily in 25 min., Railway from Immensee to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 min. (From Lucerne by Roth-kreuz to Arth-Goldau quick train in 50 min., ordinary in 1½ hr.; see p. 92.)

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 72. The steamer touches at Pens. Seeburg (p. 68), rounds the promontory of Meggenhorn (p. 72), and enters the bay of Küsnacht. To the left, near stat. Vorder-Meggen, rises the picturesque château of Neu-Habsburg, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller’s ballad, ‘The Count of Hapsburg’).

Stat. Hinter-Meggen (*Kurhaus & Pens. Gottlieben, suitable for some stay, prettily situated 1¼ M. from the lake, 5–9 fr.). The steamer now crosses to Greppen, skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. Küsnacht (1433’; pop. 3203; *Hôt. du Lac, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5–6 fr.; *Schwarzer Adler; Rüssli; Tell; *Pens. Sigwart), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake. Omnibus to Immensee from the landing-place; one-horse carr. 3 fr. — Ascent of the Rigi, see p. 81.

The road to (2 M.) Immensee ascends a little. To the right, on a wooded hill, are the scanty remains of Gessler’s Castle, which is said to have been destroyed in 1308. We then pass through the ‘Hohle Gasse’ or ‘hollow lane’; see Schiller’s Tell), now half filled up, but still deserving the name at one point where it is shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, 1½ M. from Küsnacht, to the left, is Tell’s Chapel (1584’), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription.

By the (1½ M.) inn *Zur Eiche, the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. Immensee-Küsnacht (p. 92). The road to the left descends to (1¼ M.) the village of Immensee (p. 81).

29. From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln, Schwyz, and Brunnen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 72.

30 M. Railway to (10½ M.) Einsiedeln in 1 hr. (fare 2 fr. or 1 fr. 50 c.). Diligence from Einsiedeln to (19½ M.) Brunnen twice daily in 3½ hrs. (to Schwyz in 2¾ hrs.); fare 4 fr. 75 c. (One-horse carr. from Einsiedeln to Brunnen in 3½ hrs.; 17 fr.; two-horse carr. from Hibernbruck to Brunnen 25 fr.)

Wädenswyl, see p. 38. The line (gradient 1:50) gradually ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake and the islands of Lützelau and
EINSIEDELN. 38. Route. 89

Ufnau (p. 38). On a hill to the right is the ruin of Alt-Wädenswil. 2 M. Burgfelden; 33/4 M. Samstagern (11/4 M. to the S.W. of which is the whey-cure estab. of Hüttten, p. 38). Near (51/2 M.) Schindellegi (2483'; *Freihof; Hirsch), we cross the brawling Sihl. Now that we have quitted the fertile bank of the lake, the scenery suddenly assumes a more Alpine character. The line rounds the E. slopes of the Hohe Rhonen (4042'), and approaches the Alpbach, which falls into the Sihl here. Towards the S. appear the Mythen (p. 93). Beyond (71/2 M.) Biberbruck (2729'; Post), where the Biber falls into the Alpbach, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock (6240'), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbruck (by road) to the (21/2 M.) top of the Gottschalbenberg (3713'; *Inn), the W. prolongation of the Hohe Rhonen (see below), commanding a fine view of the Alps. The descent may be made to (21/2 M.) Egeri, or by Menzingen to (6 M.) Zug (p. 67).

The train follows the narrow Alpthal (several cuttings and embankments, and a short tunnel), and soon reaches the basin of (101/2 M.) Einsiedeln (see below).

From Rapperswyl to Einsiedeln. By the lake-viaduct to Hurden and Pfäffikon (rail. in 10 min.), see p. 39. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the Pens. Lugete, to the (5 M.) pass of the Etzel (3254'; *Inn), with the Chapel of St. Meinrad. The Hoch-Etzel (3613'; steep ascent of 1/2 hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the *Schönbladen (3523'), 3/4 hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake, the Limmatthal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Sihlthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the Hohe Rhonen (4042'), locally called Dreiländerstein from the stone at the top marking the boundaries of cantons Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz. Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may from the Schönbladen descend towards the S.W. direct to Egg, visible below, cross the Sihl, and join the road from the Etzel. — From the Etzel Inn the road descends to the (1 M.) Teufelsbrücke (2202) 'over the Sihl. The famous Paracelsus (d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born or to have once lived here. Then 33/4 M. to Einsiedeln.

**Einsiedeln** (2890'; pop. 8401; *Pfau, R. & A. 21/2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Sonne; Drei Könige; *Adler; Schwein), or Notre-Dame-des-Ermites (Monasterium Eremitarum), in a green valley, watered by the Alpbach, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, St. Jago de Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim resorts in the world. Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After the death of Meinrad, who was assassinated in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits (‘Einsiedler’) sprang up here. In 1294 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the constantly increasing throng of pilgrims which it attracted soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland. By the inhabitants of the Roman Catholic cantons the abbot is still styled the ‘Prince of Einsiedeln’.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of
which are inns for the entertainment of the pilgrims) and the conspicuous buildings of the monastery rises a black marble Fountain with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the Arcades, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at Bensiger's Library no fewer than 700 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromo-lithographing, book-binding, etc. The pilgrims, who come chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The greatest festival takes place on 14th Sept.

The extensive Abbey Buildings, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the Church and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are Statues of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The Interior of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the inscription: "Deiparar Virgini Casparus Comes in Altarum Gallara et Vadutz Perfect Anno Salutis MDCXXXII." In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1893. The Treasury, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well-arranged Library of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The Fürstensaal is hung with good life-size portraits, including those of Pius IX., the Emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The Private Chapel of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a Seminary and a Lyceum.

Zwingli was pastor of Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; and the effect of his preaching was such, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was for a time quite deserted.

The Herrenberg (3648'), a hill near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

FROM EINSIEDLEN TO SCHWYZ AND BRUNNEN. The high-road leads towards the N.W. to —

3 M. Biberbruck (p. 89), and then turns to the S. to (1½ M.) Allmatt (2989'), a poor hamlet of weavers on a large moor, to which a cart-track leads direct from Einsiedeln in 1 hr. across the lofty plain of Katzenstrick (3455'); 1 hr at the top).

7'/2 M. Rothenthurm (3041'; *Ochs), where the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications (Letz) once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. Down to 1848 the
Landsgemeinde or popular assembly of the canton of Schwyz used to assemble here biennially on the first Sunday in May. In the vicinity, on the E. slope of the Morgarten (see below), on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The road traverses monotonous pastures, passing Biberegg (3110') on the left, and then descends in numerous windings. In the gorge far below flows the Steinen-Aa.

10 M. Sattel (2729'); Neue Krone, on the road, Alte Krone, in the village) lies above the new road.

From Sattel to Unter-Egeri, 5½ M., diligence daily in 1 hr., passing the pretty Egeri-See (2382'). On the Morgarten, the hill on the S.E. side of the lake, on 16th Nov. 1315, the Confederates won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a representation of the battle, was erected at St. Jakob, 3/4 M. to the N. of Sattel and 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake. A commemoration service is held here annually on the day of the battle. At the W. end of the lake are the villages of (4 M.) Ober- and (11/2 M.) Unter-Egeri ('Post; Höt. Hengelter), with a new Gothic church, prettily situated at the mouth of the Lorze (lake baths). Ascent of the Zuger Berg (p. 67) 3/4 hr.; of the Gottschallenberg (p. 89) 1⅓ hr. The Rossberg (highest peak, Wildspitz, 5190), an admirable point of view, may be ascended through the Hürithal and over the Rossbergalp in 2½ hrs. (see below). — From Ober-Egeri to Zug diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.

From Sattel to Goldau, 5½ M., diligence twice daily in 3/4 hour. The road leads at first high above the deep ravine of the Steinen-Aa, passing the (3/4 M.) Ecce-Homo Chapel (2405'), where the old road to Schwyz by Steinen (p. 93) diverges to the left. It then skirts the Rossberg (p. 93), passes Steinenberg ('Rossli), whence the Wildspitz (see above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs., and leads across the scene of the Goldau landslip to (4½ M.) stat. Arth-Goldau (p. 93).

The *Schlagstrasse, as the new road from Sattel to Schwyz is called, crosses the Steinen-Aa and descends on the W. slope of the Hacken (see below), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (4 M.) Auf der Burg (*Inn) Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Thence to stat. Seewen 1⅔ M., to Schwyz 2 M.

16½ M. Schwyz, 1 M. from the Schwyz-Seewen station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 93).

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Hacken (3½ hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous Alpthal (with the nunnery of Au on the right) to the (1½ hr.) village of Alpthal (3258'); *Stern), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In ½ hr. we reach a point where the space between the two Mythen (p. 93), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in ½ hr. more the Inn on the Hacken-Pass (4588'), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstückli, 5105', ½ hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz steep and stony.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Iberger Egg, 13 M. Good road through the Südtal or Euthal by Steinbach and Euthal to (8 M.) Iberg (3483'); thence to the Iberger Egg (4823') or Heilighäuschen, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by Bulisberg and Rückenbach to (5 M.) Schwyz.

The road from Schwyz to (3 M.) Brunnen (St. Gotthard Railway,
see p. 94) crosses the Muotta (p. 94) at Ibach, and passes Ingenbohl, with its pilgrimage-church and the nunnery of Mariahilf, founded in 1855.

19\(1/2\) M. Brunnen, see p. 75.


Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 94, 110, 100.

109 M. Railway. Express in \(53/4\), ordinary trains in \(71/2\) hrs.; fares 21 fr. 60, 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 30 c. (To Lugano \(1271/2\) M., express in \(63/4\) hrs.; 29 fr. 30, 20 fr. 50, 14 fr. 66 c.; to Milan \(176\) M., in \(93/4\) hrs.; 36 fr. 65, 18 fr. 5 c.) Rothkreuz (p. 67), a station between Zug and Lucerne, the starting-point of the St. Gotthard line, is reached by express from Zürich in about \(11/2\) hrs.; from Bâle by Lucerne in 3 hrs., or by Aarau or by Brugg (p. 30) and Muri in \(33/4-41/4\) hrs. — For the day express there is a table d’hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. In the great tunnel it is unnecessary to close the windows (comp. p. 98), but this should be done in the curved or loop-tunnels, especially in ascending. Finest views from the 1st class end-coupés (Aussichtswagen): from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to Bellinzona to the right.

The St. Gotthard Railway, opened on 22nd May, 1882, its construction having occupied ten years, is one of the grandest achievements of modern times. It includes the Immensee, Goldau, Flüelen, Bellinzona, Lugano, and Chiasso (128 M.), the Bellinzona and Locarno (13\(1/2\) M.) and the Bellinzona, Magadino, and Pino (17 M.) lines. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787' above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1' in 4'. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 96). Altogether the line has 56 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 25\(1/2\) M.), 32 bridges, 10 viaducts, and 21 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller should drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen and from Airolo to Giornico. Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train; or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Rothkreuz, Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

From Lucerne to (11 M.) Rothkreuz (1447'), see p. 67. Our line diverges to the right, traversing a hilly and wooded tract. To the right a glimpse of Pilatus with the Bernese Alps beyond it. Before reaching Immensee (p. 87), which lies below us, on the left, we obtain a survey of the E. part of the Lake of Zug (p. 112). On the N. bank lies Watchwyl; then St. Adrian, at the foot of the Rossberg (see below).

16 M. Immensee-Küssnacht (1585'). Omnibus to Küssnacht in 25 min. (p. 88); Tell’s Chapel, at the end of the ‘Hohle Gasse’, is 1/2 M. from the station. To the right the wooded slopes of the Rigi, with the Kulm Hotel far above us (p. 82).

The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, passing through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of Arth (p. 87), at the foot of the wooded Ross-
to Bellinzona. SCHWYZ. 30. Route. 93

berg; in front of us rise the Mythen (see below). Threading the Rindelfluh Tunnel (220 yds.) and several rock-cuttings, we cross the high-road and the Rigi line (p. 80) to —

21 M. Arth-Goldau (1844'; Rail. Restaur.; *Hof Goldau, 3 min. from the station; *Rössli, in the village of Goldau), situated on the scene of the great Goldau Landslip, and also a station on the Arth-Rigi-Railway (p. 80).

Goldau Landslip. The Rossberg, or Rüti (5190'), which rises above the village of Goldau, is composed, like the Rigi, of 'Nagellüe', a conglomerate of limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, itself extremely hard, is interstratified with sandstone and other soft formations, which are apt to be disintegrated by exposure to the air, or saturated by subterranean waters, in which case they descend suddenly into the valleys in the form of huge streams of mud. The superincumbent strata of conglomerate, being thus deprived of their support, are also from time to time precipitated into the valleys. On 2nd Sept., 1806, one of these strata, upwards of 1 M. in length, 1000' in breadth, and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000' into the valley below, burying four villages with 457 of their inhabitants, filling up one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, and converting the smiling landscape into a rocky chaos. The village of Lowerz, 3 M. to the E. of Goldau, lost its church and some of its houses by the same catastrophe. — Ascent of the Rossberg, see p. 91.

The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslide may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of Steinenberg (p. 91); on the right, high above, is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheideck (p. 84). The train rounds the pretty Lowerzer See (21/4 M. long). To the right lies the village of Lowerz, and in the middle of the lake the island of Schwanau with its ruined castle. — 241/2 M. Steinen (1525'; Rössli), a considerable village in a fertile situation, the traditional birthplace of Werner Stauffacher (p. 76). On the supposed site of his house stands a chapel with old frescoes, which is said to have been erected in 1400. The train crosses the Steinen-Aa to —

26 M. Schwyz-Seewen. The village of Seewen (1515'; *Rössli; Stern), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies Schwyz (1686'; pop. 6543; *Rössli, R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.; *Hôtel Hediger and *Hirsch, same charges; *Pens. Jütz, with pleasant view), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the Little Mythen (5954') with its two peaks, and the Great Mythen (6244'). The Parish Church (1774) is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The Town Hall contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large Jesuit Monastery, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The Great Mythen (6244'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.), ascended without difficulty by
a good but somewhat dizzy path, is a magnificent point of view, hardly inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 1/4 M.) Rickenbach (Bellevue); bridle-path thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) Holzegg (5010'), which may also be reached by a more direct path from Schwyz via St. Joseph (guide desirable). — From Brunnen by Ibach and Rickenbach to the Holzegg in 2 1/2-3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by Alphal to the Holzegg in 2 3/4 hrs. — From the Holzegg the new Mythen path ascends in 48 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows a narrow arete to the (1 1/4 hr.) summit (C Inn, one room with 3 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

We now turn to the S. (passing the Frohnlalpstock on the left, with the Kurhaus Stoos far above us, p. 76), cross the Muotta near Ingenbohl, and reach —

28 1/2 M. Brunnen (1434'; p. 76), the most frequented spot on the Lake of Lucerne. (Station on the N.W. side, away from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the Gütsch and the Axenstrasse (p. 76), the train now reaches the *Urner See, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 76), and is carried along its bank by a series of tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above it, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of Seelisberg, at the foot of which are the Mythenstein and Rütti (p. 76); and further distant towers the Uri-Rothstock with its glacier (p. 77). We pass through the Hochfluh Tunnel (640 yds.), the St. Franciscus Tunnel (212 yds.), and the Oetberg Tunnel (2169 yds.), the second-longest on the line. 32 1/2 M. Sisikon, at the mouth of the narrow Riemenstaldenthal (p. 76). Crossing the Axenstrasse, and enjoying fine glimpses of the lake and the Uri-Rothstock to the right, we are next carried through the Stutzek Tunnel (1082 yds.) and others, passing Tell's Platte (the chapel on which is not visible from the line; p. 76), the Axenberg (3670'), and the Stutzek, to —

36 M. Flüelen (1434'; p. 78), the port of Uri, and the starting-point of the high-road over the St. Gotthard, formerly a busy depot of vehicles of every kind.

We now ascend the broad lower Reussthal (see Map, p. 110), with the Bristenstock (p. 96) in the background, and the two Windgellen to the left of it.

38 M. Altidorf, or Altorf (1466'; pop. 2901; *Hôtel de la Garde at the station, unpretending, R. 1-2 fr.; *Adler or Post, R., L., A. 3, B. 11/4 fr.; *Schüssel; *Löwe; *Krone; *Tell, unpretending beer at Reiser's; omnibuses between the station and the town, and between the town and Flüelen), the capital of Canton Uri, 1 M. from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains.

This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of William Tell, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal Statue of Tell, in plaster, erected in 1861, is said to occupy the site where the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on his son's head in order of the tyrant Gessler. About 150 paces distant stands a fountain with a statue of Bessler, a magistrate of the town, erected on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood while awaiting his father's arrow, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. Some say th
the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; but the latter is known to have existed before the 14th cent.

The Church contains a Madonna in relief, by Imhof. The Capuchin Monastery, above the church, and the neighbouring Pavilion Waldeck command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell’s statue.) Above the monastery lies the Banwald, a ‘sacred grove’, in which the woodman’s axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller’s Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a Nunnery, to the left the Arsenal; then, about 1 M. to the left, the village of Bürglen (1804’; Tell), prettily situated on a height at the entrance to the Schächenthal (p. 61), the traditional birthplace and home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a Chapel, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

Through the Schächenthal and over the Klausen to Stachelberg, see R. 20. A glimpse at the Schächenthal is best obtained by ascending from Weiterschweanden or Spiringen (p. 61) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farmhouses in the Kessel (4505’), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The Ross-Stock (8081’; 5 hrs.; with guide), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Bürglen. Descent, if preferred, through the Riemensaldenthal to Sisikon (p. 94).

The train now crosses the wild Schächenbach in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. From among fruit-trees to the left peeps the pretty church of Schaddorf. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we observe the church-tower and the ruined castle of Attinghausen, in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen mentioned in Schiller’s Tell is said to have died in 1307. The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal Bristenstock (see below); to the right rise the bold precipices of the Gitschen (8334’), and the Bockli (6810’); to the left the Mittagstock (6663’), Belmi-stock (7353’), Hohe Faulen (8212’), and lastly the two Windyellen (Grosse, or Kalkstock, 10,463’; Kleine, or Sewelstock, 9846’).

41½ M. Erstfeld (1503’; Hof Erstfeld, at the station), a large railway-depot, where the ascent begins and a heavier locomotive is attached to the train. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the Erstfelder Thal, above which peep the jagged Spannörter, the Engelberg–Rothstock, and the strangely contorted Schlossberg Glacier.

The interesting Erstfelder Thal (comp. Map, p. 110), flanked by steep and lofty mountains, extends to the Schlossberg Glacier (4 hrs.). At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy Faulensee, 1½ hr. from the glacier, and the Obersee (6463’), 3¼ hr. farther to the S., at the base of the Krünlet or Krönle (10,197’). The Faulenbach, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes (10-11 hrs.; for adepts only, with good guides) lead hence over the Schlossberg-Lücke (8635’) and over the Spannort-Joch (9610’) to Engelberg (comp. p. 112).

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the Surenen to Engelberg, see p. 112.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 45 M. Stat. Amsteg (1795’), above Silenen, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of Zwing-Uri, traditionally a castle of Gessler.
About 1 M. to the S. lies the village of Amsteg (1759'; *Stern, or Post; *Kreuz; *Hirsch; in all, R. 2 fr.; Löwe), prettily situated at the mouth of the Maderaner Thal, through which the Kärstelenbach descends to the Reuss.

*Maderaner Thal* (bridle-path in 3¼ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 32. — Over the Kreuz Pass or Brunni Pass to Disentis and over the Clariden Pass to Stachelberg, see p. 107.

The Bristenstock (10,089'; 7-8 hrs.; very fatiguing; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Amsteg by the Bristenatp, affords a grand but hardly repaying panorama. Descent to the Erlitthal or Fellithal difficult.

The St. Gotthard Road from Amsteg to Goschenen (comp. Map, p. 94) is recommended to walkers, both for the sake of the scenery and for the opportunity it affords of examining the interesting railway. It crosses the Kärstelenbach and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us dashes the Reuss through its deep ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond (1¾ M.) Inschi (1268'; Lamm) we pass a fall of the Inschi-Alpbach. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1½ M.) Meitschlingen, with a chapel. About ½ M. farther we cross the Fellibach. (Through the narrow Felli-Thal or Fellenen- Thal, which abounds in crystals, the Oberalp-See may be reached by the Felli-Lücke in 6 hrs.; p. 339.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of Gurtnellen (1539'). Beyond the village of Wyler is (3 M.) a third bridge (2661'), called the Pfausensprung ('priest's leap', from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms), by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (see below). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent Meien- Reuss (p. 119) shortly before reaching (1½ M.) Wasen (p. 97). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (¾ M.) Wattingen (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the Rohrbach (p. 97). The (1½ M.) fifth bridge (Schönbriück, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the Teufelstein, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is Göschenen (3458'; p. 97). Thence to Andermatt, see p. 102.

The most interesting part of the line begins here. Above the village of Amsteg it pierces a projecting rock by means of the Windgelle Tunnel (1828'; 189 yds. long), crosses the Kärstelenbach by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 177' high; fine view of the deeply-cut Maderaner Thal, with the Grosse Windgelle, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right), and is then carried through the slope of the Bristenstock, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two Bristenlauti Tunnels (436 yds. and 234 yds. long), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron *Bridge 256' high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the Inschi Tunnel (96 yds.), cross the Inschalpbach and the Zraggenthal (viaduct about 100 yds. long), go through the short Zgraggen, Breiten, and Meitschlinger tunnels and a long cutting, and are carried by a viaduct along the hill-side to (50 M.) Gurtnellen (2297').

Above Gurtnellen we come to one of the most remarkable parts of the line, which in order to facilitate the ascent to Göschenen
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRANDE.
Contour Lines drawn at intervals of 30 metres (98 ft.)

LOOP TUNNELS
IN THE BIASCHINA RAVINE.
(see below) passes through three curved tunnels and round a wide bend. It crosses the Gornerenbach and the Hägrigenbach (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the Pfaffensprung-Brücke (see above), the Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115', goes through the short Mühle Tunnel, re-crosses the Hägrigenbach (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the Mühren Tunnel (2322'; 93 yds. long). Then follow a handsome bridge over the deep ravine of the Meienreuss (p. 119), the Kirchberg Tunnel under the 'church-hill' of Wasen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the Wartinger Loop Tunnel (1199 yds.; ascent of 76'), another bridge over the Reuss, and the Rohrbach Tunnel (242 yds.). 55 M. Wasen (3055'), a considerable village (*Hôt. des Alpes; Ochs; Krone; Restaur. Post), with a lofty situated church commanding an admirable survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the Susten to Meiringen, see p. 119.

The imposing *Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke (69 yds. long, 260' high) and the Leggstein Loop Tunnel (1204 yds.; ascent of 82') carry us to the third or Upper Meienreuss Bridge (59 yds. long; 148' high), beautifully situated. We then pass through the Meienreuss Tunnel (3251'; 84 yds. long), skirt the hill-side, and obtain a view of Wasen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the Rienzer Stock (9785'). Crossing the Kellerbach and the Rohrbach (arched iron bridge, 67 yds. long, 92' high), the train passes through the Naxberg Tunnel (1719 yds.; ascent of 118'), crosses the deep gorge of the Göschenen Reuss (bridge 69 yds. long, 161' high; view of the Göschenenthal to the right, with the beautiful Dammajirn, p. 101), and reaches —


From Göschenen to Airolo by the St. Gotthard Road, 22 M., see pp. 127-130. Diligence from Göschenen to Andermatt, 4 M., in 1 hr., 4 times daily. Omnibuses and carriages always in readiness at the Göschenen station to convey travellers to the hotels at Andermatt, Hospenthal, the Furka, etc. The diligences over the Oberalp (R. 92) and the Furka (R. 33) also start from the Göschenen station.

Immediately beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 103) by a bridge 105' high, and enters the great St. Gotthard Tunnel, which is 16,309 yds. (9 1/4 M.) in length, being 2930 yds. (12 3/4 M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3706' above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6' in 1000' towards Göschenen and 2' in 1000' towards Airolo. The work was begun in June 1872, at Göschenen, and a month later at Airolo, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb. 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was estimated at

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50 million fr. (2 million pounds sterling), but that sum was exceeded by 63½ millions (270,000l.). The boring machines used were on the improved Ferroux system, worked by compressed air. The tunnel, 28' broad and 21' high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line of rails. As a current of fresh air (temperature 70°Fahr.) constantly passes through the tunnel, it is unnecessary to close the windows. The tunnel runs at a depth of 1083' below Andermatt, 6076' below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350' below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 20 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 27-30 min.; at intervals of 1000 mètres are placed lanterns on each side of the tunnel, numbered I to XV, the even numbers being on the right side and the uneven on the left.

69½ M. Airolo (3756'); *Posta, R. 2½; D. 3½, B. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. Airolo, R. 1½ fr.; Hôt. des Alpes and Hôt. Lombardi, both at the station), in the upper valley of the Ticino (Valle Leventina, p. 99), the first Italian-Swiss village, rebuilt since a fire in 1877.

A drive from Airolo to Giornico in an open carriage is very interesting (comp. p. 92; one-horse to Faido 10, to Giornico 19 fr.). — Bridle-path through the Val Bedretto and over the Nufenen Pass to Ulrichen, see p. 277; over the S. Giacomo Pass (7572') to the Falls of the Tosa, see p. 281. Through the Val Maggia to Locarno, see p. 398. Through the Val Canaria and over the Unterlap Pass (3303') to Andermatt (8 hrs.), fatiguing; the ascent very steep.

**From Airolo to Disentis through the Val Piora** (10 hrs., guide unnecessary; horse to Piora, 3 hrs.; 12 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for 3/4 M., we cross the Canaria to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) Madrano (4109'). After 1/4 hr. more the path ascends the slope to the left to (20 min.) Brugnasco (4548'). It then runs on nearly at the same level, overlooking the picturesque Val Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (3/4 hr.) Altanca (4567') we ascend to the left in zigzag past a small chapel to (40 min.) Valle (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right are several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the Alps of Ticino. We next cross a rocky saddle to the (1/2 hr.) sequestered Lake Ritom (6001'), on a hill to the left of which is the *Hôtel Piora* (sheltered, and suitable for some stay). Pine-woods close to the hotel. Several good points of view in the neighbourhood (Pongio, Pian' Alto, Camogè, Punta Nera, etc.). In secluded basins lie six small lakes (and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of the Val Castello). Great variety of geological formations and of plants. — The path to S. Maria (3½ hrs.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) Ritom Chalets we ascend the slope to the left by a narrow path to the (20 min.) chapel of S. Carlo. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of Cadagno, with its summer hamlet to the left), we reach (1½ hr.) Piora, a poor hamlet, and (1/4 hr.) Murinaesco, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for 1/4 hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of Piano de' Forci lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the Passo Columbe (7792'), between the Scai and Piz Columbe, to the Casuccia hospice; p. 311.] We ascend the secluded Val Termine, with the Piz dell'Uomo (9022') on the left, to the (3½ hr.) summit of the Uomo Pass (7257'; 10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side marshy at places. Before us to the right rises the Scopi, to the left in the distance the Tôdi chain. The (1 hr.) Hospice of St. Maria, see p. 310. Thence to Disentis, or across the Lukmanier to Olivone, see R. 98.
Below Airolo the train crosses the Ticino, which descends from the Val Bedretto (p. 277), passes through the Stalvedro-Tunnel (209 yds.), and enters the Stretto di Stalvedro. On the left bank of the Ticino the high-road runs through four rock-cuttings. The valley expands. 73 M. Ambri-Piotta. To the left lies Quinto. Beyond (76 M.) Rodi-Fiesso (3110') we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. the map, p. 96). The Platifer (Monte Piottino) here projects into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced its passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild rocky gorge to a lower region of the valley, while the railway accomplishes the descent by means of two circular tunnels. At Dazio Grande it crosses the Ticino (striking view down the valley), is carried through the Dazio Tunnel (388 yds.) and the short Artoito Tunnel, and enters the Freggio Loop Tunnel (1712 yds.), from which it emerges into the Piottino Ravine, 118' lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino, at a point where the scenery is very fine, passes through the Monte Piottino and Pardoreca tunnels, and descends 118' more by means of the Prato Loop Tunnel (1711 yds.), beyond which we enjoy a view of the beautiful valley of Faido. Crossing the Ticino by the Polmengo Bridge, and going through another tunnel, we reach —

81 M. Faido (235' ; * Angelo, R. & A. 2 1/2, pens. 5-8 fr.; * Hôt. Faido, at the station; Prince of Wales, Italian; Hôt. Vella), the capital of the Leventina, very picturesquely situated. On the right the Piumogna descends to the Ticino in a fine waterfall.

The Valle Leventina, or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged to Canton Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment from the Landsgemeinde, as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1795, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1815 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the new canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the Predelp Pass to the Lukmanier, see p. 341.

The train now carries us through beautiful scenery on the left bank of the Ticino; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the right lies Chiggiogna, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the Cribiasca on the right, near (85 1/2 M.) Lavorgo, being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Vines and mulberries begin to appear. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque Biaschina Ravine to a lower region of the valley, and forms a fine waterfall, while the railway descends about 302' on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in cork-screw fashion. We pass through the La Lume Tunnel (508 yds.), cross the Pianotondo Viaduct (114 yds. long), and then enter the Pianotondo Loop Tunnel (1643 yds.; descent of 115'). Next follow the short Tourniquet Tunnel, the Travi Viaduct.
100 Route 30. BELLINZONA.

(67 yds.), and the Travi Loop Tunnel (1706 yds.; descent of 118'), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we next reach —

90 M. Giornico (1480'). The large village (1296'; Cervo; Corona), picturesquely situated on the left bank, 1 1/4 M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of S. Maria di Castello. The well-preserved church of S. Niccolò da Mira, in the earliest Romanesque style, is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Below Giornico the train crosses the Ticino by a bridge 132 yds. long. On the right is the pretty fall of the Cramosina. 94 M. Bodio (1086'; Posta). Beyond Polleggio (Corona) the Brenno descends from the Val Blegno (p. 341) on the left, and is twice crossed by the line. The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of Riviera down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10' in height.

98 M. Biasca (Rail. Restaur. ; Hôt. de la Gare ; in the village, 1 M. from the station, Grand Hôt. Biasca; Union et Poste, well spoken of), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112'). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the Petronilla Chapel, loftily situated, near which is the beautiful *Froda or St. Petronilla Waterfall. — To Olivone, and over the Lukmanier to Disentis, see R. 93.

The train skirts the base of the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer. 101 1/2 M. Osogna (965'; Posta) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock with a rounded summit. Near Cresciano, to the left, are the pretty Boggera Falls. 105 M. Claro (1027') lies at the base of the Pizzo di Claro (8921'), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, to the left, stands the monastery of S. Maria (2074'). Beyond (107 1/2 M.) Castione the train passes the mouth of the Val Mesocco (p. 351) and crosses the Moësa. To the left lies Arbedo (p. 351). We now approach Bellinzona, a most picturesque-looking place, with its lofty pinnacled walls and its three castles.

109 M. Bellinzona, Ger. Bellinz (761'; pop. 2436; *Poste et Pens. Suisse; Hôt. de la Ville; Angelo; Hôtel Bellinzona; Rail. Restaur.), a town of quite Italian character, with a handsome abbey-church of the 16th cent., is the capital of Canton Ticino. It is commanded by three picturesque old castles: on the W. the Castello Grande, on an isolated hill; on the E. the Castello di Mezzo, or di Scitto, and the Castello Corbario or Corbè, the highest of the three (1502'). In the middle ages Bellinzona was strongly fortified by the Visconti and others, and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late.
The three castles were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 99), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle had a garrison and a few cannon. The Castello Grande, which affords a striking view, belonged to Uri, and is now used as a prison and arsenal (visitors admitted; fee). The Castello di Mezzo belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the Castello Corbario, now in ruins, to Unterwalden. — Beautiful walk (1½ hr. in all) towards the S. of the town; up the road to the highest castle, with charming views, but not quite up to the gate, where the hill becomes more level and is planted with lofty chestnuts; then back, and through the vineyards to the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of St. Maria della Salute, another admirable point of view; lastly, to the left of the chapel, back to the station.

Ascent of the Monte Camoghe (with guide), from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs., see p. 394. Over the Passo di S. Jorio to the Lake of Como, see p. 412.

From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como, see p. 391; to Locarno, p. 396; to Laveno, p. 399.

31. From Göscheneren to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

22 M. Diligence from Göscheneren to Andermatt 4 times daily in 1 hr. (fare 1½, coupé 1 fr. 50 c.); to Hospenthal 4 times in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 25 or 2 fr. 70 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. Omnibus from the Göscheneren station to the Andermatt and Hospenthal hotels (1½-2 fr.). Carriage and pair from Göscheneren to the Hospice 40, to Airolo 60-70 fr.

The St. Gotthard was probably the most frequented of the Alpine passes down to the beginning of this century, but being crossed by a bridle-path only it was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which for half-a-century was the scene of busy traffic; but since the completion of the railway it has again become deserted. Travellers will, however, be repaid by a drive in an open carriage or a walk over the pass. Those whose chief object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göscheneren.

Göscheneren (3640'), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 97.

The Göscheneren-Val (3 hrs. to the Göscheneren-Alp, guide unnecessary) deserves a visit. A good path leads by Abfrutt to (1½ hr.) Wicki (4350'), where the Voralper Reuss dashes from the Kaltbrunnen-Kehle, a ravine on the right; then by St. Niklaus and the Briandisstaffel (5033') to the (1½ hr.) Göscheneren-Alp (6040'; good bed at the Caplan's), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful Dammapfirn from the Winterberg range (which culminates in the Dammostock and Rhonestock); and 1 hr. further up the valley the Göscheneren-Reuss issues from the Kehle Glacier, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. — A moderately easy and very interesting path (7 hrs., with guide) leads from the Göscheneren-Alp over the Alpigen-Gletscher and the Alpigen-Lücke (9111'), between the Lochberg and Spitzberg (p. 107), to Reulp (p. 108). The S.E. peak of the Lochberg (9400'), which affords a splendid view of the Galenstock group and the Alps of the Valais as far as Mont Blanc, is easily ascended in 3/4 hr. from the pass. — Several difficult passes, fit for experts only, cross from the Göschener-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (Winterjoch, Dammapass, Maasplankjoch; comp. p. 118). Over the Susten-Limmel (10,180') or the Thierberg-Limmel (about 10,500') to the Steinalp, 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 118). — Ascent of the Fleckistock (Spitzberg, 11,214') for experts only, difficult. We ascend from Wicki (see above) through the Kaltbrunnen-Kehle to the (1½ hr.) Hornfell-Alp (5850'; spend night). At the head of the valley, in view of the Wallenbühlhorn, we mount to the right to the Flühenn (7874'); then over loose stones and steep rock to the summit (6 hrs. from the Hornfell-Alp).

Above the Göscheneren station the "St. Gotthard Road crosses
the Reuss by the Vordere, or Hüdehli-Brücke (3720'). On the left are the railway bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, 1/4 M. beyond Goschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the Schöllenlen (21/2 M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path passing the disused Lange Brücke (no saving effected by crossing it), and crossing the Sprengibrück (4048'). The road in the Schöllenlen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses (23/4 M. from Goschenen) the Devil's Bridge (Teufelsbrücke, 4593'), amidst wild and grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of the unwary. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, is disused and overgrown with moss.

A battle between the French and the Austrians took place here on 14th Aug., 1790, with the result that the latter were compelled to retreat over the Oberalp to Disentis. A month later the tide of fortune turned. Suvaroff, after several sharp skirmishes in the Val Tremola (p. 105), with the aid of Rosenberg, who had crossed the Lukmanier and the Oberalp, drove the French before him. On the morning of 25th Sept. the Russians forced the passage of the Urner Loch with severe loss, but were again checked at the Devil's Bridge, which was stoutly defended by the French. The latter attempted to blow up the bridge, but only succeeded in destroying a stone embankment by which it was approached. Nothing daunted, the Russians gallantly descended under galling fire to the bed of the Reuss, succeeded in crossing it and clambering up the opposite bank, and after a fierce conflict compelled their enemy to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; good collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards to the (1/8 M.) Urner Loch (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for a bridle-path only. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the Stüubenende Brücke, conducted the traveller round the Teufelsstein, through a constant shower of spray.

The Valley of Urseren, upon which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 108), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and 1/2–1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary.

Andermatt (4738'; pop. 722), or Urseren, Ital. Orséra, 1 1/4 M.
from the Devil's Bridge, the principal village in the valley, is a
winter resort of invalids. Adjoining the church, which is said to
date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnel-house adorned
with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 68). The Mariahilf chapel
affords a good survey: to the W. rises the barren grey Bäzberg, in
the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn;
a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below),
is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Ober-
apl (p. 345). St. Gotthard minerals sold by Frau Meyer-Müller.
From Andermatt over the Oberalp to Coire, see R. 92; over the Furka
to the Rhone Glacier, see R. 33.
The "Badus, or Six-Madun (9616'), the huge outpost of the Alps of the
Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in 1 1/2-5 hrs. (guide necessary; from
Tschanmut easier and shorter, p. 339). The summit, which consists of blocks
of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and
the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. — The Gurschenstock
(9423'; 4 hrs.) and Gamsstock (9729'; 4 1/2 hrs.) are also fine points of view
(guide necessary). — Over the Unteralp Pass to Airolo (8 hrs.), see p. 98.
Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the Glacier of
St. Anna, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.
5 1/2 M. Hospenthal (4800'; *Meyerhof, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 1/2,
D. 4 fr.; omnibus to Göschenen 2 fr.) derives its name from a hos-
spice which formerly stood here. The tower on the hill is a relic
of a castle said to have been built by the Lombards. The Furka
Road (R. 33) diverges to the right beyond the village.
The St. Gotthard road ascends in numerous windings through a
bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which
descends from the Lake of Lucendro (see below). A short-cut di-
verges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge.
Pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged peaks
of the Spitzberge (p. 107), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the
left of the bleak (3 M.) Gamsboden opens the abrupt Guspis-Thal,
at the head of which are the Guspis Glacier and the Pizzo Centrale
(see below). At a bend in the road (3 1/4 M.) is the first Cantoniera
(5876'), at the foot of the Winterhorn, or Piz Orsino (8747'). The
road enters Canton Ticino, passes the second Cantoniera, and crosses
the Reuss for the last time, near its source in the Lake of Lucendro
(to the right; not visible), by the (3 M.) Rodont Bridge (6621').
To the "Lake of Lucendro (6834') a digression of 1/2 hr. only. The
path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (on the left bank), leads over masses
of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks
and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing Piz
Lucendro (9708'), to the W. the Vyverberhörner (9285'), the Piz dell' Uomo
(8819'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and
rejoins the St. Gotthard road on the top of the pass.
On the (1 M.) Pass of St. Gotthard (6936') the road passes
between several small lakes.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain-group, with a number of different
peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a
barren valley, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous Sasso
di S. Gottardo (8233'), and on the W. by the rocks of the Fhibita (8996') and
the Pizzo la Valletta (8331'). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E.,
the Prosa (8983') and Pizzo Centrale (8649'; see below); W., the Piz Lu-
cendro (9708'), Ywerberhorn (9265'), Piz dell'Uomo (8819'), and Winterhorn
or Piz orsino (8747'); then, more to the W., the Leckihorn (10,069'), Mutton-
horn (10,184'), Pizzo Pesciora (10,250'), Pizzo Rotondo (10,489'), Kühboden-
horn (10,081'), etc.

13¾ M. Albergo del S. Gottardo (6867'). ¼ M. to the S. of the
culminating point, formerly an inn. Opposite is the Hôtel du Mont
Prosa (R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.), with the telegraph-
office, adjoined by the Hospice, where poor travellers are lodged
gratuitously. On a rock a little to the S. is the old Mortuary Chapel.

Excursions (guides for the shorter ascents at the hotel). Pizzo Cen-
trale, or Triithorn (8849'), not difficult (3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). Beyond
the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of
the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the Sella Valley,
through which the route leads. To the left Mt. Prosa (see below). We
skirt the slope high above the Sella Lake (7320') and ascend a snow-field
to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The
view is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest
mountains in Switzerland ('Panorama by A. Heim). - Monte Prosa (8983';
2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), free from difficulty. By the hut above the Sella Lake
(1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend
across poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8250) be-
tween the Prosa and Blaubergh. Then to the left again, up the arête, and
lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 4½ higher
than the E., is separated from it by a chasm 20' deep. View inferior to
that from the Pizzo Centrale.

The Fibbia (8996'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which com-
mands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the Val
Tremola, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the
valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. - Piz Lucendro (9708'; 3½-
4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free
from difficulty. From the Lucendro Lake (p. 103) a good path ascends by the
Lucendro Alp to the Ywerber Pass, before reaching which we turn to the
left and gradually mount the Lucendro Glacier to the S.E. angle of the
Piz; then over rock to the summit. Descent to the Lucendro Pass (see
below). - Leckihorn (10,069'), see below. - Pizzo Rotondo (10,489'), the
highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is very difficult (comp. p. 277).

Ascent of the Soreascia (7349'), a pleasant excursion (1 hr.). We
descend to the S. to the Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend a
narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the
Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley
unadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, not difficult (4 hrs.; adepts
need no guide). The route ascends N.W. from the Lucendro lake over
glass slopes, past the Orsiva lake (8058'; to the left) to the Orsino Pass
(about 8530') on the S.W. side of the Pizzo Orsino (see above); striking
view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.)
of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and
Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent to
Realp across pastures and brushwood.

Over the Leckih Pass to the Furka (10 hrs., with guide), fatiguing,
but repaying. From the Hotel we ascend the Valletta di S. Gottardo,
between the Fibbia and the Pizzo la Valletta, to the (2 hrs.) Passo di
Lucendro (8830'), whence the Piz Lucendro (see above) may be ascended
(1½ hr.). We then cross to the N. of the Piz (or descend from the Piz)
to the Wetterwasser-Thal and the Caravans Pass (p. 108), traverse the Wf-
terwasser Glacier, pass the Wetterstock, and reach (1½ hrs.) the Lecki
Pass (9506'), lying to the N. of the Leckihorn (10,069'; see above; easily
ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the Mitten Glacier, past
the Muttenhörner; then an ascent between the Thierberg and Blauberg to
the small Schwärze Glacier, and down to the (3½ hrs.) Furka Hotel (p. 108).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk (by short-cuts) or drive
of 1½-2 hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and
spring the snow-drifts on the road-side are often 30-40' high, and
sometimes remain unmelted throughout the summer. Snow-storms
and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About ½ M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses
that branch of the Ticino which issues from the Sella Lake (see
above). By the first house of refuge, the Cantoniera S. Antonio
(6375'), the road enters the Val Tremöla, a dismal valley into
which avalanches often fall, and descends past the Cantoniera
S. Giuseppe (6010') in numerous windings, which are avoided
by the old bridle-path following the telegraph-wires. At the third
refuge, the Cantoniera di Val Tremola (5564'), the Val Tremola
ends and the Valle Leventina (p. 99) begins. *View down to
Quinto. To the right opens the Val Bedretto (p. 277), from which
the main branch of the Ticino descends.

22 M. Airólo (3868'), 8½ M. from the Prosa Hotel, see p. 98.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the Val Bedretto need not
descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the Can-
toniera di Val Tremola (see above), at the angle of the first great bend
in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and
at Fontana (p. 277) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

32. The Maderaner Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 58.

The "Maderaner Thal, a picturesque valley about 8 M. in length,
enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the Great and Little Windgelle, the Great
and Little Ruchen, and the Scheerhorn; S., the Bristenstock, Weitenalpslock,
Oberalpslock, and Disstisstock), and watered by the turbulent Kärstelenbach,
is worthy of a visit. Bridge-path (shaded in the early morning) from
Amatge to the (3½ hrs.) Hotel Alpenclub (3032') above Amatge; horse 12 fr.;
porter 6, there and back within two days 12 fr.). Beautiful return-route
by the Staffela (see below), 6-7 hrs., well worthy of notice, and even prac-
ticable for ladies.

Amatge (1758'), see p. 96. We diverge from the St. Gotthard
road on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach and ascend, passing under
the huge railway-bridge, by a good zigzag path to the St. Antons-
Kapelle; then over gently sloping pastures, shaded with fruit-trees,
to (50 min.) the hamlet of Briiten (2615'); the 'Caplan' sells refresh-
ments. The path descends a little, crosses (5 min.) to the right
bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min.
we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow Etalithal (see
p. 107), in which a fine waterfall is visible. After 20 min. the path
recrosses to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses Am Schatt-
tigen Berg. It thenascends rapidly to (40 min.) a small cabaret on the
Lungenstuts (3599'), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine
view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the Griesen-
bach and the Staldebach to (1½ hr.) the chalets of Stössi (3904').
Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) Saw-mill, and passing the

To the Hüf Glacier, an interesting walk (1 hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a good path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the Brunnibach, the Stäuberbach, and the Lämmberbach), crosses the Schteilbach, the Seidenbach, and the Milchbäche, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (6230'), overlooking the glacier, from which the Kärstelenbach issues. We may now descend to the end of the glacier (guide necessary, 3-4 fr.) and return to the hotel on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach, passing the waterfalls above mentioned, and crossing the Alp Gufern (8-9 hrs. in all).

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the *Staffeln (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. The path first leads to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüf Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascends to the (1 hr.) Alp Gnaf (6234') and the (3/4 hr.) Staffel-Alp (6289'): magnificent *View of the Hüf Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitziberg, the Windgellen, and Ruchen. We then descend rapidly to the pretty Golzern-See (4636') and the (1 hr.) Golzern-Alp (4583'; good drinking water), and lastly in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of (1 1/2 hr.) Bristen and (1 1/2 hr.) Amsteg (to the station 1/4 hr. more).

A still finer route, but fatiguing, and 1 hr. longer, is from the Staffel-alp (see above), past the (3/4 hr.) Alp Bernersmatt (6550'), to the beautiful pastures of Oberkäsers and the Alp Rück, in full view of the Bernese Alps, the Tittis, Maderaner Thal, and Tödi, and descending thence to Amsteg by Waldenberg and Frenchenberg.

Excursions from the Hotel Alpenclub. (Guides: Ambr. Zyraggen, father and son; Jos. Maria, Mch., and Jos. Thresch; Jos. Furgger, A. Baumann, and Albin Walker; ordinary excursions, 6 fr. per day.) The ascent of the Düssistock (Piz Gid, 10,703'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the Brunnithal to the (2 hrs.) Waltersirren Alp (6332'), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) Resti-Tschingel Glacier, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the Kleine Düss (10,380') and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The Oberalpstock (Piz Tyietschen, 10,925'; guide 20 fr.) presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the upper part of the (4-5 hrs.) Brunni Glacier (see below), and ascend the snowy slopes, to the right, to the summit in 2-2 1/4 hrs.; or cross from Amsteg to the upper part of the Stirnthal by the Kräzli Pass (see p. 107), and ascend across the Stirn Glacier, reaching the summit from the S.E. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — Weitenalpstock (9872'), 7 hrs., very toilsome. — Bristenstock (10,088'), see p. 96. — Piz Cambralets (10,588'), 4-6 hrs. from the Hüf Club-hut (see below), and Claridenstock (10,728'; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. Kommlstock (10,757'; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, laborious. — The Grosse Windglette oder Kirketter (10,463'), from the Alp Bernersmatt (see above) 6 hrs., and the Grosse Scheerhorn (10,814'), from the Hüf Club-hut 6 hrs., both very difficult, require experience and thorough steadiness (guide 25 fr.). — Grosse Ruchen (10,255'), less difficult, but extremely fatiguing (from the Alp Gnaf, 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

Passes. To Stachelberg over the Clariden Pass (9843'), 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, presents no serious difficulty to experts with able guides (30-35 fr.). The route ascends the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the Hüf Glacier, to the (21/2 hrs.) Club Hut on the finely situated Hüf Alp (5960'; spend
night). Then a steep ascent for a short distance, over the moraine to the (40 min.) Hüfi Glacier, and gradually up the Hüffirst and Claridenfirn to the (3-3½ hrs.) pass at the S. base of the Claridenstock (10,728'), commanding a fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc. We then descend the Claridenfirn, passing the Bocktschingel, a rock with a hole through its middle, and the Gemsefurenstock (p. 59), and through the difficult Wallenbach-Schlucht to the Altenorenpass, the Anengüter (p. 59), and (5 hrs.) Stachelberg. Or from the Claridenfirn (keeping to the right before reaching the Clariden Pass) we may cross the Hüfi Pass (9646'), between the Hintere Spitzalpelistock (9852') and the Catscharauls (10,046'), to the Sandfirn, and then either descend to the left to the Upper Sandalp (p. 59) or to the right by the Sandgrat to Disentis (p. 337). — Another pass to Stachelberg (12-13 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel) is the Kammilücke (9268'), lying between the Scheerhorn (10,814') and the Kammlistock (10,787'), for experts not very difficult. Descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the crevassed Griesgletscher, the Kammli Alp and the Klausen Pass (p. 60).

To Unterschachen over the Ruchkellen Pass, 8-9 hrs., laborious. From the Alp Gnof (see above) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the Grosse and Kleine Ruchen, and descend steeply through the glacier-clad Ruchkellen into the Brunnilthal and Schächenthal (p. 62). — The Scheerhorn-Grieglri Pass (9180') is also toilsome. From the Hüfi Club hut we mount the Hüfi Glacier and the Bocktschingel to the pass, between the Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, and descend to the Obere Lammbach-Alp and Unterschachen.

To Disentis over the Brunni Pass (5875'), 8 hrs., interesting, but fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). We ascend the Brunnilthal by Ruderbiel and Waltersfürren (p. 106) to the (2½ hrs.) Brunni-Alp (6988'), cross the Brunni Glacier to the (2 hrs.) pass between the Piz Cavardiras (9506') on the left and the Piz d'Aclelta (5570') on the right, and descend through the Aclelta-Thal to Aclelta (3½ hrs.) Disentis (p. 337).

From Amsteg over the Krüzli Pass (7645') to Sedrun, 8 hrs., fatiguing. Through the Ezlilthal to the pass, 5½ hrs.; thence down the Strim-Thal to Sedrun (p. 337), 2½ hrs.

33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier.

The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

25 M. Diligence in summer daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 95, coupé 11 fr. 95 c.); from Göschenen to Brieg daily in 12 (Brieg to Göschenen 14) hrs., dining at the Rhone Glacier (22½, coupé 27 fr.). — Carriage and pair from Göschenen to Brieg 100 fr. One-horse carriage from Andermatt to the Furka Hotel 15 (from Realp 10), two-horse carr. 25 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier 25 or 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Furka 10 or 15 fr.

The "Furka Road, constructed chiefly for military purposes, and forming a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the neighbouring mountains, and from Realp onwards should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot.

To (5½ M.) Hospenthal (4800'), see p. 103. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the level bank of the Realper Reuss in the bleak Urserenthal (p. 102). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the Spitzberge (10,053'). 2½ M. Zumdorf (4965'), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the Lochbach, which descends from the Tiefengletscher (see below), and soon reach (13/4 M.) —
91½ M. Realp (5059'; *Hôt. des Alpes; 'Beim Hospiz', with the post-station), a poor hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the Alpigen-Lücke to the Göschenen-Alp, see p. 101; Orsino Pass to the St. Gotthard, see p. 104. — From Realp to Villa in the Val Bedretto (p. 277) by the Cavanna Pass (8666'), between the Piz Lucendro and Hühnerstock, 5 hrs., uninteresting.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, ½ M. from Realp, avoids. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) We soon obtain a fine retrospective view of the broad Urserenthal, with the zigzags of the Oberalpstrasse in the back-ground (p. 339); on the left are the Wytenwasserthal with the glacier of that name, the Yverberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. On the (3½ M.) Ebneten-Alp (6831') the windings terminate. About 1 M. farther is the —

14½ M. Tiefenbach-Schirmhaus (6790'; *Hôt. Tiefengletscher, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), or 'refuge', where the diligence halts some time.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach (1½ hr.; guide) the beautiful Tiefengletscher, imbedded between the Galenstock and the Gleitschhorn (10,850), where beautiful crystals (more than 12½ tons) were found in 1868 (p. 180). — Over the Tiefenattel to the Rhone Glacier (Grimsel, Trifthütte), see p. 118. — Over the Winterlücke (9449) to the Göschenen-Alp (p. 101), 6 hrs.; descent to the Winter Glacier steep.

The road crosses the Tiefentobel and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. The old bridle-path (not recommended) follows the Garschental on the left, far below. On the right lies the Siedeln-Gletscher, the discharge of which forms a fine waterfall; above it rise the pinnacles of the Bielenstock (9669'). Before us rises the Furkahorn (p. 109). The (3 M.) —

17½ M. Furka (7992'; *Hôt. de la Furca, R., L., & A. 3½-4, omnibus from Göschenen 7½ fr.) is a saddle between the Muttenhörner on the left and the Furkahörner on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn and to the left of it the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fiescherhörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and to the right the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. From the road, about ¾ M. farther on, we obtain a view of the Upper Valais and its Alps (Mischabelhörner, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc.).

Excursions. *Furkahorn (9835; 2½ hrs.; guide 5 fr.), to the N. of the pass; ascent over grass, detritus, and patches of snow; fatiguing, but very interesting. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. Not advisable to descend direct to the Rhone Glacier.

Galenstock (11,805; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), for adepts only, with an able guide, axe, and rope. From the Furka to the (9½ hr.) Rhone Glacier (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, follow a difficult arête of rock, and lastly mount very steep nève to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

*Muttenhorn (10,181'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

From the Furka over the Lecki Pass to the St. Gotthard Hospice (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 104; over the Trifthüttli to the Trifthütte, see p. 118.
To the Grimsel Hospice (p. 164), 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; Alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers may descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road 1/2 M. from the inn, to the upper part of the Rhone Glacier in 3/4 hr., cross it above the ice-fall in 1/2 hr., and go over the (1/4 hr.) Nägeli’s Gräti (8471'; ‘View’ to the 2 hrs.) Hospice. This route is less to be recommended in the reverse direction.

The road follows the slope to the right to the (1 1/4 M.) Galenbättchen (7900') and descends to the left in long zigzags, high above the huge *Rhone Glacier (p. 276), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. (At the second bend of the road is the small *Hotel Bellevue. Path thence in 1/4 hr., over loose stones, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier.) In the valley we cross the Muttbach (the discharge of the Gratschluft-Gletscher). The road is joined here on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka. It then gradually descends the slope of the Längisgrat, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the infant Rhone, we now reach the (6 1/4 M.)

25 M. Rhone Glacier Hotel, in the ‘Gletsch’ (5751'; p. 276).

From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg, see p. 276; over the Grimsel to Meiringen, see R. 52.

34. From Lucerne to Altdorf by Stans and Engelberg. The Surënen Pass.

Steamboat from Lucerne to Stansstad 4 times daily in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (see p. 112). — Diligence from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 60, coupé 6 fr. 40 c. (to Stans 6 times daily in 20 min.; fare 60 c.); one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr. — Walkers may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. from Stansstad, a drive of 1 1/4 hr., one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 16 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that travellers usually alight and walk. (One-horse carr. from Becketried to Engelberg, the route for travellers from the St. Gotthard, 15-18, two-horse 25-30 fr.; see p. 73) — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surënen Pass, rather fatiguing (bride-path, 8 1/2 hrs.; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only, 8 fr.).

To Stansstad, see p. 113. The road leads round the S. base of the Bürgenstock (p. 113), through orchards and pastures.

2 M. Stans, or Stumz (1509'; pop. 2210; Krone, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Engel; Rössli; Pens. Mettenweg), the capital of Nidwalden, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Febr. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the Hohe-Brissen (7891') and the Stanserhorn (see below). Adorning the handsome Parish Church is the *Monument of Arnold von Winkelried (p. 19), a fine group in marble by Schlöth. A tablet by the Burial Chapel in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The Town Hall contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them
is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 114). In the Arsenal is shown Arnold von Winkelried's coat of mail. Fine view from the Knieri, above the Capuchin Monastery.

The Stanser Horn (631'); *View is ascended from Stans by the Blumattalp, or from Kerns (p. 114) by Wysserten (3'/2-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — The Buochser Horn (593'); 3'/2 hrs.) is less interesting.

The road to (12 M.) Engelberg traverses the valley of the Engelberger Aa, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background rises the snow-clad Titlis (p. 111). Near (2'/4 M.) Thalwyl, or Dallenwyl, we cross the Aa. High above us, on the left, is the finely situated health-resort of Nieder-Rickenbach (3830'; *Kurhaus zum Engel, pens. 5-6 fr.), to which a good bridle-path ascends. On a mound of detritus at the mouth of the Steinbach, to the right, stands the church of Dallenwyl. The next places are (2 M.) Wolfenschiessen (1709'; Eintracht; Kreuz) and (2'/4 M.) Grafenort (1886'), consisting of a chapel, an *Auberge, and a farm of the Abbey of Engelberg. About 1'/2 M. beyond Grafenort the road ascends through beautiful wood.

To the right, far below, flows the brawling Aa. Leaving the wood, we pass (2'/2 M.) the small auberge 'Im Grünen Wald', below which, in the valley to the right, a brook descending from the Trübsee (p. 117) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger Thal, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The Titlis with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the Great and Little Spannort; in the foreground is the Hahnenberg or Engelberg (8566'). Then (2 M.) —

14 M. Engelberg. — *Hôtel Sonnenberg, finely situated, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 1'/2, S. 3, pens. 8'/2-11 fr.; *Zum Titlis, R., L., & A. 3'/2, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Engel, pens. 5'/2-7 fr.; apartments at Dr. Cattani's, adjacent, but without board; *Pens. Müller, 6-9 fr.; *FRAU DR. MÜLLER'S PENSION, adjacent; *HÔT. ENGELBERG; HÔT. DES ALPES. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 1'/2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable. Beer at Wasser's. — English Church in the grounds of the Hôtel Titlis. — Guides: the brothers Feierabend; Jos. and Mich. Amrhein; Jos. Imfanger; Eugen Hess; the saddler Cattani; Jos. Kuster, father and son.

Engelberg (3314'), lofty and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health-resort, particularly for nervous patients. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named Mons Angelorum by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The *CHURCH contains modern pictures by Deschwanden, Kaiser, and Würsch (p. 110). High altar-piece, an Assumption by Spiegler, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The LIBRARY (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery must be obtained from the abbot, to whom a visiting-card is sent with a request that he will fix the hour. — The School connected with the abbey is well attended. The Farm Buildings,
with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-
magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The
revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over
the surrounding district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the Abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa, are
pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 minutes.

Excursions. "Oberschwand (4300'); Inn), affording a delightful survey
of the valley and the neighbouring mountains, is reached by a path
ascending gradually by Unterschwand in 1½ hr., or by a steep path ascending
direct in 1 hr. — Pleasant walk (way to the Surenen Pass, see p. 112),
passing the church on the left, to the (9/4 hr.) Täschbachfall, which
descends from the Hahnenberg. (To the left of this path is the End der Welt,
a rocky basin at the head of the Horbisthal. It may be reached in 1½ hr.: 10 min. from the church, and beyond the bridge over the Horbischaf,
the path ascends to the left by the café 'Zur neuen Heimat'.) Beyond the
Täschbach we may cross the Fürrenbach, which also forms several falls,
and visit the (1½ hr.) dairy-farm of Herrenrütli (3897'); horse there and
back 5 fr.), the property of the Abbey, affording a survey of the Furrn-
apel and Grassen glaciers. — Wangalp (4113'; 1 hr.); good view of the
Engelberger Rothstock and Uri-Rothstock. — Fürrenalp (6073'; 2½ hrs.)
the path ascends to the left before reaching the Täschbachfall, and then
skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

Ascents. The Ritzhalstock (6514'; 4½ hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part
difficult, fine panorama; the Geissberg (8904'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rather
fatiguing; the Widderfeld (7723'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), less fatiguing. —
Hahnenberg or Engelberg (8666'; 6 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), by the Furggi Alp,
laborious, fit for adepts only. — Hutstock (8789'; 6½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the
Juchli (p. 113), not difficult for mountaineers. — Engelberg-Roth-
stock (9252'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), interesting and not difficult. We ascend
the Alp Obaag and the Plankenalp to the (3½ hrs.) Club Hut on the
Ruchhübel (7562'), not far from the Griessengeletscher; hence by the Roth-
grütli (p. 77) to the top in 1½ hr. more.

* Uri-Rothstock (9620'); 8½ hrs.; guide 17, with descent to Isenthal
22 fr.), very interesting. From the club-hut above the Plankenalp (see
above) to the (1½ hr.) gap (5878') on the S. of the Engelberg-Rothstock;
thence across snow to the (1 hr.) Porta or Schlossstocklücke, adjoining the
Schlossstock (9055'); then a rather steep descent to the Bäumisalpfirn;
again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly
up the Kleinthal to the (2½ hrs.) top (comp. p. 77).

The Gross-Spannort (10,515') is ascended from the Spannort Club-hut
(6500'), 4 hrs. from Engelberg, by the Schlossberg-Lücke and the Glatthen-
firn, in 4½ hrs.; interesting, though toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — Klein-
Spannort (10,382'; 6½ hrs.; guide 35 fr.); from the Spannort Hut by the
Spannortjoch (see below); difficult climbing.

The * Titlis (10,627'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is most interesting, though
trying. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the Obere Trübsee-
Alp (p. 117; 2½ hrs.; horse 10 fr.), in order not to have the steep
Pfaffenwand (p. 117) to ascend at starting. From this point it is usual
to start at 2 a.m., in order that on the return-route the snow may be
traversed before the heat of the day. From the top of the Pfaffenwand
the path ascends over turf and débris to the (2 hrs.) Stand (8033'), where
a short rest is taken; it then mounts a steep slaty incline in zigzags,
on rock and detritus, to the (4½ hr.) Rottegg (9030'), where the glacier
is reached. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly
(step-cutting sometimes necessary); and if the snow is in good condition
we reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the Nollen, without material dif-
ficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire
Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The
ascent of the Titlis, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least dif-
cult of glacier-excursions. Descent to the Jochpass (Engstlenalp), see p. 117.

Passes. From Engelberg over the Jochpass to Meiringen (guide, un-
necessary, to Engstlen 8, to Im-Hof 14 fr.), see R. 36; over the Storegg or
the Juchli to the Melchthali (guide to Sarnen 12 fr.), see p. 114; over the Rothgrüeli to the Isenthal (guide 17 fr.) see p. 77.

From Engelberg to Erstfeld (p. 95) over the Schlossberg-Lücke (8635'; 10 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the Spannort Hut (see above; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the Gross-Spannort (see above) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the Spannortjoch (9610'; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the Gross and the Klein-Spannort, tiresome.

To Wasen over the Grassen Pass (Bürengrube, 8917'), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To the Steinalp over the Wendeljoch (8694'), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The route to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbachfall to Herrenrüti (see above), follows the right bank of the Aa to (25 min.) the frontier of Canton Uri by the Nieder-Surenen Alp (4134'), and ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Stäffeli (4652'). After a steep ascent to the (50 min.) Stierenfall (best viewed from below), we cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the Blackenalp (5833'), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the (1 1/2 hr.) pass of the Surenen-Eck (7562'), on the S. side of the Blackenstock (9587').

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we observe a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surenen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgell being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow, which never entirely melts, is crossed in 1/4 hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the (1 hr.) Waldnacht-Alp (4754'), which is visible from the height in the long valley below. At a stone bridge (1/4 hr.) the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to (1 1/4 hr.) Altdorf (p. 94); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to (2 hrs.) Erstfeld (p. 95). By the latter we reach the (5 min.) Bockitobel, with the picturesque falls of the Waldnachtbach (beyond which the guide may be dismissed), descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures to the village of Erstfeld, and cross the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 95).

35. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 136.

36 1/2 M. Steamboat from Lucerne to (11 M.) Alpnach-Gestad 4 times daily in 1 1/4 hr.; Diligence from Alpnach-Gestad to (25 1/2 M.) Brienz 3 times daily in 6 hrs.; to (24 M.) Meiringen once daily in 6 hrs. (changing carriages at Langern). From Brienz by steamboat, corresponding with the diligence, to Kohlen (Interlaken), so that Interlaken may be reached from Zürich in one day. Tickets to Interlaken are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) at Lucerne (where the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamers: from Lucerne to Brienz 10 fr. 90 c.; coupé 12 fr. 90 c.; to Interlaken 13 fr. 50, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.; from Alpnach Gestad to Brienz 23 1/2 fr., coupé 10 1/2 fr.; to Meiringen 8 fr., coupé 9 fr. 90 c. — From Alpnach-Gestad to Vitznau (for the Rigi) a through-ticket, via Lucerne, costs 1 fr. less than booking.
to Lucerne and thence to Vitznau. — Those who have not secured the coupé, should try to obtain seats in an open supplementary carriage (‘Beiwagen’), as the ‘intérieur’ of the diligence affords little view.

Carriages. With two horses, from Lucerne to Brienz or Meiringen 45-50, to Interlaken 60 fr. — From Alpnach-Gestad to Lungern one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.; to Brienz or Meiringen 25 or 40 fr.; the latter, for 4-5 persons, pleasant and not dearer than the diligence.

The Road from Lucerne to Alpnach (12 M.) runs inland. At first it follows the rapid Kriensbach, and then leads by Horse (1673'), with its prettily situated church, to Winkel (‘Stern, plain), on a bay of the Lake of Lucerne (see below), and along the bank of the lake to Hergiswyl (see below). It next skirts the Lopper, close to the lake, and at the Acherbrücke (see below) reaches the Lake of Alpnach, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to Alpnach-Gestad (see below).

Beyond the central point of the cruciform lake (p. 72), the steamer passes the country-seat of Tribschen, the prettily situated Pension Stuts, and the St. Niklauscapelle, and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the Bürgenstock, with its precipitous N. slopes (see below). To the right the promontory of Spissenegg extends far into the lake, forming a bay which extends to the N. to Winkel (see above). The steamer steers to the S.W. to Hergiswyl (‘Rössli), at the foot of Pilatus (p. 85), and then to the E. to Stansstad (144'); Hôtel Winkelried; Freienhof; Rössli; Schlüssel), the ‘harbour of Stans’. The square pinnacled Schnitz-Thurm was erected by the Swiss in 1305 to vindicate their recently acquired independence.

From Stansstad a good road, diverging to the left from the Stans road (p. 109), leads, chiefly through pleasant wood, to (4 M.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 14 fr.) the Hotel Bürgenstock (2855'); R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8½-13½ fr.; resident physician), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds. The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views. Thus to (½ hr.) Honegg, a good path. A steep path (unpleasant in wet weather) ascends through wood in 1 hr. to the Hammetschwand (3721'), the summit of the Bürgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Mythen, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps.

The Lopper, the E. spur of Pilatus (see above), extends far into the lake. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the Lake of Alpnach with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (Acherbrücke), which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the Bay of Alpnach rises the Rosberg (2214'); Ros, Ross, akin to Roche, rock), separated from the Plattiberg by the Rozloch, a narrow ravine, in which the Mehlbach forms several falls and turns the water-wheels of a paper-mill. On the lake is situated *Pens. Blüttler (5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring and pleasant grounds. On the slope of the Rozberg, ¼ hr. to the E., is the *Pens. Rozberg, prettily situated, and 10 min. beyond it the Pens. Burg Rozberg.

Walk from Stansstad to Sachseln. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rozloch, and at Allweg (3 Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 19, 110), joins the Stans and Sarnen Road (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the Stanserhorn (p. 110), and by Rohren to (2 M.) St. Jakob, a village
with an old church, then across the Melchbach, and through the Kernwald to (2½ M.) Kerns (‘Krone; Hirsch; Rossli), a pleasant village with a pretty church, and (2 M.) Sarnen. — Or we may go direct from Kerns to (2 M.) Sachseln; this road, 1½ M. shorter, does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the Melchthal (see below).

Alpnach-Gestad (1443'); *Hôtel Pilatus or Post, on the lake, with a restaurant at the landing-place, R. 2½ M. 11¼ fr.; *Rossli; Stern) is the harbour for (1½ M.) Alpnach (1529'; Krone; Sonne). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19. — Ascent of Pilatus, see p. 86.

The road to (3 M.) Sarnen follows the left bank of the Aa, which descends from the Lake of Sarnen. Near Alpnach and Kügiswil (Post), with its large parquet-factory, the Kleine and the Grosse Schlierenbach, and near Sarnen the Aa, are crossed by covered wooden bridges. To the left rise the Stanserhorn (p. 110) and the chain of the Arvigrat, and on the right the slopes of Pilatus.

4½ M. (from Alpnach-Gestad) Sarnen (1630'; pop. 4039), Obwaldner Hof; Sarner Hof; *Adler; Schlüssel; Post; Metzger. moderate; Pens. Landenberg, see below; Pens. Niederberger on the ‘Boll’, ¼ hr. to the E.), the capital of Obwalden, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with its nunery and Capuchin monastery, lies on the Sarner Aa. The Rathaus contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below). The church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital and poor-house at the S. end of the town, and the arsenal on the Landenberg (1667'; fine view; pension, see above), are conspicuous buildings.

At the head of the Schlieren-Thal, 3½ hrs. W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered Schwendi-Kaltbad (4737'), with a chalybeate spring, and whey-cure. The road ascends the W. slope of the Schwendiberg to Stalden and (1¼ hr.) Gassen, high above the Lake of Sarnen; thence a good path, partly through wood. (To the Schimberger Bad, see p. 120.)

To the S.E. of Sarnen opens the Melchthal, a romantic valley, 12 M. in length, studded with numerous chalets. At the upper end is the Melchsee (see below), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below reappear as the MelchAA. At the entrance of the valley is St. Niklausen (2792'), or St. Klaus, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally known as Heidenturm (heathens' tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the Ranft ('brow of the mountain'), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe, who is said to have lived here for twenty years without other food than the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the confederates assembled at Stans disagreed about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1437) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

A road (diligence to Melchthal daily in 2 hrs.) leads by St. Niklausen to the (7 M.) village of Melchthal (2933'); good quarters at the cure's) and the (2 M.) Balpmatt (3150'), at the foot of the precipitous Romsishof; bridle-path thence to the Melchsee, 2½ hrs. (see below). From Melchthal a roughish path crosses the Storegg (570') to Engelberg (p. 110) in 1½ hrs.; another,
more interesting, leads thither in 5-6 hrs. over the Juchli (7137'). The Nümalphorn (Juchlistock, 7831'); fine view of the Tiltis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the Juchli. View still finer from the Hutstock (8789'), reached by good climbers from the Juchli in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 111) — From the Melchsee (6427'; Höt. Frutt, pens. 6 fr.) an easy pass crosses the Tannenalp (6503') in 1¾ hr. to the Engstlen-Alp (S. 116); another, rather rough, leads over the Lauvergrat (7874') to (4½ hrs.) Meiringen (p. 158). — The Hohenstollen, etc., see p. 159.

The road crosses the Melchau, which has been conducted into the Sarner See (1532'), a lake 4 M. long, and 1-1¼ M. broad, well stocked with fish. The valley of Sarnen is pleasing, though without pretension to Alpine grandeur.

At (1¾ M.) Sachseln (1598'; *Kreuz; Engel; Rössli; Löwe), a thriving village on the E. bank of the lake, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

The village of (3½ M.) Giswil (1801'; Krone; Post) was partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the Lauibach. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the left are the relics of a château of the von Rudenz family.

The Brienz Rothorn (p. 159) may be ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and disagreeable.

We now ascend the Kaiserstuhl (2306'), and at (2¹/₄ M.) Bürglen (2306') reach the Lake of Lungern (2162'). To the S. the three peaks of the Wetterhorn become visible. We next reach (3 M.) — 15 M. Lungern (2293'; Löwe, D. 3¹/₂-4 fr.; Höt. Brünig; Bär: all belonging to the same landlord), a large village situated in a basin at the foot of the Brünig, 1½ M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Sarner See in 1836. — The Dun-delsbach forms a picturesque fall on the hill-side to the W.

The road ascends in long windings through wood, affording occasional views, enters Canton Bern, and reaches (3¹/₂ M.) the Brünig Pass (3396'), beyond which are the Höt. Brünigkulm and the *Höt. du Brünig (cheap wood-carving sold by Casp. Brog).

Fine prospect from the Wyler Alp (4856'), 1½ hr. N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive from the Wylerhorn (6881'), 3 hrs. from the pass.

The road to (5¹/₂ M.) Meiringen (p. 158) diverges to the left, 3½ M. beyond the pass, and leads through the hamlet of Brünigen. (A short-cut descends to the left near the Brünig Inn.) The pleasant road to Brienz (7 M.) winds down the hill, occasionally under overhanging rocks. Opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 157). To the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 162); at the foot of the mountains to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 158); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 159); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz. The road (short-cuts) descends by Brienzwyl (Bär), a village among pastures and orchards, to the Bridge of Brienzwyl over the Aare (1890'; Höt. Balmhof), where it joins the Meiringen and Brienz road. From this point to (3¹/₂ M.) — 25¹/₂ M. Brienz, see p. 159.

Comp. Maps, pp. 94, 114.

9½ hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Engstlen-Alp 5 (descent 4), Joch 1¼ (descent 1), Trübbsee ½ (ascent 1), Engelberg 1½ (ascent 2½) hrs. -- Road to Im-Hof beyond it a bridle-path. Horse from Im-Hof 30, guide 1¼ fr. (unnecessary) from the Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg horse 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey, he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

From Meiringen to (1¼ hr.) Im-Hof (2054'), see p. 162. Two routes lead thence to the Genthal. We follow the Susten route (p. 144) to the (3¼ hr.) foundry in the Mühletal; then, beyond the (3½ hr.) bridge over the Genthalwasser, ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) Genthalalp (see below). Or we may diverge to the left from the Susten route at Wyler, 20 min. from Im-Hof, cross the Gadmenbach, turn to the left again after 5 min., and ascend rapidly through pastures and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of Lauenen (3802') begins the Genthalalp. The path soon approaches the Genthalbach, and follows its right bank. On the (1¼ hr.) Leim-boden (3920') our path is joined on the right by that from Mühletal above mentioned (small auberge on the left bank).

A path called the 'Hundschaft', shorter by 1 hr., but very narrow at places, and somewhat dizzy (guide advisable), ascends from Meiringen to the left, and skirts the brow of the Hasliberg, affording a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below.

We now gradually ascend the monotonous Genthal. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the end of the Urbachthal (p. 162). In 20 min. we pass the Genthalhütten (3993'), on the left bank of the brook, and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the Schwarzwaldhütten (4506'; auberge).

The valley now becomes more interesting. From the precipice of the Gaden Flüe (9750') on the right, which become grand as we proceed, falls a series of cascades, varying in volume according to the state of the melting snow, and we at last come to eight of these close together (Achtelsassbäche). The Engstlenbach, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through beautiful wood, to the (1½ hr.) Engstlen-Alp (6033'); Inn, R. & A. 3½', D. 4, pens. 6½ fr.); a beautiful pasture with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars'. (Excellent water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to the left the Schreckhörner; to the right the Blumlisalp; to the E. the Wendenuhöke and the Titlis. — The Wunderbrunnen ('miraculous spring'), near the inn, is an intermittent spring which only flows in wet weather and in spring during the melting of the snow, usually about noon.

Excursions. Walk to Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). From the inn we cross the pastures to the N.W. to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alp (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy Spichereubach (6390'), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) Tangenralp (6501'), a large Alp with
numerous chalets. We next traverse beautiful level pastures, pass two other small lakes, and reach the (1 hr.) Hotel Melchsee-Frutt (6472); see p. 115. — Ascent of the Erzegg (7140') from the Tannenalp, or from Frutt 1 hr., easy and repaying. The Hohenstenlen (8150'), a magnificent point, but somewhat fatiguing, takes 2 hrs. from Frutt (comp. p. 159).

Ascents. Schaefberg (Gwärterl; 7950'; 2 hrs.) not difficult; Graustock (8737'; 2½-3 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing; Wildgeissberg (8904'; 3 hrs.; with guide), an admirable point, but rather laborious (comp. p. 111). — Wendenstock (9990'; 4 hrs.; with guide), difficult, for experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the Titlis (p. 111) is shorter from the Engstlen-Alp than from Engelberg. From the (1½ hr.) Jochpass we ascend to the right over rocks, debris, and snow, and reach the (3½-1 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. This route joins that from Engelberg (p. 111) on the snow near the summit. Guide from the inn 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.). The start should be made not later than 2 a.m., with lanterns.

Over the Säteli to Gadmen, 3½-4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), a fine route. At the W. end of the Engstlensee (see below) we cross the Engstlenbach to the Alp Scharmannlätzer, and ascend a narrow path on the slope of the Gadmer Fluh to the (2 hrs.) Säteli (splendid view of the Gadmenthal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps). Then a long and steep descent to (1½-2 hrs.) Gadmen (p. 118). A still finer view is obtained from the "Achtelassgrat ("Grattl"), ½ hr. beyond the Säteli and a few hundred feet lower.

For ½ hr. the bridle-path to (3½ hrs.) Engelberg skirts the Engstlen-See (6076'), a lake 1½ M. long, abounding in trout, and then ascends, in view of the Wendenstöcke, with the Pfaffen and Joch Glaciers, to the (1 hr.) Joch Pass (7244'; view limited). A tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus to the (½ hr.) Obere Trübsee-Alp ("Zum Alpenclub, R. 2 fr.), on the S.E. side of the turbid Trübsee (5794'). On the right is the snowy Titlis, which is usually ascended from this point (p. 111). — The Bitzi-stock (6230') easily ascended from the inn in ½ hr., affords a fine view of the Titlis, Spannörter, Schlossberg, and Engelberger Thal.

The path leads to the N.E. through the flat and marshy valley (with the Trübsee on the left), and crosses the brook which descends from the glaciers of the Titlis. It descends the steep Pfaffenwand in zigzags, leads over the Gerschni Alp (4125') towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the Engelberger Aa at the foot of the hill, and reaches (1½ hr.) Engelberg (p. 110).


Comp. Maps, pp. 110, 100.

11 hrs.: Im-Hof 1½, Gadmen 3 (descent 2), Am Stein 2½ (descent 1½), Susten-Scheideck 1½ (descent 3/4), Meien 2½ (ascent 3½), Wassen 1 (ascent 1½). Horse 35 (or, for two days, 40), guide 21 fr. (unnecessary).

From Meiringen to Im-Hof (2054'), 1½ hr., see p. 162. The Susten Road, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding Gadmenbach. At one time the Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background towards the W.
The lower valley is called the Mühlethal, above which is the Nessenthal. Beyond (20 min.) Wyler the path to the Engstlen-Alp (p. 116) diverges to the left. The road crosses (10 min.) the Gadmenbach, and at an (1/4 hr.) old iron-foundry the Genthalbach, on the left bank of which a second path to the Engstlen-Alp diverges. A (3/4 hr.) Mühlestalden (3117') the narrow Triftthal opens toward the S.E., with the extensive Trift Glacier in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 100; 4 1/2-5 hrs. to the club-hut; guide necessary; Andr. v. Weissenfluh of Mühlestalden; Joh. Moor and Joh. Luchs of Gadmen). The path ascends on the left bank of the Triftbach and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) Windegg (6237'; chalet). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the Thättistock to the (1 1/2 hr.) Club Hut (Triftthütte, 8250'). affording a good survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. From the club-hut over the Trift Limmi (10,171') and the Rhone Glacier to the Furka (p. 108) to the Grimsel Hospice (p. 118), 9 hrs., fatiguing. — The "Dammastock" (11,909'; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4-5 hrs. (descent by the Rhone Glacier and Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel, 7 hrs.). — The Schwesstock (11,667'), Thieralpstock (11,139') and Diechterhorn (11,119') may also be ascended from the club-hut without difficulty. — Passes to the Göschener-Alp over the Winterberg Range (Maasplankjoch, Damma Pass, Winterjoch) difficult (comp. p. 101). — Over the Tiefensattel (about 10,820') and the Tiefen Glacier (p. 108) to the Furka interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult. — Interestin 

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by Schafteilenschafteilen (1 hr.) Unterfuren (3848'), where the beautiful Gadmenthal begins and (20 min.) the village of Gadmen (3944'; Inn, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of An der Egg, Bühl, and Obermatt. (Path over the Sitteli to the Engstlen-Alp, see p. 117.) The green valley with its fine maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and perpendiclar Gadmer Fluuh (see p. 116). To the E., on the slope of the Uratstücke (9544'), lies the Wendischletscher.

After a level stretch, the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of Feldmoos (4934'), and then traverse a wild rocky region ("Höllle") to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Stein Inn (6122') at the foot of the huge Stein Glacier.

Over the Sustenlimmi to the Göschener-Alp, 9 hrs., laborious. W ascend the slopes of the Thaleggi to the Steinlimmi Glacier to the Thierbergli, and traverse the névé of the Steingletscher to the Sustenlimmi (10,180'), lying to the S.W. of the Gletscherhorn (11,457'). Descent over the Susten Glacier to the Kehlen-Alp (7562) and across the Kehle Glacier to the Hintere Röthe and Göschener Alp (p. 101). — A similar pass is the Thierberglimmi (about 10,500') where we cross the Steingletscher to the Joch between the Steinberg and the Winter-Thierberg, and descend the Kehle Glacier to the Göschener-Alp. Ascent of the Brunnenstock (11,519'), the highest of the Sustenhörner, toilsome, but interesting (guide 30 fr.).
Over the Steinlimmi to the Trift-Gletscher (6 hrs. as far as the Graggi Hut), see above. Another route crosses the snowy pass of Zwischen-Thierbergen (about 9780'), between the Vorder- and Hinter-Thierberg, to the (6-6 hrs.) Trifthütte (p. 118). — To Engelberg over the Wendeljoch, see p. 112.

The bridle-path now ascends above the moraine, making a long circuit to the right (which a footpath cuts off), and overlooking the grand Stein Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Sustenlimmi, Gwächtenhorn, Vorder- and Hinter-Thierberg, and Giglisstock, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Susten-Scheideck (7421'), which affords an admirable survey of the imposing mountains bounding the Meienthal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 111).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the Meienbach, a brook issuing from the Kalchtal, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches frequently fall from the Stücklistock (10,856') and the Sustenhörner (see above). Below us lie the Susten-Alp (5767'), on the right, and the (1 hr.) Guferplatten-Alp (5725') on the left. The path, now level, traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, which consists here of several branches, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (3 1/4 hr.) Gorezmettlenbach (5137'), and passes the Gorezmettlen-Alp. Several brooks issue from the Rüttifern on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is Färnigen (4787'; Inn, poor); then (40 min.) Meien (4331'; Inn above the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (Dörfl, Hüsen, &c.). Above Wasen we pass the Meienschanz (3599'), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 55), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short distance, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (1 hr.) Wasen (p. 97).


59 M. RAILWAY (Jura-Bern-Lucerne), 3 1/4 hrs. (11 fr., 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 30c.).

Lucerne, see p. 68. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 67), and passes through a tunnel under the Zimmeregg, 1248 yds. long, into the broad dale of the Kleine Emme. 3 M. Littau, at the base of the wooded Sonnenberg (p. 69); 7 1/2 M. Malters (1693'; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

Road hence to (2 1/2 M.) Schwarzenberg (2759'); "Weisses Kreuz; Pens. Fuchs; Kurhaus Malt", on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer resort. About 2 M. above it is the rustic Kurhaus Eigenthal (3491'), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the Würzegg.)

From Schachen (see below), the old Bramegg Road leads past the (2 M.) Farnbühlere Bad (2310), a well-organised Kurhaus, with a spring impregnated with iron and soda, and over the Bramegg (3366') to (5 M.) Entlebuch.

Above Schachen (1 1/2 M. from Malters) the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near Werthenstein (on the left), with its handsome old monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12 1/2 M.) Wohlhausen (1873'; pop. 1601; Rössli; Kreuz), a large village, divided
by the Emme into Wohlhausen-Wiggern on the left bank, and Wohlhausen-Markli opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the Napf (see below), lies the Kurhaus Menzberg (3314'), a health resort.

We here enter the Entebach, a valley 15 M. long, with rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme, passes through a tunnel, and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and four tunnels).

17½ M. Entebach (2224'; *Hôtel du Port; Drei Könige; *Dr. König's Pension), a well-built village, picturesquely situated.

The Napf (4620', 3½-4 hrs., guide unnecessary; *Inn at the top, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the W. of Entebach, is an admirable point of view. The route to it crosses the Grosse and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by Dopfereheide to (5 M.) Romoos (2592'; Inn), or reach it by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — From Trubschachen (see below) a road leads to (1¾ M.) Trub (*Inn) and the (6½ M.) Mettelalp; and a bridle-path (practicable for light carts) thence to the top of the Napf in 40 min. — Paths also ascend from Schüpfheim, Escholzmatt, etc.

In the Entebach, on the W. side of the Schimberg (see below), 8 M. to the S., is the Schimberger Bad (4677), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Road from Entebach to (6 M.) the Entebachbrücke; thence by a bridle-path. (Carriage to the bridge 8, for two persons 10 fr.; horse to the bridge 7, to the Baths 10 fr.). The Kurhaus, the property of Dr. Schiffmann, was destroyed by fire in June, 1883, but will be rebuilt. Close to the house are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.; and a good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the Schimberg (5983'), which affords an admirable Alpine panorama. Interesting longer excursion: to (1½ hrs.) Heiligkreuz (see below); to the (2½ hrs.) Feusstein (6700') with fine view; to the (2½ hrs.) Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 111), etc.

The train crosses the rapid Entebach, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of Hasle, prettily situated.

22 M. Schöpfheim (2388'; pop. 2872; Adler; Rössli), the capital of the valley. To the E. (1¼ hrs.) is Heiligkreuz (3701', a rustic inn), a summer resort, with a fine view.

A road (diligoence twice daily) leads hence to the S. through the valley of the Kleine Emme, the upper part of which is rocky and narrow, and past the pretty village of Flühli (Inn), to (10 M.) Sörenberg (3812'; *Inn) in the upper Emmental, or Marienthal. Guide thence to the (4 hrs.) summit of the Brienzer Rothorn (p. 159), from which a bridle-path descends to (2 hrs.) Brienz. Comp. p. 169.

We now cross the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienze Rothorn, and ascend the wooded valley of the Weisse Emme to —

26 M. Escholzmatt (2815'; *Loëre; Krone), a scattered village on the watershed between the Entebach and Emmental; then descend to (29 M.) Wiggen (2601'; Rössli), follow the right bank of the Ilfis, and reach (32½ M.) Trubschachen (2396'), at the confluence of the Trubbach and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern (Ascent of the Napf, see above.) To the right, farther on, is the large timber-built hospital of Bürnau.

35½ M. Langnau (2244'; pop. 7191; *Hôt. Bahnhof; *Hôt Emmental; *Hirsch; Léure), a large and wealthy village, the capital of the Emmental, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the Ilfis and the Grosse Emme, and one of the mos
fertile in Switzerland. The cheese of the Emmenthal is much esteemed; the carefully kept pastures, the fine breed of cattle, and the neat dwellings with their pretty gardens bear witness to the prosperity of the natives. — Railway to Burgdorf; see p. 16.

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfs and the Emme. 38 M. Emmenmatt, 40 M. Signau (Bär), 44 M. Zäziwil, thriving villages. It then skirts the Hörnberg in a wide curve. 46 M. Konolfingen; 48 1/2 M. Tägerschüt; 51 M. Worb (Sonne; Löwe). a large village with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left.

54 M. Gümlingen, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 131). Thence to (59 M.) Bern, see p. 131.

39. From Lucerne to Lenzburg (Aarau) by Hochdorf.
Aargau-Lucerne Seethal.

29 1/2 M. Steam-Trainway in 2 3/4-4 hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 30 c. — This ‘Seethal Railway’ from Emmenbrücke to Lenzburg, planned by Th. Lutz, and constructed by an English company, was opened in 1883. The gauge is that of the ordinary railways, the carriages of which can run on this line.

From Lucerne to (2 1/2 M.) Emmenbrücke, see p. 19; here we change carriages for the ‘Seethalbahn’, which diverges to the right.

4 M. Emmen (1410'; Stern), near the Reuss, on the right bank of which, 1/2 M. to the E., is the old nunnery of Rathhausen, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile Emmenboden to (6 M.) Waldibrücke. Higher up, the line quits the road, which is here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) Eschenbach (1561'; Rössili; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits in the vicinity. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to stat. Gisikon, on the ‘Nordostbahn’, p. 67.)

Above Eschenbach the line rejoins the road, crosses at (9 1/2 M.) Ballwil (1693') the watershed between the Reuss and the Aa, and descends into the Seethal, belonging partly to Lucerne and partly to Aargau, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This ‘lake-valley’, 18 1/2 M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long Lindenberge (2953') and on the W. by the Ehrlose (2670') and the Homberg (2595'), and in the middle of it lie the pretty Baldegg Lake (or Obere See) and the larger Hallwil Lake (or Untere See), amidst pastures sprinkled with fruit-trees.

11 M. Hochdorf (1653'; *Hirsch), a picturesque and prosperous village, with beautiful pine-woods in the vicinity.

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (1 1/2 hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of Hohenrain (2014'), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence in 1 1/2 hr. to Schloss Horben (2629'; p. 20), a health-resort, affording a superb view to the N. and E.; then to the (1 1/2 hr.) ruined castle of Lieti, another fine point of view, to (1 1/2 hr.) Augstholz (hydropathic), and back to (1 1/2 hr.) Hochdorf. The whole excursion may be made by carriage.

To the W. of Hochdorf roads lead by Römerswil to (4 M.) Oberreinach,
a ruined castle, with an admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by
the pilgrimage-shrine of Hildisrieden to the (5 M.) chapel commemorative
of the battle of Sempach (p. 19); and by Urswil to (3 1/2 M.) Rain, near
which is Oberwangen (1383), where we obtain a picturesque survey of
Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12 1/2 M. Baldegg (Löwe) a pretty village with an old castle of
the ancient knights of Baldegg, now a nunnercy and girls' school, lies at
the S. E. end of the Baldegger See (1532'), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting
the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) Gel-
fingen (Stern), where the culture of the vine begins. On the right
is the well-preserved castle of Heidegg, and 3/4 M. to the N. is the
pretty village of Hitzkirch (Kraus; Engel), once a Teutonic com-
mandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road leads by Altis and Aesch to (5 M.)
Fahrwangen (Bär) and Meisterschwanden (Löwe; Pens. Serose), two large
and nearly adjacent villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry
(see below); thence by Sarnensdorf, past Schloss Hilikon, to Villmergen
and (5 M.) Wohlen (p. 20).

Still running towards the N. W., the tramway now intersects
the fertile plain between the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. 16 1/4 M.
Richensee, with the ruins of the Grünenburg, which was destroyed
in 1366, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 1 1/2 M. Ermen-
nce, a well-to-do village on the Aa. At (18 M.) Mosen the tramway
reaches the Hallwyler See (1363'), a lake 5 1/2 M. long and 1 1/4 M.
broad, and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. Beinwil (1703'; 1430 inhab.; Löwe), a busy, thriving
village with considerable cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming
view of the lake.

Diligence several times daily in 20 min. to Reinach (Bär) and in 1/2 hr.
to Menzikon (Stern), two industrial villages in the upper Winental.
— A pleasant excursion from Beinwil is the ascent of the Honberg (2505'),
3/4 hr. to the N.W.; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts.

The cars now run high above the lake to (21 1/4 M.) Birrwyl,
with its large factories, and descend thence to (23 1/2 M.) Boniswyl,
a busy wine-trading place.

To Fahrwangen diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past
the handsome old château of Hallwyl, the ancestral seat of the distin-
guished family of that name, to (1 1/2 M.) Sennen (Bär), a large village,
with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About 1 1/2 M. to the S. E.
is the Brestenberg Hydropathic, formerly a château of Hans Rudolf v.
Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated amidst vineyards at the N. end
of the Lake of Hallwyl. From Brestenberg we follow the E. bank to
Tennwil, Meisterschwanden, and (2 M.) Fahrwangen (see above).

24 1/2 M. Niederhallwyl—Dürrenäsch; 25 1/2 M. Sennen (Stern), a
large manufacturing village (1479 inhab.).

29 1/2 M. Lenzburg (1302'; 2731 inhab.; *Krone; Löwe), a busy
little town on the Aa, with the large cantonal prison. On a hill
above the town, to the E., stands the old Schloss Lenzburg (1663';
anberge at the top; fine view). Opposite, to the W., rises Schloss
Schaffberg (1709').

From Lenzburg to Aarau and Baden, see p. 20.
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**Note:** The page numbers (124, 131, 132, etc.) indicate the page in the book where each section starts. The content is organized in a tabular format, with each section clearly defined and its location within the book specified. The text is a descriptive narrative of various locations and landscapes within the Berne Oberland region, detailing routes, landmarks, and excursions. The table format helps in quickly accessing specific sections and their descriptions.
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Time. A glimpse at the beauties of the Bernese Oberland may be ob-
tained in four days. (Quarters for the night are indicated by Italics).
1st Day. From Bern by railway to Thun in 1 hr., steamboat to Därigen in 
1½ hr., railway to Interlaken in 10 min. — 2nd Day. Drive in 1½ hr. to 
Lauterbrunnen, walk over the Wengernalp and Little Scheideck to Gris-
delwald (6 hrs.). — 3rd Day. Walk over the Great Scheideck to Meiringen 
(6½ hrs.). — 4th Day. Drive to Brienz (1½ hr.), take steamboat to the 
Giessbach, and return to Interlaken and Bern. — Most travellers, however, 
will proceed from Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, or over the 
Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier, etc. (Those who come from Lucerne gener-
ally cross the Brünig to Meiringen, and then visit Grindelwald, Lauter-
brunnen, and Interlaken.) In any case the Giessbach merits a visit (after-
noon excursion from Interlaken). Another day or two may be pleasantly 
devoted to Mürren, the Faulhorn, and the Scheinige Platte. — Those who 
prefer it may omit the Wengernalp, and drive from Interlaken to Grindel-
wald (p. 169). Thence to Meiringen, and from Im-Boden to the Grimsel, 
there are bridle-paths only.

Guides, Horses, Carriages. The charges are given in the respective 
routes. Where there is no fixed tariff, the charge per day for a carriage 
with one horse is usually 15 fr., with two horses 30 fr.; guide 6-8 fr.; 
horse or mule with attendant 15 fr., donkey 9 fr. For the usual route 
by Lauterbrunnen, the Wengernalp, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen, 
the Grimsel, the Furka, and Andermatt, no guide is necessary; on fine days 
the route is much frequented and can hardly be mistaken. On the other 
hand a guide sometimes affords useful information, and will relieve 
the pedestrian of his knapsack. The principal headquarters of the guides are 
Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Meiringen.

The pleasure of a visit to the beautiful Bernese Oberland is somewhat 
marrered by the usual drawbacks of favourite public resorts. Contributions 
are levied upon the traveller under every possible pretence. At every gate
he passes through a group of children who expect to be paid for their superfluous services. He is assailed by vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals, by exhibitors of chamois and marmots, by urchins standing on their heads or turning somersaults, and by awakeners of echoes. Swiss songstresses, neither young nor pretty, next appear on the scene, and the nerves of the traveller are often sorely tried by the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, though musical at a distance, are objectionable when performed close to the ear. These annoyances had at length become so serious that the attention of government was directed to them, and commissioners were appointed to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; and the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

**40. Bern.**

**Hotels.** ①Berner Hof (Pl. a; C, 5), adjoining the Federal Hall, R. & A. 4–5; D. 5 fr.; ②Bellevue (Pl. b; D, 5), adjoining the Mint, R., L., & A. 4½, D. 4 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. ③Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 4), near the station, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; ④Faucon (Pl. d; D, 4), in the town, R. & L. 3½, D. 4 fr. — Hotel de France (Pl. g; G, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; ⑤Hotel du Jura (Pl. h; B, 4), adjoining the Bank, R., L., & A. 2½–3 fr.; ⑥Hirsch (Pl. i; C, 4), these three near the station. — In the town: ⑦Zähringer Hof (Pl. u; D, 4), Waisenhausplatz, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3 fr.; ⑧Pfistern (Abbaye des Boulangers, Pl. k; E, 4), near the clock-tower; ⑨Storch (Pl. l; C, 4), Löwe (Pl. m; C, 4); both moderate; ⑩Mohr (Pl. n; F, 4); Schmieden (Marchéchaux, Pl. p; D, 4); ⑪Gasthof zu Webern (Hôt. des Tisserands, Pl. q; D, 4) and Gasthof zu Zimmerleuten (Pl. r; D, 4), both in the Marktgasse, these last all moderate. — Unpretending: ⑫Schlüssel (Pl. r; E, 4); ⑬Bär, near the station, R. 2½ fr.; ⑭Wildermann (Pl. s; C, 3, 4), Aarberger Str., R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; ⑮Emmenthaler Hof, Neue Gasse; ⑯Kreuz, Zeugaushaus, opposite the Zähringer Hof, moderate, pension 4½–5 fr. — ⑰Pens. Herter (Pl. o; F, 4), well situated, near the Cathedral; ⑱Pens. Jolimont, Aussere Enge (1½ M.; p. 130), with fine view and shady walks (5–6 fr.); ⑲Pens. Victoria (5–6 fr.), on the Schänzli (p. 130), for invalids; also ⑳Pens. Hug, in the Mattenhof, 5 min. from the town (for surgical cases).

**Cafés and Restaurants.** ⑴Rail. Restaurant. Café Casino near the Federal Hall, terrace with view of the Alps; Café Sternwarte, on the 'Grosse Schanze' (Pl. B, 3); Café du Théâtre; Café Berna; Zähringer Hof (see above); Schwellenmätteli, on the Aare; Mützenberg, Kesslgasse, moderate. At the W. pavilion on the Münster-Terrasse (p. 127) refreshments are sold after 1 p.m. (Sundays after 4 p.m.); music occasionally in the evening. — Outside the town: ⑵Café Schanzli (p. 130), beyond the railway-bridge (1½ M.), on the lofty right bank of the Aare, a little to the E. of the new Botanic Garden (concert or summer-theatre daily); ⑶Café in der Enge (p. 130), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate. — ⑷Beer. König, Hahnen, and Cassani, Bärenplatz; ⑸Krone, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; Café Berna, National, and Frick, Schuaplatzgasse, etc.

**Alpine Boots.** Riesen, Spitalgasse; Scheidegger, Waisenhausplatz.

**Baths.** Swimming Bath at the Holzplatz, below the Berner Hof (cable-tram. see p. 129). River Baths below the Unter-Thor Bridge, by the 'Pellikán' (Pl. G, 3), and in the Attenberg. Water of the Aare very cold. — ⑴Warm Baths (Turkish, etc.) at Büchner's; Frickbad, below the Münster-Terrasse.

**Cabs.** One-horse, for 1½ hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional 1½ hr. 10 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, i.e. over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 15), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, at the old post-office.

**English Church Service in the Cathedral** (10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.). —
Rom. Cath. Service at the French Church, Zeughausgasse: Sun. at 6, S. and 12; week-days at the Hauskapelle, Gerechtigkeitsgasse 2, at 6 and 8.

Attractions. First visit the ‘Kleine Schanze’ and the Federal Council Hall; then the Kirchenfeldbrücke and the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse and Erlach Monument); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathaus; then past the Zeitglockenturm to the Corn Market, and cross the Waisenhausplatz to the museums; lastly (time permitting) cross the railway-bridge to the Schänzli and then return to the station.

Bern (1765), the capital of Canton Bern, with 44,087 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs). has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 188). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the Aare, which flows 100′ below. Most of the broad principal streets run from E. to W. Those in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades (Lauben), which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, most of them dating from the 16th cent., adorned with statues of every variety (Samson, Themis, an Archer, a Bagpiper, an Ogre, etc.). In other respects also Bern still retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, called the Spitalgasse, the Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. B, 4) to the Nydecker Bridge (Pl. G, H, 4), a distance of nearly a mile. In this street are situated the Königthurm (Pl. 20), now a prison, and the Zeitglockenturm (Pl. 21; E, 4), once the E. gate of the town, but now its central point, rebuilt in 1770. On the E. side is a curious clock, which announces the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while 2 min. before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring Bärenbrunnen (Pl. 2), Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. Two bears also support a shield in the pediment of the Corn Hall (Pl. 12), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine (wine-cellar below, much frequented). The Kornhaus-Platz is embellished with the grotesque Kindlifresser-Brunnen (Ogre Fountain; Pl. 3; D, 4); the ogre is about to devour a child, while other innocents, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle.

At the E. end of the opposite Metzgergasse are the modern
Old Catholic Church (Pl. 11), designed by Deperthes of Rheims, and the Rathaus or Town Hall (Pl. 16; F, 4), erected in 1406, and restored in 1868, approached by a handsome flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts.

The Cathedral, or Minster (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), a fine late-Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, and 70' high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1573, and restored in 1850. Round the whole of the roof runs a beautiful open Balustrade, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The W. Portal is remarkably fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Twelve Apostles; in the inner (smaller) arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished Tower, 134' high, is covered with a clumsy tiled roof; the entrance to it is by a side-door in the W. portal. We ascend 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper (50c.), who shows the relative proportions of all the large bells in the world, and to a gallery commanding a superb view.

Interior (adm. 30c.). The Choir contains Stained Glass of 1496, one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The Choir Stalls (1522) are adorned on one side with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of Berthold von Zähringen, the founder of Bern (see p. 126), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate Friedrich von Steiger, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a Pietas in marble, by Tscharner (1870). The organ rivals that of Freiburg (performance almost every evening in summer at dusk, adm. 1 fr., families 2 fr.).

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach (Pl. 6), the victor at Laupen (p. 188), in bronze, designed by Volmar of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners, and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The Cathedral Terrace (Minster-Terrasse; Pl. F, 5), rising abruptly 110' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of Berthold von Zähringen (Pl. 7; p. 126), designed by Tscharner, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view from this terrace, as indeed from every open space in Bern, is justly celebrated. In clear weather the panorama of the Bernese Alps witnessed here is more extensive than from any other spot in the Oberland.

Views. The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Münz-Terrasse, Casino-Garden, Bundes-Rathaus, Kleine Schanze, Cafe Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: — To the right of the Doldenhorn, the Balmhorn (12,180') with the Attels (11,930'; 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the Stockhorn (7195'; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the Spannorter (10,515'; 53 M.) and the Schlossberg (10,279'; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the Bächlen near Escholzmaff (5810'; 24 M.), and the Feuerstein above the Entlebuch (6700'; 30 M.).
These mountains present a sublime spectacle at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the Alpenglühcn ('Glow of the Alps') is produced. Long after the shadows have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the setting sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illuminated by a bright internal fire.

The Historical Museum (Pl. 14; E, 5; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, Sund. 10½ - 12; at other times 1 pers. 1 fr.; for 2 pers. or more 50 c. each) contains archaeological, ethnographical, and historical collections, including antiquities from lake-dwellings and tombs, Swiss implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, a selection of ancient weapons from the arsenal of Bern, Burgundian tapestry, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, enriched with gilding and precious stones (captured at Grandson), etc.

Adjoining the museum, on the S., is the University (Pl. 22; 300-50 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side is the Town Library (Pl. 1; open daily, 3-5 p.m.), containing numerous histories of Switzerland.

To the S. of the University the Kirchenfeldbrücke (Pl. E, 5; splendid view), a huge iron bridge built in 1882-83, 751' long, 115' above the Aare, crosses the Aare to the Helvetia-Platz in the Kirchenfeld, where a new quarter of the town is being erected by an English company.

The best view of the imposing bridge itself is obtained from the Münzterrasse (Pl. 13), immediately above it, on the left bank. We may now follow the Inselstrasse, past the old Inselspital (Pl. 18), now occupied by the federal authorities, to the Casino-Platz (Pl. C, 6). To the right, at the corner of the Bärenplatz and the Schauplatzgasse, is the Museum, a
private club (to which visitors may be introduced by members), with a façade adorned with statues of eight celebrated Bernese by Dorer.

In the Bundesgasse, on the left, rises the *Federal Council Hall (Bundes-Rathhaus, Pl. C, 5), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 400' long and 165' broad, designed by Studer, and completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance; fee 1 fr. for 1-3 pers.). The sittings of the two legislative assemblies, usually held in July, are open to the public. The debates, which are generally very keen, are in German or French. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are announced in both languages. The platform on the roof commands the most extensive View in Bern. — In front of the Bundes-Rathaus is a fountain-figure of Berna, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons.

Between the Council Hall and the Bernerhof is a Cable-Trainway, 360' long (gradient 3:10), opened in July, 1885, which descends to the bathing establishments in the Aarzehl (p. 125). Trains every 5 min.; fare 10 c.

To the W. of this point, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the pleasant promenades on the *Kleine Schanze (Pl. B, C, 5), which affords a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 128; Panorama by Imfeld), with the Aarethal and the Kirchenfeldbrücke in the foreground and the town to the left.

The *Kunst-Museum in the Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 3), a fine Renaissance building, contains the municipal Picture Gallery (50 c., daily 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. 10½-12, gratis), a good collection, chiefly of modern works.


Opposite is the Natural History Museum (Pl. C, 3; in summer, Tues. and Sat. 2-5, and Sund. 10½-12½, free; on other days, 8-6, and in winter 9-4, adm. 1 fr.; for 2 pers. or more, 50 c. each).

To the right on the ground-floor is the Collection of Minerals, which includes some magnificent crystals (rock-crystal, smoky topaz from the Tiefengletscher on the Furka). To the left, Fossils. — On the first floor is the Zoological Collection. In the central saloon, with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammals. Adjacent a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, amphibia, fish, and marine animals; to the right, conchylia, crabs, and insects.

Crossing the Railway Bridge (p. 28), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the Botanic Garden (Pl. D 2) on the right bank, and reach (1½ M.) the Schänzli (Pl. D, E, 2; Café, adm. for non-customers 50 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left are the Bernese Alps, and to the right the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; and to the extreme W. is the Môléson.

The large Military Depot of Canton Bern, in the Beundenfeld beyond the Schänzli, erected in 1874-78 at a cost of 41½ million francs, comprises an arsenal, offices, stables with riding-schools, and a large barrack. The Arsenal contains large stores of weapons, and in the 'Antiquitâtensaal' are various curiosities (fee). Adjacent is the extensive Exercierplatz (drilling-ground).

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome Nydeckbrücke (Pl. G, H, 5), in three arches, built in 1844. The central arch has a span of 158', and is 100' high. On the right bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, on the right, is the Bears' Den (Bärengraben), where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted.

To the N., 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare, is the Enge, a large peninsula nearly surrounded by the Aare, rising high above it, and commanding an admirable view. The finest point is the café (p. 125), surrounded by beautiful shady grounds.

The view from the "Gurten (2825'; Inn), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 128), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. The road from Bern to the (1 M.) Gurten, leads from the Aarzihl-Thor to the Café Schönegg and (1½ M.) Wabern, from both of which points paths also ascend through wood to the top. On the hill-side are the Bächleiten and Victoria asylums for deserted children.

Above Belp (p. 152), 5 M. to the S. of Bern, lies Zimmerwald (2815'; Hüt.-Pens. Beauf-Séjour), charmingly situated, and (4 M. farther) Bättchelugg (3171'), with an extensive view.
41. From Bern to Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 131.

19½ M. Railway (Centralbahn) in 1 hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the right as far as Münstingen; thence to Uttigen on the left. Through-travellers to Interlaken go on to the Scherztigen terminus (see below). ½ M. beyond Thun, where the steamer awaits them.

Bern, see p. 125. On the Wylerfeld (p. 16) the train turns to the right, affording on admirable survey of the Alps to the right. 3 M. Ostermundingen; 5 M. Gümlingen (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 121); 8 M. Rubigen; 10 M. Münstingen. On the right rise the Stockhorn chain and Niesen (p. 133), the last spurs of the High Alps, and to the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümislap. 12½ M. Wichtrach; 14½ M. Kiesen. Near (15½ M.) Uttigen we cross the Aare. On the right of the entrance to the station Thun rises a large barrack.


Cafés. Freienhof (see above); Café du Casino, on the way to the Bellevue. Beer at the Steinbock, opposite the Kreuz (see above), the Café du Pont, on the way to the railway-station, and the Schlüssel, by the Lauithor.

Baths in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. — Telegraph Office opposite the Post-office. — Money Changer, A. Knechtlenhofer. — Boat on the lake, according to tariff, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7,½ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — Carved Wood at J. Kofler’s, in the garden of the Bellevue. — English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844; pop. 5124), charmingly situated on the Aare, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting portal to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of warehouses and cellars, 10–12’ high, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot-passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland.

Near the bridge a covered way of 218 steps (and farther up a road without steps) ascends to the Church, erected in 1738. *View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and partly wooded plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümislap are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg with a turret at each corner, erected in 1182, and within the walls of the castle is the Amts-Schloss, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. By the tower we obtain a beautiful view, particularly towards the N.E. A road, ending in a covered flight of steps, descends hence to the market-place.
Thun is the seat of the Federal Military School for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers, and contains the federal manufactories of ammunition. Military manoeuvres take place here annually on the ‘Almend’, or common. The Keramic Museum contains a fine collection of terracottas, majolica, etc.

Walks. Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the Bellevue grounds to the (1/2 hr.) *Pavillon St. Jacques (Jacobshübeli, 2107)', commanding the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. Higher up (8 and 10 min.) are two other ‘pavillons’, the higher of which affords a charming survey of Thun and the valley of the Aare. A few paces farther is the Goldiwyly road, which soon reaches the path descending through the Kohleren-Schlucht (see below). — Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächinatt, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view (Eiger, Münch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc.), to the (20 min.) Chartreuse (the property of the Parpart family). Here we turn to the left, passing the Bächelhöfli, cross (10 min.) the Hüniobach, and follow a new path through the picturesque *Kohleren-Schlucht, where the brook forms several falls. This path ascends to the Grüssisberger Wald (see below) and the Goldiwyly road (1/3 hr.), by which we may return to Thun (see below; after a few minutes a finger-post indicates the way to the Jacobshübeli to the left). Or we may continue our excursion (1 hr.) by Eichholz and Heiligenschwendi to the *Hallenberg (3287), which affords a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

On the Bern road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Thun, lies Heimberg, with extensive potteries. — To the N. of Thun is the (1/2 M.; diligence 5 times daily in 20 min.) considerable village of Steffisburg (brewery), whence we may ascend in 1/2 hr. to the small Schmitteugen-Bad (trout), with its mineral spring. — Charming walk on the new Goldiwyly Road, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the ‘Hübeli’, a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. The beautifully wooded *Grüssisberg, which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the Rabenfluh (3841') and the Brändlisberg. The village of Goldiwyly (Zysset’s Inn) is 3 1/2 M. from Thun. The most picturesque way back is through the Kohleren-Schlucht (see above); or we may ascend the (1 1/2 hr.) Blume (p. 135), and return by Sigristen and Guten (p. 135).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is Schadau, the property of M. de Rougemont, a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake, and embellished with sculptures in sandstone. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of Hünegg, in the French Renaissance style, the property of Mme. de Parpart. Beautiful view from the terrace. Apply to the gardener, who lives on the road, 1/4 M. nearer Thun. No fee.

Excursions. Thierachern (1867'; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., Bad Blumenstein and the Fallbach; thence through wood in 1 1/2 hr. to the Gurmiel-Bad (see below). Baths of Schweinfelberg (2 1/2 hrs. W. of Blumenstein, beyond the Gantner Pass). See p. 177. — Burgstein (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. N.W. of Thun. Amsoldingen (Roman tombstones), 3 1/2 M. S.W., and the ancient tower of Strättlingen (p. 176), 3 1/2 M. S. of Thun, a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The Stockhorn (from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 176.

To the Gurnigel-Bad from Thun a walk of 3 1/2 hrs. (guide desirable), or drive of 4 hrs. (carr. with one horse from the station 30, with two horses 60 fr.; cheaper in the town), or from Bern direct by diligence (twice daily in 1 1/2 hrs.; fare 7, coupé 8 1/2 fr.; distance 20 1/2 M.). The road from Bern leads by Ribern and Kehrsatz, and (leaving Belp on the left) follows the W. side of the Gürbetal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps. At (12 1/2 M.)
Kirchenthurncn (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of Riggisberg (2503'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to the Dürrbach Inn and ascend steeply through the Läswald to the (8 M.) Gurnigelbad (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (500 beds, R. 2½-6, pens. 6 fr.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (½ hr.) Seftigenschwend (Inn); past the Laashöfe to the (1 hr.) Längnet-Bad; to the (1 hr.) Obere Gurnigel (5070'), an admirable point of view; to the (1½ hr.) Seetihühl (5750'), etc.

— Over the Gantrist to Bad Weissenburg (5-6 hrs.), see p. 177. — From Wattenwyl, 5 M. W. of Thun and 3 M. S.W. of stat. Uttigen (p. 131), a pleasant path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to Bad Gurnigel in 2½ hrs.

To Saanen through the valley of the Simme, see R. 56.

42. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 136.

Three good, well-trodden paths lead to the top: (1st) on the N. side from Wimmis a bridle-path (the best route) in 4½-5 (down in 3 hrs.; 2nd) on the E., from the Heustrich-Bad a bridle-path (but comp. below), in the same time; (3rd) on the S. side, from Frutigen a footpath in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 134). Travellers ascending in the morning should start from Wimmis; in the afternoon the path from the Heustrich-Bad is better shaded.

Steamboat from Thun to Spiez, see p. 135; thence by Spiezwyler to Wimmis 3½ M. (a drive of 40 min.; post-vehicle with three seats daily; one-horse carr. 4 fr.; return-carriages sometimes to be had). — To the Heustrich-Bad and Frutigen, see R. 55.

Horse to the top of the Niesen, and back the same day, from Wimmis, Frutigen, or the Heustrich-Bad 17 fr. (starting before 10 a.m.); if a night be spent on the summit, 25 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 6-8 fr. — Chair-porters 10-12 fr.

From Spiez to (1¼ M.) Spiezwyler, see p. 166. We then cross the Kander to the right to (2 M.)

Wimmis (2080'; pop. 1349; Löwe), a pretty village in a very fertile district, at the E. base of the Burgfluh (5072'), overlooked by a castle of the once powerful Barons of Weissenburg, which is now occupied by a school and the local authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933, but is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

Ascent of the Niesen from Wimmis. The path ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the Staldenbach; 3 min. later, by a gate, it turns to the left (finger-post) and ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the Berghi. By the (2 hrs.) chalets of Unterstalden (4941') the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of Oberstalden (5833'). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1¼ hr.) Staldenegg (6345), a sharp ridge connecting the Bettfuß (7924') or Frombergerhorn with the Niesen, where the vast snowfields of the Blümilsalp and Doldenhorn become visible. Thence to the top 1 hr. more.

From the Heustrich-Bad (p. 166), the bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings (whenever it divides, the steeper branch must be selected), as far as a large lime-tree (½ hr.); then through wood to a bench (¼ hr.), where the distances are given, and past the chalets of Schlechtenwaldegg and the Hegern-Alp, in numerous windings, to the (3 hrs.) Niesen Inn. This route affords numerous and diversified views, but the upper part of it is in bad condition for riding. (Drinking water scarce; milk at the two upper chalets.)
FROM FRUTIGEN (p. 167). The path (5 hrs.; not fit for riding) diverges to the left near the N. end of the village to Winklen (1½ hr.), crosses a brook, ascends in windings through wood for 25 min., across meadows to the (1½ hr.) Sentigraben, and then more rapidly to the (20 min.) Eggialp, and the (¼ hr.), Niesenalp (6020′). Near the (1 hr.) Staldenegg it joins the path from Wimmis. This route in the reverse direction affords a beautiful view of the Kanderthal and the Alps.

**Inn, 5 min. from the summit, R., L., & A. 4, B. 2, D. 3½ fr.

The *Niesen (7763′), the conspicuous N. outpost of a branch of the Wildstrubel*, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer (see p. 86), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. On the top there is room for about 50 persons only. The Alps are seen to greater advantage here than from the Rigi. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn; there the Wetterhörner form the foreground; here we are close to the beautiful snowy Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal.

**View.** The most conspicuous snow-mountains are: to the E. the distant Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; to the S. the Blümlisalp with its three peaks (Morgenhorn, Weisse Frau, Blümisalphorn), the Goldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Allets; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; then the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, the last snow-group towards the W. The entire Lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstligenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a long distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hill-country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. Dill's excellent Panorama at the inn). Best light towards sunset. During the day the plains only are seen to advantage.

### 43. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

**Comp. Map, p. 136.**

**Steamboat** 4-5 times daily in 1¼ hr. from Thun (*Scherziligen*; comp. p. 131) to Đärigen; stations Oberhofen, Gunten, Spiez, Merligen, Leissigen (the last two not always touched at). — **Railway** from Đärigen to Interlaken in connection with the steamboats in 10 min., fare 80 or 40 c. (1st class from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 95 c.;) from Interlaken to Röningen (p. 160) in 12 min., fare 80 or 40 c. — **Road** on the S. Bank to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive; on the N. Bank a new road (15½ M.; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 20 fr.), which between Merligen and Neuhaus will repay walkers (comp. p. 136).

The *Lake of Thun (1837′; greatest depth, 709′) is 11 M. long, and nearly 2 M. broad. The banks are at first studded with pleasant villas and gardens, but, farther on, the N. bank becomes precipitous.

The **Steamboat** starts from the quay near the Freienhof Hotel (p. 131), ascends the Aare, stops at the Bellevue, and then at Scherziligen, the railway-terminus (see p. 131). To the left is the prettily situated Chartreuse (p. 132); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, Schloss Schadau (p. 132). The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′)
rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 176). To the left of the Niesen are the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kanderthal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Alteis, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed below with vineyards, and higher up with woods, and passes the pretty village of Hilterfingen (Pens. des Alpes) and the château of Hünegg (p. 132). It touches at Oberhofen (Pensions *Moy, *Oberhofen, Favorita; Restaur. Zimmermann), which has a picturesque château of Countess Pourtalès, and at Gunten (Weisses Kreuz; *Pens. du Lac, 5 fr.; Hirsch; *Pens. Graber, all on the lake; Pens. Schönberg, on the hill, 10 min. from the lake).

A road ascends from Gunten to (5/4 hr.) Sigriswyl (3621'; Pens. Bär, rustic), a prettily situated village. The Blume (4577'; fine view) is ascended hence in 1 1/2 hr. via Schwanden; the Sigriswyl-Grat (Unter-Bergli, 5508'; Ober-Bergli, 6059') by the Alpiglen Alp in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; the Sigriswyler Rothhorn (6737'; guide), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs.

On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the Justisthal (see below) is the Schafloch (6940'), a grand ice-cavern, reached from the Obere Bergli by a giddy path in 3/4 hr. (guide and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, towards the S., to Spiez (*Spiezer Hof, with garden and lake-baths, R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Schonegg, 3/4 M. from the lake, pens. 6 fr.), a small village prettily situated on the S. bank, with a picturesque old château, which formerly belonged to the Erlach family. From this point two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, the broader to the left the Schwarzhorn.

To Aeschi, see p. 166; ascent of the Niesen, p. 133. Diligence to Frutigen. see p. 166; to Zweisimmen, see p. 176. — Above the village of Faulensee, 3 M. to the S. E. (road, see p. 166), is the Faulensee-Bad (R., L., & A. 4, D. 31/2, pens. 7 1/2 fr.), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we next observe the abrupt Sigriswyl-Grat, with the bold Ralligstöcke (6066') and the Sigriswyler Rothhorn (6737'). On the lake is Schloss Ralligen. Beyond stat. Merligen (*Höt. Beatus; Löwe), at the mouth of the Justisthal, the Nase, a rocky headland, projects into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the new road, hewn in the rock at many places (p. 136). On the margin of the lake lies the château of Lerou; and farther on are the Beatenbach (see p. 136) and the ravine of the Sundgraben (p. 140).

A good bridle-path ascends from Merligen to the (1 1/2 hr.) Kurhaus St. Beatenberg: 1 M. from Merligen it diverges from the new road (see below) to the left; farther up, where it divides below a meadow, we turn to the left again. *

On the S. bank lies Krattigen (Stern); then Leissigen (Stein-
bock), at the base of the Morgenberghorn (p. 142), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. The steamboat stops at Därigen (*Pens. Schärz), the terminus of the ‘Bödeli Railway,’ which conveys us to Interlaken in 10 min. Opposite, on the N. bank, lies Neuhaus, the former landing-place (see below).

The Railway first skirts the lake, passing under a viaduct. To the left, at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of Weissemou (p. 139). To the right, farther on, we have a fine view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau. The station for (2 1/2 M.) Interlaken is at the village of Aarmühle. 1/4 M. from the beginning of the Hoheweg.

The new *Road on the N. Bank of the Lake of Thun leads from Thun by Hilterfingen and Oberhofen to (6 M.) Gunten (p. 135); then across the Stampbach (waterfall) and past the old château of Ralligen to (2 1/4 M.) Merligen (p. 135), 1 M. beyond which the bridle-path to Beatenberg diverges to the left (p. 135). The road, remarkable for the boldness of its construction, ascends round the Nuse (p. 135), passing through two rock-tunnels, skirts the precipitous slopes high above the lake, crosses the Kruibach-Tobel, and leads through wood (passing the château of Lerow below, on the right) to the (2 M.) bridge over the Beutenbach (Restaur.).

A path leads hence in 1/4 hr. to the Beutenhohle, from which the Beutenbach dashes forth with a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. St. Beatus, the first apostle of Christianity in this region, is said to have dwelt in this cavern.

Three more tunnels; then a gradual descent. Beautiful view of the lake, with the Eiger to the right. Crossing the Sundgraben, we observe the houses of Sundlaumen below us, on the right. Then past the (1 1/2 M.) Küblibad or St. Beatusbad (Engl. Pension) and the Neuhaus (on the right), to Unterseen and (3 M.) Interlaken.

44. Interlaken and Environs.

Hotels and Pensions. On the Hoheweg, from W. to E.: Hôt. Métropole (formerly Ritschard; Pl. 1); *Victoria (Pl. 2), R., L., & A. from 5, R., D., D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; beyond it the small Pension Voltz (Pl. 13), and *Hôt. Horn (Pl. 30), unpretending; *Jungfrau (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. from 4 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. 4); *Belvedere (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6); Hôt. du Nord, formerly Casino (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. 4 1/4, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. Interlaken (Pl. 8); *Hôt. Beachivage (Pl. 9), R., L., & A. from 5, D. 4 1/2-5 fr. — Hôt. du Lac (Pl. 10), 2nd class, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3 fr.

To the W. of the Hoheweg, in the direction of the railway-station; Hôt. Oberland (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3, pens. 7 fr.; opposite to it, Rössli (Pl. 26); *Weisser Kreuz (Pl. 11), R. 1-2, B. 1 fr.; *Adler (Pl. 11); *Hôt. Berge (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 3 3/4, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Krebs (Pl. 27), moderate; Hôt. de la Gare (Pl. 29), the last three near the station; Schwan, R. 1-2 fr. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *Bellevue (Pl. 15), pens. 5 1/2-6 1/2 fr. — On the small island of Spielmatten: *Hôt. du Pont (Pl. 16), with garden. R., L., & A. 4, D. 3/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Krone. — At Unterseen: *Hôt. Unterseen (Pl. 17), pens. 6 fr.; Beau Site (Pl. 18), pens. 6-8 fr.; Eiger (*English Pension), on the Neuhaus
road, well spoken of; Pension Simpkin (St. Beatus), well situated near the Lake of Thun.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: Deutscher Hof (Pl. 20), R., L., & A. 3½-4. E. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôp. National (Pl. 19); Hôt. Reber (Pl. 22), pens. 6 fr.; Hôt. Ober, or 'Schlösschen' (Pl. 23), pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Jungfraublick (Pl. 22), on the Kleine Rugen (p. 138), a first-class house, commanding a splendid view, with pleasant grounds; R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, D. 5, omnibus 1½ fr.; pens. in July and August 12-16, at other times 8-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Mattenhof, prettily situated close to the Kleine Rugen, pens. 6½ fr. — Furnished rooms in the Villa Bischofberger (near the Hôtel Ober), pleasant and quiet, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; also in the Villa Ritschard, in the château, etc.


Casino on the Höheweg, with café, reading, concert, billiard-rooms, etc.; music daily 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 and 8-10 p.m.; whey-cure 7-8 a.m.; admission for one day 50 c., for a week 2 fr.; for families of two or three pers. 4 fr. per week; or 12 fr. per month; larger families 6 or 18 fr.; for extra entertainments 1 fr., or for subscribers 50 c. per day. The 'Jeu de Courses', a mild kind of gambling, is played here. At the back of the Casino is a whey-cure establishment.

Restaurants, Indermühle, next to Hôt. Beaurivage; Café Oberland; Hôt. du Pont, on the Aare, with 'Biergarten' and a fine view; Berger and Krebs, by the railway-station. — Confectioner: Weber, Bahnhof-Str.; another at the entrance to the Kurgarten.

Baths in the Hôt. Métropole, Beaurivage, etc. — Money Changer: Eberold, Bahnhof-Str. — Druggist: Seewer.

Carriages, Horses, Guides, see pp. 141, 142, 148, etc. — Donkeys, 1½ fr. per hour. — Post and Telegraph Office adjoining the Oberländer Hof.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at II and 4.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the 'Büdeli'. These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the Lütschine, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the Lombarc, which falls into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkëren valley, account for the curve which the Aare has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies Interlaken (1863'), consisting of the villages of Aarmühle, Matten and Unterseen, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz (total pop. 4116).

The principal resort of visitors is the Höheweg, an avenue of fine walnuts, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. The central part of the avenue, which is open towards the S., commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening light). On the N. side is the Casino, a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, etc. (entrance between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere; music, etc.,
see above). On the S. side, farther on, rises the old monastery and nunnery of Interlaken, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery has been used as a hospital since 1836; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The choir of the monastery-church is now an English Chapel. A small chapel is used by a French Protestant and a Scottish Presbyterian congregation. The nave of the church is a Roman Catholic place of worship. To the left, at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the Aare by a handsome new bridge, immediately above which are the railway-bridge and the Zollhaus station of the Bödeli Railway (p. 160).

Towards the W. the Höheweg is continued by the busy street which leads through Aarmühle, and past the Post Office (see above), to the railway-station. To the right are three bridges (fine view from that in the centre) crossing the island of Spielmatten to the small town of Unterseen (1995 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a modern church. Large manufactory of parqueterie.

Interlaken is a favourite summer resort, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The purity of the air, the whetsure, and the beauty of the situation attract many visitors, while others make it their headquarters for excursions to the Oberland.

Walks. The *Kleine Rugen is a beautiful wooded hill to the S. of Interlaken, on the Wilderswyl road. The principal path, provided with benches, ascends by the Hôtel Jungfraublick in a straight direction, leading round the hill to the left, and affording varied views of the Bödeli and the valley of Lauterbrunnen. In ½ hr. we reach the Trinkhalle, with a terrace commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmen. A little before the Trinkhalle a path to the right ascends to the Tanzboden (a level spot in the wood) and the (20 min.) Rugenhöhe (2424'), a pavilion with a view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz. Beyond the Trinkhalle the main path leads to the left, round the hill, passing the Waldgletscher pavilion (with a view of the Abendberg and the Lake of Thun), the Kasthoferstein (see below), and the reservoir, and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick (½ hr.). Other paths, with benches in shady nooks and points of view, ramify from the main walk in every direction. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted by the chief forester Kasthofer with specimens of the principal trees of Switzerland. The stone above mentioned bears an inscription to his memory. — Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path diverges to the left, and by a (3 min.) bench descends to the right to the Wagnerenschlucht (see below). Another leads straight past the bench, skirting the wood and keeping to the left, to the (10 min.) Café Unspunnen (see below).
**Heimwehfluh (2218').** From the station, from Aarmühle, and from Matten, roads lead to the (1/2 M.) entrance to the Wagnerenschlucht, to the W. of the Kleine Rugen. We ascend the ravine for about 300 paces, and diverge by a path to the right, which ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, in 20 min. to the Restaurant. The terrace commands a charming view (finest in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz; the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are visible from the small belvedere higher up.—Path from the Trinkhalle, see above.

The ruin of **Unspunnen** (40 min.), with a splendid view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, the Mönch, and the lake of Brienz, is reached through the Wagnerenschlucht (at the end of which on the left, is **Café Unspunnen**, with beautiful view), or by the Kleine Rugen (see above).

The ruined castle of **Weissenau** (2 M.) on an island in the Aare near its influx into the Lake of Thun (p. 136), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

To the **Hohbühl** (2070'; 1/2 hr.), on the right bank of the Aare, a path ascends to the left immediately beyond the upper bridge over the Aare. (The lower path to the left leads to the Vogtsruhe on the Aare, a resting-place and spring.) The pavilion commands a fine view, which is more extensive from the grassy slopes of the Untere Bleicki, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the right, crossing a brook after 10 min.) From the Untere Bleicki a narrow path, called the **Greiers-Leiter**, descends direct to the Lustloihl (see below). Or we may return to the Hohbühl and descend thence by steps to the Vogtsruhe, skirt the right bank, pass a rifle-ground, and reach the narrow and stony plain of Goldci,
Route 44. INTERLAKEN. St. Beatenberg.

between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the Falkentluh, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the Hardermannl). On a rocky hill below the Falkentluh is thelustäubh, a pavilion commanding another fine view. We may now return to Interlaken by the bridge behind the Casino (in all, 1½-2 hrs.).

— The Harder (5216'; 3 hrs.) should not be ascended without a guide, as accidents have occurred owing to its precipitous character. — The Thurmberg, ascended in ½ hr. from Goldswyl, beyond Felsenegg on the Brienz road (p. 160), overlooks the Lake of Brienz and the small, sombre Faulensee or lake of Goldswyl. — A walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) Ringgenberg, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the Schadburg (2388'; 1½ M. farther), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg, a still finer point of view.

To St. Beatenberg, 2½ hrs. (one-horse carr. from the station to the Kurhaus 17, two-horse 28 fr.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 5, returning 4 fr.). The road diverges, 1 M. from Interlaken, to the left from the road into the Habkernthal (p. 141), crosses the Lomle, and ascends through wood in windings (avoidable by shortcuts), passing a refreshment-stall which overlooks the Lake of Thun.

St. Beatenberg. — Kurhaus (Dr. Müller's), at the W. end, with a pleasant plantation near it, 2½ M. from the Hôtel des Alpes, with 130 beds and two ‘dépendances’, R. 3-5, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr. — At the E. end of the village, on this side of the Sundgraben: Hôtel des Alpes; Alpensee, pens. 6-8 fr.; beyond the Sundgraben: Bellevue, with admirable view, R. & L. 3 fr.; Pens. Victoria; Pension of the Curé; Pens. Waldbrand (unpretending); Pens. Beatrice; at all these, pens. 6-8 fr. — English Church Service at the Bellevue.

The village of St. Beatenberg (3766'), a favourite health-resort, lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the Sundgraben, which opens towards the Lake of Thun. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel.

A much finer point of view is the Amisbühel (4383'; Inn at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel des Alpes (not quite 3 hrs. from Interlaken). Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post, ¾ M. below Beatenberg, and reach the top thence in ½ hr.

Pleasant walk from the Kurhaus to the Waldbrand (25 min.); beautiful pine-wood and charming views. — Beyond the plantation by the Kurhaus a path to (¾ hr.) Merligen descends to the left.

Ascent of the Gemmenalphorn (Guggisgrat, 6772') from the Amisbühel, 2½ hrs.; guide 3 fr. (unnecessary for the experienced). To the foot of the Horn a gentle ascent over pastures; the last ½ hr. steeper. Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diableriets; at our feet lies the Justisthal (p. 135); beyond it are the Aare, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible.

The Niederhorn (6147') and Burgfeldstand (6782'), each 2½-3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points of view.

From Interlaken to the Giessbach on the Lake of Brienz (p. 160) a steamer plies four times daily in summer (comp. p. 159).

Bönigen (1½ M.), Gsteig (1¾ M.), with a fine view from the churchyard, and Gsteigwyl (2½ M.), with the ‘Hohe Steg' over the Lützchene, also afford pleasant walks from Interlaken.

Longer Excursions (comp. Map, p. 150). The Scheinige Platte (6791'; to the top 3½-4 hrs.; bridle-path from Gsteigwyl) is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland.
(Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 17 fr.; boy to carry luggage 1-2 fr.)
From Interlaken to (1 3/4 M.) Gsteig, see p. 142. Here we may cross
the bridge by the church and follow the road to the right to (3 1/4 M.)
Gsteigwyler (Pens. Schöñfels). In the middle of the village the
bridle-path ascends to the left, and very soon to the left again; after
12 min. it ascends in zigzags to the right, through wood. Or,
shorter, we may ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between
the church and the inn, turning to the right where the path divides,
and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path at the point where it enters
the wood. The bridle-path now mounts by numerous zigzags to
the (1 1/2 hr.) Schönegg (4754’; cabaret), which overlooks Inter-
laken and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and to the (1 hr.) mountain-
crest, and crosses its W. extremity. (On the right a furrowed rock
called the ‘Ameisenhaufen’, or ant-hill). A few steps more bring
us to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet,
its dizzy abysses descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine,
and to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope
of the crest for 35 min., we arrive at the *Hotel Alpenrose (R., L.,
& A. 4 1/2-5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2 fr.). The Platte, a crumbling
and ‘shining plateau’ of slate-rock, is a few hundred paces from the
hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few
paces before the Platte is reached. The traveller should not omit to
visit the Iselten-Alp, 1/4 hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports
a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we skirt the left side of the
perpendicular Gummihorn (6833’), to the N.W. of the hotel, and ascend
the (20 min.) *Daube (6772’), whence the survey of the lakes towards the
N. is particularly fine. To the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the
Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Bergli-
stock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner,
Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eiger-
grat, the Fiescherhörner, Elger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Eben-Fluh, Mittaghorn,
Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse
Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubach
in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel
and Bienne are seen glittering in the distance. — Descent from the Platte
by Gindlitschhorn to Zweilütschinen, 2 1/2-3 hrs., steep at places (guide ad-
visable as far as the wood beyond the Iseltenalp, 3/4 hr.; 2 fr. and fee;
no mistake possible farther on).

From the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; guide un-
necessary). The bridle-path, commanding splendid views, leads to the Iselten-
Alp and on the S. slopes of the Laucherhorn (3333’) to the (1 hr.)
ridge bounding the Sägishal on the S. We then descend slightly to the (1/4 hr.)
Sägishal-See, with its chalet (8258’), skirt its N. and E. banks, and ascend
the bare slope of the Schwabhorn to the ridge between this peak and the
Faulhorn. The top of the latter, 2445’ above the lake, is gained in 2 hrs.
more (see p. 151).

The Habkernthal, between the Harder and St. Beatenberg, may
also be explored. Road to the village of (5 M.) Habkern (3501’;
Inn); one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.

Three fine points of view may be visited hence. The *Gemmenalp-
horn (6773’) is reached by crossing the Brändlisegg, or by following the
Bühlbach, in 4 hrs. (or better from the Amisbielk, p. 146). The Hohgant
(7215’) is ascended in 4 hrs. via Bohl (5903’) and the Hagleitschalp, or by
the Alp Bäsälgin and through the Karrholen. To the S.W. of the Hohgant is the Grünenberg (6965'), a pass between Habkern and Schangnau in the Emmental (6 hrs.). The Augstmatthorn (Suggithurm, 6841'; 3½ hrs.) is ascended via the Bodmi-Alp.

The Abendberg (3737'; Hotel Bellevue, pens. 5½-7 fr.), is reached from Interlaken by a bridle-path in 2 hrs. (horse 10 fr.; a shorter path by the Heimwehfluh, 1½ hr.). Fine survey of the Lake of Thun from the Siebenuhrtrunne. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed on the (2 hrs.) Rothenegg (6234'), the next peak of this range, which culminates in the Morgenberghorn (7385'). The latter may be ascended from the Rothenegg, by the Schiffli, in 1½ hr.; descent to the Hutmadalp and Aeschi, see p. 167.

The Saxetenthal, between the Abendberg and the Bellenhöchst (6870'), is reached by the road to Mülinen and the (7 M.) village of Saxet (3602'; Kreuz), which will even repay the pedestrian. About 1½ M. higher up are the falls of the Gürben and Weissbach, and the valley is picturesque, closed by the Schwalmern (9137').

The *Sulegg (7914'; 3½-4 hrs.), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Saxet. We ascend by the (35 min.) Gürbenfall to the Unter Nesslern-Alp (4806'), cross the Gürbenbach to the left, and several other brooks descending from the Sulegg. Beyond the (1½ hr.) Bellen-Alp (6201'), we turn to the right between the Bellenhöchst (6870') and the Sulegg, skirt the E. slope of the latter, nearly as far as the Sulsalp, for 3½ hrs., and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The ascent is easier from Isenfluh (see below), via the Gummenalp and Sulsalp (3½ hrs.; guide). — From Saxeten over the Tanzbödeli Pass and through the Sulitalp to (6 hrs.) Aeschi, see p. 166 (interesting; guide not indispensable).

Interlaken may also be made the traveller's headquarters for many of the following excursions.

45. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 150.

8 M. Diligence twice daily in 1½ hr., fare 2fr. 75c. — Carriage from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, or the reverse, with one horse 9, two horses 17 fr.; there and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 11 or 20 fr.; with a longer stay, 15 or 30 fr.; from Interlaken to Zweiflütschenen 7 or 12 fr.

The road leads through orchards and meadows, by Matten, where the road to Wilderswyl (p. 137) diverges to the right, and Gsteig (p. 141), to (2 M.) Mülinen. To the right rises the Abendberg, with the ruin of Unspunnen at its base; beyond them are the Schwalmern and Sulegg; to the left the Scheinige Plate. The road crosses the Saxetenthal, and soon enters the narrow gorge of the Lütschine. To the right rises the precipitous Rothenfluh. At a spot in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock (½ M.), and named the Kösenstein, a baron of Rothenfluh is said to have slain his brother.

The valley expands, and divides into two branches near (2½ M.) Zweiflütschenen (2132'; Bär), a village on the right bank of the Lütschine. The valley of the Black Lütschine to the left ascends to Grindelwald (p. 148; view of the Wetterhorn in the background); that of the White Lütschine leads in a straight direction to (3½ M.) Lauterbrunnen. The valley of Lauterbrunnen begins at the Hunnen-
fluh, a rock resembling a gigantic round tower, and is bounded by precipitous limestone rocks, 1000-1500’ in height. It derives its name (lauter Brunnen, ‘nothing but springs’) from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their bases in summer.

Interesting excursion to (1 hr.) Isenfluh (3602’; *Pens. Isenfluh, 5 fr.). About 1/2 M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.; a second path ascends by the Staubbach opposite the Humpernfluh, see above). Isenfluh commands a splendid view of the Jungfrau. A still finer view is obtained from the path from Isenfluh to Mürren (3'/2 hrs.; guide as far as the Pletschbach desirable; from Zweilütschinen to Mürren 7 fr.). At the upper end of the village (1/4 hr.) this path turns to the left and ascends to the (1 hr.) Sausbach (5052’), and then more steeply for 1 hr. (The traveller from Mürren should, on leaving the forest, as soon as he sees the bridge across the brook at the bottom of the valley, quit the straight track and descend across a fence towards the bridge.) The path, which presents no difficulty, and commands a fine view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, next traverses the Pletschew-Alps, crosses the Pletschbach and the Spiessbach, joins the (1/4 hr.) Lauterbrunnen path, and reaches (35 min.) Mürren (p. 144). — Ascent of the *Sulegg (7914’), 3'/2 hrs., see p. 142.

To Wengen and the Pens. Silberhorn (p. 149) a path ascends in 3/4 hr. from the Lochmühle on the Lauterbrunnen road, 2'/4 M. from Zweilütschinen, crossing the bridge to the left (pleasanter and shorter than the steep path from Lauterbrunnen).

8 M. Lauterbrunnen (2615’; *Steinbock, R., L., & A. 4'/4, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel Staubbach, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 2 fr. 80 c., D. 4., pens. 6 fr. guides, Christ., Joh. Ulrich, and Peter Lavener, Friedr. v. Allmen, Friedr. Graf, father and son, Friedr. Fuchs, Joh. Gertsch, etc.), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley 1/2 M. broad, into which in July the sun’s rays do not penetrate before 7 a.m., and in winter not till noon. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the lower mountains, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn. Carved wood good and cheap here.

From the rocky heights in the environs are precipitated some twenty brooks, the best known of which is the *Staubbach (‘dust-brook’), 5 min. to the S. of the Hôtel Staubbach. This brook, which is never of great volume, and in dry summers is disappointing, descends from a projecting rock in a single fall of 980’, the greater part of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning, in sunshine, it resembles a transparent, silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently tinted with rainbow hues. By moonlight also it presents a beautiful appearance. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag (20 c.).

Beautiful walk (1'/2 hr. there and back) to the fall of the *Trümmelbach. We follow the Stechelberg road (p. 147) on the right bank of the Lütschine for 1'/2 M. to the Trümmelbach bridge, and diverge to the left, either on this side of the bridge, or 2 min. beyond it, to the (5 min.) entrance of a narrow gorge (rendered accessible by steps and railings on both sides; adm. 50 c.), where the copious stream, fed by the glaciers of the
Jungfrau, is precipitated into a round water-worn cauldron. During sunshine three rainbows are formed in the spray, one above, another opposite, and the third below the spectator, a beautiful scene.


Comp. Map, p. 150.

Bridle-path from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 2 1/2, Trachsellauen 2, the Schmadri Fall and back 2, Lauterbrunnen 2 1/2 hrs. — Horse 12 fr.; to Mürren, Trachsellauen, and back 15 fr.; porter from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 6 fr.; chair, for each bearer (4 required), 6 fr.; sledge (rough) for 2 pers. from the Pletschbach inn to Lauterbrunnen 5 fr.

One of the finest excursions from Lauterbrunnen is to Mürren and the Fall of the Schmadribach. The walk takes a whole day, and is fatiguing if extended to the Upper Steinberg (in which case a boy should be engaged at Trachsellauen as a guide). If not extended beyond Mürren, which is the chief point of interest, the excursion may easily be accomplished, returning by Stechelberg, in 6 hours. To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (3 1/2 M.) a carriage-road. The view from Mürren being finest by evening light, the traveller will find it preferable to go first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, and spend the night there. (The path is in shade early in the morning and towards evening.)

The path from Lauterbrunnen to (2 1/2 hrs.) Mürren, which is very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 200 paces from the Steinbock Hotel, trends to the right, and crosses the Greifenbach twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the Fluhbächli, the (20 min.) Lautibach (tiny waterfall), and the Herrenbächli, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the small Pletschbach, or Staubbach (4037'; Inn). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Münch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (1/2 hr.) a saw-mill (4923'), we cross two branches of the Spießbach, and in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill. At this point a magnificent View of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is suddenly revealed: the Eiger and the Münch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Münch rising abruptly from the valley; the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn (source of the Schmadribach), the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. This prospect is far grander than that from the Wengernalp, although the view thence of the Jungfrau itself is unrivalled.

The path, now level, leads across pastures in 1/2 hr. more to the Alpine village of Mürren (3348'; Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus Mürren, R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1/2, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr.; Gr. Hôtel des Alpes, rebuilt since the fire in 1884; Eng. Ch. Serv.), where the Wetterhorn also becomes visible to the left, and the Setten-Furgge to the extreme right (p. 147).

A more extensive view is obtained from the Allmendhubel (6358'; 3/4 hr.).
a height to the W., above the village, and from the Obere Winteregg (5738'; ½ hr.). The path to the latter diverges to the left from the Lauterbrunnen path beyond the bridge over the Egertenbach, 10 min. from the Hotel Mürren (finger-post), and ascends through wood to the Alp. The best point of view is by the upper chalet (to the right). Nothing is gained by ascending the hill to the left.

The "Schilthorn (9748'; 3½-4 hrs., guide 7 fr.) is a very admirable point of view. The path ascends pastures to the chalets of Allmend (on the right is the Allmendhubel, see above), and farther up enters the dreary Engethal, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (to this point, 2½ hrs. from Mürren, riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the arête between the Kleine and Grosse Schilthorn, and without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flattened summit. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blümisalp, to the S.W., quite near), and of N. Switzerland (the Rigi, Pilatus, etc.). Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit.

The descent through the imposing Sefinenthal (see below), by the Sefinenalp and the Teufelsbrücke (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by ½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unsuitable for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the Grave Seeli and down the steep Schiltflüh (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the Schiltalp, with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Another route (interesting; guide advisable) crosses the Rothe Herd and the Telli (a saddle between the Grosse Hundshorn and the Wild-Andrist) to the Dürrenberg Chalets in the Kienthal (see p. 147.).

From Mürren the path descends to the left; 10 min., we cross the Mürrenbach; 25 min., hamlet of Gimmelwald (4547'; Pens. Schilthorn, plain, 5 fr.), on the brink of the grand Sefinenthal, which is enclosed by the
precipices of the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat.

To the Seiinenthal, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltengletscher and back 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). To the W. of the Pinnis, Schiltthorn we cross the (5 min.) Schiltbach, and ascend by a beautiful path on the left side of the Seiinenthal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then (3/4 hr.) cross a bridge and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony debris to the (3/4 hr.) Gspaltenhorn (or Kirchspalt) Glacier, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn. Back by the same route.

We next (1/4 hr.) cross the Seiinen-Lütschine, and ascend a little, then descend. In 10 min. more we pass a fine Fall of the Seiinen-Lütschine on the left. Beyond a brook descending from the right, 2 min. farther on, the path divides: that to the left descends steeply to (1/4 hr.) Stechelberg (see below); that to the right (finger-post) leads to (50 min.) Trachsellauen (4144'; Höt. Schmadribach, R. & L. 3'1/2, B. 1'1/2 fr.), a cluster of chalets on the left bank of the Weisse Lütschine. The path, now ill-defined, still following the left bank, passes (10 min.) a deserted silver-foundry. ascends, first to the right and then to the left, round the projecting rocks of the Nadla and past the chalets (1/2 hr.) of the Unter-Steinberg Alp (4480'), and crosses the Thalbach. Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the Holdri, and reach (1/2 hr.) the Lager-Sennhütte, in sight of the *Schmadribach Fall. The loneliness of the spot, the grandeur of the cascade, and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers present a very impressive scene. The stream must be crossed higher up by those who desire a nearer view, but this takes another hour, and hardly repays the loss of time. — From the chalet of the Obere Steinberg (5794'), which is seen high up on the pastures to the right (ascent 1'1/2 hr. from Trachsellauen; guide desirable, 1'1/2 fr.), the view of the mountains and glaciers at the head of the Lauterbrunnen valley is far more imposing; the Tschingel Glacier lies close to us on the right, and we also obtain a good survey of the Schmadri Fall. Adjoining the chalet is a rustic little *Inn.

From Mürren to the Obere Steinberg, direct (3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). About 5 min. beyond the third bridge on the way to Trachsellauen (where the path to Stechelberg diverges; 1 hr. from Mürren, see above) we diverge to the right, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. Passing (30 min.) a deserted shaft, we ascend to the right in zigzags (past a good spring) to (25 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a precipitous gorge. The enclosure opposite marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 40 min. more we reach the Inn (see above), and enjoy a superb view. Descent across pastures and through wood (Wilden Eek), then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, to (1 hr.) the chalets of the Unter-Steinberg (see above).

From Trachsellauen to Lauterbrunnen, 2 hours. At (25 min.) Sichellauen (we cross the Lütschine, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed; and at the (1/4 hr.) Bridge of Stechelberg (3025'; Inn) we reach the bottom of the valley and the carriage-road. Near (3/4 M.) Matten, a fall of the Mürrenbach to the left. At the (3/4 M.) Hornige Brücke, where the road divides, we keep to the right. We
pass (½ M.) a waterfall of the Rosenbach, issuing from the rock, and (5 min. from the road) the interesting fall of the *Trümmelbach (p. 143). Then (1½ M.) Lauterbrunnen (p. 143).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 168). From Lauterbrunnen over the Sefinen-Furkke to the Kienthal, a bridle-path, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (10 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide 22, horse 30 fr.). From (2½ hrs.) Mürren (see p. 144) the path ascends to the left over the Schiltalp and the Wasenegg, with beautiful view, to the Alp Bogangen and the (3 hrs.) Sefinen-Furkke (8533'), between the Grosse Hunzehorn (9620') and the Büttlasses (10,490'). (The bridle-path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinental is easier, but 1½ hr. longer.) Descent (fine view of the Wilde Frau and Blümisalp) to the chalets on the Dürenberg (6545'; milk, etc., dear), past the Steinenberg Alp (4856') to the (2 hrs.) Tschingel-Alp (3783') in the Kienthal, and by Kienthal to (2½ hrs.) Reichenbach (p. 167). — From the Steinenberg-Alp over the Gamchilücke to the Tschingenferrn, see p. 167.

From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Sefinen-Furkke and the Honthuri, a long and fatiguing walk (11 hrs.; guide necessary, 25 fr.). The night may, if necessary, be passed at the Dürenberg chalets or in the Frauenbalm Hut. Over the Sefinen-Furkke to the Kienthal, see above. Before the path reaches the Steinenberg Alp we descend to the left, cross the Fochlenbach (the discharge of the Gamchigletscher, p. 167), ascend to the Bundalp, and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to (¼ hrs. from the Furkke) the Honthuri or Dünden Pass (8875'), a depression of the Oeschinengrat between the Schwarzehorn (9150') and the Wilde Frau (10,693'), affording a superb view of the Blümisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. (To the left of the pass is the Frauenbalm Hut, p. 169.) We now descend over loose stones and the rocky ledges of the Schufjberg (with the Blümisalp Glacier quite near us on the left) to the Upper Oeschin-Alp (6470'), and by steep steps cut in the rock, to the Lower Oeschin-Alp, pass round the W. side of the Oeschinen-See (5223'), and reach (1 hrs.) Kandersteg (p. 163).

*From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Tschingel Pass (13 hrs.; 6-7 hrs. on snow and ice; guide 30 fr.), a grand and interesting route, fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at (2 hrs.) Trachseilauenen or on the (3½ hrs.) Upper Steinberg (see p. 146). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the (¾ hrs.) Lower Tschingel Glacier, cross it, and toil up the left lateral moraine to the (½ hrs.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first; a nearly perpendicular part, called the Tschingeltritt, is about 13' high. Farther up (40 min.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across debris in ½ hr. to the upper Tschingelferrn, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of 1½ hr. brings us to the top of the Tschingel Pass (9267'), where a view of the mountains of the Gasterthal is disclosed; behind us towers the most majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed Gspaltenhorn (11,276') and the Gamchilücke (9235'; pass to the Kienthal, p. 167). An additional hour may be devoted to visiting the latter, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the Tschingel Pass rises the Mutihorn (9975'). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümisalp and the Fründenhorn, and on the left by the Petersgrat, is called the Kanderferrn.) After ¼ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine. The route descends steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the Gasterthal, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the Kander Glacier (which has receded greatly of late). We then for a considerable time follow the narrow margin of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200' below; ½ hr., bridge over the Kander; 6 min., the first chalet (coffee, milk, and two beds); ¼ hr., Selden; 2 hrs., Kandersteg (p. 168).
From Lauterbrunnen to the Lütschental over the Petersgrat (from Trachsellauenen to Ried 10-11 hrs.), trying, but very grand (guide 40 fr.). From Trachsellauenen to the (3'/4-4 hrs.) upper Tschingelfirn, see above. On the Firm we ascend to the left, between the Mutthorn and the Tschingelhorn, to the (3 hrs.) Petersgrat (10,516'), a lofty snow-arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of Valais. Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf, either through the Ausser-Fäffer-Thal to the Fäffer Alp (10 min. below the Gletscherstaffel Alp, p. 271), or through the Tellithal to Blatten and (3'/2 hrs.) Ried (p. 172). — The Wetterlücke (10,365'), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn, and the Schmadrüeoch (10,863'), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn, are difficult.

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the Laumenschorn (12,000), a difficult and hazardous expedition (19 hrs.), through the wild Roththal, across the huge rock-arête connecting the Jungfrau (13,671') and Gletscherhorn (13,064'), and down the Kranzberg-Firn to the Great Aletsch Glacier and the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 275). — Over the Roththal-Sattel (12,300'), close to the Jungfrau (p. 150), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the Ebnfluhjoch (12,300'), between the Ebneflu and Mittaghorn, very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.). — It will repay a good walker to go as far as the Club Hut (8860') in the Roththal (6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the Stufenstein-Alp), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 15 fr.).

47. From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 150.

Two routes lead from Interlaken to Grindelwald: the Road by Zweilütschina through the Lütschental (12'/2 M.; Diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 5 fr.); and the Bridle Path over the Wengernalp (road to (8 M.) Lauterbrunnen, p. 161; thence to the Wengernalp (3 descent). Little Scheideck 3/4, (descent 1/2). Grindelwald 2'/2 hrs. (ascent 3'/2); in all 6'/4 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, or 8-10 hrs. from Interlaken). The latter route, one of the finest and most frequented in Switzerland, should certainly be chosen in fine weather.

Carriage from Interlaken to Grindelwald, and back in one day, one horse 16, two-horse 30 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back in one day 20 or 35, in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Grindelwald via Lauterbrunnen and the Wengernalp, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for one day 20 or 40 fr., for two days 28 or 55 fr.; 6 or 12 fr. extra for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (3 or 6 fr. in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren, the Wengernalp, and Grindelwald and back in three days, 45 or 50 fr., transport of carr. as above.

Horse from Lauterbrunnen over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or the reverse) 20 fr.; Wengernalp and back 12, Little Scheideck 14 fr. — The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Sledge from Wengen to Lauterbrunnen 5 fr. (enquire at the hotels). A shorter route ascends from the Lochmühe (near Zweilütschinen, p. 143) to Wengen. Guide (11 fr.) unnecessary. Chaises-a-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald. The interested advice of guides and drivers as to hotels should of course be disregarded.

I. The Road from Interlaken to Grindelwald crosses the Weisse Lütschine at (43'/4 M.) Zweilütschinen (p. 142), and then the Schwarze Lütschine at Gündlischwand, and gradually ascends the picturesque, well-wooded Lütschenthal, enlivened with numerous farm-houses. It then (3 M.) crosses the river four times within a short distance, and ascends more rapidly (fine retrospect-
tive view) to (11/2 M.) Burialauen (2995'). The fall of the Fall-
bach, on the right, is insignificant in summer. About 1 M. farther,
beyond a narrow part of the valley, opens the Grindelwaldthal, en-
closed by imposing mountains (Eiger, Mettenberg, Schreckhorn,
and Wetterhorn). On the right are the grassy and wooded slopes
of the Männlichen, with the inn on the saddle to the left (p. 153).
Then (21/4 M.) Grindelwald.

ii. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald over the Wen-
gernalp. We cross the Lütschinen by the Staubbach Hotel, turn to
the left, and after 3 min. ascend to the right. After a steep ascent
of 3/4 hr. we reach a projecting rock with a pavilion which affords
a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen Thal. (Adjacent is the small
Hôt. Silberhorn, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.; direct route to it from the
Lochmühle, see p. 143.) Farther up, where (20 min.) a finger-post
shows the way to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Pens. Wengen (5-51/2 fr.),
we turn to the left to the (8 min.) Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn (5-51/2 fr.)
and next reach the (5 min.) *Pens. Alpenrose (5-51/2 fr.), with
a new school adjacent. We then ascend the shady pastures of the vil-
age of Wengen, straight towards the precipitous Tschuggen (p. 150),
at the base of which (1/2 hr.; auberge) the path turns to the right;
it then passes a second auberge (famous echo), skirts the slopes of
the Lauterhorn, and enters a pine-wood (marshy at places). On
quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight
direction (which leads to the Mettenalp, see below), and ascend to
the left, rapidly at first, over the pastures of the *Wengernalp to
the (3/4 hr.) *Hôtel Jungfrau (6184'; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 11/2-2,
D. 4 fr.; carved wood by A. Zurflüh). Travellers from Lauterbrun-
nen and Grindelwald generally halt here, or at the Scheideck (p. 150),
between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues, which is
music to the innkeepers. To the W. we obtain a good survey of the
valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach (p. 143) reduced to a
mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings of the brook before
its final leap. High above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

The *Jungfrau (13,671'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal
snow, flanked by the Silberhorn (12,156') on the right, and the
Schneehorn (11,204') on the left, now appears in all her majesty.
The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in
vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by
their vastness. The highest peak, farther to the S., is not visible
from this spot or from Lauterbrunnen. The base of the mountain,
as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by
the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the
mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by
their own weight with irresistible force. On the Wengernalp the traveller
will have an opportunity of witnessing the ice-avalanche, or fall of portions
of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen
from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, re-
sembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder.
These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The apparently insignificant white cascade, however, often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away whole forests and villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited Trümmelen-Thal, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

Between 1811, when the Jungfrau was scaled for the first time by the two Meyers of Aarau, and 1856 the ascent was only accomplished five times; but it has since been undertaken frequently, and though extremely fatiguing, is unattended with danger to experts (guides 80fr. each; with descent on the other side, 10fr.; porter 40fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is much facilitated by spending a night in the Münchhütte (p. 153). 6i/2 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the Mönchjoch and the Jungfrau to the Roththal-Sattel (p. 148) 4-1/2 hrs., and to the top in 11/4 hr. more. (Travellers ascending from the Eggishorn Hotel spend the night in the Concordiahütte on the Faulberg, 917, 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs.) — The Silberhorn (12,156') was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by Ed. v. Fellenberg and Karl Baeckler (from the Wengernalp-Scheideck by the Eiger, Guggi, and Giessen Glaciers, in 121/2 hrs.; difficult and trying. See Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclubs, 1864).

The Mettlenalp (5580'), on the S. side of the Trümmelen-Thal, also affords a noble survey of the Jungfrau. From the bifurcation of the path, 2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen and 3/4 hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau (see above), we reach the Alp in a straight direction in 3/4 hr.; the Jungfrau is here visible from base to summit. From the Mettlenalp we either ascend to the Wengernalp in 3/4 hr., or walk round the head of the Trümmelen-Thal to the (1 hr.) Biglenalp and the Kühlaunen Glacier, below which the outlet of the Guggi Glacier has formed a fine ice-grotto. From the Biglenalp to the Wengernalp 3/4 hr.

A visit to the Guggihütte (7972'), at the N.W. base of the Mönch, between the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers, is recommended to good walkers with steady heads (3-4 hrs. from the Wengernalp or the Kleine Scheideck, with guide). The passage of the crevassed Eiger Glacier, which has advanced considerably of late years, and forms a beautiful archway of ice with a lofty waterfall at its lower end, takes 11/2-2 hrs. (step-cutting being necessary from the middle onwards); then a steep climb of 11/2 hr. over rock, debris, and patches of snow to the Club Hut, grandly situated. Steep descent over the ridges of rock below the Guggi Glacier to the (11/2 hr.) upper end of the Bandlauinenwand, and a somewhat difficult climb down this slope to the Biglenalp (see above).

A gradual ascent of 40 min. from the Jungfrau Hotel brings us to the summit of the pass, called the Little Scheideck, Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck, or Wengern-Scheideck (6788'; *Hôtel Bellevue, dear; wood-carver Jean Zurfüh). This ridge, which descends abruptly on both sides, affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the N. by the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the Oberland. the Mönch (13,465'), Eiger (13,042'), and Schreckhorn (13,386'). The Finsteraarhorn (p. 165), the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible.

The Lauberhorn (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge which runs to the N. from the Scheideck to the Männlichen, may be ascended in 1 hr., or from the Wengernalp in 11/2 hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Travellers from Grindelwald add only 11/2 hr. to their walk by taking the route from the Scheideck to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Laub-
berhorn. Guide hardly necessary. — The Tschuggen (8278'; ascent more fatiguing), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. — Or the traveller may walk from the Scheideck along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the (2½-3 hrs.) Männlichen (7694'), the N. summit of this ridge (p. 152). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald will take 9-10 hrs. — The Fälbdönenhütte (1136), reached in ½ hr. by ascending the pastures to the S. of the Scheideck, affords a fine survey of the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers. To the Guggi Club Hut, see above.

The descent to Grindelwald traverses stony slopes, poor pastures, and sparse wood, passing the (1¼ hr.) Chalets of Mettlen (6250') and (3¼ hr.) those of Alpiglen (5287'; *Hôt. des Alpes), on a commanding terrace. (The path hence 'to the Eismeer' is not recommended.) Below Alpiglen (3½ hr.), we leave the bridle-path, which leads straight into a hollow, descend by the path to the left, through enclosed meadows with scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the Lütchine, and then gradually ascend in 20 min. more to the high-road. (Travellers from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp ascend to the right at the bridge.)

From the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald a Footpath, pleasanter than the above route, skirts the left bank of the Wergisthalbach, commanding fine views, and leading for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide advisable.

Grindelwald. — 2Bär, at the W. end of the village, R., L., & A. 5, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; 2Schwarz Adler, at the E. end, with a pleasant garden, similar charges; Hôt. du Grand Ficht, same charges; 2Hôt. du Glacier, outside the village, near the W. end, from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1, pen's 8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Burgener, R. 2, B. 1¼ fr.; 2Hôt.-Pens. Alpkrone, moderate; Pension Schöennech, by the post-office, with garden. — Guides: Peter Schlegel, Christian and Ulrich Almer, Hans Baumann (father and son), Peter Baumann ('am Guggen'), Peter Inädmit, Chr. Bohren, Rud. Kaufmann (two of the name), Peter Kaufmann, Peter Burnet, Chr. and Joh. Jossi, and many others. — Fees mentioned in the description of each excursion.

Grindelwald (3463'; pop. 3089), properly Gydisdorf, a large village of widely scattered houses, is an excellent starting-point for mountain excursions, and also a favourite summer resort, the situation being sheltered and healthful.

This place chiefly owes its repute to its two Glaciers; but these are very inferior to the Rhone Glacier and many others in Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the Eiger (13,042'), the Mettenberg (10,197'), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the Wetterhorn (12,149'). Between these lie the two glaciers, which form the source of the Black Lütchine.

To visit the *Upper Glacier (4331' at the base) we follow the Great Scheideck path (p. 156) as far as the (1 hr.) Hôtel Wetterhorn (p. 156; horse there and back 8 fr.), near which we pass a memorial to Dr. A. Haller of Burgdorf and two guides, who perished on the Lauteraar glaciers in 1880. Here we diverge to the right, cross the Lütchine and the moraine, skirt the rock to the right, and in 1¼ hr. reach the artificially hewn Ice Grotto (adm. ½ fr.).

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide not indispensable) is by a path diverging before the bridge over the Lütchine, and ascending the left moraine to the Chalet Milchbach (auberge; visible from below; also reached by a direct but rather giddy path from the grotto), which af-
Route 47. GRINDELWALD. Lower Glacier.

fords a good view of the ice-fall. The path then enters the wood to the right, where it is ill-defined, passing between the Mettenberg and the wooded 'Hals', and then, becoming well marked, descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the Sulz to (1½ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach we may, by means of ladders (not recommended to novices; guide necessary), ascend several rocks on the N.E. slope of the Mettenberg, pass through the Milchbachloch and a natural tunnel formed by an old glacier-stream (sometimes barred by the ice), and reach the glacier opposite the Schlupf. — We may return by the same route; or we may cross the glacier and the Enge at the N.W. angle of the Wetterhorn, and reach the Great Scheideck or regain the Hôtel Wetterhorn by a dizzy path (2½-3 hrs. in all).

The *Eisboden (4400'), a beautiful, shady pasture, 10 min. E. of the Hôt. Wetterhorn, and close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affords a noble survey of the glacier, Mettenberg, Schreckhörner, and Grindelwald Valley.

To the Lower Glacier (3543' at the base), which is much larger than the upper, a bridle-path descends to the right by the church and crosses the Lütschine, and then ascends to the right through underwood and over débris. (The path to the left leads to the Bäregg; see below.) The retrogression of the glacier has exposed to view an interesting Gorge of the Lütschine, which has been rendered accessible by means of wooden galleries and steps (1/2 hr. from Grindelwald; 1/2 fr.). A bridle-path ascends the left lateral moraine to the (1½ hr.) upper part of the glacier, where there is an artificial Ice Grotto (50 c.). Interesting excursion thence across the crevassed glacier to the Bäregg (guides with rope and ice-axe necessary). In years when ice is scarce, this glacier serves as an ice-quarry, the blocks being carried away on sledges and by a tramway.

— In returning from the gorge of the Lütschine we may follow the tramway and cross the lower bridge at the W. end of the village.

A visit to the lower *Eismeer ('sea of ice'), the large basin of névé in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley, is interesting. A narrow, and towards the end rough and difficult path (guide necessary for the inexperienced; to Bäregg 7, Zäsenberghorn 10 fr.; horse to a point 1/2 hr. below Bäregg 10 fr., not advisable) ascends the slope to the left to the (2 hrs.) small Inn on the Bäregg (5412'), commanding a fine survey of the glacier, to which a steep flight of steps descends. (Fee of 1 fr. for the use of the wretched path, whether the glacier itself is visited or not.)

**Glacier Expedition.** The following easy walk will make the traveller more familiar with this icy region. We cross (1 hr., with guide) the Eismeer to the stone chalet of Zäsenberg (6000), surrounded by pastures, and occupied by shepherds in summer. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. If the traveller does not go beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole excursion may easily be accomplished from Grindelwald and back in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Zäsenberghorn (7687'; magnificent survey of the glaciers) takes 1½ hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). — The Eigerhöhle, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs.; fatiguing; with guide) may also be visited. — Lastly, an interesting trip may be made from the Bäregg to the Zäsenberghorn, Fiescherfirm, and Eigerhöhle, and back by the Kalli (p. 153; 5-6 hrs., or from Grindelwald 10 hrs.).

The *Männlichen (7694') is ascended from Grindelwald without difficulty in 4 hrs. (horse 15 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary). Our path diverges
Glacier Passes. GRINDELWALD. 47. Route. 153
to the right from the Little Scheideck path, after the Liitschine is crossed,
and ascends by the Tramam-Alp. Admirable panorama, from the Uri-
Rothstock and Titlis to the Blümlisalp. About 20 min. below the summit,
on the depression between the Männlichen and Tschuggen (p. 151), is the
small Hotel Grindelwald-Rigi (R. & A. 4½, B. 2, D. 4½ fr., 7190'). —
From the Little Scheideck (p. 150) we may ascend the Männlichen by
skirting the E. slope of the Tschuggen (2½-3 hrs.; with guide). From
Wengen (p. 149) a steep path ascends in 2½ hrs.

The Mettenberg (Mittelberg, 10,197') is recommended to mountaineers
(laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). Most imposing view of the Schreckhorn,
rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the Finsteraarhorn; also a striking
survey of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

Ascent of the Jungfrau, p. 150; Finsteraarhorn, p. 165; Wetterhorn,
p. 156. — Gross-Schreckhorn (13,386', from the Schwarzeeglüttte 7-8 hrs.;
guide 100 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861,
very difficult. — Mönch (13,465', first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in
1857), ascended either from the Mönchhütte by the Mönchjoch (see below),
or by the Guggihütte (p. 150) by the Guggi Glacier and the Jungfrau-
jeoch in 8½ hrs. (guide 80 fr.). — Eiger (13,042', first ascended by Mr. Ch.
Barrington in 1858), from the Wengernalp by the Eiger Glacier and up
the W. arête, 9-10 hrs. (guide 70 fr.). All these are for thorough adepts only.

Passes. To the Grimsel Hospice over the Strahlegg (10,994'; 14 hrs.;
two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand, but tilsome route. The night is passed
at the Bäregg (see above), or better in the Schwarzeeglüttte (2900') by
the upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over
ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn
and the Strahlegghörner; descent over the Strahleggfirm and the Finsteraar
and Unteraar Glaciers to the (3 hrs.) Pavilion Dollfuss (p. 164), and the
(3 hrs.) Grimsel Hospice (p. 164). In the reverse direction (especially if a
night be spent in the Pav. Dollfuss) the route is less trying and more inter-
esting. — Finsteraarjoch (11,024'; 15-16 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between
the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, with splendid views
of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Lauteraar-Sattel (10,334'; 16-17 hrs.; guides
40 fr. each), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, a fatiguine
pass, but without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in
the Wetterhorn-Hütte (p. 156); thence we ascend the Ober Grindelwald-
Firm in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-
Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc.; we then descend a steep rocky slope to
the Lauteraarfirm (crossing a wide 'Bergerschrud' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.)
Pav. Dollfus (p. 164). — Over the Bergli-Joch to the Urbachthal, see p. 192.

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn (p. 278), for experts
only, with able guides. The Jungfrau joch (11,089'; guides 80 fr. each),
between the Jungfrau and Mönch, leading from the Wengernalp to the
Eggishorn Hotel in 16½ hrs., is very difficult and trying. A night is
spent in the Guggihütte (p. 150), and the Guggi Glacier is then ascended.
— The passage of the Mönchjoch (11,910'; guides 80 fr. each), 15 hrs.
from Grindelwald to the hotel, also very difficult, is facilitated by spend-
ing a night in the Mönchhütte (see below), or when the journey is made
in the reverse direction, in the Concordiahütte (p. 150). This is comparatively
the easiest and finest of these glacier expeditions. From the Bäregg we
cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous
Kalli for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed Grindelwald-Fiescher
Glacier to the (6½-7 hrs. from Grindelwald) Mönchhütte on the Eggi-
li (9745'), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescher-
wand, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, etc. From the hut a steep climb of
2 hrs. over rock and glacier to the (2 hrs.) Unter-Mönchjoch (11,910'),
between the Mönch and Fieschergrat; thence either to the right over the
Ober-Mönchjoch (11,929'), between the Mönch and Trubegg, to the Jung-
frain (p. 150) and down to the Great Aletsch Glacier and (5-6 hrs.) Eg-
gishorn Hotel; or to the left, over the vast Ewig-Scheefeld to the Aletsch
Glacier (the two routes unite at the Concordia Hut). — The Eigerjoch
(11,874'), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp
to the Eggishorn, a night being spent in the Guggihütte (see p. 150), whence
the Eiger Glacier is ascended, is very difficult. — The Fiescherjoch or Ochsenjoch (about 11,700'), E. of the Kleine Fiescherhorn, or Ochs (12,812'), 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn, is very toilsome and lacks interest.

48. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from Grindelwald 4½ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Ascent of the Faulhorn from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte (p. 141) 8 hrs.; to the Platte 4 hrs. (descent 2½), thence to the Faulhorn 4 (descent 3) hrs. — Guide (10 fr. from Grindelwald and back; if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.; or a boy for 5 fr.) unnecessary. Chair-carriers 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). Horse from Grindelwald and back 17 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and back by the Great Scheideck 30, with descent to Meiringen 35 fr.; from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn and back 35, with descent by Grindelwald 45 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn 25 fr. — Inn on the summit (dear; bed 5 fr.).

The *Faulhorn (8803')*, rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (the name being probably derived from *faul*, 'rotten'), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N. at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmathorn to the Rothhorn; part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, embrace the beauty of the view from the Rigi.

The Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn (4½ hrs.) leads for 3½ hr. through enclosed meadows and past detached houses. From the Bär Hotel we cross the road, pass a house on the right, and after 50 paces pass through a gate. (Those who leave the Bär by the yard-gate to the right should note that beyond the road they follow the lower path to the left.) After 5 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage; then generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; ½ hr., a gate, then a wood, which we quit in 10 min.; ¼ hr., the Hertenbühl (5157'), a large pasture with several chalets, in the middle of which the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., the path divides for persons descending (who here keep to the left); a little farther, a gate; 25 min., Waldspitz (6200'; *Höt.-Pens. Alpenrose, moderate), with a splendid view. This point is nearly half-way, the other half is less steep. To the left (20 min.) a pretty fall of the Mühlibach, which we cross near the chalets of the Bach-Alp (6496'). Good drinking-water issues abundantly from the rock,
10 min. farther. Then a moderate ascent of \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. to the Bachalp-See (7428'), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the Röthihorn (9052') and Simelihorn (9029'), and on the right by the Ritsengrätli (8281'). (By the stone hut the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheideck, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes for guidance in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and limestone. We pass another stone hut, cross the pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. more. The Inn (p. 154) lies on the S. side, 35' below the summit.

The Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn by the Bussalp is recommended for the return-route to Grindelwald (guide necessary). Admireable view from the 'Burg' (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald (\( 2\frac{1}{2} \) hrs.).

The Path from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck (3 hrs.) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the \( (3\frac{1}{4} \) hr.) hut on the Bachalp-See, traverses the stony slopes of the Ritsengrätli, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps nearly the same level for some distance; \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) hr., a gate between the Bach-Alp and the Widderfeld-Alp; 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., the 'First', a ridge affording a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Grindelwald-Fiescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate, and reach a gate where the Grindelalp begins. The path is now lost at places, but soon becomes more distinct, the direction being slightly to the left of the Wetterhorn; \( 1\frac{1}{4} \) hr., a small brook is crossed, and the path is now well defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the Bergelbach; 5 min., the Obere Grindelalp (6411'), with a spring; \( 1\frac{1}{4} \) hr., a gate, but we turn to the right on this side of the enclosure, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheideck Inn.

In ascending from the Scheideck, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the Bergelbach; farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the Simelihorn (9029') and the Röthihorn (9062'), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, and, though not without picturesque effect, concealing part of the Alpine chain, the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier-tongues. The latter, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is easily ascended from the Bachalp-See in \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) hr. (guide advisable).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the 'Schwarzhorn (9613')', which, with the Wildgerst (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Künsch at are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Great Scheideck by the Grindelalp and the Kriennboden in \( 3\frac{1}{2} \) hrs.; or from Rosenlau by the upper Breitenboden-Alp (6960'), to which there is a bridle-path, and the little Blaue Gletscher, in 5-5\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

From the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn, see p. 141. In descend-
ing from the Faulhorn, the path is easily found if we are shown the
beginning of it and follow the direction indicated by heaps of stones. The
only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the Sägishthal-See (p. 141), or 10 min.
beyond the top of the ridge bounding the Sägishthal on the W., where we
keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.
Ascent of the Faulhorn from the Giessbach, 6 hrs., see p. 161.

49. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosen-
laui. Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

6½ hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Great Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs.;
from the Scheideck to Rosenlau 1½ (ascent 2½) hrs., from Rosenlau to
Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hours. Guide (unnecessary) 12 fr.; by the Faul-
horn and Scheideck 21 fr.; horse 25 fr.; from Meiringen to Rosenlau 12,
Scheideck 15 fr. — Riding practicable the whole way, but the Reichen-
bach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the
(1 hr.) Hôtel Wetterhorn (path to the Upper Grindelwald Glacier.
p. 151). In the foreground towers the magnificent and almost
perpendicular *Wetterhorn (12,149'), with its three peaks.

The W. peak, the Vordere Wetterhorn or Hasli-Jungfrau (12,149), and
the E. peak (Rosenhorn, 12,110) were first ascended in 1844, and the
Mittelhorn (12,165) the following year. The ascent has often been made
since, and is free from serious difficulty, though requiring perseverance
and a steady head (guides 60 fr. each). The night is spent in the Wetter-
horn Hut (7695'), above the Gleckeinstein (7520'), on the arête descending from
the Wetterhorn to the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 4½ hrs. from Grindel-
wald. Thence over the Krümen-Firn and the Sänteli to the W. peak
5-6 hrs. — Descent to the Dossen Hut (and Rosenlau or Innertkirchen),
see pp. 157, 162. — From the Wetterhorn Hut over the Bergli-Joch to the
Urachthel, see p. 162. From the Berglistock (12,000'), to the right of
the Berglijoch (4½-5 hrs. from the club-hut), a superb view of the Schreck-
hörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four
different directions, the snow sometimes extending to the path at
places and remaining unmelted in summer. As travellers pass the
(1½ hr.) Obere Lauchbühlhütte (5900') they are greeted with a
blast of the Alpine horn, an instrument of bark or wood, 6-8' long,
the not unpleasant notes of which are echoed a few seconds later by
the precipices of the Wetterhorn.

The (1½ hr.) Great Scheideck or Hasli-Scheideck (6434'; *Inn,
R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 3 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn. 4 hrs., 12 fr.),
also called the Eselsrückten, a ridge 1 M. long and only a few paces
broad, commands a striking view towards the W. The smiling valley
of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods
of the Little Scheideck, contrasts picturesquely with the bare
precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above us to a giddy height.
To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat.
Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and
Blümilsap. Towards the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre
Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain. High up on
the right, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, lies the Schwarz-
wald Glacier, which has greatly decreased of late.
Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn should at least follow the Faulhorn path as far as (1/2 hr.) the Obere Grindelalp (p. 155), in order to obtain a grand view of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Fieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the fountain follow the Faulhorn path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Scheideck. — Schwarzhorn, see p. 155.

Immediately below the Scheideck we turn to the left and soon enter a wood. On the right are the precipices of the Wellhorn, with the Schwarzwald Glacier. This part of the route, passing several chalets, is attractive and varied. We next reach (1 hr.) the *Pens. & Restaur. zum Schwarzwaldgletscher, finely situated; then cross the Gemsbach, and on the Breitenboden-Alp reach the Reichenbach, where the path divides. The path to the left, affording glimpses of the Rosenlaui Glacier, follows the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in 1/2 hr. to the Gschwandenmad-Alp (see below); that to the right (1/4 hr. longer) crosses the Reichenbach, which forms a fine cascade near Rosenlaui, and leads on the right bank to the (20 min.) to the Baths of Rosenlaui (4333'; *Hot. & Pens., R., L., & A. 3 3/4, pens. 8 fr.; Alpine plants and carved wood on sale).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a path to the right leads to the Rosenlaui Glacier, imbedded between the Welthorn (10,486') and the Engelhorn (9133'), and famed for the beauty and purity of its ice. Of late years it has receded so much that an ascent of 1 1/2 hrs., very rough towards the end, must be made in order to obtain a survey of it; but the grand rock-scenery will in itself repay the fatigue.

Above Rosenlaui lies the Dossenhütte (9455'; 6 hrs.), grandly situated, an interesting point for good mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the Urbachthal in 8 hrs., see p. 162). In 1884 the hut was taken down, and in the spring of 1885 rebuilt on the Obere Weitsattel, lower down. This is the starting-point for the Dossenhorn (10,303'; 1 hr.), the Renfenhorn (10,777'; 2 1/2 hrs.), the Hangend-Gletscherhorn (10,810'; 4 hrs.), and above all for the Wetterhorn (12,149'; 4 hrs.). Descent from the Wetterhorn to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Wetterhorn Hut and (3 1/2 hrs.) Grindelwald, see p. 156. — From the Dossen Hut we may cross the Wetterlimmi (10,449'), the Gauli Glacier, and the Gauli Pass (10,260') to the Grinsei, 10 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the Ewigschneehorn is easily combined (p. 165).

The path to Meiringen now follows the Reichenbach. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses the *Gschwandenmad-Alp, a beautiful pasture, enclosed by forest, a favourite resort of artists. (The first bridge must not be crossed.) The bare Engelhörner, the grand Rosenlaui Glacier between the Dossenhorn and the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland, and most striking when approached from Meiringen.

At the end of the Gschwandenmad-Alp, 25 min. from the Baths, the Reichenbach is crossed for the last time. Following the right bank, the path passes (1/4 hr.) a saw-mill and auberge, and soon descends rapidly. Pleasant view of the Hasli-Thal and the mountains surrounding the Brünig and Susten. On the brink of the
slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlaui, is the small inn Zur Zwirgi (3202'). A path diverges here to the left to a narrow gorge of the brawling Reichenbach, spanned by a wooden bridge (30 c.; not worth visiting). Farther on (5 min.), another path, descending in steps, diverges to the left from the bridle-path to the Falls of the Reichenbach. It leads at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut (adm. 1/2 fr.), the best point for seeing the Upper Fall with its beautiful jets. In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The Central Fall (Kesselfall) is guarded by another hut (25 c.). At the foot of the hill is the Hôtel Reichenbach (see below), from which a path leads to the (1/4 hr.) Lower Fall (illumination every evening in summer). From the hotel we cross the Willigenbrücke to (1/4 hr.) Meiringen (2 hrs. from Rosenlaui).

The falls are seen to the best advantage in the reverse direction, ascending to the left by the Höt. Reichenbach, and reaching the highest fall in 3/4 hr. from Meiringen. Farther on, as Rosenlaui is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background.

Travellers from Rosenlaui to Im-Hof (the Grimsel, Engstlenalp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 5 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) Weissland (2628'), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the Kirchet (p. 162) to (40 min.) Im-Hof (p. 162).


Meiringen (1968'; pop. 2805), the chief village of the Hasli-thal, lies on the right bank of the Aare, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. The Mühlebach, Alpbach, and Dorfbach, descending from the Hasliberg at the back of the village, form considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening in summer). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and the slaty débris of the Hasliberg. In order to afford a better outlet for these torrents the Aare below Meiringen has been converted into a canal, on both sides of which there are still extensive traces of their devastations.

The Hasli-Thal (or Hasli im Weissland) is divided by the Kirchet (p. 162) into the Untere and Obere Hasli. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favor of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

On the Hasliberg, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Meiringen, is the Höt. Pens. Alpbach (5 1/2-8 fr.), with a charming view, and 1 hr. farther (good path by Goldenen and Wassertal) lies the village of Hohlfüh (3443'; 'Fran Willy's Pension, unpertaining), another fine point of view. (Hohlfüh may also be reached direct from Meiringen by Unterfrüh in 1 1/2 hr.) From this
point the "Hohenstollen (8150'; splendid view) may be ascended by the Balisalp and the Fruttpass in 4 hrs. (with guide; from the Hüt. Alpbach 7fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the Mügisalp and the Faulenberger in 5 hrs.

From Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, see R. 35.

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

From Meiringen to Brienz (5 M.) Diligence three times daily in 1 1/2 hr. (2 fr. 30 c., coupé 3 fr.); one-horse carr. 6-7 fr.; to Interlaken 18, two-horse 35 fr. — From Brienz to Bönigen Steamboat 4 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. From Bönigen to Interlaken Railway (comp. p. 134) in 12 min., fare 80 c. or 40 c. — Travellers going to a hotel at the E. end of the Höherweg may alight at the Zotheus station (comp. p. 160). Through-tickets to Interlaken may be obtained at Lucerne and Meiringen, and on board the steamers.

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses the Aare. The beautiful Ottschibach and other cascades fall from the precipices on the left. Below (5 M.) Brienswyler (p. 115), where the road joins the Brünig route, we again cross the Aare (Hôtel Balmhof, moderate). The once fertile banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are strewn with rocks. In 1797 a mud-stream destroyed a great part of the villages of Schwanden and Hofstetten, which belong to Brienz. We next reach (3 M.) —

8 M. Brienz (pop. 2757; *Weisses Kreuz, at the quay, the starting-point of the Brünig diligence; Bär, with garden on the lake; Tell, rustic), a considerable place, consisting of the contiguous villages of Brienz, Tracht, and Kienholz, 1 1/4 M. in length, pleasantly situated on the Lake of Brienz at the foot of the Briénerz Grat. It is noted for its wood-carving, which employs about 600 persons. (Flück's depot, on the Fluhberg, and others.) The Känzli, 1/4 hr. above the Kreuz, and the Churchyard afford a fine view of the lake, the Giessbach, the Faulenberg in the background, the fall of the Ottschibach to the left, the Sustenhörner, etc., and to the N. the falls of the Mühlbach (often dry in summer).

The *Bríenzer Rothhorn (7713'; 5 hrs.; bridle-path for the first 4 hrs.; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 15-20 fr.), the highest peak of the Brienz Grat, is a famous point of view. Inn, 1/4 hr. from the top, closed. The path ascends rapidly on the bank of the Trachtbach to the (2 hrs.) chalets of the Hausstätli (5333'; Restaur. Fluck, with a few beds); then for 1 hr. on the gentle slope of the Planalp, watered by the Mühlbach, and lastly in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) top, on which stands the boundary-stone of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The view embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun beyond Interlaken; the Haslital from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. — Descent by the Ey-See to Sörenberg in the Kleine Emmenthal, and (6 hrs.) Schüpfheim, see p. 121.

From Brienz over the Brünig to Lucerne, see R. 35; one-horse carr. to Alpnach-Gestad 25, with two horses 40 fr.

The Lake of Brienz (1857'), 83/4 M. long, and 1 1/4-1 1/2 M. wide, 500' deep near the Giessbach, and 859' near Oberried, lies 20'
higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 137). It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right the Thierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the Giessbach and skirts the abrupt S. bank. The lowest waterfall only (see below) is visible from the lake; above it is the hotel, and to the right of the landing-place is the tramway station. Beyond the Giessbach is the small wooded Schnecken-Insel, with its little chapel, and near it, on the S. bank, lies the pretty village of Isettwald (Restaur. zum Strand). The steamer then crosses to Oberried and Niederried, charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the Augstmatthorn (p. 142). Farther on, to the N., rise the ruined castle of Ringgenberg on a height, with the church of that name, surrounded by underwood and orchards, and the old tower of the Church of Goldswyl, very picturesquely placed on an isolated hill. On the opposite bank is the influx of the Lütschine, which descends from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts to a river, which is named the Aare and afterwards falls into the Lake of Thun. The steamer stops at Bönigen (p. 137; Restaur. Muhlemann), the terminus of the Büdeli Railway (p. 134), which conveys travellers in 12 min. to Interlaken. The station of (1¾ M.) Zolthaus is at the E. end of the Höheweg. 3 M. Interlaken, see p. 136.

The Road from Brienz to Interlaken (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1½ M.) Ebliigen, (2 M.) Oberried, and (3 M.) Niederried; then, high above the lake, it traverses a rocky tract to (2½ M.) Ringgenberg, passes the small Faulensee (p. 140), at the base of the hill with the old church-tower, and leads by Goldswyl (beautiful views) to the upper Aare bridge at (3 M.) Interlaken.

### 51. The Giessbach.

**Hotels.** Hotel-Pension Giessbach, a large new building, connected with the old hotel (now a pension) by a covered passage, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 7½-10 fr.; also whey-cure. Post and Telegraph Office at the hotel. — Hôtel Beau-Site-Giessbach, well situated on the plateau above the older hotel, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr. — Carved wood sold by C. Michel (formerly Kehrl).

**Illumination of the Falls,** with Bengal lights, every evening from 1st June till 30th September (inmates of the hotel 1 fr. each, for the first evening only; other persons 1½ fr.).

**Steamboat** to Bönigen in 50, to Brienz in 10 min., see p. 159. On Saturdays at 8 p.m. a train leaves Interlaken for Bönigen, in connection with a steamer to the Giessbach, returning after the illumination.

**Tramway** from the landing-place to the hotel in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.; luggage under 50 lbs. 50 c., over 50 lbs. 1 fr.; articles in the hand free). The two cars, holding 16 passengers each, and provided with powerful brakes, are connected by a wire cable, running round a wheel at the top of the hill. One of these ascends, while the other descends, the gravitation of the latter, weighted with water, forming the motive power. The rails are 1 metre (39 in.) apart, and have a toothed rail between them as on the Rigi line (rack-and-pinion system).

The *Giessbach, one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland, was first rendered accessible in 1848 by the
school-master Kehrli (d. 1854). In 1854-55 it belonged to the brothers von Rappard, and afterwards to the Steamboat Co., and is now the property of the Messrs. Hauser.

The Cable Tramway, 380 yds. long, leads at first through wood, and then ascends by an iron viaduct, 200 yds. long, to the terrace of the hotel. The gradient is $28\frac{1}{2} : 100$. Halfway there is a passing-place for the two cars. — A good path ascends from the landing-place to the hotel in 20 min., affording a good view of the boldly engineered tramway.

The *Terrace, with the large new hotel (2166'; 309' above the lake), the finest point in the grounds, affords a complete view of the Giessbach, a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock, the highest point being 1148' above the lake, and framed in dark green foliage. From the W. side of the hotel we enjoy a charming view of the Lake of Brienz.

The falls are crossed by three bridges. [Paths ascend on both banks to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) second bridge, from which to the third ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should ascend to the Highest Fall, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) Above the highest bridge there is no further attraction. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The *Rauft (2460'), a group of wooded rocks on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600' above the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler; opposite are the Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothorn (p. 159); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen. A good path leads from the back of the new hotel to the pavilion on the top in 20 min.; another from the old hotel in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Pleasant walk to the Alpine hamlet of Enge, situated among beautiful pastures. Fine view at the point ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the Näselti to the Aare Bridge and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 159). — About 2 hrs. above the Giessbach lies the Axalp, a health resort with a rustic inn. — From the Giessbach to the Hinterburg-See (5000'), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the Ottschikopf, $\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.

Ascent of the Faulhorn (p. 154) from the Giessbach, 6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the Büttentalp, which is exposed to the morning sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path from the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 156).

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (3½ hrs.). A good path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the (½ hr.) Hochfluh, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) Iseltwald, from which a road leads to (1½ M.) Sengg, (3 M.) Bönigen, and (1½ M.) Interlaken.

10 hrs.: Im-Hof 3½ M., Im-Boden 4½ M., Guttannen ¾ hr., Handeck 2 hrs., Grimsel Hospice 2½; summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier 1 (in the reverse direction about 8½ hrs. in all). Road to Im-Boden (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 20; to Im-Hof 6 or 10 fr.; diligence to Im-Hof twice daily, 1 fr.); then a good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handeck (and back in one day) 1½, Grimsel 2½, Rhone Glacier 3½, Hospenthal or Andermatt 4½ fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel 6½, to the Hospice 10, Handeck 1½, Meiringen 5½ fr.

Meiringen, see p. 158. The road crosses the Aare by the Willigenbrücke (passing, on the right, the upper fall of the Reichenbach, p. 158), and ascends the Kirchet (2313'), a wooded hill, sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, which divides the valley into the Lower and Upper Haslital. At the top (1½ M.) is the auberge 'Zum Lamm', where a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Finstere Aurschlucht' to the left.

Finstere Schlauche. From the inn we ascend slightly to the left, and descend by a good path through underwood into the gorge worn by the Aare, which flows here between perpendicular rocks 300' high (40 min., there and back). A toll of ½ fr. for each person is levied at the inn.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (avoided by short-cuts), traverses the fertile basin of Hasli im Grund, and crosses the Aare near (2½ M.) Im-Hof (20½ fr.; *Hôtel, R. & L. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 fr., carriages and horses to be had; Alpenhof, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.; Restaur. Alpenrose), the principal village in the parish of Innertkirchen, where the Susten (p. 117) and Jochpass (p. 116) routes diverge.

Travellers from the Grimsel on their way to Rosenlaui and Grindelwald may go from Im-Hof direct, by Geissbühel, to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (comp. p. 158; enquire for the beginning of the path). The Urbachthal (comp. Map, p. 150), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. The path ascends to the (1½ hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards mounts steeply to the (2½ hr.) Alp Schrättern (4910'; beds), where the path to the Dossenhitte diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) Mattenalp (6102'), at the foot of the huge Gauli Glacier. In 1 hr. more we reach the Urnenalp (7213'; rustic quarters). Thence over the Gauli Pass (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the Ewigschneehorn, 8½ hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (see p. 165). — Over the Bergli-Joch (11,290') to Grindelwald, 1½-1½ hrs. from Im-Hof, very toilsome and hardlyrepaying. From the Urnenalp (where we pass the night) we ascend the Gauli Glacier to the pass, lying between the Berglisock (p. 156) and the Rosenhorn, and descend the Grindelwalscharten to the Wetterhorn Hut (comp. p. 156). — The Dossen Hut (p. 157) is reached in 4½-½ hrs. from the Alp Schrättern (see above), by the Alp Ilmenstein, Enzen, and Fläschen. Thence to Rosenlaui, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 157. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, Joh. Tänner, Joh. Moor, Joh. & Melch. Thoni, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the new road is at first level, and then gradually ascends, on the right side of the picturesque valley, being hewn in the rock at places and passing through two short tunnels. Running high above the rapid Aare, it leads to (3½ M.) Innere Urneralp (2464'), and then under overhanging rocks and through another tunnel to (1½ M.) Im-Boden (2933'), opposite the hamlet of that name on
the left bank. The road ends here, but is to be continued to Gut-
tannen.

We now follow the good bridle-path, which crosses the Aare and ascends on the left bank. By a (5 min.) house, a shorter path crosses the pastures to the left. The (3/4 hr.) village of Guttannen (3480'; *Bür, R. & A. 2-21/2 fr.), the largest in the Oberhaslital, lies in a broad basin. The pastures are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents. (Over the Furtwang-Sattel to the Triftgletscher, see p. 118.)

Beyond Guttannen (1/2 hr.) we cross the wild and foaming Aare by the Tschingelbrücke (3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the Wissbach Glacier discharges its waters into the valley. Crossing the Aare by the (1/2 hr.) Schwanzebrun-
nenbrücke (3976'), and ascending a little, we reach (10 min.) a spring of good water on the right. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, round-
ed and polished by glacier-friction (see below).

From a bend in the path (40 min. from the last bridge, and 8 min. from the Handeck Inn) a short side-path leads to the left through a chalet to a platform (1/2 fr.) immediately opposite the *Handeck Fall, a cascade of the Aare, which descends amidst a cloud of spray into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as this spectacle is, it is still finer when viewed from a point above the fall, which is reached by descending for 5 min. to the E. of the Handeck Inn. The approach is easy and safe. The best point is a projecting rock beyond the bridge (adm. 1/2 fr.). Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 281) and the Rhine (p. 24), this is the grandest waterfall among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild surroundings. The stream is so rapid that it falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound it forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rain-
bows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the Aerlenbach falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The Handeck Inn (4649'; wood-carving by Jaun) is on the left bank, a few hundred paces above the fall.

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwar-
pines disappear a little above the Handeck. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About 1/2 hr. from the Handeck the path leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the Böse Seite and the Helle or Hehle ('slippery') Platte, both worn by glacier-friction. Opposite them the Gelmerbach forms a picturesque fall. It descends from the Gelmersee (5968'), a lake on the moun-
tain to the left, between the Gelmerhorn and Schaubhorn, and may be visited from the Handeck (11/4 hr.; steep path).

11*
The valley becomes narrower and bleaker. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook, and vegetation almost disappears. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only human habitations are the (1 hr.) two chalets in the Rätherichsboden (5594'; milk), the last basin below the Grimsel, and perhaps once the bed of a lake.

The rocky, but well-trodden path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It again crosses the Aare, turns to the left (where persons descending the valley must avoid the turning to the left), and reaches (1 hr.) the Grimsel Hospice (6148'; *Inn, R. & L. 3-4, B. 11/2, D. 41/2 fr.), originally a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now often crowded with tourists. The small rooms are separated by very thin wooden partitions. Carved wood by Hans Abplanalp.

This desolate basin, the Grimselgrund, enclosed by bare rocks with occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss, lies 955' below the pass (p. 165). Beyond the gloomy little lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the Seemättli, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only. The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the Agassizhorn (13,120'), the N. pedestal of the Finsteraarhorn (see below). The latter is visible from the Nollen, a rocky hill 1/4 hr. to the N., but not from the hospice itself.

Excursions from the Grimsel Hospice. To the Pavillon Dollfus 3 hrs. (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The Aare is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the Unteraar and the Ober-Aar Glacier, which are separated by the Zinkenstöcke. The Unteraar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the Finsteraar and Lauteraar Glaciers, which unite at the foot (8286') of the rock-arete named 'Im Abschuwung', though for a long way below that point they are separated by a huge moraine, 100' high at places. At the foot of this arete the Swiss naturalist Hugi erected a hut in 1827, which in 1840 had descended with the glacier to a distance of 1900 yds. from its original site. In 1841 and several following years the eminent Agassiz of Neuchâtel, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent a considerable time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut erected under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset of Mülhausen in Alsace next erected the Pavillon Dollfus (7917') lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 155, and Maps, pp. 190, 190 and 278). A visit to this hut is interesting and free from hazard. A bridle-path leads from the hospice across the stony Areboden to (11/4 hr.) the foot of the Unteraar Glacier (6180'). Here we ascend the rock to the right by a narrow path and then traverse the rocks and débris of the terminal moraine. After about 40 min. we take to the glacier, which affords good walking, pass several fine 'glacier-tables', and cross the medial moraine and the Lauteraar Glacier, which is here often considerably crevassed. Lastly we ascend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschuwung the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (51/4 hr.) the foot of the Abschuwung (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav.
Dollflus, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of ‘Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845’, inscribed there during the scientific observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, is now about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The ascent of the "Ewigschneehorn (10,929’; 4½ hrs.) presents little difficulty to adopters. From the PAV. Dollflus across the Lauteraar Glacier to the foot of the mountain (8390’) 1½ hr., to the "Gauligrat (10,260’) 2 hrs., to the top 3½ hr. (comp. p. 162).

The "Kleine Siedelhorn (9075’; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.), to the S.W., is often ascended from the Grimsel Hospice. [The Grosse Siedelhorn (9449’), an inferior point of view, lies farther S.W.]. The path diverges to the right at the bifurcation of the Rhone Glacier and Obergastelen routes. The last 1¾ hr. is fatiguing, as the top of the mountain is covered with fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill’s Panorama).—Travellers bound for Obergastelen (p. 271) need not return from the Siedelhorn to the Grimsel Pass, but may descend on the S.E. side of the mountain and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable).

The Finsteraarhorn (14,026’), the highest of the Bernese Alps, was scaled for the first time in 1842, then in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has pretty often been ascended since. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the Oberaar Hut (see below). The route then ascends difficult rocks and ice-slopes on the E. side of the mountain (9 hrs. to the top). On the ascent from Grindelwald, the SchwarzebghHut (p. 153) affords night quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the Finsteraarjoch, the Agastijoch (12,630’), and the Hugisattel (13,205’). If the Eggishorn be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) Concordia Hut (p. 150), from which we ascend to the summit in 8 hrs. over the Grünhornrücke (10,843’), the Walliser Fiescherfirn, and the Hugisattel. The expedition is fit for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides. Even when the ice is in a favourable condition the ascent is difficult and very trying.

From the Grimsel to Fiesch, or to the Eggishorn (p. 278), over the Oberaarjoch, 13 hrs. fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 35 fr. each). We ascend the Oberaar Glacier in about 6 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed Club Hut on the Oberaarjoch (10,623’), lying between the Rothhorn (11,345’) and the Oberaarhorn (11,953’; which experts may scale from the hut in 1½ hr.). We then descend the Studerfirn to the Rothhorn-sattel (9203’; to the right is the Rothloch, a cave in which travellers ascending the Finsteraarhorn used to spend the night); we then toll down the right side of the crevassed Fiescher Gletscher to the Stockalp (p. 278), and either descend thence to Fiesch, or ascend again to the right to the Hotel Jungfrau-Eggishorn (p. 278; 7 hrs. from the club-hut).—Over the Studerjoch to Fiesch, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the Unteraar and Finsteraar Glaciers to the Studerjoch (11,550’), between the Oberaarhorn (see above) and the Studerhorn (11,955’; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in ¾ hr.). Descent over the Studerfirn and the Fiescher Gletscher, as above.

From the Grimsel over the Strahlegg and the Finsteraarjoch or Lauteraarjoch to Grindelwald, p. 153 — From the Grimsel to the Furka direct, over the Nägeletgrütli, p. 109; over the Tristilimmi to the Triftiütte, p. 118.

From the Hospice the bridle-path, partly paved, and indicated by stakes, winds up the Grimsel Pass (7403’), which connects the Hasolithal with the Upper Valais. Beyond the (1 hr.) summit (Hausecke), the boundary between Bern and Valais, lies the small Todtensee.

In 1799 this ‘lake of the dead’ was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had intronched them-
selves on the Grimsel, but were surprised by the French, whom Fahner, a peasant of Guttannen, had guided over the Nügelisgräli (p. 109), and were driven back into the Valais. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Rätherichsboden (p. 164), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later.

Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier (p. 276) may descend direct from the Grimsel to (2½ hrs.) Obergestelen (p. 277) by the path diverging to the right before the top of the pass is reached (leaving the Todtensee to the left). Splendid views of the Valaisian Alps and the St. Gotthard group, and also, at the beginning of the descent, of the fall of the Rhone Glacier. (In the reverse direction 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable in foggy weather, 4 fr.). The ascent of the Kleine Siedelhorn (see above) may easily be combined with this route.

From the pass our path leads to the left, on the N. side of the Todtensee, and descends the Maienwand, a steep grassy slope 1300' in height, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier and the Galenstock. The (1 hr.) Rhone Glacier Hotel, see p. 276. Thence to Brieg, see R. 79; over the Furka to Andermatt, R. 33.

53. From (Thun) Spiez to Leuk over the Gemi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 168.

Diligence twice daily from Spiez to (9½ M.) Frutigen in 2 hrs. 20 min.; (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 40 c.); one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 fr.; to (19 M.) Kandersteg 18 or 35 fr. — From Thun to the Heustrich-Bad omnibus daily at 4 p.m. (2½ fr.); carr. to Kandersteg 20 or 40 fr.

The Gemi is one of the grandest and most frequented of the Alpine passes. Road to Kandersteg (19 M. from Spiez, 23 M. from Thun); thence over the Gemi to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the baths a road to the (9 M.) Leuk station.

Thun, see p. 131. Steamboat to Spiez (*Spiez Hof), see p. 135; post-office near the landing-place, where carriages also are in waiting. The road, bordered with houses and fruit-trees, ascends the hills on the S. bank of the lake to Moos, where it joins the road from Thun, and (1½ M.) Spiezwegler; to the S.W. rises the Niesen (p. 134), with Wimmis (p. 133) at its base, at the entrance to the Simmental (p. 176).

The road skirts the lofty right bank of the Kander. To the left diverges the road to Aeschi (see below). The diligence halts at (3 M.) Emdthal (Inn), the station for the Heustrich-Bad (2303'), on the opposite bank of the Kander, with saline and sulphur-baths, much frequented (board 3½-6 fr.; ascent of the Niesen, see p. 133). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) Aeschi (see below). The road crosses the Sulzbach to ½ M. Müllinen (2264'; Bar, moderate; Hôtel-Pens. Niesen).

From Spiez by Aeschi to Müllinen (5½ M.; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fr.), a much more attractive route than the above. Walkers ascend by a somewhat steep path in 1 hr. (or by the road 4 M.) to Aeschi (2818'; Hôtel-Pens. Blumisalp, pension 5-7 fr.; Hôtel-Pens. Niesen), a village on the height between the lake of Thun and the Kanderthal, with a charming view of the lake, and visited as a health-resort. (The Faulenseebad, p. 135, is 1 M. to the S.E.) Descent to Emdthal or Müllinen, 1½ M. — Pleasant excursion from Aeschi over the Aeschi-Allmend to the Sonnenberg and the
(3 hrs.) Hutmad-Alp (5350'), whence the Morgenberghorn (7385') is ascended in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 142). — From Aeschi to the Saxetenthal, a pleasant route (6 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road up the Suldtal to the (5 M.) Untere Suldtal (6391'); then a bridle-path, past a fine waterfall of the Suldtbach, to the (1 hr.) Schlieren-Alp (4675'); ascent to the left to the Renggli-Alp; then over the Tannobodeli Pass (6162') to (3 hrs.) Saxetan (p. 142). — From Aeschi to Interlaken by Krattigen, Leissigen (Steinbock) and Dürigen (p. 136), a beautiful walk or drive of 8 M.

We pass (3'/4 M.) Reichenbach (2336'; *Linde), lying to the left, at the mouth of the Kienthal (superb view of the Blümilsap).

A narrow road ascends the attractive Kienthal, affording fine views of the Büttlasseren, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümilsap, to the (4 M.) village of Kienthal and (3'/2 M.) the extensive Tschingel Alp (3783'), 10 min. from which is the Pochtenbach fall with the interesting "Hexenkessel," a kind of "glacier mill." Thence over the Seefinen-Fürge to Mürrren, and over the Hohtürli to Kandersteg, see p. 147. To the E. the valley is closed by the crevassed Gamchigletscher. From experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the Gamchigucke (9295'), between the Blümilsap and the Gspaltenhorn, to the Tschingelfirm (p. 147). We may then either cross the Petersgrat to Ried in the Lütschenthal (p. 148), or the Tschingelpass to Kandersteg (p. 147), or the Tschingelritt to Lauterbrunnen (p. 147). Distances: from the Tschingelalp to Steinenberg 1 hr., end of the Gamchigletscher 1'/2 hr., Gamchigucke 2'/2, Ried 6-7, Kandersteg 6, Lauterbrunnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the Kienthal: Büttlasseren (10,490), from the Dürenberghütte (2'/2 hrs. above the Tschingelalp, see p. 147), 3'/2-4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — Gspaltenhorn (11,276'), reached by the Leitergrat between the Büttlasseren and the Gspaltenhorn, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — Wilde Frau (10,693'), from the Frauenbaim Hut (p. 169) and up the Blümilsap Glacier, 3 hrs., laborious.

The road crosses the Kander, and next reaches (3'/4 M.) —

9'/2 M. Frutigen (2717'; Adler; Bellevue; *Helvetia), a village situated in a fertile valley on the Engstligengraben, which falls into the Kander lower down. Matches are largely manufactured here. From the church we obtain a beautiful view of the Kanderthal and the Altes, and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 135) and St. Beatenberg in the opposite direction. — Ascent of the Niesen, see p. 134.

The valley divides here; the S. arm, watered by the Kander, leads to the Gemmi. To the S.W. diverges the pretty Engstigen or Adelboden Valley. A new road (to Adelboden 10 M.) ascends on the left side of the valley to Achseten and the Steg (sauerge), crosses the Engstigen and follows the right bank to Hirzboden, recrosses the stream and ascends to the village of Adelboden (1449'; *Adler: *Pens. Hart, 5 fr.; guides, Chr. Egger and Chr. Schmid), situated on a hill. To Lenk a path, marily at places, leads hence over the Hahnenmoos (3410'), passing a large dairy establishment near the top, in 3'/2 hrs. (guide 6, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Rüzi Glacier.

From Adelboden to Kandersteg, an interesting route over the Bondergrinden (7831'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a pass between the Klein-Lohner and the Ninihorn. Descent through the wild Ueschinenalp (p. 169). — A shorter route, but steep and trying, crosses the Bondergrat, farther N., between the Klein-Lohner and the Bonderspitze, and descends by Allmen to Kandersteg. The Bonderspitze (8360'), an admirable point of view, is ascended from Adelboden in 4 or from Kandersteg in 4'/2 hrs. — To Schwarzenbach (on the Gemmi route) over the Engstligengraben, 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend the valley to the S., passing the fine Staubfall, to the (2 hrs.) Engstligengalp (6391'), a grand Alpine basin at the base of the broad Wildstrubel (p. 174). We then cross the Engstligengrat, passing the curious Tschingelochghorn (3900'),
and descend into the Ueschinenthal (p. 169). Then to the left, skirting the
base of the Felsenhorn (9157), and over the Schwarzwälli, to Tschalmeten,
and Schweirenbach (p. 169); or we may traverse the Ueschinentäli-Glacier
to the right, past the Felsenhorn, and descend through the Rothe Kamm
to the Daubensee and Gemmi Pass. — To Sierre over the Strubelegg and
Lämmernjoch, 12-13 hrs., trying, for the proficient only, with able guides.
From the Engstilgenalp a steep ascent, difficult at places, to the Strubelegg
(0613'), between the Steghorn and Wildstrubel (the E. peak, or Gross-Strubel,
10,676'); then over the Lämmerngletscher to the Lämmernjoch (p. 175); lastly
down the Wildstrubel Glacier and the Glacier de la Plaine Morlet, and past
the Mont Bonria (p. 270), into the Raspilly Valley and to Sierre (p. 269).

Our road crosses the Engstilgenalp and the Kander (on the
right the Tellenburg, now a poor-house), and traverses the pleasant
Kandergrund. The church and parsonage of the valley are at (3 M.)
Bunderbach (2881'; Hôt. Altels).

By a rustic cabaret, 1/2 M. beyond the Hôtel Altels, a road diverges
to the right in 8 min. (and another, 1/4 M. farther, by a chalet, in 4 min.)
to the *Bläue See, picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable
for its brilliant colour (morning light most favourable). *Pension on the
bank of the lake, a pleasant, quiet spot. (Charge for maintenance of
the roads and use of the boat 80 c.; a ticket at 2 fr. entitles the visitor to
coffee, for 4 fr. he may dine at the table d'hôte, and for 7 fr. he may sup,
sleep, and breakfast at the pension: otherwise refreshments are only pro-
curablc at a hut on the road-side.) Travellers to Kandersteg may follow
a narrow path through a picturesque rocky wilderness, which in 10 min.
joins the high-road farther up, below the Felsenburg.

Near Mittholz (3154') we pass the square tower of the ruined
Felsenburg; we then ascend the Bühlstutz in windings (short-cut
for walkers, following the telegraph-wires), passing the Bühlbad
and reach (6½ M.) —

19 M. Kandersteg (3839'). — *Bär, R., L., & A. 4-5½, D. 4 fr.;
Hôt. Gemmi, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4 fr.; both in Eggenschwand, at the upper
end of the village, near the foot of the Gemmi; Hôt. Victoria, 1½ M. lower
down, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½ fr. — Guides (Fritz and Gilg, Oyi; Christian,
Gild., Joh., and Samuel Hari; Joh. Künzi): to Schweirenbach (unnecessary;
3, descent 2 hrs.); free to the Gemmi (summit of the pass, 4, descent 2½ hrs.)
5 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.) 10 fr. — House to Schweirenbach 10,
to the Gemmi 15 fr. (the descent on horseback to the Baths of Leuk is
prohibited). Carriages (return-vehicles cheaper): one-horse to Frutigen
10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 33; Thun, 20 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr.

A grand panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. is the jagged
Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümisalp
or Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to
the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and the Gasterthal, the
lofty Gellihorn. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting Oeschinen-Thal, containing the beautiful
Oeschinen-See (5223'), 1 M. in length. The path to it (1½ hr.; guide 4 fr.,
unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), bad and stony at places, diverges to the left by the
Hôtel Victoria, and ascends on the right bank of the Oeschinenbach, partly
through wood. Above the lake tower the huge, snow-clad Blümisalp,
Fründenhorn, and Doldenhorn, from the precipices of which fall several
cascades. A boat on the lake (refreshments, at the boatman's). We may either
cross to the upper end of the lake, or walk round it to the left as far as the
Berglïbach, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the Oeschinenalp and over the
Hohtäli into the Kienthal, see p. 147.

The Blümisalp or Frau, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N.
side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. side descending
in bold precipices to the Kandergletscher, culminates in three principal
peaks. To the W. is the Blümisalp horn (12,042'); the highest; in the centre is the snowy peak of the Weisse Frau (12,012'); and to the E. is the Morgenhorn (11,894') with the lower Wilde Frau (10,693'; p. 187), Blümisalpstock (10,582'), Blümisalp-Rothhorn (10,828') and Oeschinenhorn (11,451'). The Blümisalp horn was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. v. Fellenberg in 1862, and both have frequently been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting. A night is spent in the Frauenbalm Hut on the Dünden Pass. Thence up the Blümisalp steig, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The Doldenhorn (11,968'), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from Kandersteg by the Biberg Alp in 8 hrs.), is difficult. — The Fründenhorn (11,930'), first ascended in 1871 by Messrs. Ober and Corradi (from Kandersteg by the Alp In den Fründen, 10'/2 hrs.), is also difficult.

The Dündenhorn or Wittsee (9410'), ascended from Kandersteg by the Obere Oeschinenalp, a climb of 6 hrs., but not difficult, affords a splendid survey of the Blümisalp group. We may then follow the arête to the Frauenbalm Hut (p. 147), and descend thence to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild Gasterntal, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (3'/4-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bär and Gemmi hotels skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the Klus (p. 173) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and Allets. (Splendid fall of the Gellenbach.)

From Kandersteg over the Bonderkrinden to Adelboden, see p. 167 (guide 10 fr.); over the Lütschenpass to Campel (in the Valais), see R. 54 (guide 18 fr.); over the Tschingelpass to Lauterbrunnen, see p. 147 (guide 30 fr.; preferable in the reverse direction, as there are no inns in the Gasterntal, and the ascent thence is very long and fatiguing). — Over the Petersgrat to the Lütschental (10-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 30 fr.); a very fine route. We follow the Tschingelpass route to the top of the Kanderfirn; then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the pass (10,555'). Descent through the Fächerthal or Tellihalt to Ried (comp. p. 148).

Beyond the Bär Hotel (see above), the road contracts to a well-kept bridle-path, and ascends. On the right is the Alpbach, issuing from the Ueschinenthal, with several small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the Gellihorn (7530'), on a slope which terminates the valley, and then leads through a pine-forest high above the Gasterntal (p. 173), affording fine views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. On the right, 21'/2 hrs. from Kandersteg, we observe the chalets of the Spitalmatte (6250'). To the E., between the snowy Allets (11,930') and the black rocky peak of the Kleine Rinderhorn (9865'); adjoining which is the snow-clad Grosse Rinderhorn, 11,372'); lies imbedded the Schwarzeisgletscher, drained by the Schwarzbach. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip, to the (1'/2 hr.) Inn of Schwarenbach (6775'), with its little lake.

The Balmhorn (12,180'), ascended in 5-6 hrs., over the Schwarzeisgletscher and the Zugengrat (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alp of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland. — The Allets (11,930') is less interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). — The Wildstrubel (10,670'), ascended from the Gemmi over the Lümmerngletscher in 4-4'/2 hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying (comp. p. 174).

We next reach the (1'/2 hr.) shallow Daubenensee (7264'), a lake 11/4 M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake, and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the Daube, or Gemmi (7553'), at
the base of the Daubenhorn (9685'), the bare limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the right. Adjacent is the Lämmern Glacier with its huge moraines (p. 175), overshadowed by the Wildstrubel. On a height to the left is the small Hôtel Wildstrubel (R. 3 fr.), affording a magnificent *View of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais. The mountains to the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right rises the huge Weisshorn, then the Bruneckhorn, the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and still more to the right the Dent Blanche. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 171). Abundant flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone hut for sheep, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1660' high, down which, in 1736-41, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes. From this point to Leuk it is upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. At a point called 'Im Lerch', above a gorge 750' deep, are seen the remains of a wooden hut, now inaccessible, behind which a cavern is said to exist. Distant voices reverberating in this gorge sometimes sound as if they issued from its own recesses. Unprotected as the path appears when seen from below, there is no danger, even to persons inclined to giddiness, if attended by a guide. (Descent to the Baths 1 1/2; ascent 2 1/2 hrs.; the descent on horseback is now prohibited.) In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed; a small monument, 1/4 hr. from the top, marks the spot. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used for the counting of sheep.


Bad Leuk (1630'), Fr. Lœche-les-Bains, locally known as Baden or Ober-Baden, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 650 inhab., lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the Dala, 2920' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the baths are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight.

The Thermal Springs (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that nine-
tenths of the water flow unused into the Dala. They are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature, the Laurence Spring being the most powerful. Their sanitary properties appear to depend more on the way in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. The 'cure' takes 25-30 days. The patient begins with a bath of half-an-hour, the time of immersion being gradually increased. From the 6th to the 16th day the whole body is usually covered with an eruption, which gradually disappears between the 18th and the 25th day. After three weeks the daily immersion is prolonged to 4-5 hrs., 2-3 in the morning and 1-2 in the afternoon. After each bath the patient usually lies in bed for an hour. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary soaking, most of the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit in a common bath for several hours together, during which the water is not changed. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this novel but rather uninviting spectacle; on entering they must be careful to shut the door and remove their hats. Private baths may also be obtained (2 fr.).

The New Bath House, somewhat primitive in its arrangements, contains two large public basins, 3 1/3 ft. deep, with separate entrances for ladies and gentlemen. Each basin is accompanied by a public gallery for spectators. The loud and animated conversation of the patients, who appear to enjoy excellent spirits, is chiefly in French. The basins in the Old Bath House, opposite the new, and adjoining the Laurence Spring, are only 2 1/2 ft. in depth. Both houses also contain shower-baths. All the baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a fine view, leads from the 'Kurpromenade' to the foot of a lofty precipice (1/2 hr.) on the left bank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude Ladders (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of Albinen, or Arbignyon (4252'). The fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will alone repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult.

Excursions may also be made to the Fall of the Dala, 1/2 hr.; Fenillerette Alp (5850'), 3 1/4 hr.; Fluh Alp (6710'), 2 1/2 hrs.; Torrent Alp (6345'), 1 1/2 hr. (For longer excursions guides should be brought from Kandersteg.) The "Torrenthorn" (6552'; 41 1/2 hrs.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; bridle-bath nearly to the summit (horse 15 fr.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending across the Majing Glacier (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley save considerably by going direct from the town of Leuk (see below) to Albinen, and thence with a guide by Chemignyon to the Torrenthorn, whence they may descend to the Baths of Leuk. The Guggerhüsi (6080'), near Chemignyon, is also frequently ascended (2 1/2 hrs. from the Baths, by the Torrent Alp). Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to Chemignyon, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — Passes: To the Lötschenthal over the Gitzi-Furgge, or to Kandersteg over the Gitzi-Furgge and the Lötschenpass, laborious (comp. pp. 172, 173). To the Lötschenthal over the Ferdenpass, interesting, and not difficult (comp. p. 172). To Adelboden over the Engstlimengrat (7 1/2 hrs.), repayimg (comp. p. 176).

The road to Leuk crosses the Dala immediately below the Baths, descends on the right bank to (3 M.) Inden (3858'; *Inn), and then (1 1/2 M.) recrosses the Dala by a handsome bridge, affording fine views of the ravine.
Pedestrians effect a great saving by following the old bridle-path to the left from the Inn of Inden. The path rejoins the road before the bridge, and again diverges from it to the right, beyond a small chapel 1½ M. beyond the bridge. By this route the walk from the Baths to the railway-station takes 2 (the ascent 3) hrs.

The road quits the Dala ravine at a point high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view down to Martigny is disclosed. About 3 M. from the Dala bridge we reach (21/2 M.) — 7½ M. Leuk, or Loëche-Ville (2608'; pop. 1411; Couronne'), a small town on a height 3/4 M. from the Rhone, with a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The road crosses the railway and the Rhone by an iron bridge, to the (1½ M.) — 9 M. Leuk Station (2044'; *Hôtel de la Soutse). see p. 270.

54. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lütschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 168.

11-11½ hrs. A steep and rough cart-road leads to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (15, or from Gampel 20 fr.). This route is fit for good walkers only, in fine weather. The Lütschental itself is worthy of a visit.

From Gampel (*Hôtel Lütschenthal), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 270), the road ascends the Lütschental, or gorge of the Lonza, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.) Mitthal and (1/2 hr.) Goppenstein (4035'). Beyond Goppenstein the bridle-path crosses the (1/4 hr.) Lonza, where the valley expands, and leads to (1 hr.) Ferden (4557'; poor inn) and (1/4 hr.) Kippel (4514'; bed at the cure's). It then ascends gradually by Wild to (40 min.) Ried (4951'; *Hôtel Nesthorn, unpretending), finely situated at the N.W. base of the Bietschhorn (12,966').

Excursions. (Guides, Jos. Rubi, Peter Siegen, and others.) The "Hohgleichen (Adlerspitze, 10,828'; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is an admirable point, and not difficult. Superb view of the Valaisian Alps from the Canton Ticino to Mont Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lütschental and Rhone Valley, and to the E. in the foreground the huge Bietschhorn.

The "Bietschhorn (12,966'; 9 hrs., guide 60 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for experts only. The previous night is spent in the Club-hut on the Schafberg (2593m), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Over the Petergrat (10,516') to Lauterbrunnen (11 hrs.; 25 fr.), fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 148. — Wetterlücke (10,935') and Schmadrigjoch (10,863'), difficult, see p. 148. — Over the Lütschtenteche to the Eggishorn, p. 279; over the Beichenalp to the Belalp, p. 271.

Over the Baltschiederjoch (about 10,200') to the Rhone Valley (from Ried to Visp 9-10 hrs.), interesting but fatiguing. — The Bietschjoch (10,633'), 8 hrs. from Ried to Raron, is a fine route, free from difficulty.

From Ried to Bad Leuk over the Ferdenpass, 8-9 hrs., with guide, a very fine route, and not difficult. By the Kamenalp (see below) the path diverges to the left from the Lütschenpass route and ascends the Ferdenthal to the Ferdenpass (5593), between the Majinghorn and the Ferden-Rothorn. Descent over long stony slopes to the Fluhalp and through the Dalatal to Bad Leuk (p. 148). — Over the Gitzi-Furge (9613'), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, an interesting but laborious route. The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lütschenpass, between the Ferden-Rothorn and the
Lotschen-Pass. 54. Route. 173

Balmhorn. Descent over the Dala Glacier to the Fluhalp (see above). — Over the Restipass, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Ferden we ascend over the Resti-Alp (6926') two beds in 4 hrs. to the Restipass (8858'), between the Resti-Rothhorn and the Laucherspitze (see below), and descend the Bachalp to the town of Leuk in 3-4 hrs. more. From the pass we may easily ascend the (3/4 hr.) *Laucherspitze (9400'): admirable view of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Rhone Valley, and the Lotschenthal. — To Leuk and Susten over the Faldum Pass (8675'), between the Laucherspitze and the Faldum-Rothhorn (9311'), or over the Niven Pass (8563'), between the Faldum-Rothhorn and the Niven (9111'; a fine point of view, 1/2 hr. from the pass), both easy.

The Lotschen Pass is reached from Ried in 3½ hrs. by Weisentried, Lauchernalp, and Sattlegi. Another route ascends from Ferden (see above) to the N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and over pastures, to the (2 hrs.) Kummenalp (6808'); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) Lotschen Pass (8842'), commanded on the W. by the steep slopes of the Balmhorn (p. 169), and on the E. by the Schilthorn, or Hockenhorn (10,817'; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest view on the route a little before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn, to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the Kanderfirm, overshadowed by the Mutthorn (9978').

The path descends on the right side of the Lotschenberg Glacier; near the end of the glacier it crosses to the left side and leads over the Schönbiühl to the (1½ hr.) Gfällalp (6036'; milk), overlooking the upper Gasternthal. At the bottom of the valley we cross the Kander to (1/2 hr.) —

Gasterndorf, or Selden (5315'), a group of hovels (the first, a small cabaret). Beyond a beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the Doldenhorn, we next reach (1 hr.) Gasternholz (4462'), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and soon expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Alteles (11,930') and the Tuttishorn (8220'), and on the N. by the Fisistöcke (9200'). The Gasternthal was more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. The Kander here forces its passage through the (1 hr.) Klus, a defile beyond which we reach the the Gemmi route, and (1/2 hr.) Kandersteg (see p. 168).

55. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 163, 213.

Diligence from Thun to Lenk (33½ M.) daily in 8 hrs. (9 fr. 75 c., coupé 12 fr.; one-horse carr. 35, two-horse 60 fr.). From Lenk to Sion (10½ hrs.) a BRIDLE Path, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable for the inexperienced (to Sion 20 fr.). The Gemmi is far preferable to the Rawyl as a route to the Valais.

To (25½ M.) Zweisimmen, see pp. 176-77. The Lenk road
crosses the Simme near Gwatt, and ascends the Upper Simmental by Bettelried, passing Schloss Blankenburg on the right (p. 178), to the prettily situated (3 M.) St. Stephan (3297'; Falke); then to Grodei, Matten, at the mouth of the Fermelthral (p. 176), and (5 M.) —

33½ M. **Lenk** (3527'; *Krone*, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 6 fr.; *Stern*), a village rebuilt to a great extent since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley of the Simme. About ½ M. to the S.W. (path in 7 min.), lies the *Kuranstait Lenk* (R., L., & A. 4½, board 6-7 fr.), with sulphur-baths and grounds. The Wildstrubel (10,670'), with its huge precipices and its patches of snow, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

**Excursions.** (Guides, Chr. and Joh. Jac. Jaggi.) The Simme rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called Siebenbrunnen, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road by Oberried (passing on the left an isolated nummulite rock with a 'Gletschermühle', and view of the Wildhorn) to (1½ hr.) Stalden (4232'), at the foot of the falls of the Simme. A path now ascends in front of the saw-mill, between alders, describing a curve on the right bank of the stream and skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes two chalets, traverses pastures, and crosses the brook to (¾ hr.) the chalets of the Rázilberg (4533'; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., high above the perpendicular rocks, is the Rázli Glacier; below, not far from the bottom of the valley, are the (10 min.) 'Seven Fountains' (4744'), now united into a single stream. Farther on, to the left, is the Upper Fall of the Simme, which is conspicuous from a long distance. To the right of the glacier rise the Gletscherhorn (9672') and Laufbodenhorn (8878'), to the left the Ammertenhorn (8740').

The Oberlanbhorn (6571'), rising to the W. of the Rázilberg, is frequently ascended from Lenk either by Troegg in 3½ hrs., or by Pöschenerried and the Ritzberg Alp (6710') in 4 hrs., with guide; back by the Rázilberg, Stalden, and Oberried. — The Müklerblatt (6355) is well worth ascending for the fine view of the Wildstrubel, etc. (2½ hrs.). Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend on the left bank of the Krummbach, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastures and wood, passing many chalets, and mount the Bettelberg to the top.

The Iffagensee (6326'), 3½ hrs., is also worth seeing. By the (2 hrs.) **Iffigen Inn** (see below) we turn to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Stieren-Iffigenalp** (5512'; refreshments). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends to the (1 hr.) saddle which bounds the lake, and leads round its bank to the right (where Edelweiss abounds) to the (1½ hr.) chalet at the W. end. — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9113'), ¾ hr. higher up, is the Wildhorn Club Hut (about 7880'), from which the Wildhorn (10,706') is ascended in 2½-3 hrs. without difficulty. The route ascends themoraine of the Dungel Glacier, the arête to the N.E. of the Pfaffenhorn, and the crest of the glacier to the summit: splendid view of the Jura, the Schwatzwald, the Tödi, Mte. Leone, Mte. Rossa, Mte. Blanc, Mte. Viso, and particularly of the Plaine Morte on the Wildstrubel, and of the Diablerets. Descend, if preferred, to the S. by the Glacier du Brouet to the Hôtel Sametz at Zweisimmen (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 219).

The Rohrbachstein (9690'; 0½ hrs., with guide) is a capital point of view, free from difficulty. From the (4 hrs.) Rawyl Pass (see below) we turn to the left and mount to the (1½ hr.) saddle between the Rohrbachstein and the Wetzsteinhorn, and to the summit in 1 hr. more. Fossils found here.

The Wildstrubel (W. peak 10,677'; central peak 10,667'; E. peak 10,675') is best ascended from the Rawyl Pass. From the Iffigen-Inn, where
the night is spent, to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we then ascend to the left to the height between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (2½ hrs.), cross the Glacier de la Plaine Morte, and mount the slopes of a snow-arête to the W. summit in 2½ hrs., and the central peak in ½ hr. more (from Iffigen 7½ hrs. in all). From the Räzilberg (see above) a steep path ascends the rocky slopes above the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) lonely Fluhseeli (8710'); thence over débris, moraine, and snow, to the Räzilgletscher 3 hrs., and to the W. peak 2 hrs. more (from the Räzilberg 1 hr.). — A third route ascends steeply from the (2½ hrs.) Ritzberg Alp (see above; bed of hay) to the Laufbodenhorn (8878') then close past the summit to the Thierberg Glacier, and past the Gletscherhorn (9672') to the saddle between the Räzil Glacier and the Plaine Morte; lastly (as above) to the W. and the central peak (8 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent by the Ammertengletscher difficult. Over the Lämmerngletscher to the Gemmi, see below.

From Lenk to Gsteig (7 hrs.): over the Trüttisberg (6713') to (4½ hrs.) Lauenen (p. 219), and thence over the Krinnen (5463') to (2½ hrs.) Gsteig (p. 219). Path bad at places (guide 10-12 fr.), see E. 66.

From Lenk to Saanen (p. 178) 6 hrs., path over the Reuvliessenberg or Zweiter Egg (5636'), and down the Turbachthal. — To Adelboden over the Hahnenmoos, see p. 167. Over the Ammerten Pass (8032'), between the Ammertengrat (8580') and the Wildstrubel, interesting (7 hrs., with guide).

From Lenk to the Gemmi over the Lämmerjoch (10,275') 10-11 hrs., tolerable. From the Siebenbrunnen the route leads past the Fluhseeli to the Räzilgletscher (see above), and to the left to the Joch, lying close below the W. peak of the Wildstrubel (see above; ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent over the crevassed Lämmerngletscher to the Gemmi (p. 169). Or we may ascend from the Rawyl Pass over the Glacier de la Plaine Morte to the Joch, a longer route, but less steep (see above).

The Rawyl Route (at first a carriage-road) gradually ascends on the W. side of the valley to (11/4 M.) the left bank of the Iffigenbach and the pleasant Pöschenriedthal. The road ends 2 M. farther on. By the (5 min.) *Iffigenfall (4483' at the base) the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the Iffigenbach dashes over its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the (1½ hr.) chalet of Iffigen (5253'; rustic inn). Here we turn sharply to the left (fingertip), ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the face of a cliff, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) a stone hut on a height overlooking the Simmenthal. We next skirt the W. side of the small (3/4 hr.) Rawyl-See (7743') and reach (1/4 hr.) a cross (la Grande Croix) which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the Rawyl (7943'; 4½ hrs. from Lenk), with a refuge-hut adjacent. The pass consists of a desolate stony plateau (Plan des Roses), enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long Mittaghorn (8842'); S.W., the Schneidehorn (9639') and the snow-clad Wildhorn (10,722'); S., the broad Rawylhorn (9541') and the Wetzsteinhorn (9114'); E., the Rohrbachstein (9690'; see above); N.E., the extremities of the glaciers of the Weisshorn (9882')

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It passes a second small lake, and (3/4 hr.) reaches the margin of the S. slope, which affords a limited, but striking *View of the mountains of the Valais.
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It descends (leaving the dirty chalets of Armillon, 6926', to the left) a steep rocky slope, and (1/2 hr.) crosses a bridge in the valley (5970'; a good spring here). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of (1/4 hr.) Nieder-Rawyl (Fr. les Ravins, 5768'), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hill-side. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the Kändle (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330'), whence we again descend to (1/2 hr.) Pras Combeira (5344'), a group of huts; and lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to (1 1/2 hr.) Ayent (3400'; 3 3/4 hrs. from the pass; Inn of the cure, good wine).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the so-called 'Kändle' (i.e. channel), Fr. Sentier du Bisse, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300' in height. Being little more than 1' in breadth, the path is only practicable for persons with steady heads.

The path, which now improves, next leads by Grimisuat (2894') and Champlan to (2 hrs.) Sion (p. 269; 10 1/2 hrs. from Lenk).

56. From Thun through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

34 1/2 M. DILIGENCE twice daily (8 a.m. and 12 noon) direct to Saanen in 8 1/2 hrs. (fare 9 fr. 35, coupé 11 fr. 55 c.); another to Zweisimmen daily at 4 p.m. in 5 1/2 hrs. — One-horse carr. to Zweisimmen 28, two-horse 50 fr., to Saanen 35 or 60 fr.

The road skirts the Lake of Thun as far as (3 M.) Guatt (Schäfte; Post), where the Spiez road diverges to the left, and gradually ascends towards the Niesen (p. 134). On a hill to the right rises the slender tower of Strättlingen (p. 132). At the bottom of the valley flows the Kander, in an artificial channel. The road follows its left bank, and then the left bank of the Simme, which falls into the Kander near Reutigen, a prettily situated place.

6 M. Brothüsi (*Hirsch), with a picturesque old castle on the hill-side. (To the E., 1 M., lies the substantial village of Wimmis, p. 133.) The road passes through a defile (Porte) between the Simmenfluh and the Burgfluh into the Simmenthal (locally called the Siebenthal), a fertile valley with numerous villages, well-cultivated gardens, and rich pastures.

8 1/2 M. Latterbach (2303'; Bär). To the S. is the Diemtighal.

From Latterbach to Matten a shorter, but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the Diemtighal. At Latterbach it crosses the Simme and follows the right bank of the Kirei (passing the village of Diemtigen on the hill to the right) and then the left bank to Wompfen and (2 1/4 hrs.) Tschuegis (3763'), where the valley divides into the Maniggrund to the right and the Schwendenthal to the left. We follow the latter, which after 9/4 hr. again divides at Wartispan (3970'). The path now diverges from the road, ascends to the W. through the Grimmabthal to the (2 hrs.) Grimm (6864'), a little-frequented pass, and descends through the fertile Fermethal to (2 hrs.) Matten (p. 174).

10 M. Erlenbach (2319'; *Krone; Löwe), with well-built wood-
en houses.

The 'Stockhorn (7195') is sometimes ascended hence by experts in 4 1/2 hrs.; better from Thun, by Amsoldingen and Ober-Stocken ('Bär, rustic)
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in 5½ hrs., or from Blumenstein (p. 132) by the Wahlalp in 4 hrs.; descent, if preferred, by the Wahlalp to Bad Weissenburg, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

14½ M. Weissenburg (2418'; *Hôt. Weissenbourg), a group of neat houses.

In a steep gorge, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, about 1¼ M. to the N.W., lies the favourite "Weissenburg-Bad, or Bunschi-Bad (2770'; a drive of 20 min., for which 4 fr. are demanded). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°), and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used exclusively for drinking. The Neue Bad, situated in a sheltered basin, consists of two large houses (reading and billiard rooms; post and telegraph office; pens. 10½-13 fr.); the Alte Bad, buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up, is inferior (pension 5-7 fr.). The baths, with the extensive pine-forests round them, belong to Messrs. Hauser.

From Weissenburg to the Gurnigelbad (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the Klus, passing the Morgenbachfall, 200' high, and the Morgenentalp to the (3½ hrs.) Bärigen-Sattel (6434'); then down (passing Bad Schwebelberg, 1¼ M. to the left) to the Gantrist Pass (5227'), with a charming view, and over the Obere Gurnigel to the (1½ hr.) Gurnigelbad (p. 133).

20½ M. Boltigen (2726'; *Bär, moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the Simmensegg, or Enge, a defile formed by two rocks between which the road passes. Above the village rise the two peaks of the Mittagfluh (6198'). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the Rawyl (p. 175). The coal-mines in a side-valley near Reidenbach (2756'; ¾ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

From Reidenbach to Bulle, 24 M., a new road. A little above Reidenbach it diverges to the right and ascends in numerous windings (which footpaths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the Kilchmoos (4941'). It then descends gradually (preferable to the bad footpath) to (3 M.) Jaun, Fr. Bellegarde (3336'; Hôt. de la Cascade, poor), a pretty village with a waterfall 86' high. (Path to the Schwarzees-Bad by Neuchâtel, 3 hrs., see below.) [A cart-track to the S. ascends on the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1½ hr.) Altimächten (4260'; Inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the Gastosse (6042'). Easy passes thence over the Grubenegg (5413'), to the S. of the Dent de Ruth (7674'), to (3 hrs.) Saanen, and over the Schildi to (2½ hrs.) Reichenstein (see below).] We next traverse the beautiful pastures of the Jaunthal or Bellegarde Valley, which yield excellent Gruyère cheese (p. 175), and the picturesque Défilé de la Tarento to (7½ M.) Charmey, Ger. Galmis (2957'; *Tanne; Stern), a well-to-do village and a summer resort, charmingly situated. Fine view from the church. The road next passes Créus, Châtelet, and the ruin of Mont-Salvens (rare flora), crosses the Jaun, and beyond Broc the Sarine, and leads through wood to La Tour-de-Trême (p. 222) and (7½ M.) Bulle (p. 221). — From Créus (see above) a pleasant route leads by Cerniat and the old monastery of Valsainte, and over the Chêsalette-Eck (2059') to the (3½ hrs.) Schwarzees-Bad (p. 190). On the Kalte Sense, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the Schwarzees, are the sequestered but well-kept Baths of Schwebelberg (4573'), with springs impregnated with lime, whence a bridle-path crosses the Gantrist Pass (see above) to (2½ hrs.) Bad Blumenstein (p. 132).

The road crosses the Simme at (2 M.) Garstett and turns suddenly round the Laubeggstalden rock, passing a fine fall of the Simme. Recrossing the stream, and passing the ruined castle of Mannenberg, we next reach (3 M.) —

25½ M. Zweisminnen (3215'; pop. 2222; *Krone; *Hôt. Simmental; Bär), the chief village in the valley, with an old church,
situated in a broad basin on the Kleine Simme. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from Schloss Blankenburg, now containing public offices and a prison, ½ hr. to the S.E. (p. 174).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the Schlündibach at (3½ M.) Reichenstein. (To Ablütschen, see above.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the Kleine Simme, and the road crosses five or six deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227'; Inn) begin the Saanen-Möser, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with innumerable chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning Rüblehorn, or Dent de Chamois (7569'), the barometer of the surrounding country (comp. p. 86). the serrated Gumflüh (8068'), the snow-fields of the Sanetsch beyond it, and lastly the huge Gelten Glacier (p. 219) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the Turbach, Lauenen, and Gsteig valleys (p. 219).

34½ M. Saanen, Fr. Gessenay (3382'; pop. 3786; *Grand Logis, or Gross-Landhaus, R. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Hauswirth; Ours, plain), is the capital of the upper valley of the Saane (Sarine). The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous Gruyère and Vacherin cheese.

To Gsteig, and over the Col de Pillon to Aigle, see p. 219; over the Sanetsch to Sion, see p. 219.

From Saanen to Château d'Oex (p. 223) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr., by Rougemont, or Rothenberg (*Pens. Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons Bern and Vaud, where the language changes from German to French, and Flendruz.
IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA.
LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

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57. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. Railway in 13/4-3/4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 80 c.).

Bern see p. 125; from Bern to (21 M.) Bienne see p. 11. (Münsterthal Railway to Bâle see R. 2; by St. Imier to Chauffe-

fonds see p. 188.) Near the beautiful avenues, to the S.W. of

Bienne, the train reaches the Lake of Bienne (1424'; 9½ M. long,

2½ M. broad), on which a small screw-steamer plies. The Zihl or

Thièle, descending from the Lake of Neuchâtel, falls into the

Lake of Bienne and quits it again at Nidau, on the E. bank, 1 M. to

the S. of Bienne. As the train skirts the N.W. bank, we obtain a

very pleasing view of the lake, enhanced in clear weather by the distant

Alps. — Beyond (27½ M.) Twann, Fr. Douanne (*Bär), we pass

a fall of the Twannbach. 29 M. Ligerz, Fr. Glérresse.

To the left, in the lake, lies the Isle of St. Peter, clothed with

beautiful old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, where Rousseau spent two

months in 1765. (The so-called 'Schaffnerhaus', in which his room is

shown, is now a good inn.) Boat from Twann or from Ligerz, there and

back, 4, from Neuveville 6 fr. — The lake having been lowered by the

construction of an artificial channel for the lower Zihl, the island of

St. Peter is now connected on the S. side with the smaller Kaninchen-

Insel, and with the mainland near Cerlier (see below).

30½ M. Neuveville, Ger. Neuenstadt (2270 inh.; *Faucon; *Lion
d'Or; Trois Poissons), a pleasant little town, the last in Canton Bern,

is the first place where French is spoken. The Museum, near the

station (adm. 50c.), and the house of Dr. Gross contain interesting

antiquities from the lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars. On the

Schlossberg (1752'), 20 min. from the station, stands a ruined castle of

the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and on the way up),

near which the Béon forms a waterfall (often dry in summer).

To the N. of Neuveville rises the (3½ hrs.) *Chasseral (5279'; *Inn at

the top), or Gestler, in three terraces, studded on the S. side with numerous

villages amid green meadows. The view, grander than from the Weissen-

stein (p. 14), embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and

the Alps. — From Bienne (p. 11) a road ascends nearly to the top (12 M.).

The most direct ascent is from St. Imier (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 183).

The old town of Cerlier, or Erlach (Ours), lies opposite Neuveville, at

the N. foot of the wooded Jolimont (1981; 3½ hr.), a charming point of

view. The 'Teufelsbiirde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the sum-

mit. — Near Cerlier on the E. bank of the lake, at Lüscherz, and at

Mörigen, farther N., numerous remains of ancient lake-dwellings have been

discovered.

Nearer (33 M.) Landeron we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little

town lies on the left; farther E. rises the Jolimont (see above).

34½ M. Cressier, with its church on a lofty rock; 35½ M. Cornaux.

Beyond a tunnel the train reaches (38 M.) St. Blaise, skirts the

slope of the mountain, and beyond another tunnel affords a survey of

the Lake of Neuchâtel (1427'), the N.W. end of which it soon

reaches. The lake, the Roman Lacus Ebrodunensis, the level of

which has lately been lowered 6' by the enlargement of its outlet,

is 25 M. long and 4-6 M. broad (greatest depth 47½'). Near the N.E.

end the Thièle or Zihl emerges from the lake. The smiling, vine-

clad W. bank, above which rise the abrupt Jura Mts., affords an
extensive view, from the Bernese Alps to Mont Blanc; but the
lake itself is far inferior in beauty to those of the higher Alps.

41 M. Neuchâtel. — RAILWAY STATION on the hill-side above the
town, 1 M. from the lake. Omnibus between the post-office (close to the
principal Place, by the lake) and the station 30c., box 15c. (under 50lbs.).
Persons bound for the museum or other points in the N. part of the town
may descend the path and steps to the left, but the main road leads to the
hotels on the lake. — STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 186, 192.

Hotels. aBellevue, in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-5,
D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; aGrand Hôt. du Lac, near the lake, R., L., & A.
from 2½, D. 3½, omnibus 3½ fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, at the station, well
spoken of; Faucon, R. 2-3, D. 2½ fr.; Hôt. du Soleil and Hôt. du Com-
merce, near the post-office; Hôt. du Port. — Restaurant de la Balance;
Cercle du Musée, in the Palais Dupeyrour (p. 182; a club to which stran-
gers are admitted). — Brasserie Tonhalle at the upper end of the Rue du

Neuchâtel (1433; 15,612 inh.), Ger. Neuenburg, the capital of
the canton of that name (formerly a principality of the Orange
family, under Prussian sway from 1707 to 1814, when it joined the
Confederation, and finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charm-
ingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the base and on the
slopes of the Jura. The modern part of the town, with its handsome
houses, grounds, and *Quay nearly ½ M. long, lies on the lake,
occupying a strip of land partly formed by the deposits brought
down by the Seyon from the Chasseral. In 1839, in order to gain
building room, the Seyon was carried into the lake above the town
by means of the Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon, 176 yds. long.

The Château, on the hill above the town, the oldest part of
which, dating from the Burgundian period, was restored in 1866,
is now the seat of the cantonal government. Handsome court-room,
adorned with the arms of the different dynasties down to the Prussian
period, and a new council-hall. Near it is the *Temple du Haut,
an abbey-church of the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome
Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures, erected in 1372 by Count
Louis of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also mem-
orial-stones to the Prussian governor General v. Zastrow (d. 1836),
and the reformer Farel (d. 1565). — The Place in front of the
church is adorned with a Statue of Farel, erected in 1875, near which
is an interesting 'Sépulcre Préhistorique', discovered among the lake-
dwellings at Auvernier in 1876. The platform on the N.E. side
of the church affords a fine survey of the lake and the Bernese Alps.
A great part of the cloisters on the W. side is new.

The Collège, on the lake, contains a valuable natural history
collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 183) and Coulon, a considerable
library, antiquities from lake-dwellings, etc. (open on Thurs.,
10-12, and Sun., 2-4; at other times 50 c.). A little to the S. rises
a bronze statue, erected in 1855, of David de Purry (d. 1786), a
native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed 4½ million francs to the town.

On the lake, farther to the N., beyond the Collège Municipal, is
the new Musée des Beaux-Arts, a handsome Renaissance build-
ing, completed in 1884, containing the municipal Picture Gallery, a collection chiefly of modern Swiss works (adm. 1½ fr.).

Finest works: Anker: Sunday afternoon; Retreat of the French army under Bourbaki, in Feb. 1871; A. H. Berthoud: The Jungfrau; Ruin of Weissenhof; L. Berthoud: Crossing the Tiber; The Frohnapf; F. Berthoud, Young Savoyard; Calame: Rosenlaui Glacier; Monte Rosa; Coppet, Rinaldo and Armida; K. Girardet: "Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I.; Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; Landscape in the Val de Travers; E. Girardet: A father's blessing; The confession; Gleyre, Hercules and Omphale; Grosclaude: The Doge Marino Falieri; 'Vive le vin de 1834'; Isabey, Sea-piece; Jacquand, Arrest of Rousseau in 1762; A. de Meuron: Piazza in Capri; The Bernina Pass; Pasture near Iseltwald; M. de Meuron: View of Rome with the Baths of Caracalla; Modern Rome; The Walensee; The Linththal near Näfels; The great oak; Moritz, Henry II. of Longueville in the château of Colombier; L. Robert: "Basilica of S. Maria Fuori le Mura near Rome, after the fire of 1823; Roman oxen; "Fishermen of the Adriatic; Robert-Fleury, Scene of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Ch. Tschagggen, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; E. Tschagggen, Mother and child pursued by a bull; C. Vernet, Bivouack of Cossacks. Also a number of casts, watercolours, drawings, and engravings.

Near the museum, 1/4 M. from the lake, is the Palais Rouge-mont or Dupeyrou, with a pleasant garden. On the ground-floor is the Cercle du Musée (p. 181). At the back is a building containing the Musée Chalendre, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The Observatory, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chauxefonds and Locle (p. 184). The adjoining Mail, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps.

Neuchâtel is noted for its Charitable Institutions, such as the Municipal Hospital, founded by David de Purry, the Pourtalès Hospital, near the Bern gate, and the Préfargier Lunatic Asylum, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844.

The "Chaumont (3845'; "Hôtel du Chaumont, a large house near the top, 3700'; Hôtel du Château, higher up, 5 min. to the N.), a spur of the Jura, rising to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The footpath to it diverges from the Chauxdefonds road, 1¼ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 1½ hr. (carriage-road ½ hr. longer; char-à-bancs there and back 10 fr.). The view embraces the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the Alpine chain from the Senti to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. — Nearer the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the Roche de l'Ermitage, Pierre à Bot, etc. — "Gorges de la Reuse, see p. 186; "Tête de Rang, see p. 183.

58. From Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds and Locle.

Railway (Jura, Bern, & Lucerne) from Neuchâtel viâ Chauxdefonds to (23½ M.) Locle in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 15 c.). This route, as far as Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, p. 181. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and the castle, at first running parallel to the Lausanne line, crosses the Seyon, and beyond a tunnel of 748 yds. affords a superb *View of the lake and the Alps, which improves as we ascend (Bernese
Alps to the E.; Mont Blanc to the S.). 3 M. Corcelles (1879').
Two tunnels.

7 M. Chambrelien, beautifully situated almost perpendicularly
above the valley of the Reuse (p. 185). Fine view near the Buffet.
The train backs out from the station towards the N.E. and skirts a
wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile Val de Ruz, watered
by the Seyon, with its numerous villages, above which rises the
Chaumont (see above).

10½ M. Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane (2870'). Then (12½ M.)
Les Hauts-Geneveys (3136'; Hôtel. Renaud), the highest point of
view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The Tête de Rang (4665'; Inn), ascended in 1½ hr. from Hauts-
Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands
a magnificent and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the plateau
of Langres, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc
and the mountains of Geneva. — A path leads hence along the hill to
the Col des Loges (4219'; Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes), on the road from
Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds. View similar, but less extensive. Descent
either to (1½ M.) Hauts-Geneveys or to (3 M.) Chauxdefonds.

The train passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long, under the Col des
Loges (7 min.) to (16 M.) Les Convers, a solitary station in a rock-
girt valley, 1 M. from the village of that name.

From Convers to Bienne, 30 M., railway in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 80, 3 fr.
40, 2 fr. 40 c.). The line traverses the industrious Val St. Imier, watered
by the Suzer or Scheuss, and passes the village of Les Convers. 7 M. Renan;
9½ M. Sornviller, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of Erguel on a
pine-clus rock. 11 M. St. Imier, Ger. St. Imier (2670'; 7114 inh.; Couronne;
Hôtel. de Ville; Hôtel. des Treize Cantons), capital of the valley, with consid-
erable watch-manufactories. (Ascent of the Chassercl, p. 180, by a bridg-
path, 2½-3 hrs.). — 12½ M. Villaret; 15 M. Courtelary-Cormoret; 17 M.
Cortebert; 19 M. Cormont. 20 M. Sonceboz, and thence to (30 M.) Bienne,
see p. 10.

Beyond a tunnel, 3/4 M. long (3 min.), under Mont Sagne, and
a shorter one, we reach —

18½ M. La Chaux-de-Fonds (3254'; 22,456 inh.; *Fleur de Lys,
R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *Lion d'Or), an important watch-making town,
lying in a remote Alpine valley, nearly as high as the top of Snow-
don, and badly supplied with water. The climate is ungenial, fruit-
trees are rare, and corn only ripens in warm summers. The divi-
sion of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each part of
the watch being made by a distinct class of workmen. If time per-
mit, the traveller may visit the Church with its skilfully vaulted
roof and fine pulpilt, and the Collège, containing the municipal pic-
ture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, etc.

From Chauxdefonds to the Moulin de la Mort in the picturesque
Côtes du Doubs, a pleasant day's excursion. The road leads past the *Res-
taurant. Bel-Air à La Basset, descends through wood towards the Doubs
(Restaur. de Brenetel), and skirts its bank to (9 M.) Biaufond. Then by
boat to (½ hr.) Les Refraîns, and on foot through grand and wild scen-
ery to the (½ hr.) Moulin de la Mort (refreshm.). Opposite is the curious
Paysage des Echelles, used by the inhabitants. — Here, and for several
leagues farther N., the Doubs forms the boundary between France and
Switzerland. Interesting walk through its narrow and picturesque rocky
valley to La Goule, (4½ M.) Bief d'Etoz, and (4½ M.) Seigneligier (Cheval Blanc), whence a diligence runs several times daily to Yverdon and Glovelier (p. 9).

A pleasant footpath leads to the W. of La Chaux-de-Fonds to (⅓ hr.) Les Planchettes (Restaur.) and the (⅓ hr.) Saut du Doubs (see below).

The railway bends suddenly to the S.W. — 21 M. Eplatures.

23½ M. **Le Locle** (3021'; 10,464 inh.; *Hôt. des Trois Rois; Hôt. du Jura; Hôt. National), famed for its watches and jewellery. (Chronometers at Ulysse Nardin's.)

**From Locle to Morteau (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 min.** This new line facilitates the excursion to the Saut du Doubs (see below), and the road from the Col des Roches to the river is also very interesting. — 1⅝ M. Col-des-Roches, the station for Les Brenets (see below). To the right, the Col with its tunnel (see below); the line passes through another tunnel, then through a second, and descends into the valley of the Doubs, affording picturesque views to the right. — 4 M. Le Lac or Villers, a French locality of 3053 inh., 1 M. to the S.E. of the Lac des Brenets. The line skirts the right bank of the Doubs, and then traverses the river. 8 M. Morteau, a little town of 2042 inh., pleasantly situated on the left bank (custom house examination for travellers coming from Locle). Hence to Besançon 40 M. (see Baedeker, le Nord de la France).

**Col des Roches. Lac des Brenets. Saut du Doubs.** From the station of Col-des-Roches a road leads to (2 M.) Les Brenets. Near the station, on the left, we pass a large subterranean mill, driven by the **Bied** which has been diverted by a tunnel 892' long. The road passes through the **Col des Roches**, a barrier of rocks which here closes the valley, by means of a tunnel begun in 1799, renewed and enlarged after a landslip in 1870, and then divides: to the left to Morteau, to the right to Les Brenets. The latter branch leads through a rock-gallery, affording a fine view of the upper valley of the Doubs. Lower down, the **Bied** issues from its tunnel (see above), forming a waterfall. About 1½ M. from the Col we reach a second tunnel, 120 paces long, beyond which we descend to the (1¼ M.) pretty village of Les Brenets (*Couronne; *Lion d'Or), and (3¼ M.) the *Lac des Brenets*, a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr., there and back; preferable to the path over the rocks, and also to the small steamboat which plies on Sundays) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, gradually narrowing between precipitous wooded rocks, and presenting a series of very picturesque scenes. In 35 min. we reach the *Saut du Doubs* (*Hôt. du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de France, unpretending, on the French side), a picturesque waterfall 80' high, of which we obtain a fine view from a point high above it (6 min. from the French inn). Thence to the foot of the fall, 5 min. more.

**59. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.**

33 M. Railway in 1¾-2½ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dole and Dijon, express in 10¾ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 183) also traverses a most picturesque country. The most striking points are between Neuchâtel and Noiraigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Chaise and Pontarlier. Finest views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 181. The line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 186) as far as Auvernier, crosses the Sejenon. Beyond a short tunnel under the Val de Travers road we enjoy a beautiful *View of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 183).* The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the Gorge of Serrières by a bold
viaduct. In the valley is Suchard's large chocolate factory, and above it rises the small château of Beaurégard.

4 M. Auvernier; the little town lies below, to the left (1479'; Hôtel du Lac, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 186), and as it ascends we enjoy an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. On entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the Reuse we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 186) far below us to the left. The last glimpse of the valley down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 183). Three more tunnels; then (12 M.) Noiraigue (2359'), at the N. base of the Creux du Vent. The valley, called the Val de Travers from this point to St. Sulpice, suddenly changes its character here, and the Reuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a steep path ascends the ‘Creux du Vent (4807) in 2 hrs., a better route than from Boudry (p. 186) or St. Aubin (p. 187), as the striking view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500' deep, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. When the weather is about to change, this ‘hollow of the wind’ is filled with surging white vapour, which rises and falls like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but does not quit the basin. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling a volley of musketry. Beautiful view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. Rare plants and minerals are found here.

On the slope to the right ascends the road to Les Ponts and Locle. Beyond (14½ M.) Travers (2392') are asphalt-mines on the opposite side of the valley with a tunnel. 17 M. Couvet (2418'; Bellevue), a pretty town. Here, and at Motiers and Fleurier, excellent absinth is manufactured.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies Motiers(-Travers; 2415'; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, Rousseau spent some time after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his ‘Lettres de la Montagne’.

The ‘Ravine of the Raisse (affluent of the Reuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. About 1½ M. from Motiers we pass a bridge and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path, leading to the top of the hill (35 min.). From this point, with the aid of a guide or a good map, we may ascend the Chasseron (p. 187). — Behind Motiers is a limestone cavern, one arm of which is 3½ M. long. It may be safely explored for about 1/2 M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance is a waterfall.

19 M. Boveresse, above the village of the name. In the valley, farther on, is Fleurier (2454'; Couronne), with extensive watch-factories. Beyond a long tunnel, we observe St. Sulpice (2557') below us, on the left. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Reuse, which probably flows under ground from the Lac des Tail- lères, rises in the form of a considerable stream, soon capable of working a number of mills. Road and railway now pass through the defile of La Chaine.
The line attains its highest point, and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) Les Verrières Suisses (3061; *Balance), the last Swiss village, the French ‘Army of the East’ under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb. 1871. The train enters France before reaching (26 M.) Les Verrières de Joux, or Verrières-Françaises (3015’). Near St. Pierre de La Cluse the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of La Cluse, which railway and road both traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient Fort de Joux, which was blown up with dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a bold rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 at the instance of his father; and in 1803 Tous-saint l’Ouverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died in the fort, where he had been confined by Napoleon.

We cross the Doubs, which drains the Lac de St. Point, 3½ M. to the S.W., and follow its left bank to Pontarlier. Pretty scenery.

33 M. Pontarlier (2854; 4675 inhab.; Hôtels de la Poste, National, and Paris), a small town on the Doubs. Luggage examined here. Opposite the station are the Collège and the Telegraph Office. To the right as the station is entered, is the large Hospital, with a turret.

From Pontarlier to Cossonay and Vaillerè, see p. 194.

60. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

46½ M. RAILWAY in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 8 fr., 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c. (to Geneva in 2¾-5 hrs.; fares 13 fr. 10, 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 80 c.). — STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchâtel between Neuchâtel and Morat (p. 192), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only (twice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 194).

Neuchâtel, see p. 181. Route to (4 M.) Auverney, see p. 184. The Lausanne train, diverging from the Pontarlier line, quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see below). 5 M. Colombier (Maison de Ville), with an old château converted into a barrack, and beautiful avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. to the E., is the Chanélux Hydropathic, with pleasure-grounds and charming views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 6 M. Boudry (1693’); the little town (1542’; Maison de Ville), the birthplace of Marat, lies below the line, on the right bank of the Reuse, 1 M. from the station.

The Gorges de la Reuse are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of Trois-roads. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge, above which the rocks and trees frequently meet. In 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the Chalet aux Clés (donation for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe a cavern above us, on the right. Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the carriage-road. We next reach (5 min.) the Champ du Mousse (Hôtel du Sentier des Gorges), picturesquely situated (station for several trains). Nyon (p. 185) is 3 M. distant.

From Boudry to the Creux du vent (p. 189) 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the Reuse. The stream falls into the lake near Cor-
taillod, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M.
Bevaix (1568'). The line returns to the bank of the lake, which it
follows to Yverdon. 11 M. Gorgier-St. Aubin; 14 M. Vaumarcus,
with the fine well-preserved castle of that name. At (16 M.) Con-
cise (1453'; Écu de France) many traces of ancient lake-villages
have been found. To the right, above, lies Corcelles, near which
are three blocks of granite, 5' to 8' in height, placed in the form of
a triangle, but not visible from the line. They are said to com-
memorate the battle of Grandson, but are more probably of Celtic origin.
18 M. Onnens-Bonvillars.

21 M. Grandson (1762 inh.; Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge), a pic-
turesque little town probably of Roman origin, has a handsome old
Château of Baron de Blonay, now restored. (*View from the terrace.)
The old Church, Romanesque with a Gothic choir, which once be-
longed to a Benedictine abbey, contains columns with interesting capitals.

The château of Grandson, originally the seat of a family of that name
and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bern-
es in 1475, and in Feb. 1476 captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of
Burgundy, who, contrary to the treaty, caused the Bernese garrison to be
hanged or drowned. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke
was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and notwith-
standing his numerical superiority (30,000 Burgundians, it is said, against
20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Part of the enormous booty captured
on the occasion is still preserved in the Swiss arsenals.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the Thiècle
or Toile near its influx into the lake.

24 M. Yverdon (1433'; 5968 inh.; *Hôt. de Londres, R. 2, B.
1½ fr.; *Croix Fédérâle), the Roman Ebrodumum, is a thriving little
town on the Toile, with pleasant promenades and fine views. The
Château, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the
seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by
the town-schools, a library, and a museum of Celtic, Roman, and
other antiquities. To the S.E. (3/4 M.) are a Sulphur Bath (pens.
7 fr.) and the adjoining Pens. la Prairie, with extensive grounds.

The Chasseron (5285'), a height of the Jura, N.W. of Yverdon, com-
mands a fine view. Diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. to Ste. Croix (3635';
Pens. Jacques; 1½-2 hrs. from the top), noted for its musical boxes. — The
Aiguille de Beaumies (5128') and Mont Suchet (5236') are also fine points
(3½-4 hrs.; comp. p. 193).

From Yverdon to Payerne and Freiburg, see p. 190.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the Toile,
a stream formed by the confluence of the Orbe (p. 193) and the Tal-
ent near stat. Ependes. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura:
the Aiguille de Beaumies and Mont Suchet (see above), between which
in the distance are the Mont d'Or, the Dent de Vaulion (p. 194),
and Mont Tendre. 30 M. Chavornay-Orbe (the small town of Orbe
lies 1½ M. to the N.W.; p. 193). Two tunnels under the Maure-
mont. Then (33½ M.) Eclépens (p. 193). The train enters the
wooded valley of the Vénoge, which is connected with the Toile by
the Canal d'Entreroches, passes La Sarraz (p. 193), and stops at —
38 M. Cossonay (1850'; Hôt. des Grands Moulins); the little town lies on a wooded hill to the right. — To Vallorbe and Pontarlier, see p. 193.

Beyond (43 M.) Bussigny, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 44½ M. Renens.

46½ M. Lausanne (p. 207).

61. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevey).

61 M. Railway to Freiburg in 1½ hr. (3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.); to Chexbres in 3½ hrs. (9 fr. 70, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Lausanne in 3½-4 hrs. (10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80 c.); to Geneva in 5½-6½ hrs. (17 fr. 30, 12 fr. 35 c., 9 fr.). — Travellers to Vevey had better alight at Chexbres (comp. p. 191).

We choose seats on the left, bearing in mind, however, that the train, after leaving the Bern station, reverses its direction and runs towards the W.

Bern, see p. 125. To the left we obtain a glimpse of the Bernese Alps, and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, among which the serrated Brenleire (7743') and Foliériant (7690') are conspicuous; more to the right is the Môleson; to the left, in front of the high Alps, is the pyramidal Niesen. This view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. Bümplitz; 6 M. Thörishaus. The train descends and crosses the Sense, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. Flamatt.

To the W. (5½ M.; diligence daily in 1 hr., via Neuenck) lies Laupen (Bär), a small town at the confluence of the Sense and the Sarine, famed in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under Rudolph von Erlach (p. 127) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary is kept every five years. The battlefield on the Bramberg, ½ M. to the N. of the road to Neuenck, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel we enter the green valley of the Taferna-Bach. 12½ M. Schmitten; 16 M. Düdingen (Fr. Guin), where we cross a viaduct, 100' high. Beyond Balliswyl, which lies to the left, the train crosses the huge Sarine Viaduct, 260' in height, and nearly ¼ M. long, borne by six iron buttresses with stone foundations.


Freiburg (2100'; pop. 11,546), Fr. Fribourg, the capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient Uechtland, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 127), stands like Bern on a rocky height nearly surrounded by the Sarine (Saane). Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters.

As the picturesque situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of 1½ hr. is recommended. From the station past the new Protestant church and through the town to the Rathaus and the church of St. Nicholas; then, to the left, cross the Great Suspension Bridge (p. 180), and ascend the road to the right to the Pont de Glaubon; cross this, and follow a road leading to the hamlet of Bourguillon. After 6 min. we take a short-cut to the right, regain the road, and
descend to the right, through an old gateway, to the Loreto Chapel (fine view of the town). Near a small chapel, farther on, we obtain to the left a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir (Lac de Perolles). Our path descends rapidly from the chapel to the cattle-market, beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge, and either ascend by the steps to the Rathhaus, or follow the road to the left leading to the station.

The Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1283, and completed in 1500, has been recently restored. Handsome tower, 280' high, erected in 1452. Portal adorned with curious reliefs.

The "Organ, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7600 pipes, some of them 32' in length, was built by Al. Moser (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. Performances in summer at 1:30 and (except Sat. and the eves of festivals) 8 p.m. daily. If fewer than 20 persons assemble, there is no performance unless the sum paid for the tickets is made up to 20 fr. — The late-Gothic carved Stalls deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a pleasing fine modern picture by Deschwanden, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of Canisius (d. 1597), a famous Jesuit.

The Hôtel de Ville, near the church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the Council Hall, with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands a venerable lime-tree, 14' in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

In the vicinity is a bronze Statue of Father Grégoire Girard (d. 1850).

Near the Morat Gate is the old Jesuits' College, founded in 1584, now a boys' school. — The Lycée contains the valuable Cantonal Museum.

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the Marcello Museum, bequeathed to the town by the sculptress Adelia Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who assumed the name of Marcello; Busts and statues by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Velasquez, Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, etc.; tapestry, furniture, etc.; also the Cantonal Picture Gallery of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms) is a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

The great *Suspension Bridge, or Pont Suspendu, constructed by Chaley in 1834, is 270 yds. long, and 168' above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. in length, which form a single inverted arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth. On the side next the town the chains pass through the walls of several houses. — A little farther up is the Pont de Gotteron (249 yds. long, 305' high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the Vallée de Gotteron, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. On
the right side the chains of this bridge are secured in the sandstone rock itself.

From Freiburg to Yverdon, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) M., railway in 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs. (4 fr. 5 c. or 3 fr.). Near (31\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Belfaux is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the Sornaz, 150 yds. in length. Stat. Grolley, Léchelles, Cousset, Corelles, and (14\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Payerne (p. 191), the junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the Broye and the Glane. 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Cugy; 20 M. Estavayer (Maison de Ville; Cerf), a considerable little town, with the picturesque château of Chilnaux, on the Lake of Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by Cortaillod and Auvernier to Neuchâtel, p. 181.) — 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Cheyres; 26 M. Teonand, on a tongue of land projecting far into the lake, at the mouth of the Menthue, where Roman relics have been found. 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Yverdon (p. 189).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.; road by Reutholden and Plaffeysen; diligence in summer daily in 4 hrs.), in the valley of the Sense, is the Schwarze See (Lac Noir, 3365'), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the *Schwarzesee-Bad, or Bains Domène (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The Kaisereggenschloss (918'), to the S.E. (31\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See to Bulle, see p. 177; over the Gantrix Pass to Thun, p. 177.

Ascent of the *Berra (Birrenberg, 5656'), 5 hrs. from Freiburg, interesting. Road by Marly, a village prettily situated on the Gérine (Jägerenberg), and Le Mouret to (7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Montéras; thence a bridle-path up the Cousin-Berra (Käsenberg) to the (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps. Descent to Valsainte (p. 177) \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr., to the Schwarze See 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.

As the train proceeds we enjoy a view of the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, the Moléson being conspicuous. The Glane, with its perpendicular banks, and a handsome bridge of four arches which carries the road across it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. Matran; 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Rosé; 27 M. Neyruz; 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Cottens; 30 M. Chénens. Near (33 M.) Villaz-St. Pierre the train enters the valley of the Glane; on the left are the fertile slopes of the Gibloux (3947').

Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of La Fille Dieu.

36 M. Romont (2326'; pop. 1876; Cerf; Couronne; *Croix Blanche), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The Castle on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now occupied by the local authorities. The old Gothic Church contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

From Romont to Bulle (p. 221) 12 M., branch-line in 40 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.). Stations Vaisternens, Sales, Vautruz (p. 221).

39\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Sivières. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. Vauderon. To the right lies the valley of the Broye, with the Payerne railway (p. 191) and the town of Rue (p. 191). At (46 M.) Oron-le-Châtel (2378') we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; Oron-la-Ville lies below, to the right (p. 191). The train now descends and crosses the Mionnas and the Broye. 48 M. Stat. Pâlesieux (see below). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling and partially wooded tract, to (53\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Chexbres, the station for Vevey (see below).

The *Signal de Chexbres (1919'; *Hôtel du Signal, with garden), 10 min.
from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d’Ai and Tour de Morges; farther back, the Grand-Méveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; to the right the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d’Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the village of Chexbres.

From Chexbres to Vevey, 4 M. The diligence, corresponding with every train, descends to Vevey in 45 min. (passengers may alight at the station); ascent from Vevey to Chexbres 1½ hr., leaving Vevey about 2 hrs. before the train; is due at Chexbres. The road leads through (1 M.) the large village of Chexbres (1903; "Lion d’Or"); with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to Rivaz-St. Saphorin, a station on the W. Railway, p. 209), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) Vevey (p. 209).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a view of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. Grandvaux (Cully) we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58½ M.) La Conversion (Lutry), and cross the valley of the Paudèze (p. 209) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. Lausanne, see p. 212.

62. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

64 M. Railway (Ligne de Broye) in 4½-7½ hrs.; fares 8fr. 10, 5fr. 90 c.

To Palézieux (13 M.), see p. 37. We follow the pleasant valley of the Broye. 15 M. Palézieux-halte (village and ruined castle on the right); 17½ M. Châtillens (1½ M. to the N.E. is Oron-la-Ville, p. 190); 20 M. Ecublens-Rue. The little town of Rue (2323'; Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. 23 M. Bressonzaz.

24½ M. Moudon (1690'; pop. 2420; Hôt. du Pont; Couronne; Hôt. de Ville), with the châteaux of Carouge and Rochefort, an old town, the Roman Minodunum, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. Lucens, with an old château; 30 M. Henniez; 32 M. Granges-Marnand.

37 M. Payerne, Ger. Peterlingen (1480'; pop. 3599; *Ours; Croix Blanche), an old town, the Roman Paterniacum (?), was early in the middle ages a frequent residence of the kings of Burgundy. In the 10th cent. Bertha, wife of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here, the former now a granary, the latter a school. Her bones, with those of her husband and her
son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the old church, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe flâait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerre to Freiburg and Ivrydon, see p. 190.
The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38½ M. Corelles; 40½ M. Dompierre; 42 M. Domdidier.

43½ M. Avenches (1519'); pop. 1783; Maison de Ville; *Couronne), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. Aventicum. Distinct remains of an Amphitheatre and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39' high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called Le Cigognier, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The Museum, near the amphitheatre, contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

For centuries a tradition was current that the tombstone of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (Ch. Har. iii., 66, 67); but both monument and inscription are said to have been invented by a certain Paulus Guilelmus, who lived in the 16th cent.

At (46 M.) Faoug (Sonne; Hôt. Wicky) we approach the Lake of Morat (1428'), the Uecht—See of the middle ages (comp. p. 188), and the Roman Lacus Aventicensis, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow Mont Vully towards the N. and the Charmontel to the S., but connected with it by the Broye.

48½ M. Morat, Ger. Murten (1522'); pop. 2364; Couronne or Post; Croix; Aigle; Pens. Kauer, on the lake, moderate; Rail. Restaur.), a thriving little town, lies on the lake named after it. Its narrow arcaded streets are overshadowed by an old Castle, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian v. Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. The Gymnasiun contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. *Lake Baths (Restaur.) at Montellier, ½ M. to the N.

About 1½ M. to the S. of Morat rises a marble Obelisk, erected in 1822 in memory of the Battle of Morat, which was fought on 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men, with the whole of their military stores.

The Steamboat from Morat to Neuchâtel (3 times daily in 2 hrs.) crosses the lake to Motier and Pyaz, at the E. base of the vine-clad Mont Vully (1267); at Sugiez it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the Broye. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near La Sarre we enter the Lake of Neuchâtel (p. 480), steering first S.W. to Cudrefin, and afterwards S.W. to St. Blaise and Neuchâtel (see p. 180). — Diligence from Morat to Neuchâtel 3 times daily in 2½ hrs., via Avoir, Ger. Ins; to Freiburg twice daily in 2½ hrs.

Near (341½ M.) Galmitz, Fr. Charmey, we leave the lake. To
63. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. RAYWAY in 2½-3 hrs. (8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Express from Geneva to Paris by this route (363 M.) in 15 hrs. 23 min.

To (9 M.) Cessonoy, see p. 187. The train at first runs parallel with the Yverdon line, diverges to the left at Villars-Lusser, and leads by Éclépens to (15 M.) La Sarraz (1647'; Maison de Ville), a well-to-do village with an old château. Two short tunnels. Near Orny we cross the Nozon.

18 M. Arnex-Orbe (1791'); 3/4 M. to the N. lies the picturesque old town of Orbe (1460'; 1884 inh.; Deux Poissons; Ecu de France), on the Orbe, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace). — Post-omnibus to stat. Chavornay (p. 187) seven times daily in 1/2 hr.

The line then leads in long windings, by Bofflens, to (22 M.) Croy-Romainmotier, 11/2 M. from Romainmotier (2296'; 380 inh.; Couranne), a very ancient place, with the dilapidated church of an abbey which was founded in 753 and suppressed in 1536.

From Romainmotier to Le Pont (9 M.). The road leads by (4½ M.) Vaulion (3067'), from which the Dent de Vaulion (see below) is ascended without difficulty in 1½ hour. Descent to Le Pont (see below), 1 hr.

The train skirts wooded hills; on the right lies the deep valley of the Orbe, and high on its left bank are the villages of Lignerolles and Ballaigues. (Ascent of Mont Suchet, 5236', from Lignerolles, recommended.) Near Vallorbe we cross the Orbe above the influx of the Jougenas.

29½ M. Vallorbe (2520'; 2044 inh.; Hôtel de Genève, at the station; Maison de Ville, in the town), a watch-making place, at the base of the Mont d'Or (4818'), partly burned down in 1883. To the S.W., 1/2 M., is the so-called Source of the Orbe (2570'), which emerges from the rock in considerable volume.

To the Lac de Joux and Dent de Vaulion, an interesting excursion. Travellers bound for the Lake of Geneva may then proceed next day by Le Brassus and the Col de Marcheurz to Rolle (see below and p. 206). The Road from Vallorbe to Le Pont (4 M.) ascends the W. slope of the Dent de Vaulion to the (21/2 M.) pass (3541'); thence to the top of the Dent a steep ascent of 1½ hr. through woods and pastures. The road then descends to (1½ M.) —

Le Pont ("Truite"), a hamlet at the N. end of the Lac de Joux (3310'; Baedeker, Switzerland. 11th Edition.)
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5 M. long, 1¼ M. broad), which is separated from the little Lac Brenet by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are a number of apertures (entonnoirs) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake, the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., give birth to the Orbe (see above), 750' lower.

Le Pont lies on the S. slope of the "Dent de Vaulion (4875'), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in 1½ hr. from Le Pont, or in 1½ hr. from Vaulion (see above; guide desirable). View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmon, and the Dôle; to the S.E. part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the Lac de Joux, 1 M. S. of Le Pont, lies L'Abbaye (Inn), with the church of an ancient Premonstratensian monastery. Ascent of the "Mont Tendre (512'), 2 hrs., interesting. At the S. end of the lake, 6½ M. from Le Pont (by boat in 1½-2 hrs., with one rower 3-4 fr.), lies the hamlet of Le Sentier; and on the Orbe, 2 M. higher up, is the village of Le Brassus (3412'); Hôtel de la Lande; Hôtel de France; diligence to and from Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs., by Le Lieu; one-horse carr. 10 fr., with iron works. Thence over the Col de Marcheur to (16½ M.) Rolle, see p. 206.

The train follows the pretty, wooded valley of the Jougnenaz to (341/2 M.) Jougné (Lion d'Or), with the French douane. Beyond a tunnel we pass Les Hôpitaux Neuvs and Les Hôpitaux Vieux. 42 M. Frampourg. Near the Fort de Joux, before the defile of La Cluse (p. 186), we join the Neuchâtel line. 45 M. Pontarlier, see p. 186.

64. Geneva and Environs.

Arrival. Railway station (Pl. B, 4) on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. Omnibus from the station to all the hotels (and from the hotels to the station) 30 c.; each box 15 c. — Steamboat Piers on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai du Montblanc, opposite the Brunswick Monument (for the express boats at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p.m.).

Hotels. On the Right Bank, with view of the lake and the Alps: "Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. b; D, 4), Quai des Bergues; "Hôtel de Russie (Pl. c; D, 3) and "Hôtel de la Paix (Pl. e; D, 3) on the Quai du Montblanc; "Hôtel Beaureyage (Pl. d; D, 3) and "Hôtel d'Angleterre, on the Quai des Pâquis; beyond these, on the Quai du Léman, "Hôtel National (Pl. B, 1), a large house, finely situated (closed in winter). — On the Left Bank: "Hôtel Mon Repos (Pl. a; E, 3), by the Jardin Anglais (closed in winter); Couronne (Pl. g; E, 4); "Ecole de Genève (Pl. f; D, 4); these three with view of the lake. All these hotels are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. from 5, B, 1½, D, 5 fr. — "Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. b; D, 5), frequented by Germans, R., L., & A. from 3½/2, D, 3½/4 fr.; "Hôtel du Lac (Pl. i; E, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D, 3½ fr.; "Hôtel de Paris (Pl. b; E, 4), with view of the lake, R. & A 3 fr.; "Hôtel-Pens. Flægel, Rue Pierre-Fatio (Pl. F, 3); Balance (Pl. o; D, 5) and Grand Aigle (Pl. P; E, 4) in the Rue du Rhône. On the right bank: "Hôtel Suisse (Pl. m; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3-4, D, 3½ fr.; "Hôtel Victoria (Pl. 1; C, D, 3, 4); "Hôtel de Genève (Pl. n; C, 4); these three in the Rue du Montblanc, with similar charges; "Hôtel Richemont, Place des Alpes (Pl. C, 3); Hôtel du Boulevard (Pl. r), Hôtel-Pens, des Arts, Hôtel de la Gare (Pl. 8), Hôtel de la Monnaie, and Hôtel des Alpes, all near the station.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers: 120 to 300 fr. per month. Bovet (200 fr.), Rue Général Dufour; Picard (120-200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; Mme. E. Magnenat (200 fr.), Rue Pierre-Fatio 13; "Fischer, Quai des Eaux-Vives 3 (1½ fr. per day; lake-baths near 10); Mme. Fleischmann, Rue de la Plaine 5; "Mes. Livet et Grobet,
Cafes. GENEVA. 64. Route. 195
Quai des Eaux-Vives 2; Labarthe, near the university; Mmes. Fromont et Jackson, Rue Pradier 3; Berard, Rue du Rhône 29 and Grand Quai 10; Perre, du Rhône, Boul. de Plainpalais 26; Mayor, Quai de l’Ile 5; Triacrais, Boul. de Lausanne, near the station; Mme. Richardet (6 fr. per day), Rue du Montblanc 8; Vve. Picard (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; Vve. Flouck, Rue du Rhône 9; Moret, Petit-Fiorissant 12; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, in Champl-sur-Arve (p. 196), also for a single day; Pens. de la Roseraie, same place; Kernen, Route de Lyon (aux Charmilles). — For students chiefly: Mme. Roussy (85-100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29. — Auberge de Famille, Rue Bautte 11, unpretending and quiet (R. 1½-2, B. 60-80 c., D. 1½-2 fr.).

Cafes. Kiosque des Bastions, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 196), with music frequently in the afternoon and evening; Café du Nord, de la Couronne, and de Genève, all on the Grand Quai; du Théâtre, in the Theatre; du Musée; Lyrique; in the Jardin Anglais, etc. — Beer at the cafes. Also Bavarian at Ackermann’s, Rue du Rhône 92; Landolt, Rue du Rhône, Rue Rousseau, and Rue du Conseil Général; Brasserie Bâle-Strasbourg and de l’Opéra, near the theatre; Brass. de Rive; Brass. de l’Espérance, Route de Carouge 42; Brass. St. Jean (fine view); Eberbach, Rue de Chantepoulet; Thoma, Boulevard St. Gervais, near the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: Treiber, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace. — Restaurants. Left Bank: Café du Nord; Tour-Maitresse, Rue du Rhône 95; Adam, Rue du Rhône 70; Café du Rhône, Rue du Rhône 10; Villard, Rue du Rhône 51; Gras, ‘en l’Ilé; also at the hotels.

— Right Bank: Railway Restaurant; Romang, Rue Chantepoulet.

Baths. Bains de la Poste, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; Bains des Alpes, Rue Lévrier 5; Bains de Chantepoulet, Rue de Chantepoulet, etc. — Lake Baths. Swimming and other baths (Pl. 5; F, 4), by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10; D, 1); both open for ladies 8-10 o’clock. — *Baths in the Rhône by the Pont de la Coulouvrenière (Pl. b; C, 6), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath 60, with towels 80-90 c. — Baths in the Arve, very cold (in summer only about 50°), Chemin des Bains de l’Arve, 20, 3/4 M. from the Place Neuve; also at Châmpel-sur-Arve (p. 196).

Post and Telegraph Offices (with Poste Restante), Quai de la Poste (Pl. 41; D, 6). Branch Offices by the railway-station, in the Rue de l’Hôtel de Ville, at Rue du Rhône 53, and Route de Carouge 13, all open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Tramway from Carouge (p. 203) through the town to Chêne (p. 233) and Annemasse (p. 238); branch from the Place du Molard to the railway-station. From Carouge to Chêne 40 c.; from the theatre through the town, or from the station to the Place du Molard, 10 c.

Cabs. Drive in the town 1½, to Eaux-Vives and Plainpalais 2 fr.; box 40 c.; for one hour 2 fr. 65, each additional 1/4 hr. 65 c. — Voirrûtiers: Kölliker, Aux Pâquis; Regard, on the Terrassière; Société Genevoise, Rue des Pâquis 35. One-horse carr. about 15, two-horse 30 fr. per day, fees included.

Boats (with boatman 3 fr. for the first hour, and 1 fr. for each additional 1/2 hr.), near the Jardin Anglais, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two piers (Jetées). The English ‘canots’ are steadier than the ‘voiliers’ or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called ‘nacelles.’ Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapids.

Shops. The most attractive are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery; the latter is chiefly exported to Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 110,000 watches are manufactured annually. Among the watchmakers of repute may be mentioned Vacheron & Co., Rue Tour de l’Ile 3; Galay and Legrandrol & Fils, on the Quai des Bergues; Patek, Philippe, & Co., Ekegren, Piquet, & Bachmann, all on the Grand-Quai; Lecoultre, Rue Boni-vard 8; Budollet & Co., near the post-office; H. Capt, Rossel-Bautte, and Ploujoux, Rue du Rhône; Dufour & Co., Place du Molard 11. — Engraver, M. L. Bov, chiefly for medals, Rue Chantepoulet. — Alpine boots: Müller,
Physicians.


Booksellers. Georg, Corraterie 10; Monroe, Grand Quali 32; Buckhardt, Molard 2; Sandos, Rue du Rhône 13; Stapelmohr, Corraterie 24.

Theatre (p. 200). Performances daily in winter (adm. 1½-5 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', at higher charges).

Organ: Concert in the Cathedral (p. 196) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7.30 p.m.; tickets (1 fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the Palais Electoral every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the Theatre (see above).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts, in the Athénée (p. 200). Admission 1 fr. — Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts in Aug. and Sept. annually, in the Bâtiment Electoral (p. 201). — Panorama (Pl. 7; D. 6), Boulevard de Plainpalais, open daily (1 fr.; see p. 201). — Diaphanorama (transparencies: Swiss scenery), Rue Petitot 4 (1 fr., reserved seat 1 fr. 40 c.).

Public Lectures (Cours publics et gratuits) in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

Physicians. Dr. Wilkinson, Place du Lac 1; Dr. Williams, Place Métropole 2; Dr. L. Appia, Rue des Chanoines 5; Dr. Odier, Corraterie 8; D'Espine, Rue Beauregard 6. — Chemists. Geo. Baker, Place des Bergues 3; Hahn, Place Longemalle; Schmidt, Rue du Montblanc, etc.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician Dr. Glatt) at Champel-sur-Arve, well fitted up. Lofty terrace, open to the public, with fine view of the Arve and the town.

English Church on the right bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a). American Episcopal Church, Rue des Voiron (Pl. C, 2).

Geneva (1243); pop. 50,043, exclusive of the suburbs, Fr. Genève, Ital. Ginevra, the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 101,595), is the largest and richest town in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve (p. 202). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the Old Town, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the Quartier St. Gervais, formerly a suburb only. The old fortifications having been removed since 1850, the town has extended rapidly, and new streets are still springing up.

History. Geneva makes its appearance in the 1st cent. B.C. as Genava, a town of the Allobroges (Caes. de Bell. Gall., i 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 438 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533, was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as king of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Huguenos', whence the term 'Huguenots'), and the Mamelukes, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discord the Reformation, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian Jean Calvin (properly Calvijn or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to Farel, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three
years later he obtained almost sovereign power and succeeded in establishing a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. Castellio, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540; and Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise against the doctrine of the Trinity (de Trinitatis erroribus), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake and executed by order of the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology, so that the hitherto commercial city now acquired repute as a seat of learning also. Calvin died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive, Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed church, having contributed considerable sums of money towards its fortification.

In the 16th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged classes, consisting of the old families (citoyens), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes (bourgeois, habitants, and sujets). To these differences the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712, materially contributed. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, his 'Emile' and 'Contrat Social' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendans à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. — In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French Département du Léman, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confédération, of which it became the 22nd Canton.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by eight bridges. The highest of these, the handsome Pont du Montblanc (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), 280 yds. long, leads from the Rue du Montblanc, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the Jardin Anglais (see p. 198), and with this garden forms the centre of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the Pont des Bergues is Rousseau's Island (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre rises the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist', by Pradier (1834).

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the principal being the Grand-Quai on the left bank, and the Quai des Bergues on the right. Adjacent to the latter is the Quai du Montblanc, extending from the Pont du Montblanc towards the N.E., and affording a beautiful survey of the Mont Blanc group, which is almost entirely visible, and presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained from this point than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,781' in height, whilst the Aiguilles du Midi on the left are 12,608 only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buët; lastly the long crest of the Voiron, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Salève.
In the Place des Alpes rises the sumptuous, but tasteless Monument of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property (about 20 million fr.) to the town of Geneva.

The approach to the platform on which the monument stands is guarded by two colossal lions in red marble. The monument (in all 66 in height) is a modified and slightly enlarged copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It was designed by Franel, and consists of a hexagonal structure in the form of a pyramid, in three stories, composed of white and coloured marble, surmounted by an equestrian statue of the duke in bronze, by Cain. The central story is in the form of a Gothic chapel with a sarcophagus, on which is a recumbent figure of the duke by Iguel; and the reliefs on the sides (scenes from the history of Brunswick) are by the same master. At the corners, under projecting canopies borne by pillars, are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs; higher up are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc. — The platform is embellished with mosaic pavement, flower-beds, and fountains. On the right and left are two colossal Chimeræ by Cain. The pinnacled erection resembling a tower, on the W. side, affords a good survey of the monument, with Mont Blanc in the background.

The continuation of the Quai du Montblanc is formed by the Quai des Pâquis, planted with trees, where a large Kursaal is being built (behind which is the American Church). This quay extends to the Jetée, or pier, which affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city. From the pier to the Villa Plantamour extends the new Quai du Léman. — In the Rue du Montblanc is the Gothic English Church (Pl. 11; C, 4), erected by Monod in 1853.

On the S. (left) bank of the lake, to the left as we approach from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the National Monument (Pl. 32; E, 3), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by Dorer, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the Jardin Anglais or Jardin du Lac, where a band often plays in summer. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden is a pretty fountain and a bronze bust of Al. Calame (p. 201) by Iguel. A 'kiosque' here contains an interesting *Relief of Mont Blanc (Sun. and Thurs. 1-3 gratis; at other times ½ fr.), in lindenwood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

From the lake, in the vicinity, rise the 'Pierres du Niton', two erratic blocks. According to tradition, they are altars, on which the Romans once sacrificed to Neptune.

On the lake, to the N. of the Jardin Anglais, extends the broad Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with trees. (To Cologny, see p. 202.)

Ascending the Rue d'Italie, to the right near the Hôtel Métropole, for a few paces, we reach the Promenade de St. Antoine, a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the Collège, founded by Calvin in 1558; to the left (E.) is the Observatory (Pl. 37), and on a height farther off (S.E.) rises the Russian Church (Pl. 19), with its gilded domes, the interior of which is worth seeing. Adjacent is a bronze bust of R. Toepffer (d. 1846), the author, by Ch. Toepffer.

The Cathedral (St. Pierre, Pl. 12), completed in 1024 by Emp.
Conrad II. in the Romanesque style, was altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The interior is in the transition style of the 13th century. The verger lives at the back of the church (1/2 fr.).

Interior. Carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of Duke Henri de Rohan (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 16) in 1638, of his wife Marg. de Sully, and his son Tancrède; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, has been restored in plaster, the original having been destroyed in 1798. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies Jean de Brognier (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is to the memory of Agrippa d'Aubigné (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. Under the pulpit is a chair once used by Calvin. Admirable Organ (concerts, see p. 166).

In the vicinity, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house in which Rousseau, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at that time at the back of Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which bears an erroneous inscription that Rousseau was born there.

The Musée Fol (Pl. 35; E, 5; Thurs., 1-4), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. W. Fol, contains (in the court to the right) a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediaeval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where a tasteful Fountain Monument (Pl. 31) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town. The day on which the 'escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec. 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings. — The Grand' Rue ascends to —

The Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. 25; F, 5), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, which is entered by an inclined plane, enabling the councillors to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. — Opposite is the Arsenal (Pl. 3; F, 5; Thurs., 1-4), containing the Musée Historique Genevois, a collection of old weapons, the ladders used at the 'escalade' (see above), etc.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel-de-Ville leads to the shady promenades of La Treille, which afford a fine view of the Salève. Adjacent to this terrace is the Botanic Garden (Pl. 26; E, F, 5), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated Aug. de Candolle. The hot-house is adorned with marble busts of famous Genevese, and in front of it, on a bronze pedestal, rises a colossal bust of De Candolle. The adjoining Promenade des Bastions is a favourite resort. (At the entrance, adjoining the Place Neuve, is the Kiosque des Bastions, p. 195.) In the grounds opposite are a statue of David by Chaponnière and the 'Pierre aux fées', or 'aux dames', with four figures, said to be a Druidical stone.

The Athénée (Pl. 4; F, G, 5), to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, a Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine famous Genevese, was erected by the wife of the 'phil-
hellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, an exhibition of works of art (p. 196), and on the sunk-floor the Musée Industriel (Thurs. and Sun., 1-3). — Near it is the Ecole de Chimie.

The University Buildings (Pl. 2; F, 6), on the Bastion Promenade, erected in 1867-71, consist of three different parts connected by glass galleries. The central part contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories, the E. wing the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals and the Library, and the W. wing the Nat. Hist. Museum.

The Bibliothèque Publique, containing 100,000 vols., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 214) in 1551, is splendidly fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room (Sat. 9-4, on other week-days 9-8 o'clock). A hall on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation (Necker; Lafontaine; Descartes; Winckelmann, by A. Kauffmann; De Saussure; Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to Rubens; Ch. Bonnet, by Juehl; Sismondi; De Candolle, by Hornung; Humbert; Euler; D'Aubigné; Farel; De Beza; Calvin; Diderot; Knox; Zwingli; Admiral Coligny; Rabelais, etc.). This room also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exhibited in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 157). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV, but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this room. On the ground-floor are also the Archaeological Museum, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest, and the Cabinet of Coins (Thurs., 1-4).

The Natural History Museum, admirably arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his 'Voyages dans les Alpes'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a complete collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefengletscher (p. 106), presented by M. Revilioud, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week-days (except Tues. and Sat.), 1-4, and Sun., 11-1, gratis; at other times apply to the concierge (fee).

To the N.W., in the Place Neuve, is the new *Theatre (Pl. 44; E, 6), designed by Goss, and erected in 1872-79, a handsome Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (with 1300 seats), richly embellished with sculptures and mural paintings, deserves a visit. — The Place Neuve, in front of the theatre, is adorned with an equestrian statue of Gen. Dufour (d. 1875), in bronze from a model by Lanz.

The *Musée Rath (Pl. 36), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general Rath, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been much extended. Admission in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4, gratis; at other times, 1/2 fr.

*Vestibule.* In the centre, Borghese vase; on the right, bust of Molière, by Houdon; Ch. Bonnet by Jaquet; Sismondi by Pradier; on the left, bronze bust of Duke Charles II of Brunswick (p. 198). Left: Models and busts by Pradier; busts in bronze (Pradier, Sismondi, Humbert,
Musee Rath.  

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On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the Conservatoire de Musique (Pl. 9; E, 6), erected in 1858; behind it is the handsome Église du Sacré-Cœur (Pl. 21; E, 6). To the S. of this is the Bâtiment Electoral (Pl. 39; E, 6), bearing the motto of Geneva, "post tenebras lux"; it contains a large hall, used for exhibitions and concerts. — On the Boulevard de Plainpalais (Pl. D, 6) is an interesting new Panorama (adm. 1 fr.), by Ed. Castres of Geneva, representing the French army entering Switzerland in 1871.

Leaving the Place Neuve, we may now pass the Synagogue (Pl. 43) and visit the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, the lowest of the bridges, where the Rhone-baths are situated (p. 195). Above the bridge are the new Waterworks, which not only supply the houses of Geneva but afford motive power equal to 6000 horses for the use of manufactories. On the left, beyond the bridge, is the Promenade de St. Jean, with a bronze bust of James Fazy (d. 1878), the Genevese statesman, by Rolland. We next pass the École Municipale d'Horlogerie (interesting; tickets at Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 4), the École
des Arts Industriels, and the simple and handsome old-Catholic church of Notre-Dame (Pl. 15), and soon reach the railway-station.

On the Fernex road, 1 M. from the railway station, is the new "Musée Ariana, the property of M. Gust. Revilliod, finely situated. It contains pictures (Madonna with the finch, attributed to Raphael, etc.), other works of art, and ethnographical collections. (Adm. in summer on Sund. and Thurs. gratis; fee to attendant.)

Environs of Geneva. Both banks of the lake near Geneva are studded with villas ('campagnes'), with beautiful gardens, of which a few may be mentioned here.

Right (W.) Bank. At Les Détets, the Campagne Tronchin, Voltaire's residence from 1755 to 1760; at Varembé, McCulloch ('Château de l'Impératrice', once occupied by the Empress Josephine, and afterwards by Lola Montez); at Le Rivage, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at Frégy (1849), Adolf Rothschild (an imposing new château, visible from the lake; magnificent "View of Mont Blanc from the pavilion; admission in absence of the proprietor on Tues. and Frid., 2-6, by tickets, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). The road to it from Geneva leads to the left by the station and passes under the line, this being also the road to Fernex, which we follow past the Musée Ariana (see above) as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to (1 M.) Frégy to the right. Adjacent is the Campagne Favre, also commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc (always accessible).

Left (E.) Bank. At Les Eaux-Vives is Favre de la Grange (a magnificent villa, containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova). At Cologny, on the lake (see below) is the Campagne Diodati (Villa of Lord Byron).

Walks. One of the finest walks in the environs is on the Right Bank, passing Petit and Grand Sacconex, along the brow of the hill, commanding the lake and Mont Blanc. and down to Versoix (p. 205; back by rail or steamer). — On the Left Bank: from the Jardin du Lac (p. 198) along the quay planted with plane-trees, up the lake to (3 M.) Versenas (Inn with garden by the lake); return to (3½ M.) Geneva by Cologny (Chalet Suisse; Café des Alpes) with a charming view of the lake, or farther to the E. by Chougny, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc.

The Bois de la Bâtie, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, is reached from the Panorama (p. 201) in ½ hr. by descending to the Arve Bridge (passing on the left the slaughter-houses and the cattle-market), and ascending through the wood to the top of the hill, which affords a fine survey of the town and environs. (Two cabarets.) The gray water of the Arve and the blue water of the Rhone flow side by side for several hundred yards below their confluence (La Jonction) without mixing. — Adjoining the Bois is the new Cemetery of St. Georges. We may now return to the town by the new Arve Quay, passing the Ecole de Médecine, the Barracks, and the Plaine de Plainpalais.

Omnibuses leave the Place Cornavin (near the station) every hour for Fernex (Truite; Hôtel de France), 4½ M. to the N.W. of Geneva. The road leads by Sacconex. A hill near Petit Sacconex affords a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. We next pass through Grand Sacconex, and reach Fernex, in French territory, a place of which Voltaire may be regarded as the founder. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted colonists, founded manufactories, and built a château for himself, which, though much altered, still contains a few rooms with reminiscences of the founder (adm. on week-days. ½-4). Fine view from the garden-terrace.

A favourite excursion from Geneva is to the Salève, a long hill of limestone rock to the S. E. of the town. The N. end is called the Petit-Salève (2959'), adjoining which are the Grand-Salève (3291') and the highest point, called Les Pitons (4528'). The finest point of view is the Grand-Salève (two auberges), whence we survey the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France.
Environ.

The direct route to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by (11/2 hrs.) Carouge (260'; Balance; Eau de Savoie), a small town founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus VII. of Savoy, who attracted a number of Genevese artisans hither by the offer of special advantages. By the tramway terminus a finger-post indicates the road to Creven to the left. Where the road divides we always keep to the left till we reach the railway-embankment, under which we pass; we then ascend the Grande Gorge by a good new path. The carriage-road (omnibus to Mornex from Grand (quai 28, at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; fare 1/2, to Monnetier 2 fr.) leads by Chêne (p. 238) to (7 M.) Mornex ("Bellevue"), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, and thence to (11/4 M.) Monnetier (238'; "Hôt.-Pns. de la Re-connaisance"), situated in the depression between the Petit and Grand-Salève. The ruined tower at the end of the new road has been converted into a pension (Château de Monnetier). From this point the Petit-Salève is ascended in 1/2 hr., the Grand-Salève in 11/2 hr. — Walkers may descend a path with steps ("Pas de l'Echelle") from Monnetier to (1/2 hr.) Veyrier, whence Carouge (see above) is 2 M. distant.

The long range of the "Voirons," to the N.E. of Geneva (see p. 197), commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Tramway in 3/4 hr. to Annemasse; then railway (p. 239) in 35 min. to Bons St. Didier; thence a drive of 3 hrs., or a walk of 21/2 hrs. to the summit. In summer the hotel omnibus conveys passengers from Bons St. Didier to the top on three afternoons weekly. On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the "Hôtel de l'Ermitage" (pens. 6-8 fr.), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health resort; and 10 min. below it is the unpretending Hôt. du Chalet. Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the Calevaire, or Grand Signal, the highest point (1777'); to the (30 min.) old monastery on the N.W. slope; to the Crête d'Audoz, an eminence 1/2 hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) Pralaffre (4813'), the S. peak.


81 M. Railway in 31/2-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 11/4-21/4, to Vevey 21/4-31/4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 55, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 80 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brieg (R. 78), are available for two days, and may be used for the steamers, and vice versa.

Steamboats along the NORTHERN BANK far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 21/2 hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 31/2-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (71/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 41/2-1 hrs.; to Bouveret (71/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 41/2-5 hrs. Return-tickets for three days at a fare and a half, available also for returning by railway, but not unless specially asked for. The cabin-tickets are available for the second class only; if the holder desires to travel first class he may obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): Bellevue, Versoix, Miss, Coppet, Cligny, Nyon, Rolle, St. Prex, Morges, St. Sulpice, Ouchy (Lausanne), Pully, Lutry, Cully, Rivaz-St. Saphorin, Corsier (near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey), Vevey-Marché, Vevey-Lé-Tour, Clarens, Montreux-Vernex, Territet-Chillon, Villeneuve. The express steamers leaving Geneva (quai du Montblanc) at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. touch at the following stations only: — Nyon, Thonon and Evian on the S. bank, Ouchy, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and Bouveret. Several steamboats also ply daily between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier, Nyon-Thonon), and between Evian and Geneva. — Good restaurants on board (D. 21/2-3 fr.).

The *Lake of Geneva (1250'), Fr. Lac Léman, Ger. Genfer See, the Lacus Lemanus of the Romans, is 45 M. in length, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 11/2 M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250' deep near Chillon, 940'
near Meillerie, 1100' between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape the lake resembles a half moon, with the horns turned towards the S. and this form is most distinctly observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 206). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposits of the Rhone have gradually filled up this part of the lake, and are daily extending this alluvial tract.

The deep-blue colour of the Lake of Geneva differs from that of the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less of a greenish hue. This blue tint was supposed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828) to be due to the presence of iodine, but the cause of the phenomenon has never been actually ascertained. The birds which haunt the lake are wild swans (Cygnus olor), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (Larus ridibundus), sea-swallows (Sterna hirundo), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one different kinds of fish, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (Coregonus; the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance), and the perch.

The vegetation of the banks partakes to some extent of a southern character. Side by side grow the sweet and the wild chestnut-tree, the magnolia, the trumpet-wood, the cedar of Lebanon, and trellised vines. Figs and pomegranates are also of frequent occurrence, but only the former reach maturity.

A phenomenon frequently observed on the Lake of Geneva, and sometimes on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'Seiches', or fluctuations in the level of the water, which within a few minutes rises or falls several inches or even feet above or below its usual level. These seiches are caused by any sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure and most commonly occur after storms, being in fact analogous to the ground-swell of the ocean. The seiches longitudinales, or those running from one end of the lake to the other, usually take about 73 min. to travel from Villeneuve to Geneva, while the seiches transversales cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was observed at Geneva on 3rd Oct. 1841, measuring over 6 ft. in height, while the transverse swell rarely exceeds 8 inches in height. (F. A. Forel.)

The level of the lake is lowest at the end of winter, and highest in summer during the melting of the snow on the Alps. The average difference between high and low water is about 5 ft., while the difference between the highest (1817) and lowest (1830) recorded levels amounts to nearly 9 ft. — The temperature of the lake varies from 45° in winter to 75° or even 85° in summer, while in the deeper parts it never rises above 42-44°. The lake has never been known to freeze over entirely.

The navigation is inconsiderable, but large barges of 300 tons' burden are occasionally seen. The graceful lateen-sail used here, and rarely seen elsewhere except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance.

The lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries — Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, A. Dumas, and many others. On the N. side the deep-blue water is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with numerous smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy, of which the higher ground on the N. bank affords a good survey; but Mont Blanc itself is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 206).

Steamboat Journey (piers by the Jardin Anglais and the Quai du Montblanc; comp. p. 194). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the
left, Genthod (p. 214), prettily situated, once the residence of the famous naturalists Saussure, Ch. Bonnet, and Pictet de la Rive.

**Versoix (Lion d’Or)**, a considerable village, once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here, and the streets were mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

**Coppet (Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôtel-Pens. du Lac)**. The château formerly belonged to Necker, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1790 he retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated Mme. de Staël (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her writing-table, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors.

From Coppet (carr. at the station) a road leads by Commugny and Chavannes de Bogis to (3½ M.) Divonne (1543'; Dr. Vidart’s hydropathic estab.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the Pays de Gex (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. 12 fr.). Ascent of the Dôle from Divonne, see below.

Céligny is prettily situated on a hill a little way inland. Farther on is the Château de Craus.

**Nyon** (*Beaurivoz; *Ange, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Couronne) was the Colonia Julia Equestris, or Noviodunum, of the Romans. The ancient castle, with walls 10' thick, and five towers, built in the 12th cent., and now the property of the town, was once occupied by Victor v. Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was frequently visited here by eminent Swiss savants. The terrace and the pleasant promenades of the upper part of the town afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc. Several relics of the Roman period still exist here.

**Ascent of the Dôle, very interesting.** Diligence from Nyon in 2 hrs. 20 min., or on foot in 3 hrs., to St. Cergues (3332'; *Hôtel de la Poste; *Hôtel-Pens. Capt; Pension Detaisse; *Observatoire, a hotel and pension on a height, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old château of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, with the finest view), a village and summer resort at the N.E. base of the Dôle, two-thirds of the way from the top. The road from Nyon to St. Cergues leads by (3 M.) Trélex, at the foot of the hills. The traveller should drive (6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). One-horse carr. to Trélex 4, to St. Cergues 12 fr. and fees. From St. Cergues (guide 5 fr., not indispensable) we ascend to the (1 hr.) Château du Vouarne, and through the depression (*La Porte) between the Vouarne and the Dôle, to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Dôle (5605’). The view is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From Gingins, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a road leads to the (6 M.) *Chalets de la Divonne, 1½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — A better route for pedestrians leads by *La Rippe, 4 M. to the W. of Nyon, and 1 M. from Divonne (see above), and (3½ M.) *Vendôme, at the foot of the hill, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends to the summit in 3 hrs. — From the Dôle we may descend to the S. in 4½ hrs. to the *Col de la Faucille (1436'; auberge), and thence by (5 M.) *Gev (2133'; Post) to (4½ M.) *Divonne (see above), or to *Fernex and (13 M.) *Geneva.


Farther on, among trees, is the château of Prangins, formerly
occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A great part of the estate of La Bergerie, or Chalet de Prangins, which once belonged to him, is now the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon. The old château itself now contains a Moravian school for boys.

On a promontory lies Promenonieux, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, Yvoire (p. 225). The Jura Mts. gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the Dôle (p. 205), and to the right of it the Noir-Mont (5113'). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the Promenonieux and the Aubonne (p. 214) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called La Côte, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (Tête Noire; Couronne), the birthplace of the Russian general Laharpe, tutor of Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern (1798). An islet in the lake contains an Obelisk to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. N. of Rolle, above the village of Bougy, is the "Signal de Bougy (2910')", a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. The best way to it is from stat. Aubonne-Allaman (p. 214) by omnibus or on foot to (1/4 M.) Aubonne (Couronne), a very old and picturesque little town, with numerous gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant public grounds, and thence on foot to the top in less than an hour. — About 5 M. to the W. of Aubonne, and 5½ M. to the N. of Rolle, is Gimel (2395; Union, pens. from 5 fr.), with beautiful wood-walks, a favourite summer resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads from Rolle to the N.W. by Gilly, Burtigny, and Longirod to (8 M.) St. Georges (906'); Inn) and over the (4 M.) Col de Marcheirou (4767'; Inn) to (3½ M.) Le Brassus (p. 194). On the way from St. Georges to the col, we enjoy charming and varying views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and between the col and Le Brassus we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of St. Prex; then, in a wide bay, Morges (*Hôtel du Port; Hôtel du Montblanc; Couronne), a busy little town (pop. 3952), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediaeval château of Vufflens, on a height at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 191). From Morges we obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank. The steamer next reaches —

Ouchy (1230'), formerly called Rive, the port of Lausanne.

*Hôtel Beauchâve, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R. L., & A. 5-7, D. 5, omnibus to the Lausanne station 1½ fr.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre, R. & L. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel du Port, small; all on the lake; PENS. Villa Roeneke (English landlady). — Lake Baths, to the E. of the landing-place, 80 c., including towels, etc. — Boat 60 c. per hour, or with boatman 1½ fr.

The RAILWAY STATION of the Western line (p. 211) is 3/4 M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully 1/4 M. higher. CABLE RAILWAY (commonly called La Ficelle) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 9 min. (Station at Ouchy on the lake, on the W. side of the village; station at Lausanne, called 'Gare du Pont', under the Grand-Pont; 42 trains daily; fare 50 or 25 c., return-ticket 80 or 40 c.; intermediate stations Jordils and St. Luce, the latter near the station of the W. railway; see above.) — Porterage of small articles to or from the steamer 10c., trunk 20c., if over 100lbs. 30c.
Lausanne. — *Hôt. Gibbon (Pl. a; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787; *Hôt. Riche-Mont (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, similar charges; *Faucon (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 3-4 fr.; *Hôt. du Grand Pont (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Beausite (Pl. e; D, 4), similar charges; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 1; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½ fr. — Pensions: *Beautéjour, Victoria, Belle- Vue, Piquet-Bauty, Hallett, Campart, Paradis, and many others. Those in the Avenues de la Gare, du Théâtre, de Ruminé, and other new streets near the station are the best situated. — Restaurants: Dertaz, Place St. Laurent; *Hôtel du Nord; Rail. Restaurant; Gambrielin (beer), Rue Haldimand, near the Place de la Ruponie. — Théatre (Pl. f), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

Omnibus from the station into the town 1½ fr., box ½ fr. — Cab to the station 2 fr. — Railway from Lausanne to the station and Ouchy, see above. — Bookseller, with lending library, etc., Benda, Rue Centrale 3. — Pianos, music: E. R. Spiess, Gr. Chêne 5.

English Church, Avenue de Grancy. Scottish Free Church, Rue Ruminé. Wesleyan Church, Rue du Valentins, Place de la Ruponie.

Lausanne (1689'; pop. 30,179), the Lausonius of the Romans, now the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of Mont Jorut, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less depressing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part are poor; but the new quarters contain a number of handsome houses. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont, erected in 1839-44, also named Pont-Pichard after its builder. The nearly level street constructed by him skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses many excellent schools.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 6; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, and consecrated by Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. Since 1875 it has been undergoing restoration in accordance with plans by Viollet-le-Duc. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by a flight of 160 steps. The sacristan (mar- guiller) lives to the left (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5.

In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which Calvin, Farel, and Viret participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy. The *Interior (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window and the sculptured portals also merit inspection. (The W. portal is in a ruinous condition; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower, erected in 1875. The finest *Monuments are those of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle elected pope under the title of Felix V.; farther on in the choir are monuments to Otto of Grand-
son (') who fell in a judicial duel (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex (d. 1106); the Russian Princess Orloff (d. 1782); the Duchess Caroline of Cumberland (d. 1783); Harriet Stratford-Canning (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); Countess Wallmoden Gimborn (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the inscription: 'A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1722, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois', a tribute paid to his memory by Gen. Laharpe (p. 206), who effected that for attempting which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The Terrace, formerly the churchyard, commands the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; and the prospect is more extensive from the top of the tower, 162 ft. high. The view from the terrace of the old episcopal Castle (Pl. 7; now the Cantonal Council Hall), higher up, is also very fine. This building, erected in the 13th cent., has been repeatedly altered.

The Cantonal Museum (Pl. 1; Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sun. 11-2 o'clock), in the Collège near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 192) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and interesting Celtic antiquities from lake-dwellings.

The Musée Arlaud (Pl. 9; Sun., 11-3, Wed. and Sat. 11-2; at other times, 1 fr.), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a building in the Riponne opposite the corn-hall (Grenette), contains a few pictures by old masters and several good modern works: Calame, Lake of Brienz; Diday, Rosenlau: Gleyre. Execution of Major Davel (see above), and Battle on the Lake of Geneva.

On the Montbenon, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, planted with fine avenues, and affording a charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new Tribunal Fédéral, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland.

The admirably organised Blind Asylum (Asile des Aveugles), to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England. — In the Champ de l'Air, to the N.E., rises the well-arranged Hôpital Cantonal (250 beds). — At Cery, 2 M. to the N., on the line to Echallens (see p. 209), is the handsome Lunatic Asylum, one of the largest and best on the continent, containing a chapel, concert-room, etc.

The 'Signal (2126)', 1/2 hr. above the town, is a famous point of view. From the post-office to the castle 1/4 hr.; then cross the tunnel-bridge and follow the road to the left for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the but with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. (This point may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the Grandes Roches (1/2 hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view. — The best way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the Flon, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the point whence we started at the N. base.
of the castle. This route is preferable for the ascent also in hot weather.
Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

FROM LAUSANNE TO ECHALLES, 81/4 M., a local narrow-gauge railway
(55 min.). The lunatic asylum mentioned above is near (2 M.) Jouvets-
Cery, the second station. 81/4 M. Echallens (209'; 1079 inh.; 'Balances)
is a thriving little town, with an old castle now used as a boys' school.
The line is to be continued to Payerne (p. 191).

The slopes rising above the villages of Lutry, Cully, and St.
Saphorin are named La Vaux, and yield good wine. The vine-
yards are tended with the utmost care. Between Ouchy and Lutry,
on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the Paudèze (p. 191),
below which is the bridge of the S.W. Railway (p. 214). The
amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat ad-
ances: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye,
Tour d'Ai, Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi;
between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background
the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan.

VEVEY, Ger. Viva, the Vibiscus of the Romans.

Steamboat Piers: (1) Corsier, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de
Vevey; (2) Vevey-Marché, at the town itself; (3) Vevey-la Tour, to the E.,
near the Grand Hôtel du Lac.

Railway Station on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the
Veveyse. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of La Tour
de Peilz (p. 210) is more convenient.

Hotels. 'HÔTEL DES TROIS COURONNES (Monnet) and 'GRAND HÔT. DE
VEVEY, at Corsier, to the W. of the town; 'GRAND HÔT. DU LAC, to the
E. of Monnet's; these three hotels, all on the lake, are large and com-
fortable: R., L., & A. from 5, 11. 5 fr.; pension from 16th Oct. to 1st May.

To the E. of the town, 'HÔT. MOOSER (p. 211). — 'HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE
(R., L., & A 3'/2, pcms. 5'/2-7 fr.) and 'HÔT. DU LÉMAN, also on the lake;
'Trois Rois, moderate, not far from the station, no view; HÔTEL DU PONT,
at the station, and HÔTEL DE LA POSTE. Rue du Casino, unpretending. —
Pensions, see p. 211.

Cafés. Café du Lac, Bellevue, des Alpes; all on the quay; Café du
Théâtre. — Coindet, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue des Deux Marchés.

Lake Baths at the E. end of the town, beyond the Hôt. du Lac (6-8
and 2-5 for ladies only).

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — Bankers: Geo.
Glas, Rue du Leman; A. Cuénod Churchill, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10 c.; to La Tour-de-
Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chessyres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 191). —
Cab with one horse, per drive in the town 1'/2, with two horses 2fr.;
1'/2 hr. 1'/2 or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every 1'/2 hr. more 1 or 1'/2 fr.

Rowing boats at the quay and the Place du Marché, 1 fr. per hr.; with
one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph
(p. 226) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 226) 12 or 15 fr.

Bookseller. Bender, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.). Pianos at Ratzen-
berger's (also at Montreux and Bex). — Theatre, Rue des Anciens Fossés.

English Church at the E. end of the town.

Vevey (1263'), charmingly situated at the influx of the Veveyse
with 7820 inh., is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and
owes much of its repute to the writings of Rousseau. The small
terrace by the market, the quay, and the new, turreted Château
de M. Couvreu (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) overlook
a great part of the scene of the 'Nouvelle Héloïse', the 'burning
pages' of which accurately describe it. To the E. La Tour de Peilz,
Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan, and Mout Catogne (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; and to the left, at the foot of the Grandmont, St. Gingolph (p. 226). The Quai Sina and Quai Perdonnet afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind. Near the station is the *Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome, nearly opposite which is the *Ecole des Jeunes Filles*. At the E. end of the town are the handsome *Rom. Cath. Church* and the *English Church*.

The *Church of St. Martin*, erected in 1498, on a vine-clad hill ("Terrasse du Panorama") outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut-trees, commands a charming view (see the "Indicateur des Montagnes"). Service in summer only.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ("potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus"); as the marble tablet records) and Brough-ton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles ("dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua" is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, "*Omne solum fortis patria*", was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

The château of *Hauteville*, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the medieval château of *Blonay*, which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Léger* (Pens. Béguin; Pens. des Alpes) and *La Chèzeaz*, many houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge to the carriage-road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chaillly* (p. 241), (1 M.) the bridge of *Torel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (see below), and (1 1/2 M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the *Pleiades* (4488'), a famous point of view (auberge near the top), at the E. base of which, 3/4 hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alteaz* (3428'; pens. 4-5 fr.).

To the E. of Vevey, on the left, is M. Sillig's *Bellerive School*. The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peits* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once the seat of a court of justice, and was afterwards used as a prison. The neighbouring château of *M. Rigaud* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 61; over the Jaman to *Château d'Oex*, p. 224. — Pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* (p. 226; 1 1/2 hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, in the valley of the Morge, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 226). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should bring provisions from Vevey.

On the lake, 3 1/2 M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of *Clarens* (*English Church Service* in winter), immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the W. rises the *Château des Crêtes*, built by M. Dubochet (see below), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted). Adjoining it
is a chestnut copse, called Les Crêtes, or the 'Bosquet de Julie'. Rousseau's 'Bosquet', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard, and also from the terrace of the château of Châteland (at Tavel, 1/4 hr. to the N.), which gives its name to the W. part of Montreux (p. 212). Between Clarens and Vernex is the new German Protestant Church, with its slender tower.

Pensions abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At Vevey: Hôtel-Pens. du Château (6-8 fr.), three houses E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden; Pens. Maillard (5 fr.), both with a view of the lake; Pens. Woif (4-6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies;  du Lac; du Panorama, at the back of the town; Hôtel et Pens. Mooser, at Chemenin, 10 min. above the town, charming view (6-10 fr.). At St. Lééier: Pens. Béguin; des Alpes. — At La Tour de Peilz, near Vevey: Pens. Comte; des Alpes; du Rivaç (Préalaz); Riant-Site; Mon Désir.

Near Clarens, 'au Basset': *Pens. Ketlerer, sheltered. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter residence. The gay cluster of 20 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), at a cost of 2½ million francs. They now belong to his nephew, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 5000 to 10,000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur'). — At Clarens: on the left, Pens. Genevois; Beausite; on the right, Ermitage, on the lake; on the right, *Pens. Mury-Monnet (Vert-Rive; 5-7 fr.); on the left, Pens. Moser (5 fr.); on the right, *Hôtel Roth, with a garden on the lake. Above Clarens: *Pens. Baugy (4½ fr.). At the station: *Hôtel des Crêtes (5-6 fr.); Hôtel du Châteland (Marmier). — At Chailly (1580), 1 M. above the Clarens station, and about 300' above the lake, Pens. Mury, with pleasant garden and shady walks near it (4½ fr.); Pens. la Colline. At Brent, 3½ M. above Chailly, Pens. Dufour (4 fr.; small and quiet). At Charnez, 1 M. from Clarens, on the road to Glion, Pens. Dufour-Cochard (5 fr.; well spoken of), with fine view. — Between Clarens and Vernex (all on the lake): *Hôtel Roy, with pleasant garden; Pens. Germain; Clarentzia; Villa Richelieu (5-8 fr.); *Lorius (three houses; 6 fr. and upwards).

At Montreux-Vernex: On the left, *Cygne, and opposite to it the older house (R. & A. 3½, B. 1½, A. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.); *Pens. Piévet; on the right, *Monney (5½-8½ fr.); *Beau-Séjour au Lac (adjoining which is a bath-house); all on the lake; Bon-Accueil; *Hôtel Suisse (5½ fr.); on the opposite side of the road, with a garden on the lake; Beaulieu. At the station, Hôtel & Pens. de Montreux (4½-6½ fr.); Bellevue (4½ fr.); Hôtel Victoria; Hôtel de la Garde; Pens. Ransseyer; Pens. Bel-Air. — By the steamboat-pier, Hôtel-Restaur. Tonhalle. — Preserved meats, etc., sold by Méautis. Beer at the Tonhalle, at Margue's, and at the Poste. — Wanner's Bazaar, well stocked. — Schmidt, chemist. — Benda's book-shop and library. Tuition of all kinds easily obtained.

On the Territet Road (where the Kursaal is on the right, see below), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the left, Hôtel-Pens. de Russie; *Hôtel National, with a terrace high above the lake. On the right, *Hôtel-Pens. Beau-Rivage (Spickner), with a garden on the lake; *Hôtel P. Breuer; Villa Elisabeth; *Pens. Bonport. The five last, 1½ M. from the station, command a fine view. — In the Village of Montreux, 1½ M. from the lake and the station: *Pens. Visinado; *Mooser (5 fr.), Biensis, and *Vautier (7 fr.), all with a fine view.

At Territet (to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion). *Hôtel des Alpes, 90 rooms (from 2 fr.) and 'salons' (6-10 fr.), D. 5 fr., pens. from 7 fr.; dépendance in the garden, with suites of apartments for families. *Hôtel Mont-Fleury, finely situated, with grounds (pens. 5-8 fr.). — Hôtel du Lac,
small; Hotel d'Angletere; Pens. Mounoud; Hotel Bonivard, R., L., & A. from 3 fr.; Pens. Villa Rosa.

At Veveyx. Masson (4-5 fr.), adjoining a villa with furnished rooms; Pens. Chillon, near the castle. — Between Chillon and Villeneuve, the handsome Hotel Byron, finely situated (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 215).

At Glion (2254'; cable tramway, see below). Hotel Rigli-Vaudois (pens. 6-8 fr.); Hotel Victoria (6-8 fr.), beautifully situated; Hotel du Midi (8 fr.); Hotel de Glion and others, about 5 fr.

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. At many other houses rooms with or without board may also be obtained. The Grape Cure begins towards the end of September and lasts about a month. — Aigle (p. 215) and Bex (p. 216) are also pleasant resorts in early summer and in autumn. In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at Chateau d'Oex (p. 223), Ormont Dessus (p. 219), Villars (p. 215), etc., are much frequented. Similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 194.

Clarens, Chardex, Vernex, Glion, Colonges, Veveyx, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are collectively called Montreux. This district is divided into two parts by the brook (Baie) of Montreux; that on the right bank is named Châtelard (p. 211), that on the left bank Les Planches. The central point of the district is the village of Montreux-Vernex, on the lake, with a railway-station and steam-boat-pier. (About 1/4 M. from the S. end of it is the new Kursaal, where a band plays several times daily. Visitors' tax 1 1/2 fr. per week.) The handsome church of Montreux, on a hill, 3/4 M. from the station, commands a superb View of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne.

Excursions from Montreux. To Glion (2254'), lofty situated at the back of Montreux, with a beautiful view of the lake, a cable-tramway ascends in 8 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Western Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 1 1/2 fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggenbach on the same system as the Giessbach tramway, but much steeper, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1:1 3/4. At the top is the Buffet de la Station (view). Adjacent is the garden of the Hotel Rigli-Vaudois (see above), which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it, with the snow-clad Dent du Midi in the centre. The garden of the Villa Nestle is worth seeing (visitors admitted). Pleasant way back through the Gorge du Chauderon (see below) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path). From Glion the Mont Caux (3937') may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. — To the Gorge du Chauderon, a wooded ravine between Glion and Sonzies, watered by a brook called the Baie de Montreux. From the bridge of Montreux to the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2 hours. The path into the gorge leads round the corner to the left by the telegraph-office at Les Planches, the E. part of Montreux. — Rocher de Naye (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman; ascent 4, descent 3 hrs.; view embracing the Bernoise range, the Valais, and Savoy; Mont Blanc only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion, Mont Caux, and Chamosolettes (auberge in the lower and in the upper chalet); another track over the wooded ridge of Mont Sonchaval (guide desirable). — Mont Chéli (3940'), N.E. of Sonzies; to the summit and back 4 hrs. — To Les Avants, 2 hrs., see p. 222. — By Charnez and Chaulin to the Bains de l'Alliaz and the Pêlides (4488), returning by Blonay (p. 210), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the Ormonts, see R. 66. — To Villars, see p. 215. — Ascent of the Jaman, see p. 222. Mules may be hired. — To the Pisserache and Gorge du Trient (p. 219) by railway, and back, in one day.
to Martigny. CHILLON. 65. Route. 213

Stat. Territet-Chillon (*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 214). The *Castle of Chillon, with its massive walls and towers, $3/4$ M. from the pier ($3/4$ M. from stat. Territet-Glion; $1/4$ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge, but the strait is now dry.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

Above the entrance are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo. (Fee to attendant.)

It is an historical fact that in 1830 Louis de Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible (*Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556*); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the handsome *Hôtel Byron* (p. 212). The *Ile de Paix*, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide, $1/3$ M. to the W. of Villeneuve, and $1/4$ M.
from the S. bank, commanding a fine view, was laid out and planted
with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: —
'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, 11/2 M. from Chillon, lies Villeneuve
(*Hôt. du Port; *Hôt. de Ville), a small walled town, the Pennelloci,
or Pennelocia of the Romans. The 'Clos des Moines' is a good wine
grown here. (Railway-station, see below.)

Footpath to Montbouon (p. 222) over the Col de la Tinière (5341') in
4½ hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 223) in 6 hrs.

**RAILWAY JOURNEY. Geneva, see p. 194.** The train runs high
above the lake, overlooking the beautiful hills on the E. bank with
their numerous villas, above which peep Mont Blanc and its neigh-
bours in clear weather. 21/2 M. Chambésy; 4 M. Genthod-Belleveue;
5½ M. Versoix (p. 205); 8½ M. Coppet (p. 205). At (11 M.) Cé-
lingny the Dôle (p. 205) becomes visible to the left. Beyond (14½
M.) Nyon (p. 205) the line skirts Prangins with its château, and
then quits the bank of the lake.

The tract of country between the Promenthouse, which the train
crosses near (17½ M.) Gland, and the Aubonne (see below) is
called La Côte and is noted for its wine. 20 M. Gilly-Bursinel;
21½ M. Rolle (p. 206). The height to the left is the Signal de
Bougy (2910'; p. 206), a splendid point of view, easily reached in
1½ hr. from the next stat. (25 M.) Aubonne-Allaman.

The train crosses the Aubonne and returns to the lake. 28 M.
St. Prex; the village lies on a promontory below, on the right.
From (30½ M.) Morges (p. 206; station 8 min. from pier) Mont
Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disap-
ppears. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the Morges,
which the train crosses here, is the château of Vuflens (p. 206).

The line again leaves the lake, crosses the Venoge, and joins
the Neuchâtel railway (p. 188). 35½ Renens.

38 M. Lausanne (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 207.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of
the way to Villeneuve. We cross the Paudèze by a handsome bridge
(above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the
Freiburg line, p. 191), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the
vine-clad slopes of La Vaux (p. 209). 42 M. Lutry.

From (44 M.) Cully (p. 209) to (47 M.) Rivaz-St-Saphorin the
train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the Veveyse.
50 M. Vevey (p. 209); 50½ M. La Tour de Peilz (p. 210); 52 M.
Burier; then a tunnel, beyond which we obtain a fine view of Mont-

54 M. Montreux-Vernex (p. 212), beyond which we again ap-
proach the lake. 55 M. Territet-Glion (Passage des Alpes, with
restaurant), immediately above the steamboat-pier Territet-Chillon
to Martigny. AIGLE. 65. Route. 215

(p. 213), and the starting-point of the cable-tramway to Glion (p. 212). 55 1/2 M. Veytaux-Chillon (p. 213; Café Einholtz) is 1/4 M. from the castle of Chillon.

57 M. Villeneuve, see above. The train now enters the broad and somewhat marshy Rhone Valley, bounded by high mountains. The Rhone flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (59 1/2 M.) Roche. Part of the mountain near Yvorne (1561'), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge (‘Crosex-Grillé’ and ‘Maison Blanche’ or ‘Clos du Rocher’). To the right towers the jagged Dent du Midi (p. 227).

63 M. Aigle. — **Grand Hôtel des Bains**, on the hill 1/4 M. above Aigle, with extensive grounds, and suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. ½, pens. 7-9 fr. — **Beau-Site**, at the station, pens. 6 fr.; **Mon Sejour**, 2 min. from the station; **Victoria**, 2 min. farther, opposite the post-office; these three have baths and pleasant grounds. — Hôr. du Midi and Hôr. du Nord, commercial, in the town, 1/4 M. from the station. — **English Church Service** at the Gr. Hôtel des Bains.

Aigle (1375'; pop. 3371), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent Grande-Eau.

The Plantour (1604'; p. 216), a hill 1/2 hr. to the E., with a tower of Roman origin and grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

Villars, 3 1/4 hrs. E. of Aigle, 2 1/2 hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very favourite summer resort, lies on the hill-side, high above the right bank of the Rhone. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 18, with two horses 30 fr. and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence daily in 3 1/2-4 hrs.), as the hotel and other accommodation at Ollon is poor. High-road to (2 M.) Ollon (Hôtel de Ville); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the left from the new immediately above Ollon. After 2 min., where the path divides, we follow that to the extreme right. At (40 min.) La Presaz we take the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. Huemoz (3307'; pron. Wens by the natives), charmingly situated; 1/2 hr. Chesire (3970'; **Hôtel du Chamossaire**, moderate), with beautiful view; 1/2 hr. Villars (4186'; **Pension des Chalets**, the two first houses on the right; a little farther on, **Grand Muveran**; **Bellevue**, a little higher up; pension in each 6-8 fr.). Magnificent view of the Rhone valley, the Petit and Grand Muveran, the Dent de Moriges, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. The finest excursion is the ascent (2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) of the **Chamossaire** (6949'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Muveran, Dent de Moriges, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to Brettey (1 hr., from the top), a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the summit. — From Brettey a tolerable path leads past the small lakes des Chalets, Noir, and des Chavannes, to (2 hrs.) La Forclaz (4144'), and crossing the Grande Eau, to (1/2 hr.), Le Sepey (p. 220). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, via Aigle; or the next day on foot by Au Pont, Planbius, and Chesire (see above). — From Villars to Ornont-Dessus, over the Col de la Croix (5174'), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 220). — From Villars by Arrèye to Gryn (p. 224), 1 hr.
From Aigle a road leads by Ivorne (see above) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.) Corbevryer (5235'); Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis, 5 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The Signal (1/4 hr.) overlooks the Rhone valley from St. Maurice to the lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau Aux Agettes (4897'; bridge-path, 1/2 hr.). The ascent of the Tour de Mayen (7621'), from Corbevryer by the Alp Luan and Ai in 3 1/2 hrs., presents no difficulty. The Tour d'Al (7818') is fit for experts only.

From Aigle to the Ormonts (p. 220), a pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. to Le Plan and back 15 fr. and see of 1 fr.; diligence to Sepey daily in 2 1/4 hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 4 1/4 hrs.; comp. p. 219). Attractive route for walkers from Aigle via Leysin (4150') to Sepey, 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 220; recommended for returning).

Between Aigle and (65 M.) Ollon-St. Triphon, on the left, rises the Plantour with its tower (p. 215). The village of St. Triphon lies on the S. slope of the hill, 1 M. from the railway; Ollon is 1 M. higher up, to the N.E. (Road to Villars 2 1/2 hrs., see above.) A finger-post indicates the road from the station to the right to Colombey (p. 227) on the left bank of the Rhone.

68 M. Bex. — *Grand Hôtel des Salines, with salt and other baths, in a fine sheltered situation, 1 1/2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 5, pens. 9-11 fr.; adjacent, *Hôt.-Pens. Villa des Bains; in the village, *Union, moderate; *Grand Hôtel des Bains; *Bellevue, the nearest to the station; *Hôt.-Pens. des Étrangers; Pens. du Crochet, 5-6 fr.; Rail. Restaurant. — English Church, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427'); pop. 3958; pronounced Bay), charmingly situated, on the Avançon, and affording many beautiful walks, lies 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 50 c.).

Fine view from Le Montet, a hill to the N. (1/2 hr.), from the Boët, and from the Tour de Duin, a ruin on a wooded hill (3/4 hr. to the S.E.). — The extensive salt-works of Dévens and Bévieux, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shaded road of gradual ascent, may be visited in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to Dévens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by a process of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

A road leads to the E. of Bex, on the left bank of the Avançon, to *(3 1/2 M.) Freières (2850'; Pens. Giroud) and (2 M.) Les Plans (3612'; Pens. Bernard; *Pens. Merletaz; 5-7 fr. at both; guides Philippe and François Merletaz). In the sequestered Vallée des Plans, a good starting-point for excursions. Thus, to the Pont de Nant, with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles, 1/2 hr.; to the Croix de Jaunovaz (6910') 3 hrs.; to the Glacier de Plan-Nevé 3 hrs.; ascent of the Argentine (7082') 4 hrs.; *Dent de Morcles (7771'), with an imposing view of the Mont Blanc chain and the Alps of Valais, 7 hrs. (descent to Morcles, p. 247, 3 1/2 hrs.); Tête à Pierre-Grept (1054') 7 hrs.; Grand-Mevan (10,043'), by the Frête de Salies (8527); a pass to the Rhone Valley between the Grand and the Petit Mevan), 7 hrs.; to Anzeindas (p. 224) over the Col des Essets (6690') 4 hrs.

From Bex to Gryon, and over the Pas de Cheville to Sion, see R. 68.

To Chètèrère and Villars (by Dévens, 3 hrs.), see above.

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 228), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. St. Maurice (1342'); pop. 1631; *Hôt. Grisogono, near the station, pens. 6 fr.; Hôtel du Valais; Hôt. des Alpes, well spoken of; Rail. Restaurant, fair, D. 2 1/2 fr.), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs,
to Martigny.  VERNAYAZ.  65. Route.  217

the Roman Agaunum, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Verolliaz, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art (shown, by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — To the W. of the station, halfway up an apparently inaccessible precipice, is perched the hermitage of Notre-Dame-du-Sex (sax, i.e. rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn in the rock. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, halfway up the hill, is the Grotte aux Fées, a stalactite cavern with a lake and a waterfall at the end (1/4 hr. from the station, where tickets and guides are to be had).

Travellers ascending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Martigny and Brieg. Those descending change for Lausanne, but not for Bouveret, where steamer (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains.

The Baths of Lavay (1420'), 1 1/2 M. above St. Maurice (see below), are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in the bed of the Rhone. — A narrow road ascends in zigzags to the E. of the baths to (2 1/2 hrs.) Morcles (3822'; Pens. Cheseaux; guides Ch. Guittat and Jul. Cheseaux), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Above it (10 min.) is Dailly (Pens. Ferrochon, 5 fr.), with a charming view. Ascent of the Dent de Morcles (9777') from this point 5 1/2 hrs. (see p. 216); bed of hay if required on the Haut de Morcles (5740'), 1 1/2 hr. from Morcles.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the Chapelle de Verolliaz, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the Baths of Lavay (see above). The line approaches the Rhone, and passes the spot where huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in 1835, covering it with rocks and débris.

75 M. Evionnaz occupies the site of Epaunum, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. Before us rises the broad snow-clad Mont Velan (p. 263). Near the hamlet of La Balma railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the *Pissevache, a beautiful cascade of the Salanfe, which rises among the gorges of the Dent du Midi (comp. p. 228), and here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230' (3/4 M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (1 fr.).

77 M. Vernayaz (1535'; Hôt. des Gorges du Trient; *Hôt. des Alpes; *Hôt. Suisse; Hôt. de la Poste; Café at the station), the starting-point of the route to Chamonix via Salvan (p. 252), has a staff of guides and horses (guide to Chatelard 6, Chamonix 12, Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).
On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the *Gorge du Trient*, which may be ascended for 1/2 M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. At the entrance is the *Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient* (not to be confounded with the inn at Vernayaz).

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. (Tickets at the hotel, 1 fr. each.) The rocks, here about 420' high, approach each other so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' high. The gorge (inaccessible farther up) is 7 1/2 M. long, extending to the Hôtel de la Tête Noire (p. 250), from which its entrance is visible.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands La Batiaz (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent to it from the Drance bridge takes 1/4 hr. (adm. 30 c.). The hill on which the castle stands affords a *View* (as fine as from the tower, 1/2 fr.) of the broad lower Rhone Valley as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps, above which the Sanetsch and part of the Gemmi are prominent; on the S. side of the valley rises the Pierre-à-Voir, resembling a tower; below us lie Martigny and Martigny-Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the road to the Col de Forclaz, above which rise the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Drance, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone. The train crosses the Drance (p. 261).

81 M. Martigny. — *Hôtel Clerc*, R., L., & A. 4 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel de la Tour*, R., L., & A. 3 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel du Montblanc*, similar charges; *Auberge de l'Aigle*, unpretending, on the left as the town is entered from the station. — The RAILWAY STATION (*Raff. de la Gare*, with a few beds) is 1/2 M. from the town (omnibus 1/2 fr.).

Martigny-Ville (1553'; pop. 1525), the Roman Octodurus, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 76), over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 73, 74) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 77). In the market-place, which is planted with trees, is a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) Martigny-Bourg (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (Coquempey and Lamarque, both known to the Romans).

Excursions. Near Branson, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of Les Follataires, famed for its flora.

Ascent of the *Arpille* (683'); 4 hrs., with guide). The bridle-path ascends beyond La Batiaz (see above) through vineyards to the hamlet of Sommet des Vignes; then past the hamlets of Ravoir, through wood, and steeply to the chalets of Arpille (904') and the summit. Superb view of the Glacier du Trient, Mont Blanc, and the Alps of Bern and Valais. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 250).

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123'), a limestone peak of the mountain range which separates the Rhone Valley from the Val de Bagnes, is ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 269), Sembrancher (p. 261), or Chable (p. 266). From Martigny a bridle-path, 6 hrs. (guide 8, mule 10 fr.). From the Col, 1/4 hr. below the summit, the descent to Saxon may be made rapidly, but
not very pleasantly on a sledge in 1-1/2 hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian Alps (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Gietroz (p. 267).

*Gorges du Durnant (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 261.

Railway to Brien, 48 M. from Martigny, see R. 78.

66. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

30 M. From Saanen to Gsteig (8 M.) diligence daily in 1 1/2 hr.; new road thence over the Col de Pillon to Ormont Dessus (8 M.), nearly completed; diligence from Ormont-Dessus to (14 M.) Aigle in 4 1/2 hrs. One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8 fr., from Ormont-Dessus to Aigle 15 fr.

Saanen (3382'), p. 178. The road leads S. through the broad and smiling Saane-Thal, called in its upper part the Gsteig-Thal, to Ebnit and to (13/4 M.) Gstad (3455'; Bär), at the mouth of the Lauenen-Thal.

A road ascends on the right bank of the Lauibach, crossing the Turbach after 1/2 M., to (4 M.) Lauinen (4130'; Bär, rustic), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque Lauinen-See (4557') 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the Bühl, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the Guten and Dungal glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the Hahnenstrüthorn (9304'). — From Lauinen to Lenk over the Trüttisberg, and to Gsteig by the Krinnen, see p. 175.

Gsteig, Fr. Châtelet (3937'; *Bär, pens. 5-6 fr.), 61/4 M. from Gstad, is finely situated. To the S. rise the Sanetschhorn (9679') and the Oldenhorn (10,282').

To Sion over the Sanetsch, 8 1/2 hrs., attractive on the whole. The path crosses the Sarine, and ascends steeply through woods and pastures, and afterwards in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the (21/2 hrs.) dreary Kreuzboden; thence 1 hr. to the pass of the Sanetsch (7287'), on this side of which there is a cross (La Grande Croix). Descent (passing the large Zanfleuron Glacier on the right) to the (1/2 hr.) Alp Zanfleuron (6775'; Höf. Sanetsch, new), whence the Oldenhorn (p. 220) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the Wildhorn (p. 174) in 4 1/2 hrs., the Sanetschhorn, or Montbrun (9065') in 5 hrs., and the Diableret (p. 220) in 6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The Sublage (8973'), 2 1/2 hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then through the wild ravine of the Morgo to (3 hrs.) Chandolin (Inn., good wine), and by Granois and Ormona to (1 1/2 hrs.) Sion (p. 289). Ascent from Sion to the pass 7, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The new road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the Reuschbach through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the Oldenhorn (p. 220) and the Sex Rouge (9767'), to (5 M.) the Col de Pillon (5036'), at the S. foot of the Palette (see below). In descending (passing the Cascade du Dard, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with the houses and chalets known collectively as Ormont-Dessus; in the background rise the peaks of the Tour d'Aï and de Mayen. To the left is the rocky Creux de Champ, the base of the Diablerets, the numerous brooks falling from which form the Grande-Eau. We first reach (3 M. from the Col) the *Hôtel des Diablerets (3815'; pens. 7 fr.), post-station for Ormont-Dessus, at the W. base of the Pillon; then, a little below it, Au Plan (*Hôtel, Pens. Bellevue, moderate; Pensions du Moulin, Chamois, des Hiron-
delles, etc.), and (1½ M.) Vers l'Eglise (3649'; *Hôt.-Pens. Mon Séjour; *Pens. Busset), the largest of these scattered villages.

**Excursions from Plan.** (Guides: Mollien, V. Gottret, Fr. Bernet, Fr. and Moise Pichard.) To the Creux de Champ (4275'), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side, 1½ hr. (to the foot of the largest fall). A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from La Layas (5340'), 1½ hr. S. of Plan. — Ascent of the *Palette* (7133'), easy as far as the (2½ hrs.) chalets of Isenaux; thence, without path, and rather rough, 3½ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty Arnen-See. Or we may ascend from the Col de Pillon (in 1½-2 hrs., past the small Rettau-See). — *Pointe de Meilleret* (6404'), 2½ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise; no difficulty; view extending to Mont Blanc. — Good walkers need no guide for any of these.

The Oldenhorn (10,250'), Fr. Becca d'Audon, a superb point of view, is ascended from GSTeig (7 hrs.), or from the Hôtel des Diablerets (8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), or from Zanfleuron (p. 219), 4 hrs. A steady head and sure foot necessary. Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of Pillon; those from GSTeig on the Upper Oldenalp.


To Villars (4 hrs.), or GRYON (1½ hrs.) BY THE COL DE LA CROIX, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 6½ hrs.; guide not indispensable). From the Hôtel des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for 1¾ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1½ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the Col de la Croix (5687'), 5 min. N. of the hamlet of La Croix. View limited. (Travellers who do not ascend the Chamossaire should at least mount the pastures to the right of the Col de la Croix for ½ hr. in order to obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc.) The path descends on the right bank of the Gryonne, and after 1½ hr. divides: to the left to Arveye 10 min.; to the right to Villars 20 min. (p. 215). — The path to GRYON descends to the left a little above Arveye, crosses the brook, and reaches Gryon in 40 min. (p. 224). This route is preferable to a path to GRYON which crosses the Gryonne ½ hr. from the pass and follows the left bank.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as Ormont-Dessus. About 4½ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château d'Oex (p. 223); to the S. appears the Dent du Midi. We next reach (1½ M.) LE SEPEY (3704'; Hôt. des Alpes; Mont d'Or, well spoken of; Cerf, moderate; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fr., and fee of 2 fr.), the chief village in the lower part of the valley. The clock here strikes each hour a second time after a minute's interval.

**Excursions.** Pic de Chasswy (7798'), 4½ hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 223). Ascent of the Chamossaire via Bretaye (3½-4 hrs.), and descent to Villars (1½ hr.), see p. 215. — A road, with fine views, leads from Sepey by Les Crêtes to the lofty village of (2½ M.) LEYSIN (4150'; tavern, good Yvorne). From Leysin to (1½ hr.) AIGLE a good path descends to the left by the fountain beyond the church, affording charming views of the Rhône Valley, the Dent du Midi, part of the Mont Blanc chain, and to the left the Dent de Morcles, Dent Favre, and Grand Mœurver.

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the Grande-Eau forms several falls; to the left rises the Chamossaire (p. 215). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

Aigle, 7 M. from Sepey, see p. 215.
67. From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 204, 218.

41½ M. Diligence twice daily to (18 M.) Château d'Oex in 4 hrs. (4 fr. 80 c.; coupé 6 fr. 30 c.); thence to (23½ M.) Aigle daily in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 25 c.; coupé 11 fr. 25 c.).

Bulle (2487'; pop. 2494'; *Hôt. des Alpes, near the station; *Union; *Cheval Blanc), a busy little town, the centre of the Freiburg dairy-farming district, is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 190).

Ascent of the Moléson from Bulle, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for the observant. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (see below) for ¾ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook La Trème to the (1 hr.) red-roofed buildings of Part-Dieu, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3135'), and leads along the W. slope of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trème. We pass (¼ hr.) the Gros-Chalet-Neuf; (1 hr.) Gros-Planay (a rustic inn in a large pasture); (¾ hr.) chalet of Bonne Fontaine. Thence by a steep path to the summit in ¼ hr. more.

The Moléson (6578'), the Rigi of W. Switzerland, is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d’Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d’Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of a chain which culminates in the Diablerets in the centre, and extends to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. The only visible peak of the Valaisian Alps is the Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc group. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

Ascent of the Moléson from Albeuve (see below; 3½-4 hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill. Here we cross the stream, recross it at a charcoal-kiln, ½ hr. farther, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of ¼ hr. to the arête, which is easily found, though there is no path, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

The path ascending from Vauleuz, the station before Bulle (p. 190), unites at Part-Dieu with that from Bulle, but is not recommended, as a lofty buttress must be crossed before the valley of the Trème and the base of the Moléson are reached.

From Bulle through the Jaunhal to Bottigen in the Simmental, see p. 177. (Diligence in summer daily in 6½ hrs.) — From Bulle to Vevey (25 M.) diligence daily in 5 hrs., by Vuadens, Vauleuz (see above), Sensales, and Châtel St. Denis (2670'; Hôt. de la Ville), a small town prettily situated on the Veveyse. (The Moléson may be ascended hence, by the Alp Tremetlaas, in 4 hrs.)

The road from Bulle to Château d’Oex leads past (3¼ M.) La Tour de Trème, with its picturesque old tower, to (1½ M.) Epagny (2390'). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of Gruyère (2728'; *Fleur de Lys), with a well-preserved old castle of the once powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and now containing frescoes by Corot and Menn, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee to attendant). The environs consist of rich
pasture-land, famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious ‘ranz des vaches’ or cattle-call. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as ‘Gruérien’.

We enter the pretty valley of the Sarine, or Saane. At (1½ M.) Enney (1409') we observe the tooth-like Dent de Corjeon (6460') in the background; on the right are Les Vadettes (5207'), spurs of the Molésion. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (2½ M.) Villard-sous-Mont lies the large village of Grand-Villard, overshadowed by barren mountains. Passing Neirins, we next reach (1 M.) Albeuve (2487'; Ange; ascent of the Molésion, see above), cross the Hongrin (passing a picturesque old bridge below), and arrive at (3 M.) Montbovon (2608'; *Hôtel du Jaman; horses and guides).

From Montbovon over the Jaman to Montreux (6 hrs.) or Vevey (7½ hrs.). Guide unnecessary (8 fr.); horse to the top of the pass 10, to Montreux or Vevey 20 fr. A most attractive walk; but the pass should be reached as early as possible, as the midday mists are apt to conceal the lake from view.

From the hotel we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 26 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the Hongrin; 1½ hr., church of the scattered village of Allières; ¼ hr., Croix Noire inn. (A direct route from Albeuve to this point follows the Montbovon road for 1½ M., and diverges to the right by a path to Scierres and Allières, 1¼ hr.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the chalets of the Plan de Jaman, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and the (1½ hr.) ‘Col de la Dent de Jaman’ (4974'). A most beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed here, embracing the Rochers de Nayes and the entire range to the S. as far as the Tour d'Alé, and to the N. as far as the Dent de Lys and the Molésion; also the rich Canton of Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Savoy Alps, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the huge Vaixian Mts. to the S. From the Dent de Jaman (6165'); fatiguing ascent of 1½ hr. from the Col) the view is still more extensive, including the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

From the pass to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right (the path to the left, skirting the E. slope of the Baie de Montreux, being shorter but rough); 25 min., a bridge over the brook of Montreux; then a slight ascent, and a level walk to (½ hr.) Les Avants (3212'; *Hôtel des Avants, well situated, pens. 5½-10 fr.). A new road descends hence on the W. slope of the valley. Where it trends to the W., 2 M. from Les Avants, at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, we descend by a paved path to the left to (10 min.) Souziez, and then rapidly to the left again to (½ hr.) Montreux-Vernex (p. 212).

The road to the right at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of Charmex (2231'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which another road, passing to the N. of Châtellard, leads to Brent and towards the village of Chailly (Pens. Mury). Instead of entering the village, we descend by a road to the left, which leads us into the Vevey road. To Vevey (p. 209), ½ M. from the bend. (The traveller coming from Vevey must, by the last houses of La Tour, take the first path to the left, and then incline to the right; 12 min., to the right; 12 min., a finger-post, indicating the way to ‘Chailly, Charmex, and Jaman’).

The valley of the Sarine now turns to the E., and we enter a wooded ravine, the stream flowing far below in a deep rocky channel. In a wider part of the valley lies (2½ M.) La Tine (1 Inn), with beautiful meadows. Farther on (2½ M.) we observe on the oppo-
to Château d'Oex. CHÂTEAU D'OEX. 67. Route. 223

site bank the pretty village of Rossinières (*Pens. Grand Chalet, 5-6 fr., Pens. Dubuis; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer). At (1½ M.) Les Moulins, at the mouth of the Tourneresse, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see below). We cross the Sarine by the (3/4 M.) bridge of Le Pré, and ascend to (1 M.) —


*Mont Gray (6795') may be ascended from Château d'Oex in 3 hrs. (guide desirable); the view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienna and Neuchâtel to the N.

From CHÂTEAU D'OEX TO AIGLE (23 M.; diligence daily in 5½ hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (13/4 M.) Les Moulins (see above), to the left, and ascends the valley of the Tourneresse (Vallée de l'Etivaz) in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at Le Pré, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (3½ M.) Au-Dewment the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) L'Etivaz (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path descending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road considerably higher up.) From Etivaz to the top of the hill (5069') 2 M.; then a slight descent to (3½ M.) La Lécherette (4519'; inn). We next reach (1¼ M.) Les Mosses (Inn), where we have a splendid view of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends the valley of the Raverette to (2¼ M.) La Combaz (4476'; *Couronne, generally full in summer), much frequented for its mineral spring and its pure air. (Pic de Chauvy, 7798', an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; see p. 220.) Beyond this the road overlooks a very picturesque basin, with the Diablotrets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) Le Sepey (p. 220) and (7 M.) Aigle (see p. 220).

68. From Bex to Sion. PAS DE CHEVILLE.

Comp. Map, p. 218.

11 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (one-horse carr. 12 fr., descent 8 fr.); then a bridle-path. Guide to Aven desirable (P. L. Amiguet, P. F. Broyon, and O. F. and Henri Aulet at Gryon; a guide may generally be found at Anzeindaz also; from Gryon to Sion 12 fr.). Horse 20 fr.

The route over the PAS DE CHEVILLE, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents an almost continuous series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands the Rhone Valley towards the end of the journey.
Bex, p. 216. The road leads to the N. to Bévieux (p. 216), crosses the Avançon, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of La Chêne, Fenulet, and Aux Posses. Fine view of the Dent du Midi (p. 227). Near Gryn we obtain to the right a pleasing glimpse of the village of Frenières and the falls of a branch of the Avançon, descending from the Vallée des Plans (p. 216).

GRYON (3632'; Pens. Saussaz; Pens. Morel) is a considerable village. To Villars, and over the Col de la Croix to Ormont-Dessus, see p. 220.

BRIDLE PATH. By the (10 min.) last house of Gryn we follow the path to the right, in view of the four peaks of the Diablerets, and skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the Avançon. On the right rise the Argentine (7985') and the Grand Meevan (10,043'). Above the (1 hr.) chalets of Sergnemont (4245') we cross the Avançon, and for a short distance traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the Argentine, which glitter like silver in the sunshine. Crossing the Avançon again, and passing the (3/4 hr.) chalets of Solalex (4810'), we ascend a stony slope in a long curve, and next reach the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) Anzeindaz (6220'; small Inn with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the Glacier de Paneyrossaz, descending from the Tête à Pierre Grept, adjoined on the E. by the Tête du Gros-Jean (8569'). To the N., the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the Diablerets (highest peak 10,651'; ascent difficult and dizzy; experts take 4 hrs. from Anzeindaz). Our path now ascends gradually, turning at the end of the Alp a little to the right, to (3/4 hr.) the Pas de Cheville (6722'). In the distance to the E. are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. The path now descends to the left, round the mountain, where a wall and gate mark the frontier of Valais, and over steep and stony slopes, past a waterfall, to the (1/2 hr.) Chalets de Cheville (5710'). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of Derborence (5213'), to (1/2 hr.) the Lac de Derborence (4698'), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1749. To the left, high above us, lies the great Zanfleuron Glacier.

We skirt the S. side of the lake; then cross (3/4 hr.) the Liserne, follow the left bank, and passing the chalets of Besson (4370'), skirt a wooded slope descending steeply from the E. into the profound gorge of the Liserne. The path, for the most part protected by a low stone wall, and quite safe, gradually descends to (13/4 hr.) the Chapelle St. Bernard (3330'), at the end of the Liserne gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We now descend to the left to (20 min.) Aven, surrounded by fruittrees, follow the slope to (20 min.) Erde and (25 min.) St. Séverin, a thriving village belonging to Conthey, one of the chief wine-growing villages in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the (11/2 M.) bridge over the
Morge. From this point by the high-road to (2 1/4 M.) Sion, see p. 269. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of Muraz from St. Séverin by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shaded in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Liserne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Liserne bridge (see above). It crosses debris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) chalets of Mottelon, we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of Servaplana (4075'; milk) to (1 hr.) those of l'Airette. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1 1/2 hr.) Ardon (Hôtel du Pont), 1/2 M. from the station of that name (p. 269).

69. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret.
Lake of Geneva (S. Bank).
Comp. Map, p. 204.

Steamboat to Bouveret along the S. Bank 3 times daily; in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: Cologny, Belotte, Bellerive, Corsier, Anières, Hermance, Tougues-Bougame, Nernier, Yvoire, Anthy-Séchez, Thonon, Amphion, and Evian. — Railway from Annemasse (to which omnibuses and a tramway run from Geneva, p. 195) to Thonon and Evian, see p. 232. From Bouveret to (14 1/2 M.) St. Maurice three trains daily, corresponding with the steamboats, in 3/4 hr. (2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.).

Geneva, see p. 194. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas. It touches at Cologny (the village lying on the hill above, p. 202), Belotte (for Vesenas, p. 202), Bellerive (for Collonge, a little inland), Corsier, and Anières. At Hermance (Pens. Sinai; Pens. du Colombier) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then Tougues and Nernier, opposite which Nyon (p. 205) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond Yvoire with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (3 1/4 M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which lies Excenevex. The Savoy Mts. become more conspicuous.

Thonon (1401'; pop. 5500; Hôtel de l'Europe, on the terrace; Balance; Ville de Genève), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of Chablais, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. Railway to Bellégarde, see p. 232. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of Les Allinges, commanded by a ruined castle (ascent 1/2 hr.; fine view).

From Thonon a road ascends the pretty Valley of the Drance by Le Biot and St. Jean d'Anthé (with ruins of a monastery) to (20 M.) a bridge which crosses the Drance opposite to Montriond, beyond which the road divides. The road to the right leads by Les Geis (1112 m) to (10 M.) Tantinges (p. 239); that to the left to (3 M.) Morzine (Hôtel des Alpes). From Morzine over the Col de Joupiane or the Col de la Collèse to (4 hrs.) Samoëns, see p. 245; over the Col de Coux to (3 1/2 hrs.) Champaury, see p. 298.

The steamer next passes the ancient château of Ripaille, on the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (p. 207). The long promontory round which
the vessel now steers has been formed by the deposits of the Drance, which falls into the lake here (not to be confounded with the affluent of the Rhone, p. 218). In the bay lie the baths of Amphion (Gr. Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove.

We next touch at Evian-les-Bains (*Grand-Hôt. d'Evian, with garden on the lake; Hôt. des Bains; Hôt. de France; Hôt. du Nord; *Hôt. du Montblanc, moderate; Hôt. de Fonbonne, on the lake), a small town picturesquely situated (2913 inh.), with a lofty and conspicuous church-tower. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the Bath-house (water containing bi-carbonate of soda), the garden rising at the back of which affords a beautiful view. At the end of the pleasant lake promenade is the prettily situated Casino.

— Railway to Thonon and Bellegarde, see p. 232.

On the lake, near station Tour-Ronde, is the old château of Blonay with a park. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 207), picturesquely situated on the hill-side; more to the right is visible the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the Oron Railway (p. 191). The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is Meillerie, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux takes shelter at the house of Mme. Volmar during a storm. It was accessible from the lake only, until Napoleon I. caused the Simplon road to be hewn through the rocks. Beautiful view near Les Vallettes.

St. Gingolph (Poste; Lion d'Or), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 209), belongs half to Savoy, and half to Valais, the boundary being the Morge, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of Viviers, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting excursion, with fine views, up the ravine of the Morge and across the mountain to Port Valais (see below). We may extend our walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1½ hr.) Novel (two poor inns), ascend the Blanchard (4642'; with guide, 1½ hr.), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the Dent d'Oche (7300') from Novel, interesting, 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the Grammont (7116') 4 hrs., also interesting. — To the E. of Novel a tolerable bridge-path leads round the S. side of the Grammont, and past the lakes of Lovenex and Tansey, in 4½ hrs. to Fovvy (see below).

Bouveret (Tour) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the Rhone, which converts the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called la Battaglierè, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake.

The railway enters the Rhone Valley to the S.E. and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies Port Valais, the Portus Vallesiae of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1¼ M. inland. Near the defile of La Porte du Sex (1283'), which was anciently fortified, and formed the key to Canton Valais in this direction, the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. The railway is carried out into the bed of the river. A wooden bridge crosses to Chessel on the right bank. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 227).
4 M. Vouvry (Poste), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church. The Rhone is joined here by the Stockalper Canal, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished. To the right are the villages of Vionnas and Muras at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 215), to the right of which rise the serrated Diablerets and the snow-clad Oldenhorn. We next pass Colombey, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Oillon-St. Triphon (p. 216).

10 M. Monthey (1381'; Croix d'Or; Cerf), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove (guide advisable) 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge Pierre Adzo (pierre suspendue), curiously balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the Val d'Illiez, about 12 M. in length, remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, rare plants, and stalwart inhabitants. (One-horse carr. from Monthey to Champéry 10, two-horse 15 fr. and fee; omnibus in summer daily in 3¾ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the Viège through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in numerous windings (cut off by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph-posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Moveran. About 3/4 M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The path to the right ascends to Morgin.) We next reach (1'/2 M.) the prettily situated village of Trois-Torrents (Hotel-Pens. Trois-Torrents), with a good fountain near the church. (Here to the W. opens the Val de Morgin, in which lie the Baths of Morgin, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the chalybeate water is chiefly used for drinking; Grand Hôtel, pens. 6-8 fr.) The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2'/2 M.) Val d'Illiez, and (3 M.) Champéry (3839'; Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, R. 2, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; Croix Fédérale, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated.

Excursions from Champéry. (Guides, M. Caillet, Ant. Grenon, Jos. Oberhausen, etc.) The Roc d'Ayerne (1 hr.) affords a good survey of the environs. — The Culet (6453'; guide 4 fr.) affords a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (see below) for 3/4 hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine-wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the Culet. Chalets and cow-herds afford frequent opportunities of asking the way.

Dent du Midi (10,450'); 7-8 hrs.; guide 18, with a night at Bonvaux 20, with descent to Vernayaz 24 or 26 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) Bonvaux (good quarters); thence to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Vernayaz (63'/4 hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over debris to (3'/4 hrs.) the meagre pastures of the upper Salanfe Alp (occupied in August only); then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the Salanfe by a steep and stony path to (1'/2 hr.) Van d'en haut (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. A better path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as a corner is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) Salvan and (1 hr.) Vernayaz (p. 217).
Tour Sallières (10,587'; 9-10 hrs., guide 30 fr.; spend night at Bonavaux, see above), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the Glacier du Mont-Ruan. Superb view of Mont Blanc. — Similar view from the Dents Blanches (9100'), ascended by the chalets of Barme in 6 hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 15 fr.).

Passes. From Champéry to Samoëns over the Col de Coux and de la Gôlée, 6 1/2 hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the (3 1/2 hr.) small shrine mentioned above, we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets, and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the Col de Coux (6322'; Inn), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Gôlée. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 225). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (1 1/2 hr.) Col de la Gôlée (5463'). Beautiful view of the side-valley in which Les Allamans lies, and afterwards of the valley of the Giffre. Then (1 1/4 hr.) Samoëns (p. 248). A good road thence to (4 1/2 M.) Sixt (p. 247).

From Champéry to Sixt over the Col de Sagerou, 8-9 hrs., not difficult for mountaineers (guide necessary, 15 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the Viège, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 2 1/4 hr., then gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) Pas d'Ancel, where a little climbing, facilitated by iron rods attached to the rock, is necessary. In 1/4 hr. more the path to the Col de Susanne diverges to the left (see below). Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the Susanne Alp, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (1/2 hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) Col de Sagerou (7917'), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides. We descend thence to the (3 1/2 hr.) chalets of Vogealles and (1 1/2 hr.) Borce, and along an almost perpendicular rocky slope into the (1/2 hr.) valley of the Giffre. In 1 1/4 hr. we reach Nant Bride, and in 1 1/4 hr. more Sixt (p. 247).

From Sixt to Chamonix. The most interesting approaches to Chamonix are the route over the Col d’Anterne and Col du Brévent (10-11 hrs.; comp. p. 247), and that over the Col des Fonds (Col Léchaud) and the Beul (14 hrs.), the former in fine weather without, the latter always with a guide (comp. p. 248). A supply of provisions should be taken in each case.

From Champéry to Verneyaz over the Col de Susanne (7940'; 10-11 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing. Beyond the Pas d’Ancel (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the Salanfe Valley (see above) to Salvan and Verneyaz. — Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of Salanfe, 1 hr. beyond the Col de Susanne, and cross the Col or Chieu d’Emaney (8356), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 251), to the valley of the Tringe, Emaney, and (5-6 hrs.) Triguem (p. 251), or the Col d’Emaney and Col de Barberine to the valley of the Eau Noire, Barberine, and (7 hrs.) Valorcine (p. 249).

The train crosses the Viège, which descends from the Val d’Illiez, and at Massonger approaches the Rhone. At (14 1/2 M.) St. Maurice (p. 216) our line is joined by that of the right bank.
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**Railway to Aix-les-Bains (55½ M.)** in 3½ hrs. (11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 5, 6 fr. 10 c.), to Chambéry (64 M.) in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 5 c.), to Albertville (93½ M.) in 7 hrs. (18 fr. 70, 14 fr. 10, 10 fr. 35 c.); from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (25 M.) in 1½-2 hrs. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.); from Annecy to Annemasse (35 M.) in 2½-3½ hrs. (6 fr. 60, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). **Diligence between Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy daily.** From Annemasse to Geneva a tramway and omnibuses.

*Geneva,* see p. 194. 3 M. *Meyrin, 5½ M. Satigny*; on the left flows the Rhône. Near (8½ M.) *La Pléine* we cross the valley of the *London.* 12½ M. *Chancy-Pougny, 14½ M. Collonges.* The Rhône here separates the steep slopes of the *Mont Vuache* (3444') from the Jura chain. The lofty *Fort de l'Écluse* (1387'), to the right, guarding the entrance to France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, extended by Vauban, destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, and rebuilt by the French ten years later. Beyond the short tunnel under the fort we pass through the *Tunnel du Crédo,* 2½ M. long, and cross the deep valley of the *Valserine* by an imposing viaduct, 275 yds. long and 170' high.

**21 M. Bellegarde (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste); French 'douane'.**

Above the confluence of the Valserine and the Rhône, about ½ M. from the hotel, is the so-called *Perte du Rhône.* Formerly, when the river was low (Nov. to Feb.), it disappeared entirely in a cleft in the rock for about 100 paces, but the channel has recently been much widened by blasting that the water always remains visible. The water of the Rhône is used as a motive power for machinery by the Compagnie Hydraulique du Rhône. A conduit 820 yds. in length, and chiefly under ground, is carried from the bed of the river above the Perte to the Valserine, into which it falls a little above its influx into the Rhône. A new manufacturing town is springing up here, and a railway now runs through the valley of the Valserine to *Nantua* and *Bourg.*

**From Bellegarde to Evin (49 M.), railway in 2½ hours. Stations: Vallerey; Viry; 15 M. St. Julien; 20 M. Bossey-Veyrier; at the N.W. base of Mt. Salève (p. 203).** The Arve is then crossed to (24 M.) *Annemasse* (p. 238), the junction for Annecy (p. 238), on the high-road to Chamonix (tramway to Geneva, see p. 195). 28 M. St. Cergues; 33 M. Bons-St. Didier (ascent of the Voirons, see p. 203); 37 M. Perrignier; 43 M. Thonon (p. 225); 49 M. *Evin* (p. 226).

Four tunnels (1121, 917, 493, and 165 yds. in length respectively). Beyond (28 M.) *Pyrémont* (with asphalt-mines near it) a handsome viaduct crosses the *Vezeronce.* 32½ M. *Seyssel,* an old town, lies on both banks of the Rhône, which is crossed here by a double suspension-bridge. The river, now navigable, flows through a broad channel with numerous islands, and the valley expands.

41½ M. *Culoz* (774'; *Hôt. Folliet; *Rail. Restaurant.), at the base of the *Colombier* (5033'), is the junction for Lyons, Mâcon (Paris), and Turin. *Carriages generally changed,* and a long halt.

The Mont-Cenis train crosses the Rhône, and at (46 M.) *Chindrieux* reaches the N. end of the *Lac du Bourget* (743'), which is 10 M. long and 3 M. broad. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon.* The train
skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through four tunnels. To the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe, the château of Bourdeau, and the Dent du Chat (see below).

551/2 M. Aix-les-Bains. — Grand Hôtel d'Aix, Avenue de la Gare; Gr. Hôtels de l'Europe, de l'Univers, des Ambassadeurs & du Nord and Hôtel Venat in the Rue du Casino; Splendide Hôtel, finely situated above the Jardin Public. All these are of the first class, with corresponding charges. Slightly less expensive: Gr. Hôtel des Bergues, Avenue de la Gare; Gr. Hôtel du Globe and des Bains, Rue du Casino; BeauSite, above the Jardin Public; Château-Durieux, Boul. des Côtes; Hôtel Guillard et de la Poste, Place Centrale; Hôtel Laplace and de Genève, Rue du Casino; Hôtel de l'Établissement Thermal, by the Baths; Hôtel Damesin & Continental, Rue de Chambéry; Hôtel de la Poste, Germain, Bossut, Garin, du Parc, etc. — In July and Aug., the height of the season, the charges are very high (R. 15-20 fr. per day in the principal hotels, 5-10 fr. per day in the others). — Pensions and Maisons Meublées also abound. — Restaurants: Dardel, Place Centrale; Gr. Café de la Gare, etc.

Car, per drive, 1-2 pers., 1 fr.; 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — Voitures Publiques for excursions (to Marlioz, Port de Puer, etc.), Place Centrale.

Casinos. Cercle, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 25 fr. — Villa des fleurs, Avenue de la Gare, similar.

English Church Service during the season.

Aix-les-Bains (850'; pop. 4741), the Roman Aqae Allobrogum, or Aquae Gratianae, a famous watering-place, picturesquely situated, is visited annually by upwards of 12,000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-springs, used for drinking and for baths. The large Établissement Thermal, erected in 1854, is well fitted up. In front of it rises the Arch of Campanus, a monument erected in the 3rd or 4th cent. A. D., in the form of a triumphal arch, in memory of T. Pompey. Campanus and his family. The eight niches contain the urns of the persons whose names are recorded on the monument. The well-preserved Château (14th cent.), now the Hôtel-de-Ville, contains a Museum of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, and other curiosities (open daily 9-12 and 2-5; 5 c.). The rallying-points of visitors are the sumptuous Cercle or Casino, with its handsome saloons, and the Villa des Fleurs (see above), with its pleasant garden, where concerts are frequently given. Queen Victoria resided at the Villa Mottet during her visit to Aix in April, 1885. — Omnibuses run from the Place Centrale every 20 min. to (1 M.) Marlioz (in 10 min.; there and back 60 c.), which possesses cold sulphur-springs (with inhaling-chamber), a château, and a park (restaurant).

Excursions. Pleasant shady walks in the Parc, the Promenade du Gigot, and the Avenue Marie. — The Lac du Bourget (see above) may be reached either by the 'Route du Lac', leading to the (2 M.) Port de Puer (steamboat-pier), or by the Avenue de Cornin, leading to the (1½ M.) Port de Cornin. On the bank of the lake extends the beautiful wooded hill of Tresserve, 3 M. in length, with shady walks and fine views. At the N. end of the hill rises the Maison du Diable (villa and garden), and on the W. side, on the bank of the lake, is the château of Bonport.

*Hautecombe, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake, at the foot of the Mont du Chat, is another interesting point. (Steamboat thither several times a week; trip round the lake on Sundays, allowing
an hour at Hautecombe. Boat with two rowers to Hautecombe and back, with one hour's stay, 4 fr.; each hour more 1 1/2 fr.; to Bourdeau 5 fr.; a bargain should be made beforehand.) The abbey, which was the burial place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of Phare de Gessens has been described by Rousseau. About 3/4 M. from the monastery is the intermittent Fontaine des Merveilles. On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road crosses the Mont du Chat. We combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Hautecombe, whence it should be sent on to the château of Bourdeau, at the S. end of the road over the Mont du Chat; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, we descend by a footpath to the Mont du Chat road, which leads us to Bourdeau, and thence we return by boat to Aix. — Farther to the S., at the influx of the Leisse, lies the village of Le Bourget, with a ruined castle and a church in the transitional style, the choir of which contains fine bas-reliefs of the 13th cent. — Ascent thence of the Dent du Chat (530 ft.), 4 hrs., by a good bridle-path, splendid view of the Alps, including Mont Blanc.

To the N. of Aix, on the Geneva road, lies (1 1/2 M.) St. Simon, with a chalybeate spring; 1/4 hr. thence, in a romantic gorge, are the Cascades de Grézy (adm. 50 c.). From St. Simon a good road leads to the N.E. through the picturesque Défile des Combès to the (3 1/2 M.) Montin de Prime, and thence by Cusy to the (7 1/2 M.) Grotte de Bande with its subterranean lake (a drive from Aix of 5 1/2 hrs., there and back; lights for the grotto must be brought). — To the E. of Aix a pleasant walk by (1/4 hr.) Mouye and the (1 1/4 hr.) Rocher de St. Victor with a chapel, to the (1 1/2 hr., 3 1/2 hrs. from Aix) Montagne de la Cluse, commanding a beautiful view. — To the S.E. (20 min.) the Rocher du Roi, once a Roman quarry, with a fine view.

From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy, 25 M., a branch-line (1 1/2 hr.). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the Stéroz, which has worn a deep channel for itself, called the Gorges du Stéroz (where a small steamboat plies). 2 1/2 M. Grézy-sur-Air, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall. 7 1/2 M. Albens. Through an opening to the right appear the Semnoz and the Tournette (p. 237). 10 1/4 M. Blois. At (13 M.) Rumilly, a little town of Roman origin, we cross the Chéran. The train turns to the E. and enters the pretty valley of the Fier. 17 M. Marcellaz-Hauterive. We now traverse the wild and romantic Défile du Fier (twelve bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of Montrottier, of the 14th-16th centuries. 20 1/2 M. Lovagny (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); 1/2 M. to the E. are the Gorges du Fier, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300 high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.). Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Semnoz, and the Tournette. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the Fier. 25 M. Annecy, see p. 237.

As the train proceeds, the lake is concealed by the wooded hill of Tresserve (see above). Fine view to the right.

58 M. Viciers. To the left rises the Dent du Violel (5113').

64 M. Chambéry (883'; pop. 19,622; *Hôtel de France, Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards; *Hôtel de l'Europe, Rue d'Italie, a good way from the station; Hôtel des Princes, Rue de Boigne; Hôtel de la Paix, opposite the station), the capital of Savoy, a handsome looking town, lies on the rapid Leisse. On the promenade between
the railway and the town rises a large Fountain-Monument, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of Gen. de Boigne (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 15 million fr. amassed in the East Indies. Of the ancient and loftily situated Château of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1232, now restored and occupied by the Préfecture, the square tower and part of the façade belong to the original building. It contains small archaeological and natural history collections. The chapel (‘Sainte Chapelle’) has an elegant late-Gothic choir. At the back of the château is the Grand Jardin (reached by going to the left round the building, through the gate, and up the avenue), a public promenade with a terrace commanding a fine view. The Théâtre is richly decorated in the interior. Near it is the archiepiscopal Cathedral, a Gothic edifice (14th and 15th cent.). The pleasing new Hôtel-de-Ville possesses a small picture-gallery. In front of the Palais de Justice rises a bronze statue of Ant. Favre (d. 1624), a famous jurist, erected in 1864.

WALKS. To the N., above the town (10 min.), rise the Rochers de Lemenc, with a church in which Gen. de Boigne and Mme. de Warens, Rousseau’s friend, are interred. Charming view. — To Buisson-Rond (20 min.), a pleasant park; the Cascades de Jacob (½ hr.); the chapel of St. Saturnin (1½ hr.). — Bout du Monde (1 hr.), a rocky gorge at the base of the Dent du Nivolet, with a fine waterfall of the Doria. — Les Charmettes (1½ hr.; adm. ½ fr.), a country-house once occupied by Rousseau and Mme. de Warens (1785). — Chaîtes (1½ hr.; omnibus from stat. Chambéry ½ hr.), with a sulphur-spring, a bath-house, and an old château converted into a hotel and pension (good, but dear).

The ascent of the Dent du Nivolet (5113'; 4½-5 hrs.) is attractive and free from difficulty. Road for about 8 M.; then a bridle-path nearly to the top. Magnificent view.

Beyond Chambéry we traverse a picturesque district, passing the ruins of Bâtie and Chignin. The precipitous Mont Granier (6358') on the right owes its peculiar form to a landslip in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. 70 M. Chignin-les-Marches. 72 M. Montmélian, junction for Grenoble. The castle, on a hill, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, but was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pleasing survey of the valley of the Isère, which the train now ascends. 74½ M. Cruet, where the Isère is crossed. 79 M. St. Pierre d’Albigny; the small town, on the right bank of the Isère, 1½ M. to the N., is commanded by the ruined castle of Miolans, once a state-prison of Savoy, destroyed during the French Revolution.

The Mont-Cenis Railway quits the Isère here and ascends to the right in the Maurienne Valley, watered by the Arc. Stations Chamousset, Aiguebelle, Epierre, La Chambre, St. Jean-de-Maurienne, St. Michel, La Pras, and (46 M.) Modane. Then through the great Mont-Cenis Tunnel (7½ M. long) to Bardonnèche and Turin (see Baedeker’s N. Italy).

The railway to Albertville again crosses the Isère. On the left lies Fréterive, with taffeta manufactories, and on the right Aytton, with a ruined castle. 85 M. Grésy-sur-Isère, with Roman antiquities. On the left. Montailleur, with an old castle. On the opposite
bank of the Isère, Ste. Hélène-des-Millières, with salt springs. 89 M. Frontenex, whence a road leads to the N. over the Col de Tumici (2980') to (11 M.) Faverges (see below).

93 1/2 M. Albertville (1181'; pop. 5086; *Hôt. Million, in the market; Hôt. des Balances; Etoile du Nord), a pleasant town, which received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, consists of two parts separated by the Arly: on the right bank L'Hôpital, on the left the picturesque little old town of Conflans, with its pinnacled walls, overgrown with vegetation.

From Albertville to Moutiers-en-Tarentaise, 17 M., diligence 3 times daily in 3 hrs. (3½ fr.); railway in course of construction. The road leads through the Isère Valley, which gradually narrows and becomes grander as we ascend, by Tours and Ceuvins, at the N.E. base of the Tournette (3050'), to (10½ M.) Fessons-sous-Briançon, with a ruined castle; then through the gorge of the Pas de Briançon to (10 M.) Notre-Dame-de-Briançon, and by Grand-Cœur and Aigueblanche to (17 M.) Moutiers (1753; 1909 inh.; Hôt. Moutet; Hôt. Vizier), the ancient capital of the Tarentaise, the seat of a bishop, and named after a monastery founded here in the 9th century. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing. A little to the S., in the pretty valley of the Doron, are the baths of (3½ M.) Sains and (3½ M.) Brides-les-Bains. — A road leads to the E. of Moutiers (diligence twice daily) through the picturesque valley of the Isère to (17 M.) Bourg-St. Maurice (p. 258).

From Albertville to Beaufort, 12½ M. (diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 2½ fr.), by a road through the picturesque Doron Valley. The little town of Beaufort (3825; Cheval Blanc; Montblanc), prettily situated, is commanded by the château of La Salle. Thence through the Gitte Valley to the Col du Bonhomme and over the Col des Fours to Mottets, 9½ hrs., with guide (16 fr.; comp. 255). — From Beaufort over the Col Joli to St. Gervais, 10 hrs., with guide, interesting on the whole. Brolle-path through the Doron Valley (or Vallée de Haute-Luce), by Haute-Luce and Belleville, to the Col Joli, lying to the S. of Mont Joli (p. 254), with a view of Mont Blanc; descent to Contamines (p. 254) and St. Gervais (p. 240).

The Road to Annecy (28 M.) ascends to the N., on the right bank of the Arly. To the left, on a steep hill, stands the church of Pullud; on the right the Doron issues from the Vallée de Beaufort (see above). At (5 M.) Ugine (1510'; pop. 3000; Soleil d'Or), the road quits the valley of the Arly, and enters that of the Chaise to the left.

From Ugine to Sallanches or St. Gervais (8½ hrs.). Road through the valley of the Arly to (8 M.) Plumet (3008; Hôt. des Balances), a village at the influx of the Arondine into the Arly. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. (Travellers in the reverse direction have to undergo custom-house formalities here.) Then (7 M.) Megève (3701'; Soleil). About 1 M. farther the path (a shorter route to Chamonix also) to (2½ hrs.) St. Gervais-les-Bains (p. 239) diverges to the right, skirting the mountains, leading partly through wood, and affording charming views of the valley of the Arve. — Near Combloux, as the road descends towards Sallanches, we enjoy a superb view: opposite us towers the Aiguille de Varens (3831'), to the left lies the valley of the Arve as far as Magland (p. 239); to the right rises the entire Mont Blanc chain, with its glaciers and the summit. 8 M. Sallanches, see p. 239.

At Ugine the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes facing the S. Beyond Marlens the road quits the valley of the Chaise, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed of the Eau Morte, which we now follow. 7½ M. Faverges (1925'; *Hôt. de la Poste), with
its extensive old castle. (To Frontenex over the Col de Tamié, see p. 236.) We next reach (6 M.) Bout du Lac, a hamlet at the S. end of the Lac d'Annecy (1463'; 9 M. long), on which a steamer plies three times daily to Annecy in 1½ hr.: a pleasant trip; on the right rise the grotesque rocky pinnacles of the Tournette (see below). On a promontory extending far into the lake, to the left, is the prettily situated (3 M.) Château Duingt (1476'). On the opposite bank lie Talloires, the birthplace of Berthollet (see below), and Menthon, with sulphur-springs and an old château in which St. Bernard was born (p. 263). To the left lies Sévrier, at the foot of the long Semonos (see below). We next reach (6½ M.) —

28 M. Annecy (1476'; pop. 11,334; Gr.-Hôt. Verdun, near the lake, dear; *Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre; Aigle), a picturesque, old-fashioned town, the capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, with linen-manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named Anneciacum Novum, to distinguish it from Anneciacum Vetus, which lay a little to the N.E., on the slope of a hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old Château is now a barrack. Gothic Cathedrāl, with a modern tower, and an ancient episcopal Palace. In the chapel of the monastery de la Visitation repose St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641). The Promenade du Pâquier on the lake affords a pleasant walk and fine view. In the middle of it rises the Préfecture, in front of which stands a monument to the engineer Sommeiller, one of the constructors of the Mont-Cenis Tunnel. On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the Jardin Public, with shady avenues, adorned with a bronze statue of the famous chemist Berthollet (d. 1822), by Marochetti. In the vicinity is the Hôtel-de-Ville, containing a small museum, with a handsome fountain in front of it. Annecy, with its beautiful environs, is recommended as a pleasant resting-place.

Excursions. Ascent of the Tournette (7733), well worth the fatigue. Road to (10 M.) Thénes (2054'; Couronne), thence with guide, by Belchamp and the Chalets de la Rosary to the top in 5½ hrs.; superb view, especially of the Mont Blanc group. — The Semonos (6580'), to the S. of Annecy, a fine point, easy (6 hrs.). We take the Albertville road on the S. bank of the lake to (3 M.) Sévrier, and ascend by a road to the right to the (7½ M.) Col de Leschaux (3028'); bridle-path thence to the top in 1 hr. (Hôt. Crêt du Châttillon; mountain-railway projected). Beautiful view. — The Parmelan (6086'), to the N. of Annecy, is chiefly interesting on account of its grotesque rock-formations. Road to (3 M.) Sur-les-Bois, and to the left to (1½ M.) Naves; then with guide, by the Grand-Montoir and the Pas des Contrebandiers (a narrow path on the brink of a precipice), to the top in 2½ hrs. (admirable panorama).

Railway to Aix-les-Bains, see p. 234. Near Loragny, the first station (11 min.) are the interesting Gorges du Fier (p. 234).

The new Railway from Annecy to Annemasse crosses the Fier and turns to the N. into the valley of the Fillière. On the right rises the Parmelan (see above). 3 M. Pringly-la-Caille; 6 M. St. Martin-Charbonnens; 10 M. Groisy-le-Plot. At (14½ M.) Evires (2592'; Buffet) the line reaches its highest point. Travellers
in the opposite direction are subjected to the formalities of the custom-house here, as that part of the Department of Haute-Savoie which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French duties (see below). Tunnel of 1320 yds.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the Arve, of which it affords a beautiful survey. 20 M. St. Laurent; 23¼ M. La Roche-sur-Foron (Croix Blanche), a village on the Foron, a tributary of the Arve. (To Chamonix, see below.) To the left appear the Salèves (p. 202). 26 M. Chevrier; 28 M. Reignier. Beyond (31¼ M.) Monnetier-Mornex (p. 203) the line joins the Bellegarde and Evian Railway (p. 232) and crosses the Arve. 35 M. Annemasse, and thence to Geneva, see below.

71. From Geneva to Chamonix.

53¼ M. DILIGENCE (four different vehicles, from Grand-Quai 10, 12, 26, and 29) in 9 hrs., incl. halt of 1 hr. for dinner at Sallanches, returning in 7½ hrs. ('banquette' 21, there and back 36 fr.). The extra carriages used when the diligence is full take 2 hrs. longer. Before paying the fare, the traveller should see the seat he is to get. At Chamonix owing to the competition of the different companies, tickets may generally be procured at a considerably reduced rate (4-5 fr.). — From La Roche, a station on the new line from Annemasse to Annecy (see above), an omnibus and supplementary carriages also start daily for Chamonix (at 1 p.m.; 6½ hrs.; fare 18 fr.). This route shortens the fatiguing drive by 2½ hrs.; we leave Geneva by tramway for Annemasse about 9 a.m., take the train to La Roche, and there have 2 hrs. to spare for an early dinner. Seats in the diligence had better be booked beforehand at the office of the 'express-diligences', Grand Quai 23. Railway from La Roche to (5 M.) Bonneville, and thence to Chamonix, projected.

CARRIAGES (p. 195). For a carriage and pair with four seats the fare usually demanded is 100 fr., but by applying to the carriage-owner in person the traveller may generally obtain one for 70-80 fr.

Geneva, see p. 194. The road to Annemasse passes a succession of villas and well-kept gardens extending to the large village of (2¹/₄ M.) Chêne (1384'). The Foron separates Geneva from Savoy. At (2¹/₄ M.) Annemasse (1427'; Hôtel du Soleil), the first French village, a station on the Bellegarde and Evian line (p. 234), and junction for Annecy (see above), luggage is not examined, as that part of Savoy which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French customs. Further on, to the right, rises the château de Etrambière, with its four towers, at the base of the Petit-Salève, and beyond it lies Mornex (p. 203). We approach the Arve, and cross the Menoge by a handsome bridge.

The scenery improves. In the background rises the pyramidal Môle (6127'). Beyond (5 M.) Nangy, on a pine-clad knoll, stands the Château de Pierre. Near (2¹/₂ M.) Contamines-sur-Arve lies the château de Villy, on the hill-side to the left; beyond the village, on a lofty rock, stands the ruined castle of Faucigny, after which the province was named. Then (5 M.) —

16³/₄ M. Bonneville (1457'; pop. 2217; Couronne; Balances),
a little town of some importance, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, commanded by the rugged limestone rocks of the Pointe d'Andey (6165') on the right, and the slopes of the Môle (see above) on the left. A handsome bridge crosses the Arve, on this side of which, to the right, stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

A road leads from Bonneville to the W. to (5 M.) La Roche (see above). Another to the E. (diligence twice daily) by (5 M.) Morignier (where the Giffre is crossed) and (4 M.) Châtillon to (3 M.) Taninges, on the road from Geneva and Annemasse to Sixt (p. 248).

The road traverses flat meadow-land, which is frequently inundated, and then enters a broad, fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite (41/4 M.) Vougy the Giffre falls into the Arve. 33/4 M. Scionszier lies at the entrance to the wild Reposoir Valley. On the hill to the left, on the road to Taninges (see above), is the castle of Châtillon. We now cross the Arve to (11/4 M.)—

26 M. Cluses (1591'; Hôtel National; Union), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. To the left, near the entrance, an École d'Horlogerie. Beyond (3 M.) Balme (1624'), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750' above the road, is seen the entrance to the Grotte de Balme, a stalactite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.).

Near (11/2 M.) Magland is a spring by the road-side, on the left, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small Lac de Flaine (4695') on the hill above. On the right, farther on, rise the Pointe d'Arreux (8097') and the Pointe Percée (9196'), and on the left, the bold precipices of the Aiguille de Varens (8163'). The conspicuous cascade of Arpenaz is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road traverses a district ravaged by torrents of mud and débris. At the village of (51/2 M.)—

36 M. St. Martin (Hôt. du Montblanc; Hôt. des Grandes Alpes) we suddenly obtain a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 121/2 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, the Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, the Aiguille du Midi, the Aiguille Verte, etc. — The road now divides. The old road leads on the right bank of the Arve to Chède and (8 M.) Servoz (see below), while the new crosses the Arve by a handsome bridge to —

361/2 M. Sallanches (1788'; Hôt. des Messageries; Bellevue; Chalet Suisse), where the diligences stop for dinner. (Road to Ugine and Albertville to the S., see p. 236.) — The road, here uninteresting, next leads by Domancy to (5 M.) Le Fayet (1860'; Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt. des Alpes, etc.), by the bridge over the Bon-Nant.

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066'; 'Hôtel), a watering-place with sulphur-springs, lies in the wooded ravine of Montjoie, 1/2 M. from the Chamonix road, on the Bon-Nant ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain-
streams in Savoy), which forms a waterfall at the back of the baths. (‘Cascade de Crèpin’). — A path leads in 20 min. from the baths to the Village of St. Gervais (3557'); Hôtels du Mont Joli, du Montblanc, de Genay, and several pensions), on the road to Contamines (p. 251), a health-resort, prettily situated. (The village is 2 M. from Le Fayet by the carriage-road.) Pedestrians may quit the diligence at Le Fayet and walk over the Col de la Forelaz (5105'), between the Tête-Noire (5800'; not to be confounded with the Tête-Noire between Chamonix and Martigny) and the Prarion (6400'), direct to Le Fouilly and Les Ouches in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6.fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is over the Col de Voza (p. 253).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see above). The road to Chamonix on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a cutting and enters the wooded valley of (3 3/4 M.) Le Châtelard (tavern). Through the opening of the valley appear the Dôme du Goûter (p. 246) and the jagged Aiguille du Midi (12,608'). Beyond the inn a short tunnel; the road then returns to the Arve for a short distance.

A road diverges here to the left to (1 1/2 M.) Servoz, whence we may visit (in 1 hr., there and back) the Gorges de la Diosaz (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the Diosaz, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery attached to the rocks.

47 M. Les Montées is an inn by the Pont Péliassier, over which the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. (From this point to the Gorges de la Diosaz 25 min.) About 1 1/2 M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to Le Fouilly and Les Ouches (p. 253), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the Pont de Marie (fine view of the gorge) and again higher up. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the Glaciers de Gria and de Taconay; then the Glacier des Bossons (p. 245) near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. A little above it the road crosses the Arve for the last time by the Pont de Perralotaz, and 1 M. beyond it reaches —

53 1/2 M. Chamonix.

72. Chamonix and Environs.


Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the Montenvers, the Flégère, the Brevant, and the Pierre Pointue. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, while opportunities of asking the way are also frequent. Visitors to the Chapeau need only
engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 244). The following extract is from the 'Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix'. Travellers are provided with guides by the Guide-Chef, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a course extraordinaire (see below) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; (5) When ladies travelling alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club.

The excursions are divided into Courses Ordinaires and Courses Extraordinaires. A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef.

### Courses Ordinaires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excursion</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glacier des Bossons and back Montenvers and back</td>
<td>5 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenvers, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and back</td>
<td>6 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenvers, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, Flégère, and back in one day</td>
<td>9 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flégère and back, Pierre Pointue 8, including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle 9, or with the Col de l'Aiguille</td>
<td>10 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col de Balme 8, back by Tête Noire 9, or by Barberine, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in one day 9, in two days</td>
<td>12 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascent of Buet and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in one day 23, in two days</td>
<td>28 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête-Noire, or to Ver-nyay by Salvan</td>
<td>12 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevènt by Planpraz 10, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz</td>
<td>12 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevènt by Plan Bel Achat 10, Lac du Brevènt 9, Plan Bel Achat</td>
<td>9 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardin, and back by Chapeau 14, with night on Montan-vert</td>
<td>16 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer de Glace d'Argentière 8, to the 'glacier-circus' in one day 12, in two days</td>
<td>18 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixt by the Brevènt and Col d'Anterne in one day (incl. return-fee)</td>
<td>18 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixt by Servoz and Col d'An-terne</td>
<td>18 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza, or Prarion</td>
<td>8 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contamines by the Col du Tricot</td>
<td>15 fr</td>
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</tbody>
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### Courses Extraordinaires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excursion</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mont Blanc</td>
<td>100 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grands Mulets and back in one day 20, in two days 30, Grand Plateau 50, Dôme du Goûter 60, Corridor or Bosses du Dromadaire</td>
<td>70 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courmayeur by the Col de la Brenva 80, Cols de Trelatête, d'Argentière, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hirondelles 60, Cols du Géant de Triolet, du Chardonnet</td>
<td>50 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiguille Verte 100, Grandes Jorasses 80, Aig. d'Argen-tière and du Chardonnet 65, Aig. du Midi 60, Aig. du Tour</td>
<td>50 fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per day</td>
<td>10 fr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: Mich. Charlet; Jean Bapt. Cros; Ed. Cupelin; François, Henri, and Michel Devouassoud; Mich. Ducros; M. Folliet; Aug. and Alex. Paccard; Michel and Fréd. Payot; Ben. Simon; Gasp. Simoné; Michel, Sim., and Tob. Tairraz; A. Tournier.

**Horses and Mules.** With the exception of the excursion to the Montenvers and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montenvers for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (8 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The Collection of Pictures of M. Loppé, a talented painter of Alpine
scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montenvers, is worth seeing. Admission gratis.

**English Church Service** during the season.

**Points of Interest.** The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the Montenvers (see below) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the Mer de Glace (p. 243) to the (1½ hr.) Chapeau (p. 243), descend to (1 hr.) Les Praz (p. 244), ascend the Flégère (p. 244; ½ hr.), and descend thence in 1½ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montenvers is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montenvers) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montenvers to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montenvers or the Chapeau about the same time. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at Argentière, should leave the road near Lavancher (p. 249) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace (comp., however, p. 243) and Montenvers to Chamonix from La Joux (p. 249), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the Glacier des Bossons (p. 245) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the Cascade de Blaitière, on the hill-side to the E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (hardly worth seeing; adm. ½ fr.). — To the Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (p. 245) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l’Echelle, a whole day. — To the Jardin (p. 244) from the Montenvers (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the Baëvent (p. 244) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The *Valley of Chamonix* (3445'; pop. about 4000), or Chamonvis, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the Arve, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Ouches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mont Blanc chain, with its huge ice-ataracts, the Glacier du Tour, d’Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace), and des Bossons; and on the N.W. by the Aiguilles Rouges and the Brévent. In front of the church rises a monument to Jacques Balmat (p. 246), the first ascender of Mont Blanc.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when St. Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the Mercure Suisse. Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists of Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, especially English, American, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesque of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

The *Montenvers*, or Montanvert (6303'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast sea of ice which fills the highest gorges of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches (Glacier du Géant or du Tacul, Glacier de Leschaux, and Glacier de Talèfre), and which descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice,
about 41\frac{1}{2} M. long and 1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4} M. broad, called the Mer de Glace above the Montenvers, and the Glacier des Bois below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (1\frac{1}{4} hr.) houses of Les Mouilles. We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after 1\frac{1}{4} hr.), past the Chalets des Planards, to (1 hr.) Le Caillet (4880'; auberge), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (10 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 244). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel du Montenvers (R., L., & A. 4, B. 2, D. 41\frac{1}{2} fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the *Mer de Glace and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge Aiguille du Dru (12,517'); to the left of it are the snow-clad Aiguille Verte (13,540') and the lower Aïg. du Bochard (8766'), to the right the Aïg. du Moine (11,244'); farther distant are the Grandes Jorasses (13,800'), the Mont Mallet (13,086'), and the Aïg. du Géant (13,157'); and immediately behind us tower the Aiguilles de Charmoz (11,294') and de Blaitière (11,596').

From the Montenvers travellers usually cross the Mer de Glace to the (1\frac{1}{2} hr.) Chapeau, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (1\frac{1}{4} hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). The passage of the glacier (10-15 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, 2\frac{1}{2} fr., or to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. At one point, where the path leads between crevasses, steps are hewn in the ice (fee). On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the (1\frac{1}{4} hr.) top of the right lateral moraine, skirting which we then descend by a narrow path to the 'Mauvais Pas', a steep rock, where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for travellers making this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Chamonix.

The *Chapeau (5082'; auberge), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the Aiguille du Bochard (8766'), is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background Mont Mallet (13,086') and the Aiguille du Géant (13,157'); to the right the Aiguilles de Charmoz (11,294'), de Blaitière (11,596'), and du Midi (12,610'), the Dôme du Goûter (14,210'), and the Aig. du Goûter (12,710').

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood. After 25 min. it divides: to the right to (1\frac{1}{4} hr.) Lavancher (*Hôt. du Mauvais Pas; p. 249), to the left to (1\frac{1}{4} hr.) Les Tines (p. 249). A shorter path, but rough at places, and unfit for riding, diverges 5 min. above this
bifurcation (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the source of the Arveyron below on the left) to Les Bois and (40 min.) Les Praz (see below). — The Source of the Arveyron (1 hr. from Chamonix, road as far as Les Bois) is not now worth visiting owing to the retrogression of the Glacier des Bois.

The *Jardin (914'; guide necessary, p. 242) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the Glacier de Talèfre, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montenvers, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of Les Ponts to the right and traverse the moraine to the Angle; here we take to the crevassed Mer de Glace, and ascend it for 2⅔-3 hrs. to the foot of the Séracs de Talèfre. We now turn to the right, ascend past the Pierre à Béranger, on the S. side of the Séracs (3/4 hr.; a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the Talèfre Glacier to the (25 min.) Jardin. This excursion makes us acquainted with the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary.

The *Flégère (5925'; ascent from Chamonix 3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aiguille de la Floria (9690'), one of the highest peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges. We follow the Argentière road to (1⅓ M.) Les Chables. The direct foot-path diverges to the left on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. (The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to Les Praz, after 10 min. diverges to the left by a small pine- copse, crosses the Arve and is joined by the path just mentioned.) We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the Chalet des Praz (aubergerie), and in 1 hr. more reach the Croix de la Flégère (poor inn, high charges). The *View (comp. Panorama) embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to the Glacier des Bossons and beyond it. Exactly opposite us lies the basin of the Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace), enclosed by the sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the Aig. du Dru and the huge snow-clad Aig. Verte; to the right the Aig. de Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the Aiguilles Rouges also present a singular appearance. Evening light most favourable.

The *Brévent (8274'), the S.W. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet and the Aiguilles Rouges we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of the Dauphiné. The new bridle-path (4½ hrs.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of La Molard and Les Mossens, and ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) Plan-Nachat (4833'; auberge), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the (1⅔ hr.) Plan Bel Achat (6975'; small inn), on
LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA PLEGRÈRE.
a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the
sombre little Lac du Brévent, 1½ hr. more.

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' (p. 247)
to (3 hrs.) Planpraz; then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly
through a rocky gully (la Cheminée, provided with railings) to the (1½ hr.)
summit.—The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route
de Planpraz,' a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère
path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and follows the slope of
the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the Chalets de
Charlanos halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of Planpraz (p. 247), which is visible
from the Flégère.

To the Glacier des Bossons an interesting walk (3 hrs. there
and back; guide necessary for crossing the glacier, from Chamonix
6, from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.; woollen
socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). On the left bank of the Arve we
pass the hamlets of Le Praz Conduit, Les Barats, and (by the upper
path, to the left) Les Tsours; here we turn to the left, ascend through
wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) Cascade du
Dard (auberge), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony
bed of the Nant des Péléris. (After 5 min. the path to the Pierre
Pointue diverges to the left; see below.) Beyond two more brooks
we reach the (1/2 hr.) high moraine of the Glacier des Bossons, and
cross the glacier in about 1/4 hr. to the Pavillon Foncière (auberge)
on the left moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, which has
began to advance of late, overshadowed by the Mont Blanc du Tacul
(13,943'). On the left rise the Aiguilles du Midi (12,610') and de
Blaitière (11,596'). A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 85 yds.
long, is interesting (adm. and lights 1½ fr.). We descend by Les
Bossons to the Pont de Perralotas (p. 240), and return to Chamonix
by the high-road on the right bank of the Arve.

The *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (6722') is another favourite
point (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide unnecessary).
Beyond the bridge across the Nant des Péléris (1½ hr.; see above)
we diverge to the left and ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild
valley, through which the Nant Blanc dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.)
Chalet de la Para (5266'). Then through wood and pastures to the
(1¼ hr.) Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (Restaur.), on the brink of
the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite,
apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille
du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the Aiguille de la Tour, which commands the
best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend
to the left by the pavilion). — The Pierre à l'Échelle (7910') is another
fine point (1½ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont
Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of
rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling
stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses
of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter,
the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the
foreground are the Grands Mulets, 2½ hrs. distant (guide necessary).
— A pleasant way back from the Pierre Pointue is by the Plan de l'Aiguille
(1½ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the
moraine of the Glacier des Pèlerins. We then ascend a little to the Plan de l'Aiguille, or La Tapiaz (7487'); lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the Aiguille du Plan (12,063') and the Aiguille du Midi (12,610'). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphine Mts. in the distance. We descend by the Chalets sur le Rocher to Tsours (p. 215) and (2 hrs.) Chamonix.

Mont Blanc (15,731'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,366', Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812'; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations; in 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have not unfrequently occurred on the mountain. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable.

According to the regulations laid down by the authorities of Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the ‘hotel bill’ on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day travellers usually ascend by the Pavillon de la Pierre Poutue (see above) to the (7 hrs.) Grands-Mulets (10,007'; Inn with four rooms; bed 4, déj. 3-4 frs.); on the second they proceed by the Petit-Plateau to the (3 hrs.) Grand-Plateau (12,900'), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the Dôme du Goûter and the Bosses du Dromadaire (or to the left by the Corridor, the Mur de la Côte, and the Petit-Mulets, 15,310') to the summit in 3-4 hours. They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamonix (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). — From St. Gervais (p. 240), by the Col de Voca (p. 253), to the (8-10 hrs.) Aiguille du Goûter (12,710'), where the guides of St. Gervais have erected a hut (spend night); thence by the Dôme du Goûter and the Bosses (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — From Courmayeur (p. 257) 16 hrs.; to the Pavillon du Montblanc 2½, Col du Géant 3½-4 hrs.; thence over the Glacier du Géant and through the Vallée Blanche in 2½ hrs. to the Cabane du Tacul (11,693'), at the S. base of the Aiguille du Midi (12,610'), where the night is spent. Lastly a toilsome ascent of 7-8 hrs. on the ice-slopes of Mont Blanc du Tacul and Mont Maudit to the Corridor and the summit. Another route leads from the Combal Lake (p. 256) across the Glacier de Miage to the Cabane on the Aiguille Grise (10,705'), 8 hrs. from Courmayeur, whence the top is attained in 6-8 hrs. The ascent over the Glacier du Brouillard is very difficult and hazardous. — A most interesting excursion, free from danger, is the ascent of the Dôme du Goûter (11,210'; see above), 4½ hrs. from the Grands Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 75.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and for adepts not difficult
(guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the Hôtel du Montenvers (p. 243) we traverse the upper part of the Mer de Glace and the Glacier du Tacul, or du Géant, the jagged 'séras' of which must sometimes be mounted by ladders. On the right we pass the Mont Blanc du Tacul (13,943'), and on the left the Aiguille or Dent du Géant (13159'; first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882), and in about 6 hrs. reach the Col du Géant (11,033'), between Les Flanbeaux (11,700') on the right and the Aiguilles Marbrées (11,529') on the left, with a refuge-hut and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the Pavillon du Montblanc or du Fruitier (p. 257) and Courmayeur. — Other passes cross the Mont Blanc range from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the Col de Triollet (12,162') at the head (E. end) of the Glacier de Talèfre, between the Aig. de Triollet and the Aig. de Talèfre; the Col de Pierre-Joseph, to the S. of the Aig. de Talèfre; the Col des Hirondelles (13,452') between the Petitès and the Grandes Jorasses; the Col de Miage (11,076'), S. of the Aig. de Bionnassay; and the Col de Trelatède (p. 255). — From CHAMONIX to ORSIÈRES over the Col d'Argentière (11,555'), 20 hrs., very difficult; from the Pavillon de Lognan (p. 249) the Glacier d'Argentière is traversed to the col, lying to the S. of the Tour Noire (12,968'), with a superb view; then a long and hazardous descent over the Glacier de la Neuve to the Col Ferret (p. 265). Somewhat less difficult, but for adepts only: Col du Chardonnay (10,979'), between the Aig. d'Argentière and the Aig. du Chardonnet (descent over the Glacier de Saleinaux to Praz de Fort, p. 253). Also the Col du Tour (10,692'); from the Col de Balme to Orsières 11-12 hrs.; a toilsome ascent over the Glacier du Tour to the pass on the S. side of the Aig. du Tour; descent across the glaciers of Trient and d'Orny to the Cabane d'Orny (8835'), and through the Combe d'Orny to Som la Froz (p. 258) and Orsières (p. 261).

FROM CHAMONIX TO SIXT OVER THE COL DU BRÉVENT AND THE COL D'ANTERNE, bridle-path, 10 hrs. (mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide, unnecessary in settled weather, or porter, 18 fr.). The 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' leads from the W. end of the village, past the church, to the foot of the mountain, and ascends through wood in windings to the (1'/2 hr.) Restaur. des Chatelites (fine view). Farther on it quits the wood and zigzags up a barren slope to the (1'/2 hr.) chalets of Planpraz (6773'; Inn, dear; ascent of the Brévent, see p. 244). To the Col du Brévent (8078') 1'/2 hr. more. We then descend a slope, carpeted with Alpine plants, into the valley of the Diosaz (6413'), which (1'/4 hr.) we cross by a wooden bridge. [With a guide, the traveller may here turn to the right and ascend by the chalets of Villey and the Col de Salenton (8727') in 6 hrs. to the summit of the Buèt, see below.] We now ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) Col d'Anterne (7425'); magnificent retrospective view of Mont Blanc. The path descends past the Lac d'Anterne to the (2 hrs.) Chalets des Fonds (Alpine fare), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Mr. Wills. The bridle-path descends the picturesque Vallée des Fonds, watered by a tributary of the Giffre (see below). Near (1 hr.) Salvagny, a fine cascade on the left. Then (1'/4 hr.) Sixt (2483'; Hôtel du Fer à Cheval, R. & L. 3, B. 1'/2, D. 3 fr.). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the neighbourhood of Sixt abounds in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, called from its shape Vallée du Fer à Cheval. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. Near Fond de la Combe, at the head of the valley (3 hrs. from Sixt; carriage-road) there is another waterfall in a vault of snow, 100 paces long. Path from Sixt over the Col de Sageron (7917') to Champery, see p. 228.

The above route, the most striking of all the approaches to Mont Blanc, is far preferable in the reverse direction (comp. p. 228): from Sixt to the Chalets des Fonds 1'/4 hr.; a few min. farther the bridle-path turns to the right and crosses the brook (the path to the left ascends to the Col Léchaud, or Col des Fonds, p. 228); 3'/2 hrs. Col d'Anterne, at the foot of which the path turns to the left (that to the right leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the Diosaz; 2 hrs. Col du Brévent; 2 hrs. Chamonix 1
In the valley of the Giffre, 1½ M. below Sixt, lies the little town of Samoëns (2490'; pop. 2540; Hôtel de la Poste; Hôtel du Commerce, both uninviting). Fine view from the small chapel above the church (10 m.). From Samoëns we may proceed to the N., either to the left across the Col de Jouxplane (6683'; inn), or to the right across the Col de la Golese (5439'), to (4 hrs.) Morzine (Hôtel du Chamois), and then descend the valley of the Durance to Thonon on the Lake of Geneva (p. 225); or to the E. over the Col de la Golese and Col de Cœur (6629') to (6½ hrs.) Champéry in the Val d’Illiez (p. 225); or to the W. by omnibus through the valley of the Giffre (daily in 7 hrs., fare 5 fr.), by (13½ M.) Taninges (whence a road leads to Bonnevile, p. 239), and (9 M.) St. Jeoire, to Annemasse and (27½ M.) Geneva (Rue de Rive, 13). From Samoëns at 4.30 a.m., from Geneva at 10 a.m.

From Chamonix to Sixt by the Mont Buët, interesting, but fatiguing, 13-14 hrs. (guide necessary, 28 fr. incl. return). To (6 M.) Argentière, and to the (1 hr.) entrance to the Béard valley, see p. 249. We ascend this valley to the (3 hrs.) Chalet de la Pierre à Béard (pass night); then over loose stones and snow to the (3½ hrs.) summit of the Buët (10,197'); magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent to the S.W. by the Col Léchaud, or des Fonds (p. 228), to the (29½ hrs.) Chalets des Fonds and (1¼ hr.) Sixt.

73. From Chamonix to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Trient and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

Road to Chatelard 4¼ hrs.; thence over the Tête-Noire to Martigny 4½ hrs., or by Salvan to Vernayaz 4 hrs. — The Martigny Road, beyond Chatelard, is narrow, and bad at places (driving not advisable in wet weather); carr. and pair for one person 50 fr., for each additional person 10 fr. more (to Argentière only, 6, 7, 8, 10 fr.); to Tour 9, 10, 11, 15 fr.; to Chatelard 30, 35, 40 fr.). From Martigny to Trient 1-3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 40 fr.; Tête-Noire 35 or 45, Chatelard 40 or 50 fr.; Chamonix, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (if a night is spent on the way, 15 fr. more). Owing, however, to the great competition at Martigny, the traveller may generally procure a carriage and pair for 30-40 fr. to Chamonix. The traveller should stipulate for the use of the same vehicle all the way; and if he intends continuing his journey by rail from Martigny or Vernayaz, payment may be made conditional on catching the train. The use of return-carriages is prohibited in both directions, unless the same hirer engages the vehicle to go and return. — From Vernayaz to Chamonix a small gig for one person 30, for 2 pers. 40 fr.; office at Vernayaz opposite the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient. The use of these vehicles from Chamonix to Chatelard is also prohibited; but the traveller may telegraph for one to meet him at the latter place (thence to Vernayaz 20 or 25 fr.). — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel (1½-2 fr.).

Two Roads and a Bridle Path connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to Chatelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes. Tra-
vellers from Martigny, approaching Mont Blanc for the first time, should therefore choose the Col de Balme in clear weather.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the Arve to (1½ M.) Les Pras (*Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; Pens. Couttet, 'à la Mer de Glace'; both moderate). The village of Les Bois and the Glacier des Bois remain on the right. At (1½ M.) Les Tines (*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 243). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (3/4 M.) Lavancher (3848'; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais Pas, with view of Mont Blanc, R. 2, pens. from 5 fr.), on the right, above the road. (To the Chapeau, see p. 243.) About ½ M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to La Joux, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 242.) We next pass the hamlets of Les Iles, Grasonnnet, and (1 M.) Les Chosalets, cross the Arve, and reach (3/4 M.) —

6 M. Argentière (3963'; Couronne, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; Bellevue), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the Aiguille Verte (13,540') and the Aiguille du Chardonnet (12,543').

Glacier d'Argentière. Bridle-path from Les Chosalets (see above) to the (2 hrs.) Pavillon de Lognan (6663'; Inn kept by the guides J. Tourner and Al. Simon); ¼ hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séras' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ½ hr. more we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (Mer de Glace d'Argentière), and may walk on it without hazard. The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Driotes, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier (with guide, 3 hrs.) to the 'Jardin', a triangular rock at the base of the Mont Dolent, with fine flora in summer (not the Jardin above Chamonix). — Col d'Argentière and Col du Chardonnet, see p. 247. — From the Pavillon we may return to the chalets of Lognan and Pendant, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) Les Tines (see above).

Beyond the village the new Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of Trélechamp we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (¼ hr.) top of the pass (Col des Montets, 4741'), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (20 min.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (20 min.) picturesque *Cascade à Bérard, or à Poyaz, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds ½ hr. to the walk. Through this ravine, the Vallée de Bérard, runs the route to the Buët (10,197'), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 248). Our road crosses the (¼ hr.) Eau-Noire (Auberge; to the waterfall 10 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the Bel-Oiseau (8609'). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of Valorcine (4232'; pop. 640), and (25 min.) its church, protected against avalanches by a bulwark of masonry. The valley contracts. The road
descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it in a picturesque wooded ravine. The (1/4 hr.) Hôtel de Barberine (rustic, not always open) stands at the confluence of the Eau-Noire and the Barberine, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one 1/2 hr. higher up (1 hr.). We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684'), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the small Hôtel Suisse au Chatelard (poor), and reach (6 min.) the Hôtel Royal du Chatelard, halfway between Chamonix and Martigny, 41/4 hrs. from each, where the two routes to the Rhône Valley separate: to the right the road over to the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road via Trient and Salvan to Martigny (see below).

From Chatelard to Martigny (41/4 hrs.). The road passes through a cutting in the rock with an archway of masonry and crosses the Eau-Noire. The once dangerous Mapas (mauvais pas) descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn in the rocks of the (3/4 hr.) Tête-Noire, or La Roche-Percée. To the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau (8609'); to the N.E., above the valley of Trient, appear the Dent de Morelles (p. 217) and Grand-Méervan (p. 216). We next reach (10 min.; from Argentières 3 hrs.) the Hôtel de la Tête Noire (4003'). A wooden belvedere, which we reach 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the grand gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) Gorges Mystérieuses, a ravine of the Trient, with a waterfall and a miniature lake, above the influx of the Eau-Noire, rendered accessible in 1884. Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide).

The road here turns suddenly to the right into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling Trient, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther on. Where the wood is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach (1/2 hr.) the village of Trient (4249'; Hôtel du Glacier de Trient; Hôtel-Pens. des Alpes, dear), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 251).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply to the (1/2 hr.) Col de Trient, better known as Col de la Forclaz (4997'; tavern). The view hence is limited, but 1/2 hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhône Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies Martigny, reached in 21/4 hrs. by the road (p. 251), or in 11/2 hr. by the steep old path.

From Chatelard to Vernayaz (4 hrs.). The narrow road ascends from the Hôtel Royal (see above) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, towards Finhaut. Now nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (p. 218), the Glacier de Trient (p. '251), and the Aiguille du Tour, it next reaches (3/4 hr.) Finhaut, or Finshauts (4060'; Pens. du Bel-Oiseau; Pens.-Restaur. du Montblanc, well spoken of), beautifully situated.
to Martigny.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way. Farther on, the Tête-Noire road soon becomes visible (see above).

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes (1/4 hr.) a Cantine (splendid view), descends through wood in many windings, and leads on the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of Triquent (3261'), to the (3/4 hr.) Gorges du Triège (auberge at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min. the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to (1/2 hr.) Salvan (3035'; Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Triège, R., L., & A. 21/2-3, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; Union, moderate).

To the *Cascade du Dalley, a fine fall of the Salanfe, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of Les Granges, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 217). In returning to Salvan we enjoy a fine view of the snow-mountains of the Great St. Bernard. — The Luzin (9140'; 5-6 hrs. from Salvan; with guide), ascended by the Alps of Plan à Jeur and La Creuse, affords a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, Valais, and Bern.

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnuts, descends the steep slopes in windings to (3/4 hr.) Vernayaz (rail. stat., p. 218).

74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

10 hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Balme 6, thence to Chamonix 4 hours. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Carriages, see p. 248. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by carr. by arrangement with the hotel-porters (comp. p. 248). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr.; but from the Col to Tour the path is unfit for riding. Several inns and cabarets on the route.

Martigny (p. 218) lies 1/2 M. from the railway-station. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of Martigny-Bourg (p. 218) to the (11/2 M.) Drance Bridge (1640'), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of La Croix. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, through vineyards, orchards, and meadows, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off: 20 min. Les Rappes; 35 min. Sergnieux (3820'); 1/4 hr. Le Fay. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the (3/4 hr.) Chalet de Bellevue we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) Les Chavans (auberge), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the Col de la Forclaz (4997'; Restaurant, see p. 250), 31/2 hrs. from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, with a tramway for the ice-traffic, leads to the (1 hr.) Glacier de Trient, the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (safe to walk upon; no guide required; may be reached by tram-car).
After a descent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 250), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of Trient (p. 250). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the Glacier de Trient to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the Nant-Noir ("naut", probably from *natire*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which descends from the Mont des Herbagères. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the Forest of Magnin, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cantine and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the chalets of Zerbaizière (6660'), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) reaches the Col de Balme (7224'; Hôtel Suisse, tolerable). 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Téru, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Gouîter; and also of the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buët. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer "View is obtained from a second eminence to the right, with a white boundary-stone, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.W. of the inn, at the foot of the Croix de Fer, or Aiguille de Balme (7677'), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Téte Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (with guide). A cross 1/4 hr. below the inn on the path to Martigny is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zurich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent without a guide.

From the Col de Balme to the Téte-Noire (2½ hrs.; no guide required in fine weather), interesting, and recommended to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. To the W. of the Col, behind the above-mentioned eminence with the boundary-stone, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Téte-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon re-appears and passes to the right of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min., a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a brook and descends rapidly to the left on its bank; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., another group of chalets (paths descending to the left to be avoided); 20 min. a third group of chalets. Beautiful view during the descent, embracing the entire Téte-Noire valley, which presents a pleasant contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now good and much frequented, passes several chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the Hôtel de la Téte-Noire (p. 250). The views are less striking in the reverse direction. From Martigny to the Col de Balme and back by this route about 11 hrs., from Chamonix and back 12, from Chamonix to Martigny 10-11 hrs.

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows
the Arve (p. 242), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass \( \frac{3}{4} \) hr. a heap of stones, and \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof, and reach \( \frac{1}{4} \) hr. Le Tour (4695’), to the left of which is the fine Glacier du Tour. Carriage-road hence to Chamonix (7\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.). The fragments of slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carr. from Tour to Chamonix with one horse 6, with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible.) About \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. beyond Tour we cross the Buisme, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach (\( \frac{1}{4} \) M.) Argentière (p. 250; from the Col de Balme to Chamonix a walk of 4 hrs., ascent 5-5\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.).

75. From Chamonix to Aosta over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 240, 260.

Bridle Path. Four days: 1st, to Contamines 6\( \frac{1}{4} \) hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant 7\( \frac{3}{4} \) hrs.); 2nd, to Chapiu (better quarters than at Mottets) 6\( \frac{1}{4} \) hrs. from Contamines (or, incl. Pointe des Fours, 11\( \frac{1}{2} \) hr. more); 3rd, to Courmayeur 8\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs.; 4th, road to Aosta, 24 M., a drive of 4 hrs. — Good walkers or riders may reach Courmayeur from Chamonix in two days, by spending the night at (9 hrs.) La Balme (p. 255), and crossing the Col des Fours to Mottets: from La Balme to Courmayeur 11 hrs. — Or, omitting the Col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix to Contamines or to Notre Dame de la Gorge, in which case Chapiu is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The Tour of Mont Blanc, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. The paths are good, except that over the Col des Fours which is unfit for riding. The views from the Col de Voza, the Col du Bonhomme, the Pointe des Fours, and the Col de la Seigne are very fine, and the scenery about Courmayeur ranks with the grandest among the Alps. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret; but it is preferable to drive from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass or Matterjoch to Zermatt.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 240) from Chamonix to (3\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) the hamlet of La Gria, turn to the left and cross the deep bed of the Nant de la Gria to (3\( \frac{3}{4} \) M.) Les Ouches (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. Two paths diverge hence to the left. The first (a footpath, preferable; finger-post), diverging by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) hrs. to the Pavillon de Bellevue (5947’), a rustic inn on a saddle of Mont Lachat (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by Dôme du Gouter), and the valley of the Arve. The other path (more liable to be mistaken, and disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 8 min. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the Col de Voza (5495’; Inn,
20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, which is not visible hence), a depression between Mont Lachat (6926') and the Prarion (p. 240), with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the Aiguille de Bionnassay, 13,359', rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the Glacier de Bionnassay not far from the end of the glacier. Now a tolerable bridle-path, it descends on the left side of the valley (opposite the village of Bionnassay, through which the path from the Col de Voza, 1 hr. longer, leads to Bionnay on the Contamines road) to (1½ hr.) Champel and turns to the left by the fountain. We now descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated Montjoie Valley, bounded on the W. by the slopes of Mont-Joli (see below), with the Mont Roselette (8826') in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (Aig. du Tricot, de Trelatête, etc.). At (18 min.) La Villette the path leads to the right by the fountain, and then (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 240), which we follow to the left. The road soon crosses the brook descending from the Glacier de Miage. To the right, on the slope of Mont Joli, stands the conspicuous church of St. Nicolas de Véroce. The road then leads high on the right bank of the Bon-Nant to l'ét Chapelle and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines-sur-St-Gervais (3927'; *Hôt. du Bonhomme, D. 3 fr.; Union), a large village with a handsome church.

The Mont Joli (8290) is ascended from St. Nicolas (see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge 3/4 hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The Pavillon de Trelatête (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trelatête to Nant-Borrant, 3 hrs., interesting. — From Contamines over the Col Joli to Beaufort, see p. 236.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of Pontet, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (3/4 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of Notre-Dame de la Gorge the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, and (40 min.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant; 10 min. Chalets of Nant-Borrant (4780'; Inn, R. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the fall of the Glacier de Trelatête and the Col de Béranger are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguille de Varens (p. 239).

From Nant-Borrant, or better from Contamines (see above), we may reach Mottets or the Col de la Seigne in 7 hrs. by the Col du Mont Tondu, or Col du Glacier (9204'); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant the path ascends to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) Pavillon de Trelatête (6483'; Inn, well spoken of), which overlooks
the Trelatète Glacier, and mounts the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of Mt. Toudu (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to Mottets (p. 256), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the Glacier des Lancettes or des Glaciers to the Col de la Seigne (p. 256). — Over the Col de Trelatète (11,424'), immediately S. of the Aiguille de Trelatète, to the Glacier de l'Allée Blanche and Combal Lake (p. 256), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (1 hr.) the Chalet à la Balme (5627'), an unpretending inn, beautifully situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-S, Col des Fours 6-S, Chapiu 8-10, Mottet 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point of the pass, where one path ascends to the left to the Col des Fours and the other descends to Chapiu, as the guides are apt to call the first saddle (see below) the Col du Bonhomme and to return thence. Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Col du Bonhomme 5 fr. (bargain necessary).

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (20 min.) Plan Jovet (6437') with a few chalets. (To Mottets over the Col d'Enclaves, see p. 256.) On the (1/2 hr.) Plan des Dames (6543') rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said once to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (1/2 hr.) reaches a saddle, sometimes called the Col du Bonhomme, but not the actual summit of the pass. Two curious rocks, the Rochers du Bonhomme and de la Bonnefemme, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.

On the opposite side of this saddle we look down into the desolate valley of the Gitte. A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely Chalet de la Sauce, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and leads to (2 hrs.) the chalets of La Gitte and to Beaufort (p. 258) in 3½ hrs. more. This is a convenient route to the Tarentaise, but uninteresting. Guide to La Gitte advisable.

Beyond this first saddle we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), enjoying a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise (p. 236), and next reach (40 min.) the summit of the Col du Bonhomme (8153'), where the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones to (13/4 hr.) —

Chapiu, properly Les Chapieux (4951'; *Soleil; Hôtel des Voyageurs; mule to the Col de la Seigne 5 fr.), an Alpine hamlet in the Val des Glaciers, and 2 hrs. below Mottets (see below).

From Chapiu to Pré-St-Didier over the Litte St. Bernard (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) Bourg-St-Maurice (p. 258), at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of Le Crey and Bonneval, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. From Bourg-St-Maurice to Pré-St-Didier, see p. 258.

The direct route to Mottets (2½ hrs.) ascends from the Col du Bonhomme to the left, indicated by posts and rarely free from snow (guide advisable in doubtful weather) to the (35 min.) Col des Fours (8892'), to the left of which rises the Pointe des Fours (20 min.).
a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep and rough descent over snow and dirty slate-detritus, and over pastures by a bad path, to (11⁄4 hr.) a group of chalets and the (20 min.) Hameau du Glacier, a group of ruinous huts, where the path from Chapiu comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge, and ascend the left bank to (25 min.) the two houses of —

**Mottets** (6227'; Ancien Hôtel, dear; Repos des Voyageurs, poor), situated at the head of the Val des Glaciers. To the E. rises the Aiguille des Glaciers (12,580'), with its extensive glacier.

Over the Col du Mont Tondu to Contamines, see p. 254. Another route to Mottets (4 hrs. from Nant-Borrant; shorter, but trying) is from the Plan Jovet (see above), past the small lake of that name, and over the Col d'Enclaves (8812'), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclaves.

A bridle-path, well constructed at places, ascends hence in zigzags to the (11⁄2 hr.) *Col de la Seigne* (8307'), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the *Allée Blanche*, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N.W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the Aig. des Glaciers (12,580') and Aig. de Trelatête (12,900'); then beyond the depression of the Miage Glacier, the imposing snowy dome of Mont Blanc, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of Mont du Brouillard and Mt. Rouge; farther on towers the bold and isolated Aig. de Peutert. Of the more distant peaks the Aig. du Grand and the Grandes Jorasses are conspicuous; and beyond the Col de Ferret rise the Mt. Velan, Grand Combin, and other peaks of the Great St. Bernard. On the S. the Allée Blanche is flanked by a monotonous chain culminating in the Mt. Favre (not visible). In the valley lies the green Lac de Combal. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass the path descends over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the (1⁄2 hr.) upper Chalets de l'Allée Blanche (occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the (1⁄2 hr.) lower chalets, at the end of a level plateau. On the left are the Glacier de l'Estelette and the great Glacier de l'Allée Blanche. We next round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend to a second level reach of the valley (formerly the bed of a lake), at the end of which (3⁄4 hr.) lies the green Lac de Combal (5776'), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the Glacier de Miage. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the Doire, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with fragments of rock. (The Miage Glacier, at the head of which valuable lead and silver mines are now worked, is not visible.) After 3⁄4 hr. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called Val Veni, expands. We pass (5 min.) the Cantine de l'Avisaille (dear), and enjoy a fine view down the valley.

The well-trodden path descends through wood and pastures, passing (40 min.) a lead smelting-house (see above). On the left is the fine Glacier de la Brennet, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades.
On leaving the wood (20 min.) we survey the old bed of the glacier for a long way up; on the left is the Aiguille de Peuteret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (see below). By the chapel of Notre-Dame de Guérison, a few minutes farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of Entrèves (see below) to the left, at the mouth of the Val Ferret, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of Dora Baltea. Opposite the little baths of La Saxe (1/2 hr.), we cross the Dora, pass the (1/4 hr.) Hôtel du Montblanc (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *Angelo, *Hôtel Royal, in both R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 5 fr.; Union; *Mont Blanc, 1/2 M. to the N. of the village. Dileigence in summer to Aosta in 5 1/2 hrs.; 5, coupé 6 fr. (at other seasons from Pré-St-Didier only). One-horse carriage to Aosta 18, two-horse 30 fr. (return vehicles 12 or 20 fr.). As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 241). Jul. Grange, H. Gratien, L. Proment, Em. and J. M. Rey, and H. Seraphin are recommended.

Courmayeur (3963'), Ital. Cormaggiore, a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer.

The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the Mont Chétif (7648'), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, 1/2 M. to the S. — From the hamlet of Dollone, opposite Courmayeur at the base of Mont Chétif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the Dora Bridge (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (1/2 hr.).

The *Mont de Saxe (7680'); 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by Le Villair (leaving La Saxe on the left), to the (2 hrs.) Chalets du Pré (6470') and the (1/4 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the Chalets de Leuchi into the Val Ferret.

The *Cramont, or Grommont (9059'); direct, 4 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), is the grandest point of view near Courmayeur. The direct route, very steep at places, is only fit for the experienced. The route by (3 M.) Pré-St-Didier (see below; 5 1/2 hrs. in all) is easier: following the Little St. Bernard road for 1 1/2 M., we then ascend to the right by a good bridle-path to the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) Pavillon Saussure, erected by the I. A. C.; thence to the top, 1/2 hr. more.

To CHAMONIX OVER THE COL DU GÉANT (comp. p. 247), 14 hrs. (guide 50, porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Pavillon du Fruitière, or du Mont Blanc (7103'); dear, especially when provisions are brought from Courmayeur), on the Mont Fréty; thence to the Col du Géant (11,033'; refuge-hut), with most magnificent view, a steep ascent of 3 1/2 hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 15 fr.). — Ascent of Mont Blanc, see p. 246.

From COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY OVER THE COL FERRET (14 hrs.), fatiguing, and on the whole unattractive (guide to the Chalets de Ferret advisable, 15 fr.). From La Saxe (see above) we follow the left bank of the Dora to a point above the village of Entrèves; we then (1 hr. from Courmayeur) cross the Doire du Val Ferret, and ascend on its right bank. By the (1 1/2 hr.) chalets of Pras-Sec we again cross the stream. (The
path on the right bank is soon lost among the huge rocks of a moraine.) We now ascend the steep and narrow Val Ferret, passing the poor huts of La Vachey, Prarèche, Gruetta, and Saljoan. (Paths diverging to the right to be avoided.) The last chalets are those of (2½ hrs.) Pré du Bar (6730'; anuberge), at the base of the glacier of that name, which descends from Mont Dolent (12,566'). The bridge-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) Col Ferret, or Col de la Peulaz (8323'), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers (de Triollet, etc.), of the Jorasses, the Aiguilles du Géant, and the Alice Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [Another pass, called Le Chamonet or Petit Col Ferret (516'), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, but more fatiguing and destitute of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) Chalets de la Peulaz (6843'), below which we cross the Drance and (½ hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4½ hrs.; comp. p. 265.) The path then descends to the left to the (½ hr.) chalets of Ferret (5566'; cabaret), and through the N. (Swiss) Val Ferret or Ferret to (½ hr.) La Folli (5240'; with the Glacier de la Neuve above it, on the left). Then (½ hr.) La Seiloz (cabaret), (1½ hr.) Praz de Fort (where we reach the road), Ville d'Issert, Som la Proz, and (1¼ hr.) Orsières (p. 261).

The Road from Courmayeur to Aosta (24 M.) winds down to the Doire and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. (Walkers will prefer the old road, with fine views, on the hillside to the left, descending to the new road below Pré-St-Didier.) Passing (2½ M.) Palésieux, we cross the Doire to (3½ M.) Pré-St-Didier (3280'; Poste; Londres), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the Little St. Bernard diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (1½ lower) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

To Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard, 22 M., a route preferred by some to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 256). The road ascends the valley of the Thuitte to La Thuitte (4700'; Hôt. du Glacier du Ruitor, poor and dear), where we have a view of the great glacier of the Ruitor (which may be ascended hence, p. 311), to Pont Serrant, the Cantine des Eaux-Rouges (2 M. from the pass, Alpine fare), and the (13 M.) pass of the Little St. Bernard (7200'), the boundary between France and Italy since 1860. On the S. side is a hospice like that on the Great St. Bernard (p. 263), and adjoining it an 'Inn. [The Pointe de Valézan (3413') may be ascended hence in 1 hr., or the Belvedère (3642') in 1½ hr., both with admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère (La Tarentaise) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to St. Germain, Stier, and (9 M.) Bourg-St-Maurice (2805'; Hôt. des Voyageurs), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs twice daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) Montiers-en-Tarentaise (p. 236).

From Bourg-St-Maurice to Chapieu, see p. 253. — To the E. of Bourg-St-Maurice a road, practicable for driving the greater part of the way, ascends the wild upper part of the Isère Valley, by Ste-Foy, at the W. base of the Ométrie (10,775') and La Thuitte (with the beautiful Mont Pourri, 12,429', on the right), to (6½ hrs.) Tignes (5143'; Inn), at the confluence of the Isère and the Sassière, which forms a pretty fall. To the N.E. rises the Aig. de la Grande-Sassière (12,323'; ascent difficult). Thence over the Col de Guitetta to the Val de Rhônes, see p. 311; over the Col de Gaisse to Cercese, see p. 312.

Below Pré-St-Didier we again cross the Doire (grand retrospective view of Mont Blanc, which continues visible as far as Avise), follow the lofty slope for some distance, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears
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the beautiful pyramid of the Grivola (p. 310). On the hill to the left of (2 M.) Morgex (Angelo) is the picturesque ruined château of Chalant; farther on is La Salle with the ruins of a castle. Opposite Villaret (Inn), on the right bank, is the pretty church of Derby, with a fine waterfall above it. The valley contracts. The road returns to the right bank by the (4½ M.) Pont de l'Équilive and leads through a wild and picturesque defile (Pierre Taillee) to Runas (Croix, poor). Opposite lies Avise, with a ruined castle and an ancient tower. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near the beautifully situated, but dirty village of (3½ M.) Liverogne (Hôt. du Col du Mont) we cross the deep gorge of the Grisanche (p. 312). Behind us is the snowy Ruitor; to the left is the church of St. Nicolas, on a precipitous rock. Beyond (3¾ M.) Arvier we descend rapidly and cross the Savaranche. (To the right, on the hill, are the château and church of Introd, p. 311.) Then (3 M.) Villeneuve (Cerf), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruined castle of Argent on a lofty rock.

We next ascend a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful retrospective View of the three-peaked Ruitor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite St. Pierre, with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the Val de Cogne on the S. (p. 309); on the right bank lies Aimaville, with iron-foundries and the château of Countess Rocca-Chaland with its four towers. The road passes the handsome château of La Sarre, and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (7¼ M.) —

24 M. Aosta. — Hôtel du Montblanc, to the W. of the town, on the Courmayeur road, ½ M. from the post-office, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 4-5 fr. (well to ask charges); Couronne, Place Charles Albert, next door to the post-office, convenient for the diligence, Italian, but very fair. Carriages at both hotels. Opposite the latter is a reading-room, with English and other newspapers (admission gratis). Restaurant, Lanier, in the Hôtel-de-Ville; beer at Zimmermann's, near the Hôtel-de-Ville. — One-horse carriage to Châtillon 15, two-horse 25 fr.; to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rémy 15 or 25 fr. — No extra-carriages are provided for diligence-passengers; seats should therefore be secured in time.

Aosta (1913; pop. 7760), the Augusta Praetoria Salassorum of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Buttier and the Doire or Dora Baltea. The still existing antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The most interesting of these are the Town Walls, flanked with strong towers, a double Gateway somewhat like the Porta Nigra of Trèves, a handsome Triumphal Arch, with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a Bridge, and the ruins of a Basilica. The walls are reached in a few minutes by one of the streets leading to the N. from the Place Charles Albert. The other relics may be inspected in about ½ hour. We follow the principal street towards the E. from the Place, and soon reach the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the Triumphal
In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow Rue du Pont Romain crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few paces to the left. The modern bridge across the Buttier affords a fine view of the Grand-Combin, Ruitor, etc. — The modern Cathedral possesses a singular portal, with frescoes, and the Last Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. The church of St. Ours contains well-carved choir-stalls; adjacent are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. The old Campanile affords a pleasing survey of the town and environs. Modern Hôtel-de-Ville in the Place Charles Albert, or market-place (containing the office of the Alpine Club and interesting collections). Near the Hôt. Montblanc is the Tour du Lépreux, brought into notice by Xav. de Maistre. Farther to the W. are the remains of a Roman Theatre. — A French patois is spoken in this valley, from Courmayeur near its head down to Châtillon. The natives of this beautiful district are sadly afflicted with cretinism.

The ‘Becca di Nona (10,381'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide, 8 fr.; provisions necessary) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and ascends somewhat rapidly to the village of Charvensod (guides Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comé), traverses a wood, and passes the hermitage of St. Grat and the chalets of Chamoîté. We now ascend the hill to the left, passing the Signal Sismonda (8360'; refuge-hut; with excellent view of the Ruitor and the Pennine Alps), to the Alpe Comboé, in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona (4 hrs. from Aosta; rustic fare), and in 2½ hrs. more to the summit (refuge-hut). Superb View (Panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and the Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. — Immediately to the E. rises the beautifully shaped Mont Emilius (11,667'), which may be ascended by experts from the Comboé Alp in 4 hrs. (with guide). We follow the Col de Garin route as far as the (1 hr.) Chalets d’Arbole (p. 309), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. View still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

We may, for variety, in descending from the Becca, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the Dard. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to Charvensod.

From Aosta to Zermatt (p. 295) the shortest route is through the Val Pellina, and over the Col de Valpelline (11,666'), in two days: to the chalets of Prarayen (p. 285) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the Glacier de Za-de-Zan to the pass, to the S. of the Tête Blanche (12,313'), and down the Stock, Tiefenmatten, and Zumt glaciers to Zermatt, 12-14 hrs., according to the state of the snow and ice (comp. pp. 286, 299).

From Aosta to Châtillon, and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt, see R. 82; over the Col de Collon to Evolena, see p. 265; over the Col de Fenêtre to the Val de Bugnes, see p. 268; over the Great St. Bernard to Martigny, see R. 76.

76. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

16½ hrs.: From Martigny to the Hospice 11, thence to Aosta 5½ hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice, thence to Martigny 9 hrs.); road to (23 M.) the Cantine de Proz (p. 262), thence to (4 hrs.) St. Remy bridle-path; road again to Aosta (13 M.). Guide quite unnecessary. As the ascent to (12 M.) Orsières is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to Bourg-St-Pierre, then walk to St. Remy, and drive from St. Remy to Aosta,
and so accomplish the journey in one day. Diligence daily from Martigny
to Orsieres in 3 (back in 2) hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.). One-horse carr. to Orsieres
15, two-horse 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 25 or 40, Cantine de Proz 30 or 45 fr.;
if the horses are ridden from the Cantine de Proz to the Hospice, one-
horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, two-horse carr. for 4 pers. 80 fr.
— Chars-à-bancs and saddle-mules are generally to be had at the Cantine:
Mule to the hospice 5, from Liddes 8 fr. and fee; from Bourg-St-Pierre to
St. Remy 15 fr. — One-horse carr. from St. Remy to Aosta 1 pers. 10,
2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Remy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.).

The Great St. Bernard Route, though less attractive than most of
the other Alpine passes, traverses some very fine scenery, and is a direct
and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone
Valley. A visit to the Hospice is also interesting. Those who do not intend
going farther may return through the Val Ferret (p. 264).

Martigny, see p. 218. Beyond Martigny-Bourg (p. 218) we cross
the (11/2 M.) Drance, 4 min. beyond which the road to Chamonix
diverges to the right (p. 251). The St. Bernard road leads through
the deep ravine of the Drance, by Le Brocard and Le Borgeau,

*Gorges du Durnant* (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., one-horse carr. 7,
two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the
(1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the Durnant is precipitated
in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery 880 yds. in length,
(adm. 1 fr.; Inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the
path ascends to the Champex bridle-path (see below). — Fine view from
the hill of Lombard (2889', see below), ascended to the left from the lower
end of the gorge in 1/2 hr., by a shady path.

Beyond (3/4 M.) Bovernier (2037') the Drance traverses a wood-
ed gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock,
especially near the (11/2 M.) Galerie de la Monnaie (2362'), a tunnel
70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock took place here in conse-
quence of the bursting of a lake in the Val de Bagnes (p. 267). At
(11/2 M.) Sembrancher (2329') the Drance d'Entremont, descending
from the St. Bernard, unites with the Drance de Bagnes (p. 266).
On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt
Catogne (8461').

From Martigny to Sembrancher, over the Mont Chemin, 4 hrs.,
interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone
Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through
wood, by Chemin d'en Bas to Chemin (3786'), leads to the right past iron-
mines to Vence (3701'), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

From Sembrancher to Saxon over the Pas du Lens (546') 5 hrs., a
bridle-path. — The Pierre-a-Voir (6123'; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended
from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 218).

12 M. Orsières (2894'; Hôt. des Alpes), 4 M. farther, at the
mouth of the Ferret Valley (p. 258), has a curious old tower.

From Martigny to Orsières by the Val Champex (51/2 hrs.),
bridle-path, more interesting and not much longer than the high-road. Road to
(41/2 M.) Les Valettes, see above. Here we ascend to the right (or we may
go through the Gorges du Durnant), and ascend gradually through pasture
and wood, by Lombard (see above), Oretet and Champex (Pens. & Restaur.
du Lac, rustic), to the (23/4 hrs.) top of the pass (4003'), to the S.W.
of Mont Catogne (see above). The path then descends past the small
Lac de Champex (4007'; Restaur.), and leads to the left by Biollay to
(11/4 hr.) Orsières. In the reverse direction this route is not so pleasant,
owing to the steep ascent from Orsières to the Col. — From Champex an
ascent of 3 hrs. through the monotonous Val d'Arpette to the *Col des
Route 76. LIDDES. From Martigny

Franclies (900')! magnificent survey thence of the Glacier du Trient, one of the finest views of the kind in Switzerland.

From Orsières to Courmayeur over the Col Ferret, see p. 258. — Passes to Chamonix (Cots du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentiere, etc.), see p. 247. — The Cabane d'Orny (8835') may be reached from Orsières in 6 hours. Very interesting, and without difficulty or danger, thence to ascend the Glacier d'Orny to the 'növe' of the Glacier du Trient (p. 251) and the (3 hrs.) Fenêtre de Saleina (10,899'). — Guides, Henri Copt, Fr. Biselx, and others.

The road crosses the Drance, which is seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). On entering the upper part of the valley we obtain an admirable view of Mont Velan (see below), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between Fontaine-Dessous (3799') and Rive Haute (4010') the road again describes a long curve which walkers may cut off. It passes the chapel of St. Laurent, and reaches (43/4 M.) —

163/4 M. Liddes (4390'; Union; Angleterre; mule to the hospice 8 fr. and fee), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped Merignier (10,403') and the Maisons Blanches (12,137'). Above Liddes is the chapel of St. Etienne. At Alleves we cross the brook of that name, coming from the Glacier de Boveyre, pass the chapel of Notre-Dame de Lorelca on the left, and reach (3/4 M.) —

20 M. Bourg-St-Pierre, or St-Pierre-Mont-Joux (5385'; Au Déjeuner de Napoléon), a large village at the mouth of the Valsorey, with a church of the 11th cent. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.)

Excursions. (Good guides, Dan., Eman., and Jules Bailey.) The Tête de Bois (2 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.; mules also) commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below.

A good path leads through the interesting Valsorey, on the right bank of the Valsorey, to the (3/4 hrs.) Chalets d'Amont (7191'), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the Glacier du Valsorey, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of Sonadon, descending from the Grand-Combin, and (r.) that of Tsaudet. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the jagged rocks of the Luisettes. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the Col des Maisons Blanches (12,007') or the Col du Sonadon (11,447') to the Val de Bagnes (p. 267), or the Col du Valsorey or des Chamois (10,213') to the Val Ollon (p. 268).

— The Grand Combin or Combin de Graffeine (14,163') may be ascended from the Chalets d'Amont by the Col des Maisons Blanches, or better by the Glacier du Sonadon, in 8-9 hrs. (grand, but difficult, for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Ascent easier from the Cabane de Panossiere (comp. p. 266).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the Valsorey, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men on 15th-21st May, 1800, encountered the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the Défile de Charriere. Fine scenery; several falls of the Drance. At the (3 M.) —

23 M. Cantine de Proz (5982'), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the Plan de Proz, the highest pasture in the valley, the road ends.

To the E. rises the snowy Mont Velan (12,353'; difficult; for experts
to Aosta. ST. BERNARD HOSPICE. 76. Route. 263

only; guide 25 fr.). The starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the Glacier de Proz, very steep at places), or the Chalets d'Amont (see above; ascent rather longer, but less difficult). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the Glacier du Valousey, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of Mt. de la Gouille, and mount (an interesting chamber) to the upper and grandest part of the glacier; cross it, ascend another cheminée, traverse masses of rock, and reach the summit in 6-7 hrs. in all. Magnificent view: N., as far as the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Immediately to the W. towers Mont Blanc; to the N.E. the Grand-Combin.

The BRIDLE PATH ascends the pastures of the Plan de Proz for 20 min. (with Mont Velan, the Glacier de Proz, and its large moraines on the left), traverses the Pas de Marengo, a rocky defile, and reaches (1¼ hr.) Hospitalet (6890'), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley. It next (20 min.) crosses the Drance by the Pont Nudrit (7336'), recrosses it farther on by the Pont Tronchet (7457'), and leads through the dreary Grande Combe (Vallée des Morts) to the (3¼ hr.) Hospice.

The Hospice of St. Bernard (8120'), situated on the pass, consists of two large buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and numerous rooms for travellers; the other and smaller (Hôtel de St. Louis) is a refuge in case of fire, and contains the store-house and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. and Sat. are fast-days). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('tronçon pour les pauvres', to the left in the church), less than they would have paid at a hotel.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon (p. 237) founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (maroniers), whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 273); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. Humboldt in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 45°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 12-20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the
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establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 288), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 262). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of Augusta Praetoria Salassorum (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Poeninus after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. A chapel to the left of the entrance to the church contains the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. Relief by Moitte.

Near the hospice is the Morgue, a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake to the W. of the monastery is sometimes coated with ice on summer mornings. — Towards the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped Mont Velan, adjoining on the left by the Combin de Corbassiere (12,217').

The 'Chenalette' (9480'; 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), N.W. of the Hospice, commands a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa, and (N.) the Bernese Alps, while the Mont Velan and Grand-Combin are quite near. — Similar view from the Mont Mort (9403'), to the S.E. — A more extensive prospect and a far more striking survey of Mont Blanc are afforded by the Pointe des Lacerandes (Pic de Bronaz ; 9676'; 3 hrs., with guide; trying).

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.) recommended as a return-route to persons visiting the Hospice from Martigny. From the path to the Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path (guide advisable) diverges to the right, 20 min. from the Hospice, and ascends rather steeply to the (1 hr.) Col de Fenêtre (8856'; fine view). It then descends over debris and sometimes snow, past the three small lacs de Fenêtre, to the chalets of (1½ hr.) Plan la Chaud and (1 hr.) Ferret (5960'), where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret (p. 254). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the Col de Fenêtre and the Col Ferret. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend
from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the Drance, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col de Fenêtre, until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of 1½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 258; from the Hospice to the Col Ferret, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent Plan de Jupiter once rose a temple to Jupiter Poeninus. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of Monte Jove, locally Mont Joux, and the range is called the Pennine Alps. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to La Vacherie, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with several chalets, and the Cantine, or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical Pain de Sucre. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) St. Remy (poor inn), the first Italian village, where the road begins. Carriages and mules, see p. 261. The first house on the right is the custom-house.

From St. Remy to the Hospice (2 hrs.). From the (1½ hr.) Cantine mentioned above walkers may proceed to the right, direct towards the saddle of the mountain. The culminating point is indicated by a cross on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the hospice come in sight. Guide (2-2½ fr.) superfluous; mule 3 fr., and 1½ fr. for the attendant.

From St. Remy to Courmayeur over the Col de la Sèrena (7580'), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. (From the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret preferable, see above.)

Road to Aosta (13 M.). Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (2½ M.) St. Oyen, and becomes richer at (1 M.) Etroubles (Auberge National). The road crosses the Buttier here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. Opposite, on the slope of the Tête de Chenaillles, is the church of Allein. 2 M. Les Echevnez, a hamlet; 1½ M. La Cluse, a solitary house. By (1 M.) the village of Condamine a view is disclosed of the long Valpellina Valley, with the snow-clad Mont Collon in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of Mont Velan and the imposing pyramid of the Grand Combin. The road descends in long windings to (1½ M.) Gignod (2398'), with a square Roman tower, most picturesquely situated high above the entrance to the Valpellina Valley (pp. 268, 285, etc.). Far below is the white church-tower of Roysan, and farther up lies the village of Valpellina (p. 268).

The scenery now assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vineyards, and fields of maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends. Before us the fine pyramid of the Grivola is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of Mt. Mori. Beyond (1½ M.) Signaye, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked Rutor appears on the right. Before us rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius; to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa. Then (2½ M.)—

13 M. Aosta, see p. 259.
77. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre.
Val de Bagnes.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin about 8 hrs. (Sembrancher 8 M., Chable 4½ M., Champsec 2½ M., Lourtier ½ hr., Mauvoisin 2½ hrs.). To Chable a good road, (one-horse carr. 15 fr.); thence to Champsec bad; beyond Champsec a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the Col de FENÊTRE (guide 18 fr.: Justin Felley; Justin, Séraphin, and Etienne Bessard; L. Basset; F. Perroud; Maur. Troillet, and others at Chable) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane 2½ hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass 1¼, Valpelline 4, Aosta 3 hrs.

From Martigny to (8 M.) Sembrancher, see p. 261. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the Drance, and follow the right bank of the Drance de Bagnes to (4½ M.) Chable (2743'; Hôt.-Pens. Gietroz; Hôt. du Grand-Combin), the capital of the Val de Bagnes, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. the snow-clad Ruinet (12,727'); to the left Mont Pleureur (12,159') and the Glacier de Gietroz.

The Pierre-à-Voir (8123') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; comp. p. 218). — Over the Col des Establos to Riddes, see p. 269.

We now follow the left bank of the Drance, pass Montagnier on the right bank, and reach Versègère and (2½ M.) Champsec (2966'; Restaur. Corthey). Here we cross the Drance and ascend by a rough cart-road (new road in progress) to (½ hr.) Lourtier (3657'; rustic inn). Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the Drance forms several falls; at (1 hr.) Granges Neuves (4843') it receives a large contribution from the Glacier de Corbassière. Then (20 min.) Fionney (4911').

To the Cabane de Pannosière (6900') a most interesting excursion (from Fionney, by the Alps of Corbassière, 4½ hrs., with guide; from Mauvoisin, over the Col de Piangolin or the Col des Gantes, 9350', in 3½-1 hrs.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge Corbassière Glacier, is the starting-point for the Combin de Corbassière (12,212'), the Tournelon Blanc (12,182), the Col des Maisons Blanches (p. 267), etc. The Grand-Combin (14,169'; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but it requires experience and a steady head (comp. pp. 262, 267).

Passes. To the E. of Fionney a fatiguing route crosses the Alp La Croix (1777) to the Col du Cret (10,328'; splendid view), on the S. side of the Parrain (10,702'); descent over the Glacier des Evolena to the (6½ hrs.) Alp La Barma in the Val de Dix (1 hr. below Lüpppey, p. 283). A similar pass is the Col de Sevrou (10,500'), between the Parrain and Rosa Blanche; ascent by Alp Sevrou and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) La Barma (guide over the Col du Cret, or Col du Sevrou, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 18 frs.). — Two other passes (traversing, for mountaineers only), one the Col de Cleuson (3567'), to the W. of the Rosa Blanche (10,385); an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hrs., the other the Col de Louvie (991'), to the E.S. of the Mont Fort (10,923'), lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the Grand Desert. Descend thence to the (8-9 hrs.) Alp Cleuson (977') in the Val de Nendaz, thence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) Nendaz (3339) and (2½ hrs.) Sion (p. 289). From the Col de Cleuson the traveller may prefer to cross the Grand Desert towards the N.E. and the Col de Prazbier (9748') to the Val de Dix.

Above Fionney the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by Bonationsse to the (1½ hr.) bridge of Mauvoisin, or Montvoisin (3571'), span-
VAL DE BAGNES. 77. Route. 267

ning the Drance, which flows 100' below. Wild scenery. On the opposite bank, 1/4 hr. higher, is the *Hôtel du Giétroz (5847'), grandly situated opposite the Glacier du Giétroz.

This glacier has receded much of late. Formerly it extended down into the valley, and at the beginning of the present century had so impeded the Drance that a considerable lake was formed. In 1818 this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible devastation (p. 261). A similar catastrophe occurred in 1595.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next passes the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) Petite Chermontane (6290') and *Vingt-huit. By the (1 1/2 hr.) chalets of Boussine (6570'), we come in sight of the glaciers; to the E. the Glacier de Breney sends its moraines down into the valley. The chalets of Lancey (6716) lie on the right bank. The path then crosses the moraines and the flat lower end of the Glacier du Mont Durand, and (3/4 hr.) reaches the Alp Grande Chermontane (7313'), grandly situated at the foot of the vast Glacier d'Otemma. The chalets here are usually occupied from the middle of July to the middle of August only (night-quarters). Opposite, on the right side of the valley, is the finely situated Alp Chanrion (7907'; 1 hr. from Chermontane). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the Tour de Boussine (12,590'), Grand Combin (14,163'), Mont Avril (10,961'), Mont Gelé (11,539'), Tourme de Bouc (10,972'), and Pointe d'Otemma (11,135').

Excursions. The *Mont Avril (10,961'), from Chermontane by the Col de Fenêtre, 3 hrs., easy (see below; guide 10 fr.). — The Tour de Boussine (12,590'), by the Glacier du Mont Durand, 6 hrs., not easy (guide 25 fr.). — The Grand Combin or Graffeneire (14,163'), by the Col du Sonadon (see below), in 10 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.; comp. p. 266). — Mont Blanc de Seillon (12,700'), from Mauvoisin, by the Glacier de Giétroz, 9-10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.) or better from Liappey, over the Col de Seillon, in 8-9 hrs.; magnificent view. — Mont Pleureur (12,159), from Mauvoisin, by the Alp Giétroz, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — The Pointe d'Otemma (11,135'), from Charnierin (6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); Tournelón Blanc (12,179; 8 hrs., 15 fr.); Combin de Corbassière (12,211'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.); Le Salle (11,946'; 7 hrs., 12 fr.); La Luette (11,627'; 7-8 hrs., 15 fr.); Serpentine (12,110'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.), and Ruinelette (12,727; 10 hrs., 30 fr.) may also be ascended by mountaineers (distances and tariff from Mauvoisin).

Passes. Over the Col du Sonadon (11,447') to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.) from Chermontane to the W., up the Glacier du Mont Durand to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the Glacier du Sonadon to the Valsorey (p. 262) and Bourg-St-Pierre (p. 262). — Over the Col des Maisons Blanches (11,241'), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionney to Bourg-St-Pierre, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; spend night in the Cabane de Panossière, p. 266). — To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre (see below), another route crosses the Col de Crête Sèche (9475'), traversing the lower end of the Glacier d'Otemma and the Glacier de Crête Sèche, to the Valpellina (to Bionaz 7 hrs., guide 15 fr.). — To the Val d'Héremence over the Col de Seillon (10,663'; 5 1/4 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey; 6 1/4 hrs. to Arolla), by the Glacier de Giétroz and the crevassed Glacier de Durand or Seillon, fatiguing (better from Lancey over the Glacier de Lyverose and the Col du Mont Rouge, comp. p. 285). Over the Col de Breney (11,975'; 8-9 hrs. from Chermontane to the Alp Seillon, p. 283), difficult. From the Col de Breney the *Pigne d'Arolla (12,472'), a superb point of view, may be ascended in 1/2 hr. (comp. p. 285). From the Glacier Durand or Seillon we may cross
the Col de Riedmatten or the Pas de Chèvres to the E. to Arolla (see p. 285).

— Over the Col de Vasevey (10,705'; 6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey), interesting, and not very difficult. — To Arolla over the Glacier d'Otemma and Col de Chermontane (11 hrs.); see p. 285; Col de l'Evêque (13 hrs.), see p. 285. — From the upper Glacier d'Otemma over the Col d'Otemma (about 11,025') or the Col de la Reuse d'Arolla or Col d'Oren (10637') to Valpellina, difficult (9-10 hrs. from Chermontane to Prarayen; guide 20 fr.).

The route from Chermontane to the (1½ hr.) Col de Fenêtre (9140'), skirting and afterwards crossing the Glacier de Fenêtre, presents no difficulty. To the left rises the Mt. Gelé (11,540'); to the right the Mont Avril (10,961'), a splendid point of view (1½-2 hrs. from the pass; no difficulty). The col commands a fine view of the Val d'Ollomont and the Graian Alps (p. 309). A bridle-path descends to the chalets of (2 hrs.) Balme and (1 hr.) Porchery, and by Les Veaux and Ollomont to (1 hr.) Valpellina (3100; *Hôt. des Mines), from which a good road leads to (9 M.) Aosta (p. 259).

78. From Martigny to Intra on the Lago Maggiore over the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 260, 218, 276, 282.

116 M. RAILWAY from Martigny to (47½ M.) Brieg in 2½-3 hrs., fares 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 30, 2 fr. 75 c. (from Lausanne to Brieg in 5-6 hrs., fares 16 fr. 70, 11 fr. 30, 3 fr. 35 c.); from Geneva to Brieg in 8½ hrs., fares 23 fr. 30, 15 fr. 80, 11 fr. 65 c.). — DILIGENCE from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) twice daily in summer, in 8½ hrs. (16 fr. 55, coupé 20 fr. 30 c.); from Domo d'Ossola to Intra (27½ M.) twice daily in 4½ hrs. (6 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 10 c.). Gravellona is the junction for Stresa (see p. 276; change of carriers; diligence in 1 hr.). — Diligence-seats, see Introduct. IX. The diligence starts from the station at Brieg, and then stops at the post-office. Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 276) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. — STEAMBOAT from Intra to Lavone and from Stresa to Arona, see R. 108. — EXTRA-POST with two horses from Brieg to Arona 16 fr. 20 c., with three horses 239 fr. 50 c. — CARRIAGES. With one horse (for 2 pers.) from Brieg to Berisal 15, with two horses (2-4 pers.) 25, with three horses (4-6 pers.) 35 fr.; to the Hospice 25, 45, 50 fr.; Simplon 30, 60, 70 fr.; Domo 55, 100, 130 fr.; Pallanza, Intra, Baveno, or Stresa, 55, 150, 200 fr. (Return-carriages frequently to be had for less.)

Martigny (1558'), see p. 218. (From Geneva or Lausanne to Martigny, see RR. 65, 69.)

The Rhone Valley from Martigny to Brieg presents few attractions. The valley, averaging 2½ M. in width, shows many traces of the disastrous inundations of the Rhone, or Rhodan, or Rotten (p. 277), as the river is called in the Valaisian patois. In rainy weather rocks and débris are often precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a great distance. The bed of the valley, thus rendered marshy, presents an expanse of grass and reeds, with a few oases of corn and maize. Vines flourish at the foot of the hills on the right (N.) bank of the Rhone, above which generally rise masses of bare yellow-grey rock. A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

At Martigny the Rhone Valley forms a right angle. The railway, not far from the left bank of the river, runs straight to the (5 M.) Baths of Saxon (1572': *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains). The Etablissement
de Bains (water impregnated with iodine) lies \( \frac{1}{4} \) M. to the right of the station. The village, commanded by a ruined castle, is picturesquely situated in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the Pierre-à-Voir (3124') from Saxon 5-6 hrs., a bridle-path (guide 6, horse and man 12 fr.); see p. 218. — To Charle in the Val de Bagnes (p. 266) from Saxon (or from Riddles, see below), a bridle-path over the Col des Etablons (7129'; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). — To Sembrancher over the Pas du Lens, see p. 261.

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone is Saillon, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1572') beyond (8 M.) Riddles, and the Liserne at (11 M.) Ardon (Hôt. du Pont). Ardon, Vétroz, and Conthey, all yielding excellent wine (see p. 225), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the Morge.

15\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Sion, Ger. Sitten (1709'; pop. 4871; Poste, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Midi, moderate, well spoken of), the Roman Sedunum, the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French Département du Simplon in 1810-15, lies on the Sionne, which flows through it in an artificial channel covered with beams (Grand-pont, forming the principal street). From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, has a handsome appearance. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of Tourbillon (2149'), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria (2038'), surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the Church of St. Cathearine, founded in the 9th cent., and containing pictures and various curiosities (shown by a woman who lives at the castle and is well informed). Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of Majoria, which was also burned down with part of the town in 1788.

In the town itself the Gothic-Romanesque Cathedral (tower the oldest part) and the elegant church of St. Théodule adjoining it are objects of interest. The picturesque head-dress of the Valaisian women consists of a small round straw-hat trimmed with broad ribbon.

From Sion over the Rawyl to Thun, see R. 55; over the Pas de Cheville to Bex, see R. 68; over the Sanetsch to Saanen, see p. 219 (the Hôtel Sanetsch at Zangleuron may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.; thence to the Wildhorn, etc., see p. 219). — To Evolea in the Val d'Hérens, see R. 81.

Above Sion the Boryne descends from the Val d'Hérens (p. 283), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the Dents de Veisivi. At (191\( \frac{1}{2} \) M.) St. Léonard we cross the Liène, which rises on the Rawyl. 21 M. Granges; the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. to the S.

25\( \frac{1}{2} \) M. Sierre, Ger. Siders (1765'; pop. 1671; Poste; *Bellevue, pens. 5 fr.), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated medieval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation. On the side next the Rhone is the Schinderthurm, or ruined castle of Vieux-Sierre, with a fine view of the Val d'Anni-viers and the Rothhorn. On a rocky hill above the Rhone, \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. to
the S., is the Géronde, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a farm,
with two little lakes (baths). Good wine is produced in this district.

From Siérra to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers (Bella Tola) and Zinal,
and passes to the Turmann Valley and the Val d'Hérens, see R. 81. —
Interesting ascent of the Mont Bonvin (9343'), by St. Maurice de Lac
and the Praberon and Colombire Alps, 7-8 hrs.; superb view of the Valaisian
Alps, and of the Glacier de la Plaine Morte and the Wildstrubel to the N.

Beyond Siérra a short tunnel and a deep cutting. 271/2 M. Sul-
gesch, Fr. Salquenen, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in
the rock at places, skirts the hill-side, and approaches the Rhone,
the valley of which is strewn with débris. On the opposite side is
the Illgraben (see below). We cross the deep gorge of the Dala,
pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

301/2 M. Leuk-Susten, Fr. Loève-Souste (2044'; *Hôtel de la
Soust, near the station). The little old town of Leuk, with its castle
and towers (p. 172), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone.
On a hill to the left is perched the church of Varen.

To the Baths of Leuk, see p. 170; one-horse carr. 13, two-horse 25 fr.
The High Road from Siérra to Leuk Station traverses the Forest
of Pfyn, about 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, a range of pine-clad hills. 100' to
200' high. On the E. side of these hills lies Pfyn (1800'), Fr. Finge (ad finem),
the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source
of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Before reaching stat. Leuk,
the road crosses a canal, 16' deep, which in rainy weather drains the *Ill-
graben, or Höllengraben, a vast semicircular basin, the bleak, yellowish
slopes of which are visible on the right. During heavy rains the water
rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses
of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The line traverses meadows on the left bank of the Rhone,
passing the château of Baron Werra, and is carried by a stone
dam along the artificial channel of the river. We cross the Tur-
mannbach to (34 M.) Turmann (2080'), Fr. Tourtemagne; the vil-
lage (Poste or Lion; Soleil) lies 1/2 M. to the right, at the mouth of
the Turmannthal (p. 291). The Turmann forms a fine waterfall,
85' high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

351/2 M. Gampel. The village, with deserted smelting-works,
lies on the right bank, 1 M. distant, at the narrow mouth of the
Lötschenthal (p. 172), through which peeps the snowy Petersgrat.
Near Niedergesteln are the scanty ruins of the Gestelnburg. 39 M.
Raron, Fr. Ravogne; on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the
Bietschthal, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill.
On a wooded height on the left bank, to the right of the line,
above the hamlet of Turlig, is the little pilgrimage-church of
Wandfluh, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories.
We now quit the Rhone, and cross the turbid Visp, which has cov-
cered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

421/2 M. Visp, or Vispach, Fr. Viège (2155'; pop. 816; *Post,
*Sonne, R. 2, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel des Alpes, at the station, well spoken
of; Rail. Restaur., with beds), a picturesque village at the mouth
of the Visp Valley (p. 292), has several old mansion-houses and
handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of
the Visp Valley is the Balfin (12,474'; p. 305), the first peak of the Saasgrat, which separates the valleys of Saas and Zermatt.

From Visp to Zermatt, and across the Théodule Pass to Aosta, see RR. 82, 83; to Saas, and over the Moro Pass to Vogogna, see R. 84. Travellers starting from Lausanne by the first train may reach Zermatt on the same day (bridle-path to St. Niklaus, thence carriage-road).

Above Visp we again approach the Rhone, and skirt it by means of a stone embankment, traversing several stony tracts, especially at the influx of the Gumsen, descending from the Nunsen Thal. The right bank is steep and wooded. To the right of the line is Glis, with an old Romanesque church, at the base of the Glis-horn (8130'); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the Bortelhorn (10,482'). We then cross the artificial channel of the Saltine to—

47 1/2 M. Brieg, Fr. Brigue (2244'; pop. 1200; *Hôt. des Couronnes et Poste, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4, D. 4 1/2 fr.; Angleterre, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Rail. Restaur.), a small town, where the railway terminates. The turret château once belonged to the Stockalper family (p. 275). The fine snow-mountain to the S. is the Monte Leone; to the N. the Great Aletsch Glacier is visible.

To Belalp, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4 1/2-5 hrs.; porter 6, horse 15 fr.). From Brieg we cross the Rhone to (1 M.) Naters (p. 272), and ascend to the left by a stony and almost shadeless path, steep at places, to (2 hrs.) the village of Platten (rustic inn); then through wood and over the Ritschenen and Eggen Alps to the (2 hrs.) *Hôtel Belalp (7153), situated on the Lütsen-Alp at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. (Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. Sunrise particularly fine.) The little Villa Lütsen, 5 min. above the hotel, belongs to Prof. Tyndall.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the hill-side, past the hamlet of Belalp (6135'), to that of (1 1/2 hrs.) Nessel (6675'; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view. — To the “Upper Aletsch Glacier, very attractive. Bridle-path from the hotel to the (1 1/2 hrs.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous ‘ice-tables’, ‘glacier-mills’, etc. We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the Grosse Aletschhorn (p. 279), or traverse the Beckfänden to the left to the snow-slopes of the Beichgrat (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all; guide and provisions necessary).

The “Sparrhorn (Belalphorn, 9889'), 2 1/2-3 hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Grosse Aletschhorn (ascent, p. 278) is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnetfluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hoch-stock, is the Nesthorn. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Flieschtorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Breithorn, Hullehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fieschhörner.

From the Belalp to the Eggishorn Hotel (5 hrs.), see p. 279. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

From Belalp to Ried over the Beichgrat, toilsome, but very interesting (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We ascend the Ober-Aletsch Glacier and the Beichfrhn to the Beich-Pass (10,287'), between the Schienhorn and the Lötschenthaler Breithorn (see below); then descend rapidly over the Distel Glacier to the beautiful Gletscherstaffel Alp and Ried (p. 172). The Breithorn (12,451'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from the Beichgrat in
3 hrs. without difficulty. Still grander is the panorama from the "Nesthorn (12,585')", 7-8 hrs. from Belalp, by the Upper Aletsch Glacier; trying, but without special difficulty for adepts. — The Schienhorn (12,646'), 4½ hrs. from the Belchgrat, is very difficult. — Gr. Aletschhorn, see p. 278.

The Upper Valais, and the Grimsel, Furka, and Gries passes, see Rt. 79, 52, 43, 80.

The Simplon Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-6, quits the Rhone Valley here. From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) the diligence takes 9½ hrs. (5½ to Simplon, where it halts ½ hr., and 5½ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 10 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 5½, thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). A good walker may easily outstrip the diligence in ascending from either side, especially if he takes the short-cuts, but his descent will be slower. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking.

The ascent begins at the post-office at Brieg. (Just above the village a short-cut, to the left, rejoins the road near the second refuge. Other short-cuts farther on.) The road is soon joined (¼ M.) by the old road from Glis (p. 271), on which lies the lofty Saltine Bridge (Pont Napoléon, 2477'). Opposite rises the Gilishorn (8130'). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the Kleinenhorn. Fine retrospective view of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the hamlet of Schlucht, by the (2¾ M.) First Refuge (3560'), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the Bleiche Kapelle (4072') it again approaches the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the (2¾ M.) Second, or Schallberg-Refuge (4334'; auberge), two brooks from the Stalothermel, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which (Ganterthal) now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road, now nearly level, traverses the Guntherthal to the (2 M.) Gunther Bridge, which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and ascends in a wide curve (short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) —

9 M. Berisal, the Third Refuge (5006'; *Hôtel. de la Poste, R., L., & A. 3½, R. 1½, pens. 7-8 fr.), finely situated, and suitable for some stay.


From Berisal to Iselle by Divielia, 10 hrs., with guide, a splendid route, but fatiguing. We ascend the Bortel Alp and the Bortel Glacier to
the Passo di Forchetta, between the Furggenbaumhorn, or Punta d’Aurona, and the Bortelhorn, and descend to the beautifully situated Alp Divoglia (p. 290), and through the Val Cherasca to Trasquera and Iselle (p. 275). — From the Alp Divoglia over the Col di Valdentre (8000) and the Passo di Buscagno to Al Ponte in the Val Devero (p. 279), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult.

The road crosses the Frombach and the Weissbach, and reaches the (21/4 M.) Fourth Refuge (5645’). To the right the top of the pass is visible; above it rise the Rauthorn with the Raut Glacier and the finely shaped Fletschhorn with the Rossboden Glacier; beautiful retrospective view of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (11/4 M.) Schalbet Gallery, or Caploch, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (3/4 M.) Fifth, or Schalbet Refuge (6358’). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the period of avalanches and storms. Over the (3/4 M.) Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery (6460’) is precipitated the stream which issues from the glacier, forming a waterfall visible through a side-opening. Two other galleries. Then the (1 M.) Sixth Refuge (6539’), with a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and of Breg in the Rhone Valley far below.

A little farther on we reach the highest point of the Simplon (6595’; 61/4 M. from Berisal), 3/4 M. beyond which is the Hospice (6571’), at the base of the Schönhorn (10,505’), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard (p. 263). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

Excursions. The Schönhorn (10,505’; 31/2 hrs.; with guide), laborious, but interesting. — Monte Leone (11,696; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), up the Kaltwasser Glacier, difficult and unfit for novices (easier from Gondo by Alpica, see p. 275). — From the hospice to Stalden by the Bistenen Pass (mule-track), see p. 293; to Saas by the Sivolten and Simeli Passes, p. 274.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone thrives here. The (3/4 M.) Old Hospice (5699’), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. Beyond the (2 M.) Seventh Refuge in the Engeloch we cross the (1/4 M.) Krummbach and the (11/2 M.) Am Senk Bridge (4855’); to the right is the Rossboden Glacier with its huge moraine (see below). Then (11/2 M.) —


From Simplon to Saas several routes; the shortest and finest is across the Rossbodenjoch (8-9 hrs.; fatiguing, but without serious difficulty for adepts; guide 20 fr., Jos. Dorsaz of Simplon). On the left side of the Rossboden Glacier, which has lately receded, we ascend steep moraine and rock, cross the upper part of the glacier, and mount steep rocks to the pass (about 11,485’), lying to the N. of the Rossbodenhorn, with a superb view. Descend across the Maltwald Glacier to the Hofersalp (see below) and Saas im Grund (p. 304). — Another grand, but much
more difficult pass, not without danger, is the Laquinjoch (11,514'), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

To Saas over the Sirvolten and Simeli Passes (or the Gamserjoch), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the Seventh Refuge (see above) we descend to the left, cross the Krumbach to the Nieder-Alp, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a couloir, steep at first (leaving the Sirvolten Lake to the left), to the (4 hrs.) Sirvolten Pass (about 8530'), to the N. of the Sirvoltenhorn (view limited). Descent over rock and debris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the Nanser Thal, into which the Gamser Glacier descends. We ascend the glacier gradually to the S.W. towards an arête coming down from the Mattwaldhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the Simeli Pass (about 10,040'); to the left to the Gamser Joch (each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirvolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed Magenhorn (10,333'), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the Mattwaldhorn (10,729'), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hour. Tolls to the Gamser Joch over the moraine of the Mattwald Glacier. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the Sattel (9236'), on the E. side of the Rothhorn (9133'), and to the Hofersalp (7358'). The path now improves and leads by Bodmen (3½ hrs.) Saas im Grund (p. 304). Descent by the Alp Sevener to Baler (p. 315) much longer and not advisable.

The Fletschhorn (Rossbodenhorn; 12,853'), 8-9 hrs. from Simplon (guide 25 fr.), fatiguing, but safe for proficients. A night is spent in the Hohsaas-hütte (about 8000'), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the Laquinthal (see below). Thence up the S.E. arête to the top in 5-6 hrs.

Walkers may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the road near the Algaby Gallery. Beyond the (¼ M.) Löwenbach, the road forms a wide bend and enters the Laquinthal, and at the (¹³/₄ M.) hamlet of Osteig or Algaby (4042') it crosses the Krumbach, into which the Laquinbach falls. Below this the brook is named the Doveria. Beyond the (¼ M.) Gallery of Algaby begins the Ravine of Gondo, watered by the brawling Doveria, one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate quite overwhelm the road. The road passes the (¹¹/₄ M.) Eighth Refuge, and crosses the Doveria by (½ M.) the Ponte Alto (3747'), and by another bridge near the Ninth Refuge (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which seems to terminate the road here, is pierced by the Gallery of Gondo, a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, 'Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.' In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the farther end of the gallery the Fressinone, or Alpienbach, forms a waterfall, which is crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while the beautiful Bodmer Glacier is visible beyond the ravine. This magnificent Alpine scene surpasses the finest parts of the Via Mala (p. 344). Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several smaller falls. The poor hamlet of (2½ M.) Gondo (2818'), Ger. Guns or Ruden, is the last
Swiss village (customhouse). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made.

To the S. opens the narrow Val Varia, or Zwischbergen-Thal, from which we may without difficulty cross the Zwischbergen Pass (10,735'), between the Weissmasses (p. 305) and the Portfengrat (Pizzo d'Andolla, 12,008'), to Saas im Grund (p. 304; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The ascent of Monte Leone (11,696') from Gondo via Alpian is less trying than from the Simplon (p. 273). A night is spent in the highest chalets of the Fraxinado Alp, 4 hrs. from Gondo; thence by the Alpian Glacier to the top, 4-5 hrs.

A column of granite on the left, 1/2 M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. The first Italian village is (1/4 M.) S. Marco. Below this the valley is called Val di Vedro. We next reach (13/4 M.)—

30 M. Iselle (2175'; Posta, well spoken of), where luggage is examined. Below (1/2 M.) Trasquora, which lies on the hill to the left, the road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the Che-rasen. (To the Rhone Valley by Divegilia, see pp. 273, 280.) Near (1 M.) Varzo, a large village on the left, above the road, the vegetation becomes more luxuriant (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine, we next reach (31/2 M.) the Gallery of Crevola (1286') and (21/2 M.) the village of Crevola (1099'; Osteriu della Stella), where for the last time we cross the Doveria by a bridge 100' high, near its confluence with the Tosa, which here emerges from the Valle d'Antigorio (p. 282). The fertile valley, now called Valle d'Ossola, Ger. Eschenthal, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian in character. We next reach (21/2 M.)—

41 M. Domo d'Ossola (1000'; *Hôt. de la Ville et Poste, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 5 fr.; Hôt. d'Espagne; Pesce, plain), a small town with 3300 inhab., charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The *Calvary Hill, 1/2 hr. to the S., commands a superb view.

To Locarno through the Val Vigezzo, see p. 397. — On the W. opens the Valle di Bognanco, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the Zwischbergen and Antrona Valleys (see below).

Below Domo d'Ossola the scenery is less interesting. At (3 M.) Villa the wild and narrow Val Antrona opens on the right.

Over the Antrona Pass to Saas, 12-13 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The bridle-path follows the left, and afterwards the right bank of the Ovesca, by Viganella, to (21/2 hrs.) Antrona Piana (3064'; bed at the prefect's). Passing the charming little Antrona Lake (formed by a landslip from the Pizzo Pizzo in 1632), it ascends the Vassoncina, Granarioli, Lombraoro, and Cingino Alps to the (6 hrs.) Saas or Antrona Pass (9331'), between the Jäzzihorn (Pizzo del Cingino, 10,600') on the left and the lateihorn (10,526'; easily ascended from the pass in 11/2 hr.; see p. 309). Descent on the right side of the Furggen Glacier to the Furggenthal, Amagell, and (4 hrs.) Saas (p. 304). — To Mattmark from the Val Antrona & direct, but rough route crosses the Antigine or Ofenthal Pass (9313'). Before the ascent to the Lombraoro Alp begins (see above), we cross the Ovesca to the left and ascend rapidly to the pass, between the Jäzzihorn and the Pizzo d'Antigine (10,155'; a fine point, 3/4 hr. from the pass); we then descend through the wild Ofenthal to Mattmark (8-9 hrs. from Antrona Piana; p. 309).
By (11/4 M.) Pallanza the road skirts the Tosa for a short
distance, and then traverses a broad grassy expanse. On the
right opens the Valle d’Anzasca, with the superb five-peaked
crown of Monte Rosa at its head. The road crosses the Tosa. (The
road to Pie di Mutera diverges to the right, see p. 301.) Then
(13/4 M.) Masone and (11/2 M.)—

481/2 M. Vogogna (741', *Corona), a small town at the foot of
steep rocks, with a ruined castle. The rapid Tosa is navigable
here, though not without difficulty. Next villages (13/4 M.) Pre-
osello and (21/2 M.) Cuzzago. We cross the Tosa by a bridge of
five arches to (11/4 M.) Migliandone, and next reach (21/2 M.)—

561/2 M. Ornavasso (Italia; Croce Bianca). The marble quarries
on the hill to the left belong to the cathedral-chapter of Milan. At
(21/2 M.) Gravellona, a place with large cotton-mills, the Stroma
falls into the Tosa. The Lake of Orta lies 41/2 M. to the S. (p. 406).
The road to Stresa and Arona diverges here to the right.

The Road to Stresa (71/2 M.), diligence and change of carriages, see
p. 268) passes large granite quarries, in which beautiful crystals of fyl-
spar are found, and reaches the Lago Maggiore at (2 M.) Feriolo (p. 402); in
the distance are seen Pallanza and the Isola Madre (p. 403) and, far-
ther off, the fine outline of the Sasso di Ferro. Beyond (3 M.) Barone
(p. 402) the road continues to skirt the lake, in view of the Borromean
Islands, and next reaches (21/2 M.) Stresa (p. 404).

The road to Pallanza crosses the Tosa and leads past the base
of the Mottarone, near the picturesque Lago di Meryocco, to
Fondo Toce, at the influx of the Tosa into the Lago Maggiore
(p. 399). To the S. in the distance are the Borromean Islands
(p. 403); on the right rises the Monte Mottarone with its hotel
(p. 405). We now follow the bank of the lake, passing Cavendone
on the hill to the left, with its pilgrimage-church, to Suna, with its
pleasant villas, (6 M.) Pallanza, and (21/2 M.) Intra (p. 402;
681/2 M. from Brieg), whence a steamer, corresponding with the
diligence, crosses to Laveno on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 400).

79. From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg. The Eggishorn.

31 M. Diligence to Brieg, twice daily (7.30 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.) in
41/4 hrs. (121/2, coupé 15 fr.; to Fiesch in 23/4 hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 65 c.).
In the reverse direction the journey takes 71/4 hrs. — One-horse carri. from
the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch 20, two-horse 30 fr.; to Brieg 30 or 50 fr.;
from Brieg to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Urichen 20 or 10, the Rhone Glacier 30
or 60, Andermatt 60 or 100, Flielen 90 or 150 fr. (Return-carriages often
to be had for less.)

From the Rhone Glacier over the Furka to Andermatt, see R. 43;
over the Grimsel to the Haslithal and to Meiringen, see R. 52.

The *Rhine Glacier, imbedded between the Gerstenhörner
(10,450') and Gelmerhörner (10,500') on the W., and the Guten-
stock (11,803'), Rhonestock (11,823'), and Damastock (11,920'),
on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M., resembling a gigan-
tic frozen waterfall. At its base, 'Im Gletsch' (51/2 fr.), is the Hüt.
au Glacier du Rhône (R., L., A. 31/2-4, D. 31/2-5 fr.). A beau-
tiful blue Ice Grotto, hewn in the glacier, 25 min. from the hotel, is worth seeing (1/2 fr.).

From the Rhone Glacier, which has decreased much of late years (its movement being marked by rows of stones of different colours), issues the Rhone, the Rhodanus of the ancients, descending ‘from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun’. The natives, however, give the name of Rotten, or Rhodon, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, which they regard as the source of the river.

A short distance from the hotel the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below, and descends in long windings to (3 3/4 M.) Oberwald (4456’; Hôtel Furca, plain), at the bottom of the valley of the Upper Valais, a broad expanse of pasture, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and behind us the Galenstock. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending a little beyond Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third lying below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion (p. 269).

From the wild Gerenthal, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the Kübboden Glacier and the Gerenpass (9062’), S. of the Kübbodenhorn (10,082’), to the Alpe Nuova and All’ Acqua in the Val Bedretto (see below; 5 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — The Pizzo Rotondo (10,489’), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from the Kübboden (head of the Gerenthal, 6635’) over the Gerengletscher in 5 hrs. (difficult; for experts only, with good guides).

At (2 1/4 M.) Obergestelen (4452’) the direct route to the Grimsel diverges to the right (p. 166). Opposite (1 3/4 M.) Ulrichen, or Urlichen (4380’; *Höt. zum Griesgletscher, plain) is the mouth of the Eggen-Thal. (Over the Gries Pass to the Tosa Falls, see p. 280.)

To Airolo over the Nufenen Pass (8 1/4 hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary (12, horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 280. At (2 1/4 hrs.) Alstafel (p. 281) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1 1/4 hr.) Nufenen Pass (Passo di Novena, 500’) between the Pizzo Gattina (10,066’) on the left and the Nufenenstock (9400’) on the right, to the Val Bedretto. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the Ticino, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the Alp Cruina on the left bank, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hospice all’ Acqua (5266’; poor inn; route over the S. Giacomo Pass to the Tosa Falls, see p. 281). The lofty Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are common in spring and winter, and we frequently cross their track. The hamlet of (1 hr.) Bedretto (4610’; Inn, rustic) was partly destroyed by an avalanche in 1863, when 28 of the inhabitants perished. Then (20 min.) Villa (very poor inn; route over the Cavanna Pass to Reulp, see p. 108). Near (20 min.) ossaso (4367’; Albergo delle Alpi, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) Fontana is the picturesque Val Ruvido to the right, with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) Airolo (p. 98).

The following villages are Geschenen (4396’) and (2 1/4 M.) —

10 M. Münster (4528’; Goldnes Kreuz; one-horse carr. to Brieg 15 fr. and fee). Fine view from the chapel-hill.
The Löfelmhorn (10,138'; 5 hrs., fatiguing; guide 6 fr.) is ascended from Miinster, partly over snow and granite-rocks. View like that from the Eggishorn, with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, Reckingen (with the finest church in the valley, at the mouth of the Blinnenthal), Gluringen, Ritzingen, Biel, Selkingen, and Blitzingen, are almost contiguous. At (5 M.) Niederwald (4052'; Zum Guten Freund), an excellent spring under a roof by the road-side. The Rhone now forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank to (4½ M.) —

19½ M. Fiesch (3458'; *Hós. du Glacier et Poste, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3½, pens. 6 fr.; *Hót. des Alpes, lower down, well situated), prettily situated at the influx of the brawling Fieschbach into the Rhone.

Excursions. The Fiesch Glacier is interesting on account of its beautiful ice-formations and colouring. Steep path to the (2½ hrs.) Stockalp, whence the glacier is safely accessible. From the Stockalp to the Mürjelenalp (7756') 1½ hr.; thence past the Mürjelensee and by the Thälligrat (see below) to the Eggishorn Hotel 1½ hr.

*Ascent of the Eggishorn very interesting (5 hrs.; guide unnecessary; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 6, horse 10 fr.). Above the Hót. des Alpes the bridle-path ascends to the right, somewhat steeply, chiefly through wood, past (1½ hr.) an auberge and several pyramids of earth lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the Fiescher Alp (8210'); then over pastures (where we may take the direct path following the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep) to the (50 min.) *Hót. Pens. Jungfrau (7195'; R. & A. 3½, D. 5. pens. 8 fr.), a favourite resort of English tourists, and suitable for some stay. The little English Church, 200 yds. from the inn, was opened in 1884. From the inn to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 4 fr., but not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after 3/4 hr. to the left. (The path to the right leads to the Thälligrat above the Mürjelensee and to the Mürjelenalp; see above.) After 3½ hr. more the bridle-path ends, and we ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (1½ hr.) summit, a pyramid of rock covered with large blocks of stone.

The Eggishorn (9626'), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone Valley, commands a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps. Immediately below us lies the dark-green Mürjelen-See (7710'), in which blocks of ice often float; then the huge Aletsch Glacier (13 M. long), the largest among the Alps, to the left the Mittel-Aletsch Glacier, and to the right the Fiesch Glacier. Of the countless peaks the most prominent are: to the right, the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Gross-Wannenhorn; in front, the Egger, Münch, and Jungfrau; to the left, the Dreieckhorn, Great Aletschhorn, Sattelhorn, Nesthorn; to the S. the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, Mischabelhorn, Monte Rosa, Fletschhörner, Weissmies, Mt. Leone, Bortelhorn, and Helsenhorn. We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai-Thal (p. 262). Compare the annexed Panorama by Imfeld.

Ascent of the Jungfrau (guides, Selier and Albrecht) see p. 150; Finsteraarhorn, p. 165. To the Concordia Hut (9417') an interesting glacier-walk (5 hrs.; guide 10-12 fr.) — The Grosse Aletschhorn (13,773'; guide
PANORAMA VON EGGISHORN [3335 m]
Valais.  

EGGISHORN.  

79. Route. 279

40 fr.), the second-highest of the Bernese peaks, is ascended either from the Concordia Hut or from Belalp (p. 271); difficult, but without danger for experts. View exceedingly grand.

From the Eggishorn to Grindelwald over the Mönchjoch, Jungfrau joch, etc., see p. 153; to the Grimsel over the Oberaarjoch, Studerjoch, etc., see p. 165. — From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn by the Lauten thör, Roththal-Sattel, and Ebeneub-Joch, see p. 148.

From the Eggishorn over the Lütschenlücke to Ried 12-13 hrs., a grand glacier-route (guide 30 fr.). We ascend the Great Aletsch Glacier and the Great Aletschfirn to the Lütschenlücke (10,513'), a depression of the Anengrat, to the N. of the Sattelhorn (12,294'), and descend the crevassed Lütschen Glacier to the Gletscherstaffel Alp and Ried in the Lütschenthal (p. 172).

From the Eggishorn to the Riederalp and Belalp (guide 8, horse 20 fr.; but riding not possible on the glacier), 5 hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, past the little English church, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone, leads over the Bettmer Alp, with its little lake (6532', abounding in fish), and the Goppishberglap to the (21/2 hrs.) beautifully situated Riederalp (6315'; *Höt. Pens. Riederal p., R. & L. 21/2, D. 5, pens, 7-8 fr.). Here we ascend to the right to the (20 min.) Rieder Furka (6320'; Müller's Inn), whence we may scale the Riederhorn (7843'; 3/4 hr.), a very fine point of view. Descent, with splendid views of the Upper Aletsch or Jägi Glacier, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (1/2 hr.) Grosse Aletschgletscher (5486'), which is safely crossed here in 1/2 hr. (with guide) to Aletschbord; then a steep ascent, past the chalets of Untert-Aletsch, to (1 hr.) the Hotel Belalp (p. 271). — From the Rieder alp to Mörel (11/2 hr.), a bridle-path, at first through pastures, then through wood, making a long sweep to the right (steep paths descending to the left to be avoided), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. We first reach Ried (3890'), a finely situated village; then, by a roughly paved path, Mörel (p. 280).

From Fiesch over the Albrun Pass to Baceno or to the Tosa Falls, 12-13 hrs. (guide from Infeld desirable; to Baceno 12 fr.). A good bridle-path leads by Äeruen and the Binneweg, with fine view of the Binnenthal and Valais, to (13/4 hr.) Ausserbinn and (11/2 hr.) Schmide hausen or Binn (4718'; *Höt. Ofenhorn, finely situated), a village in the Binnen-Thal, a valley interesting to mineralogists. (Guides, Jos. Welschen and J. J. Gorsat, of Binn; Ad. and Elias Walpen of Infeld). The *Bettihorn (9728'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Binn without difficulty; admirable view (comp. p. 272). Ascent of the *Ofenhorn (Punta d'Arbola, 10,637'), by the Albrun Pass (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), for adepts only; the last part not easy; superb view. Experts (with guides and rope) may proceed to the E. over the Hohsandgletscher, or past the Obersee and over the Nefefiu Pass, to the Tosa Falls (p. 291). — We now follow the left bank of the Binna, by Giessen, to (5/4 hr.) Infeld (5444'), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right bank (guide advisable). We enter (1/4 hr.) a pine-wood, pass a number of chalets, and reach (13/4 hr.) the last huts *Auf dem Plat (9924'; chalybeate spring). We now ascend steeply to the (1 hr.) Albrun Pass (Colle d'Arbola, 7907'), between the Ofenhorn (see above) on the left and the Albrunhorn (9450') on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) Beuli-Alp, past the (1 hr.) Lago di Codalago, and through the Val Devero, by Crempilo to (1 hr.) Al Ponte (6273'; small inn) and (21/2 hrs.) Baceno (p. 282). From Al Ponte over the Buscagno Pass to the Alp Doveglia, see p. 273. — To the Tosa Falls. Below the Beuli-Alp (see above) we ascend the valley to the left to the Alp Forno; cross the Colle di Vanin (fine retrospect of the Val Devero and the lake of Codalago) by a bad path to the Lago di Lebendun; then cross the Nefefiu Pass and descend the Nefefiu Valley (rounding the slope to the right by a solitary chalet) to *Auf der Fruth (p. 273; 9-10 hrs. from Binn).

From Fiesch to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass, 12 hrs., a fine route (guide 12 fr.). At Infeld (see above) we diverge to the right to the Messermalp (6175') and ascend past the Geisspfadsee (7973') to the (4 hrs.)
Geisspfad Pass (Bocca Rossa, 812'); then descend, steeply at first, to Al Ponte (p. 279).

From Fiesch to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass, 12-11 hrs., toilsome, and of little interest (guide 12 fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S. through the Längthal to (1 hr.) Heiligkreuz (4562') and then to the left through the Kriegalp-Thal to the (3½ hrs.) Kriegalp Pass (Passo della Corna; 3145'), between the (l.) Giischihorn (Pizzo di Corna, 10,120') and the (r.) Heisenhorn (10,743'; ascent from here very difficult, see below). Descend to the Buscagno Alp in the valley of that name and over the Devero Alp to (2 hrs.) Al Ponte (p. 279).

From Fiesch to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 12-14 hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Binn (see above) we ascend the Lang- Thal to the S. to the (5 hrs.) Ritter Pass (Passo del Boccareja; 3833'), between the (r.) Hätlenhorn (9679') and the (l.) Heisenhorn (10,743'; for adepts, 2½ hrs. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descend to the (1½ hrs.) beautifully situated Alp Divizia (3800'; Giov. Roja's new inn) in the Val Cherasca, and by Trasquora to (3 hrs.) Iselle (p. 275).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing Aernen on the hill opposite (see above), to (1½ M.) Lax (3423': *Kreuz), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down, commanding a fine view the whole way, with the Weisshorn in the background, to the bridge of Grengiols (Grügenbrücke, 2907'), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by Grengiols in 5 hrs. to Binn, p. 279.) We descend a rocky ravine, and again cross the river by the Küstenbaum Bridge, to (5 M.) Mörel (2723'; Höt. Eggishorn. moderate; *Höt. des Alpes). — To the Riederalp, 3 hrs., see p. 279.

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which the road has difficulty in passing, rises the very picturesque Hochstuhli Kirche. We next cross the Massa, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier, reach (4 M.) Naters, a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of Weingarten and Supersax (Auf der Fluh), and cross the Rhone (2216'), to (1 M.) —

31 M. Brieg, see p. 271.

80. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola.


Comp. Map, p. 276.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (5½ hrs.; thence to Foppiano rough (3 hrs.; porter 6-8 fr.). Guide (to Frutwabl 12, porter 10, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). — Road from Foppiano to Domo d'Ossola 21 M.; diligence from Credo to Domo d'Ossola daily at 4 p.m. — One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Horse from the Falls to Domo d'Ossola 30 fr. (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano). — Domo had better be reached overnight, as the diligences in both directions start at an early hour.

At Ulrichen (p. 277) a bridge crosses the Rhone to (10 min.) Zum Loch, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the Eginen- Thal. The path crosses the Eginenbach above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to (1½ hr.)
the Alp Hohsand (5720'). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and Alpine roses, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the Nufenenstock (9387'). In 1/2 hr. we cross the brook by the Ladsteg (6340'), beyond which are the dirty chalets of Im-Ladt. To the right, above us, is the Gries Glacier (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) Altstaffel (6585'), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 277). A steep ascent of 1 hr. more brings us to the level Gries Glacier, which we cross in 20 min., towards the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right, to the Gries Pass (8027'), 3 1/2 hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, surrounded by barren heights, and in clear weather commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the Val Corno to All' Acqua in the Val Bedretto, p. 277.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left. The Griesbach rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the Tosa (Toce, or Toccia), descending from the Valle Toglia. The upper part of the Formazza valley consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: Bettelmatt (6348'; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called Wallisbächlen), Morast in the second, and Kehrbächi (or A Rialt) and Auf der Fruth (Sulla Frua), in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending *Hôt. de la Cascade (5528'; R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 1/2 hr.). This inn (2 hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the Tosa, 85' broad, falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The **Tosa Falls, or Cascata di Frut, 540' in height, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for 1/4 hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.) Immediately above the falls a bridge crosses the Tosa.

The Piz Basodino (10,748') may be ascended by good climbers without serious difficulty from the inn in 4 hrs. (the landlord acts as guide). Descend, if preferred, to the Val Bavona, p. 398.

From the Tosa Falls to Airolo, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) upper reach of the sequestered Valle Toglia; 1/2 hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets Im Moos. (To the right rises the Bocchetta di Valmaggia, see below.) The small Fisch-See, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the Alp Königin, 1/2 hr. farther, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the left, and reach (1/2 hr.) the S. Giacomo Pass (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton Ticino) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of S. Giacomo (7369'),
where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kübbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pescior Lucendo, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn at Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping at first to the left) we pass some chalets, and descend through a growth of Alpine roses and larch-woods into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1½ hr.) Hospice all’ Acqua (p. 277). Thence to Airolo, see p. 277.

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route by the Fisch-See (see above) where we diverge to the right from the St. Ginebra path and ascend over debris and rock to the Bocchetta di Val Magg (8710), between the (r.) Kastelhorn and the (l.) Marchhorn; then descend through the Val Fiorina (with the snowy Basodino on the right, see above to the Alp Robiei, and through the picturesque Val Barona (by a road beyond S. Carlo) to Bignasco (p. 397).

Below the Tosa Falls begins the Val Formazza, or Pommat Valletta containing the villages of (1½ hr.) Fruttwald (In Caunasha), (10 min. Gurli (In Grovello), (1¼ hr.) Zum Steg (Al Pont; wine and a few beds at Schmidt’s), with the town-hall and archives of the valley (10 min.) Pommat, and (1½ hr.) Andermatten (4075'), or Al Chiesa, with the church of the valley. Below (1¼ hr.) Staffelwald (S. Michele) the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At (3½ hr.) Unterwald (Foppiano), the last village where German is spoken, the carriage-road begins (vehicles not always to be had; see p. 280).

From the Val Formazza over the Albrun Pass to Fiesch in the Val Bagnes, see p. 279. — To the Val Maggia (p. 397), toilsome, and deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide); for Staffelwalds a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the Criner Furka (7631'; fine views) descent of 1½ hr. to Bosco and (3½ hrs.) Cevio (p. 397).

The Carriage Road follows the right bank to (1 M.) Rivar (111m) and (1 M.) Al Passo. The valley of the Tosa below this point is called the *Valle d’Antigorio, one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. The mica-slate rocks between (1½ M.) S. Rocco (*Inn, Asti wine) and (3 M.) Premia (2621'; Agnello) contain garnets. At (1½ M.) Baceno (Alla del Capel Verde, well spoken of; Agnello), at the mouth of the Val Devero, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the Devero. (From Baceno to Fiesch over the Albrun or the Kriegtal Pass, see p. 279.)

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) Credo (1679'; *Inn) below which is (1 M.) a rustic bath-house. Then by Roncio and Oiro (6 M.) Crestula on the Simplon route, and (3½ M.)—

24 M. Domod’Ossola, see p. 275.

81. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d’Hérens, Val d’Anniviers, Turtmann Valley).

Comp. Maps, pp. 218, 280, 296.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to Zermatt (R. 83 may avoid the Rhone Valley and reach their destination by an interesting mountain route in 4-5 days. 1st day. By rail to Sion, and walk through
the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 16 M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 8-9 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf or the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turmann Valley, 8'/2 hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 7 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 8'/2 hrs.). On the same day Zermatt may be reached by carriage, or on the next day on foot (4'/2 hrs.).

i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (16 M.), a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily at 6.15 a.m. in 5'/4 hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open one-horse carriages), returning at 1.40 in 3'/4 hours. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena, or the reverse, 20 fr. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Horse to Vissoye 20, to St. Luc 22 fr.

Sion, p. 269. The road to Evolena leads from the Rhone bridge (1624') straight to the (1'/2 M.) foot of the mountain, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) Bramois lies to the left below; and St. Léonard (p. 269) at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. By the isolated church of (4 M.) Vex (3140'; rustic inn) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the Dents de Veisivi and the Pic d'Arzinol, and then of the great Ferpicèle Glacier, commanded by the round summit of the Tête Blanche, to the left of which are the Dent Blanche and the Dent d'Hérens. The cultivation of maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extends as far as Vex.

The road, nearly level, skirts the W. slope, high above the Borgnes. The valley divides, 2'/2 M. farther up. The W. branch is the Val d'Héremence (see below), and the E. the Val d'Hérens (Eringer Thal). The road passes the large village of Héremence on the hill to the right, and near Sauterot (3051') crosses the Dixence, which descends from the Val d'Héremence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second tunnel in particular, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of pyramids of earth, each covered with a stone, which belong to the old moraine and are not unlike 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Héremence (or Val d'Orsena; the upper part Val des Dix). A cart-track leads from Vex (see above) to (1 hr.) Héremence (4055'; bed at the cure's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of Ager, Provin, Cerise, and Mars to the (3 hrs.) Mayens de Prazlong (3276'), at the W. base of the Pic d'Arzinol (see below; over the Col de la Meina to Evolena, 4 hrs.). Farther on, we pass the Méribel Alp (1) and ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called La Barma, with the Alp of that name on the right (5094'; thence over the Col du Crêt to Fionney, see p. 266). Passing the chalets of Lavaiter, we next reach (3 hrs.) the Setion Alp (1454'), opposite which, on the left bank of the Dixence, is the Liappey Alp (1631'; good quarters). From Liappey over the Col de Riedmatten or the Pas de Chêres to Arrolla (Evolena), see p. 285; Cols de Vasseog, de Setion, du Mont Rouge, and de Breney to the Val de Bagnes, see p. 291. The Pigne d'Arrolla (12,471') is best ascended from this point over the Glacier de Durand and the Col de Brezen (comp. p. 286).
We next reach (2 M.) **Useigne** (wine at the poststation), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin*. Beyond (2 M.) the hamlet of *Luette* (3347') the road crosses the Borgine by a bold bridge. (Near the **Chalets de Praz-Jean**, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to (5 M.) — 18 M. **Evolena** (4521'; *Hôt. de la Dent Blanche*), the capital of the valley, lying picturesquely in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pie d'Arzinol*. Looking up the valley we see the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche*.

**Excursions.** (Guides: Jean and Pierre Maitre, P. Beytrion, Bap. Gaspot, J. Vaignier, M. Pralong, M. Cherrier, and others.) *Arolla* and *Evolena*, see below. — On the E. side of the valley: Villa, *La Sage*, and *Forclaz* (p. 286), all with fine views (9'/-1'/4 hr.). *Sasseneire* (10,692'; guide 6 hr.), by the Col de **Torrent**, 5 hrs., see p. 287. The view from the *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,381'; guide 7 hr.), farther S., is similar. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,385'; guide 6 hrs., see p. 287).

W. side: *The Aipe de Niva* (6624'), 2 hrs., affords an admirable survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The **Pie d'Arzinol** (8943'; guide 6 fr.), ascended by the Col de la **Meina** (bridle-path thus far) in 4'/2 hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgine and ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right to **Lanna**, 1'/2 hr.), through wood, and past the 'Glacier Naturelle', a cleft in the rock filled with ice. We cross (1'/2 hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de **Vouasson**, ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) Col de la Meina or Col de Méridé (8878'; thence to *Prazlong* in the *Val d'Hérémence*, 5 hrs. from Evolena, see p. 283), and mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially towards the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Vertes, Grand-Combini, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Descent 2'/2 hrs. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,063'; guide 6 fr.), by the Alps **Nira** and Cretà in 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,472'), 6'-7 hrs., whence we may descend the Glacier des *Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (see below), and Arolla.

The *Val d'Hérémence* divides at **Haudères** (4747'), 1 hr. S. of Evolena. To the W. is the Combe d'Arolla; the E. branch, terminated by the Glacier de Ferpècle, retains the name of the main valley.

(a.) **Combe d'Arolla**. The bridle-path (to Arolla 3'/2 hrs.) crosses the Ferpècle at Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgine to **Pralovin**. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1 hr.) chapel of *St. Barthélemy* (5961'), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, past the (10 min.) chalets of *Gouille* ('Blue Lake', see p. 286), *Sarvarma* (high above which, in a side-valley to the right, is the fine *Cascade des Ignes*), *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1'/2 hr.) **Mayens d'Arolla** (6572'; *Hôt. du Mont Collon*), amid Swiss stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,956'), at the base of which the Glacier d'Arolla (r.) and the Glacier de Vuibes (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the Serra de Vuibes (10,151') and the snow-clad *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,472'), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*. 
Excursions (guides, see above). To the “Lac Bleu de Lucel, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At Gouille (see above) a path ascends to the W. to the chalets of Lucel (6821'), a little beyond which is the clear pale-blue lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Beautiful view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the abrupt Aiguilles Rouges; to the left is the Cascade des Ignes, descending from the Glacier des Ignes.

The Mont Collon (11,956'; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the Evêque (12,264'; guide 50 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The Pigne d’Arolla (12,471'; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by the Glacier de Pièce, or (longer, but easier) by the Col de Riedmatten, the Glacier de Durand, and the Col de Breny in 6-7 hrs.; very grand and not difficult. — The Petite Dent (10,465'; guide 8 fr.), one of the Dents de Veisivi, is ascended without difficulty by the Alp Zarmine. The Grande Dent (11,240'; 10 fr.) is more difficult. Between the Petite and Grande Dent the Col de Zarmine (10,046'), not easy, leads from Arolla to Ferrière. — The Aiguille de la Za (12,051'; 30 fr.), the Dent Ferroc (11,902'; guide 35 fr.), and the Dent des Bouquetins (12,625') involve difficult climbing.

Passes (for mountaineers only). To Prarayen over the Col de Collon, a grand route, not difficult for experts (7-8 hrs. from Arolla, guide 30 fr.). We ascend the Glacier d’Arolla, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of Mt. Collon, remarkable for their echoes, to the snow-basin of Za-de-Zan and the (4 hrs.) summit of the Col de Collon (10,369'), to the S.E. of the Evêque (see above). View grand, but not extensive. Descent over the Glacier de Collon to the profound Combe d’Oron and (3 hrs.) Prarayé or Prarayen (6598'; tolerable quarters at the chalets, but often closed), and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to Bionaz (bed at the cure’s), and (3 hrs.) Valpellina (p. 268). Those who cross in the reverse direction should take provisions from Aosta; good guides not easily found there, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at Bionaz (Bapt. Baraillon, among others). From Prarayen to the Col 3½ hrs., descent to Arolla 2½ hrs.

To the Val d’Hèrémence from Arolla there are two passes close together, the Col de Riedmatten (9567'; 4 hrs. to Liappey, and to the S. of it the Pas de Chèvres (9354'; rather more difficult). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the Glacier de Durand or Seilon (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (4½ hrs.) chalets of Seilon (1454'), opposite Liappey (p. 287). (The Riedmatten route descends the rocks and grass-slopes on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the Val des Dix to (4½ hrs.) Héremence, see p. 283. — Or, from the Durand or Seilon Glacier (see above) we may ascend to the Col de Seilon (10,663'; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 267) and thence either ascend the Glacier de Gîtrans to (2½ hrs.) Maurvoisin (p. 266), or cross the Col du Mont Rouge (10,960') and descend the Glacier de Lyrerose to (3½ hrs.) Chermontane (p. 257; guide 25 fr.).

To the Val de Bagnes over the Col de Chermontane, 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend over the moraine, the lower end of the Glacier de Zignovenova, and the Glacier de Piece or Torgnon to a snowy saddle (10,236') on the W. side of the Serra de Vuez, and thence by the Glacier de Vuez to the Col de Chermontane (10,118'), between the Petit Mt. Collon (11,630') and the Pigne d’Arolla (see above). Striking view of the Mont Collon, the Dents with the Aiguille de Za, the Dent Blanche, and to the N. the Bernese Alps. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the Glacier d’Otemma to Chermontane (p. 261). — Longer, but far more striking, is the route to Chermontane over the Col de l’Evêque (11,483'; 13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Route over the Glacier d’Arolla to the Col de Collon, see above; here we ascend to the right to the Col de l’Evêque, lying S.W. of the Evêque (see above), and then descend a snow-arête.
between the (1.) Senjla (12,153') and the (r.) Petit Mont Collon (11,632') to the Glacier d'Otemma, and as above to Chermontane.

To ZERMATT over the Col de Bertol. 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). We traverse the Glacier d'Arolla to the Plan de Bertol, and ascend rocks and the steep Glacier de Bertol to the Col de Bertol (about 10,800'), between two of the Dents de Bertol (11,506' and 11,143'). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the Glaciers du Mont Miné and de Ferpècle, past the Tête Blanche (which takes 1/4 hr. more to ascend; see below), to the Col d'Hérens and the Stockje Hut (p. 299); thence to Zermatt, see below. —Over the Col du Mont Brulé and the Col de Valpelline, another grand route, 12-13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of Za-de-Zan, ascend steeply to the left to the Col du Mont Brulé (10,371'), cross the crevassed upper Za-de-Zan Glacier (passing on the left the Dents and Col des Bouquetins, see below), and mount laboriously to the Col de Valpelline (11,666'), on the S. side of the Tête Blanche (12,303'; ascended from the col in 3/4 hr.; splendid view; see below). Then drop down the Stock Glacier to the Stockje (see below).

(b.) *Ferpècle. (Bridle-path, 21/2 hrs. from Evolena to the inn.) At (1 hr.) Haudères, by the third house before the bridge (see above), we diverge to the left, and then more rapidly over a rocky height, passing four chalets. Beyond the next ridge of rock we ascend to the left to (3/4 hr.) Sepey (5580'), where the path from Forelaz (see p. 284; 1/2 hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of Prazfleur, the second group beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (3/4 hr.) the chalets of Salay or Ferpècle (5909'; *Hôt. du Col d'Hérens), splendidly situated near the end of the Ferpècle Glacier (fine waterfall).

Just beyond the last chalets a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Bricolla (7969'), a strikingly grand point of view. At our feet lies the huge Ferpècle Glacier, to the left is the snow-clad Wandfluh, and farther off rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. To the right, separated from the Ferpècle Glacier by the Mont Miné, is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

Passes. To ZINAL over the Col du Grand-Cornier, 10-11 hrs., a superb route, not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (11/2 hr.) Bricolla (see above) we turn to the E. to the Glacier de la Dent Blanche, and ascend it quickly to the (31/2 hrs.) Col du Grand-Cornier or de la Dent Blanche (11,627'), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. We descend an arete to the right and snow-slopes, passing the Roc Noir, to the (21/2 hrs.) Mountet Club Hut (p. 299), and over the Durand (Zinal) Glacier to (3 hrs.) Zinal (p. 288). — Over the Col de Couronne (Col du Zaté or Col de Bréonna) and the Col de l'Allée, see p. 288.

To ZERMATT over the Col d'Hérens, 10-11 hrs., a very fine route, but fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From Bricolla in 3/4 hr. to the Ferpècle Glacier, which we ascend, at first steeply, to the (3 hrs.) Col d'Hérens (11,417'), between the Wandfluh and the Tête Blanche (12,303'); easily ascended, from the pass in 3/4 hr.; very grand; we may descend to the Col de Valpelline, and regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 11/4-1 1/2 hr. to the route; see above, Col de Valpelline). To the E. towers the overwhelming Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed Stock Glacier to the (1 hr.) Club Hut (9062') on the Stockje, a rocky island at the head of the Zmutt Glacier, between the Stock Glacier (1.) and the Tiefenmatten Glacier (r.). We descend the latter, skirting the rocks of the Stockje, to the stone-covered and tiresome Zmutt Glacier, and at length regain a firm footing at the (3 hrs.) Staffel-Alp (p. 298). Thence to Zermatt 1 1/2 hr.
To Prarayen over the Col des Bouquetins (10-11 hrs. from Fer-pècle to Prarayen), also fatiguing. We either follow the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or ascend the left moraine, past Mont Miné, to the upper Fer-pècle Glacier, and mount to the right to the Col des Bouquetins (11,214'), to the E. of the Dent des Bouquetins (12,625). Descent over the Glacier de Za-de-Zan to Prarayen (p. 285).

Ascents. Dent Blanche (14,318'), very difficult (13-14 hrs. from Fer-pècle; guide 70 fr.). Ascent usually made from the Stockje (p. 300). — Grand-Cornier (13,022'), from Fer-pècle 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 30 fr.).

From Evolena to Vissoye over the Col de Torrent, bridle-path, 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Halfway between Evolena and Haudères we ascend to the left to La Sage and Villa (to which a short-cut ascends 20 min. S. of Evolena, to the left, through a steep gorge). We ascend the Alp Cotter in long zigzags, and then across slate-débris, to the (4 hrs.) *Col de Torrent (9593'), on the S. side of the Sasseneire (see below), and obtain a striking view of the Val d'Hérens and the mountains encircling its upper end (from r. to l.: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mt. Blane de Selion, Serpentine, Pigne d'Arolla, Petites and Grandes Dents, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The *Sasseneire (10,692'), 1 hr. from the col (with guide); its stony slopes steep and fatiguing. Superb panorama of the Bernese Alps to the N.; the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 225). To the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the Dent Blanche (see above).

To the N. of the Sasseneire a bridle-path crosses the Pas de Lona (8924') to the Val d'Anniviers, also a very fine route; from the Chalets de Praz Jean to Grimence 8 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The Boc de Bosson (10,385'; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little Lac de Zozanne (8871'), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys (Gabelhorn, Triflhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Bruneckhorn, Diablon), to the Torrent-Alp (7940') and the (1 1/2 hr.) Alp Zatelet-Praz (7083'), in the Val de Moiry or de Torrent, watered by the Navigenze, the W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers. The valley is grandly terminated by the Glacier de Moiry, overshadowed by the (r.) Couronne de Bréonna, Za de l'Auo, Pointe de Bricolla, Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, (l.) Pigne de l'Allée, and the black slaty cone of the Garde de Bordon.

Zinal (p. 285) may be reached from this point in 3 1/2 hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the Col de Sorebois (8970'). From the Corne de Sorebois (9210'). 20 min. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path, or (shorter, with guide) direct through wood to Zinal. — To Zinal over the Col de l'Allée and to Evolena over the Col de Couronne or the Col de Bréonna, see p. 289.

Beyond the Alp we traverse a level and monotonous valley and descend a rocky defile to (1 1/2 hr.) Grimence, or Gremenz (5016'), a large village. Before us are St. Luc and the Bella Tola. Then from Grimence by St. Jean to (1 hr.) a bridge over the Navigenze (3898'), and to (1/4 hr.) Vissoye (p. 288).
ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Einfischthal) to Zinal.

To Vissoye (11 M.) a tolerable road; thence to Ayer (7½ M.) Zinal inferior. Horse from Sierre to Vissoye 8, one-horse carriage 15 fr.

Sierre, p. 269. We follow the old post-road to the E. to the (1¼ M.) Rhône Bridge (1767), ½ M. beyond which the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies Chippis, at the influx of the Navigenze into the Rhône. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the Val d'Anniviers (Ger. Einfischthal), and next reach (1½ M.) Niouc (3248'). Here begins the first of several wild rocky ravines on the steep slopes of which the road ('Les Pontis') ascends, passing through four galleries.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the church of Sierre, passes under the railway embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhône bridge and (30 min.) Chippis. Beyond the first house we turn to the left and cross the Navigenze; then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (1½ hr.) Niouc.

A footpath, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above) leads from Niouc by Sussillon in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of Chandolin (6439; Hôt. Ilhorn), whence a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhône Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in 1½ hr. — The Ilhorn (8239'), which overlooks the Illgraben (p. 270), the Rhône Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is ascended without difficulty from Chandolin in 2½ hrs.

Beyond Niouc the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. We next reach (3½ M.) the village of Fang. (Travelers bound for St. Luc must, about ½ M. below Fang, take a narrower path to the left, ascending gradually to St. Luc in 1½ hr.; see p. 290.) The road follows the valley, passing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies Painsec. Then (2½ M.) —

11 M. Vissoye (4002'; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers, R. & A. 21¼, D. 3½ fr.), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), BELLA TOLA (4½ hrs.), etc., see p. 290.

Beyond Vissoye (¼ M.) the road leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left), and (1 M.) towards the lower cross (not to the right). Then (3¼ M.) Mission at the mouth of the Val de Moiry (see above), and (3½ M.) Ayer (4777'), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 290.) The road ascends a little. (½ M.) crosses a torrent, and passes a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip. It then (½ M.) crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, (1½ M.) recrosses to the right bank, and (2 M.) reaches —

18½ M. Zinal (5505'; *Hôt.-Pens. Durand. The valley ends towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, in the glacier Durand or Zinal.

The *Alpe de l'Allée (7178'), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal, commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, of the mountains from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moening, separated by the beautiful double-
peaked pyramid of the Besso (12,067'). The path may be found without a
guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) we cross to the left bank, and make
for the corner of a wood; ½ hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend
gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall in the background; 3 min.,
a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then rather a steep ascent;
¾ hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet. Descent in 1½ hr.

The Alpe d'Arpitetta (7420'), opposite the last-mentioned, to the N.E.,
affords another grand view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming
Glacier, and the Rothhorn. By crossing the terminal moraine of the
Durand glacier (with guide), the two above points of view may be com-
bined. — Good walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excur-
sion up the Durand Glacier to the Club Hut on the Mountet (9381'), at the
S. base of the Besso (½ hr. from Zinal), overlooking the grand amphi-
thatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn,
Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander
from the Roc Noir (10,262'), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached
in 1 hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 10 fr.).

Ascents. The Pointe d'Arpitetta (10,302'), from the Alp Arpitetta
3 hrs. (easy and repaying). — Besso (12,067'), rather steep and toilsome,
for experts only (3½ hrs. from the Mountet; guide 20 fr.); view exced-
ingly grand. — Pigne de l'Allée (11,489'; 15 fr.), from the Alp de l'Allée
3-4 hrs., not very difficult. — Bouquetin (11,451'; 20 fr.), from Zinal over
the Col de l'Allée and the Glacier de Moiry 6-7 hrs., and Diablons (11,890';
13 fr.), by the Alp Tracuit 6 hrs., both laborious. — The Grand-Cornier
(13,929'; 50 fr.), is best ascended from the plateau of növe below the Col
du Grand-Cornier (p. 286), the last part difficult. — Zinal-Rothhorn or
Moming (13,855'; 50 fr.), a difficult and hazardous scramble (from the
Mountet 6-7 hrs.). — Ober-Gabelhorn (13,365'; 60 fr.), also very difficult.
Comp. p. 300.

Passes. To Evolena over the Col de Sorebois and Col de Torrent, see
p. 287; by the Col du Grand-Cornier, see p. 286; by the Pas de Loua, see
p. 287. — Over the Col de l'Allée and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs.
(guide 12 fr.), trying, and for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we
ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the Col de l'Allée (10,483'). Descent
to the Glacier de Moiry, and another steep ascent to the Col de Couronne
(9895'), between the Couronne de Bréonna and the Za de l'Ano. Then a steep
descent to Forpécle (p. 286). — Instead of the Col de Couronne we may
cross the Col de Bréonna (9574'), lying to the N., between the Couronne de
Bréonna and the Serra Noire, or the Col du Zaté (9433'), between the
Serra Noire and the Pointe de Zaté (both toilsome).

To Gruben in the Turmman Valley over the Pas de la Forcelletta or the
Col de Tracuit (des Diablons), see p. 291.

To Zermatt over the Triftjoch, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult; for
steady experts only (guide 30 fr.). From the (½ hr.) Mounte Hut (see above)
we traverse the Durand Glacier towards the E. to the (1½ hr.)
foot of the precipitous rocks of the Trifthorn (12,261'), and clamber up at
first by a ladder, with the aid of a rope, and then along narrow ledges
of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (½ hr.) Triftjoch
(11,614'), between the Trifthorn and the Ober-Gabelhorn (13,365'), affords
a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the Trift
Glacier and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) Zermatt (p. 295).

To Zermatt over the Col Durand, 13-14 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). From
the club-hut we ascend towards the S., passing the Roc Noir (see above),
at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty, to
the (4 hrs.) Col Durand (11,398'), between the Mont Durand (Arbenhorn,
12,284') and the Pointe de Zinal (12,487'), where we obtain a most striking
view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent (not direct over the
Hohvâng Glacier to the Zmut Glacier, as the lower part of the former
is full of crevasses) to the left, over the rocks of the Ebihorn, to (3½-4 hrs.)
Zmut (p. 299) and (1 hr.) Zermatt (p. 295).

To Zermatt over the Moming Pass (12,445'), between the Rothhorn
and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 55 fr.), and to Randa over the Schallijoch
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(12,307') between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (14 hrs.; 35 fr.), very difficult and toilsome.

From Zinal to St. Luc (3 hrs.). We return to (5 M.) Ayer (p. 288) by the road, ascend to the right, and skirt the hill-side, traversing pastures and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer).

iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Read from Sierre to Vissoye (11 M.); ascent thence to St. Luc, 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; comp. p. 288). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½ hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Gruben over the Pas du Bœuf in 4½, or the Meiden Pass in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 (or including the Schwarzhorn 8½) hrs. (guide 12, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (3490'; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Bella Tola, new, above the village, pens. 6 fr.), lying on a steep and lofty slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the profound Val d'Anni- viers, the snow-mountains at the head of the valley (Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, Pointe de Zinal, Dent Blanche, and Grand-Cornier), and of the Rhone Valley, the Diablerets, Oldenhorn, and Wildhorn to the N. Having been almost entirely burned down several times, St. Luc now consists chiefly of substantial new houses. Above the village, to the N. (400'; ½ hr.) is the 'Druid's Stone', locally called 'Pierre des Servagios' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf, the E. side of which is said to have once served as an altar.

The *Bella Tola (10,138'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the S. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the Bella Tola Glacier on the S. side. The N. peak is the Schwarzhorn (9095'), the E. peak the Boterhorn (9744'). From the upper (E.) end of St. Luc we follow the path to the left (N.), cross (40 min.) the brook descending from the Bella Tola, and ascend the pastures to the N.E. towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut visible from St. Luc, which (35 min.) we leave on the right. We now bear to the left; on the next mountain-terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, we incline to the right, reach (1½ hr.) the base of the peak, and lastly ascend in steep zigzags, passing a refuge-hut, and overlooking the Bella Tola Glacier (see above), to the summit. The S. peak, that usually ascended, is marked by a metal vane, but a path ascends the N. peak also. The view embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and the eye ranges over a circle of 200 M.; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemini. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 273) to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

In order to reach the Turtmann-Thal we descend from the Bella Tola to the S., and ascend to the left to the (hrs.) Pas du Bœuf (9154'). In descending into the Boterthal we keep to the left, and
of the Valais. MEIDEN PASS. 81. Route. 291

in some seasons cross a patch of snow. At (1 1/2 hr.) the chalets of Pletschen the track divides: to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) Turtmann (p. 270), to the right to (2 hrs.) Gruben (see below).

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the Meiden Pass (9154'; 5 hrs.; guide hardly needed). After 1/2 hr. we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route (see above) to the (1 hr.) Alp Tounot (to which we may ride). The path ascends pastures and then over rocky débris to (1 1/2 hr.) the pass, to the N. of the Tounot (9921'), with a fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Barrhörner, and the range between the Turtmann and Visp valleys. (There are two Meiden Passes: one close to the Tounot; ours, 1/2 M. to the N., may be reached from the Bella Tola in 1 1/2 hr., avoiding the Pas du Beuf.) We descend past several small lakes (with the Meidenhorn, 9780', on the right) to the Upper and the Lower Alp Meiden (7613'; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent through larches and stone-pines, to the Alpine hamlet of (2 hrs.) Gruben, Zmeiden, or Meiden (6060'; *Höt. Weisshorn), in the Turtmann Valley.

From Turtmann (p. 270) to Gruben (4 hrs.). The bridle-path ascends the steep right bank of the Turtmannbach, through woods and pastures, with fine views of the Rhone Valley. At (3/4 hr.) Tummenen (3200') it crosses to the left bank, and then leads for 2 hrs. through the Taubwald or Dubenwald, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. The Vollensteig carries the path back to the right bank. At Nigglingen, our path is joined by that from the Pas du Beuf on the right (see above). Then Staffel and (1 1/4 hr.) Gruben.

The Turtmann Valley ends to the S. in the magnificent Turtmann or Barr Glacier, imbedded between the Diablon (11,850'), Weisshorn (14,803'), Brunnegghorn (12,925'), and Barrhorn (11,920'). At its base lie the chalets of Semmith (1 1/2 hr. from Gruben). A difficult, but interesting route crosses this glacier and the Col des Diablon, or de Tracuit (10,673'), between the Diablon and the Weisshorn, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 16 fr.).

From Gruben to Zinal over the Pas de la Forcelletta, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the Lower Blummattey, 1/2 hr. above Gruben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) Upper Blummat (7680'), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the chalets of Kallberg, and through a dreary valley to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Pas de la Forcelletta (9810'), between the (r.) Roc de Budri and the (l.) Crête d'Omerenza. Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the chalets of Remoinze (8503'), and over pastures; lastly through wood, either to the right to (3 hrs.) Ayer, or to the left to (4 hrs.) Zinal (p. 288).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus or Stalden in the Visphal a bridle-path (7 hrs.; with the Schwarzhorn 8 1/2 hrs.; guide desirable). It ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the Gruben-Alp to the (3 hrs.) Augstbord Pass (9515'), between the Steinhathorn (10,300') on the S. and the Schwarzhorn (10,523') on the N., affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn, Simplon group, and Mischabel.

The "Schwarzhorn (10,523') is easily ascended in 3/4-1 hr. from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 290): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weisshorn, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, Brunnegghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Diablon, etc.

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The path descends over débris (bad for riding) into the Augstborndthal. We may then either go to the right, skirting the Steinthalhorn, to the village of Jungen (splendid view of the Visphal from the church; to the left the Gassenried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn, to the right the Brunnegghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend in zigzags to (3 hrs.) St. Niklaus. Or we may turn to the left and descend to End and (3½ hrs.) Stalden (see below).

A route from Gruben to St. Niklaus by the Jung Pass (about 8300'), farther S., also affords fine views (6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). — The Barr Pass (11,801'), Brunnegjoch (11,099'), and Biesjoch (11,644') are difficult glacier-passes, fit for experts only with able guides (25-30 fr. each).

St. Niklaus, and thence to Zermatt, see R. 82.

82. From Visp to Zermatt, and over the Théodule Pass to Aosta.

From Visp to Zermatt 8-9 hrs. (Stalden 1½ hr., St. Niklaus 2½ hrs.; Randa 5½ M., Täsch 2½ M., Zermatt 3½ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. Porter from Visp to Stalden 3, to St. Niklaus 6, to Zermatt 12 fr.; horse from Visp to Stalden 6, to St. Niklaus 12 fr. — Wägli, or light vehicle for 3 pers., from St. Niklaus to Zermatt 15 fr. — The carriages, horses, and guides at St. Niklaus are superintended by an official who settles the order in which they are to be hired. (Hr. Setzer's vehicles, which bear his name, are independent of this arrangement.) Letter and Parcels Post (also for small portmanteaux, etc.) from Visp to Zermatt at 5 a.m., and from Zermatt to Visp at 7 a.m. daily. The post-vehicle between St. Niklaus and Zermatt takes two passengers, 4 fr. each. At it does not leave St. Niklaus till noon, travellers starting early from Brig with a porter may reach St. Niklaus in time to send on their luggage by post, and may possibly obtain a seat. Luggage sent by post from Zermatt to Visp is not certain to arrive in time for the evening train to Brig or to Martigny.

From Zermatt to the Théodule Pass 5½; thence to Valtournanche 4 hrs.; an easy route, frequently undertaken by ladies (guide to Breil 15 fr.; one sufficient). From Valtournanche to Châtillon (new road below Usdin) 4 hrs.; high-road thence to Aosta 15 M. (diligence daily, see p. 295).

The route from Visp to Zermatt is easy and attractive, being varied with picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Visphthal appears the beautiful Batfrin (12,475'), and beyond Stalden the huge Weisshorn (14,803') and the Brunnegghorn (12,628'). Near St. Niklaus the Breithorn (13,685') and the peak of the Little Matterhorn (12,752') come in sight. Beyond St. Niklaus the superb Breithorn is conspicuous nearly all the way to Zermatt. Lastly, near Zermatt, the Great Matterhorn (14,705') becomes visible. Besides these, many other peaks, with glaciers descending from them, are visible on both sides.

Before the last house on the S. side of Visp (2155'; p. 270) the path turns to the right, towards the rapid and turbid Visp. We follow the right bank of the stream, which fills the entire breadth of the valley, 100' below, cross it by the (1½ hr.) Neubrücke, and ascend more rapidly to (¼ hr.) Stalden (2736'; *Hüt. Stalden, R., L., & A. 3 fr.), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the Saasgrat and the Gorner Visp unite. The valley divides here. The vast group of the Saasgrat, the N.E. spur of the
Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai-Thal from the Saas-Thal. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden.

To the Simplon Hospice over the Bistenen Pass, 11 hrs., repaying (guide 15 fr.; Joh. Furrer of Stalden or J. Dorsaz of Simplon; horse 30 fr.). From Stalden the route leads by Staldenried and Gspen (6230') to a pass (about 7200') lying to the N. of the Ochsenhorn (9547'), also reached in 4 hrs. from Visp by Visperterminen. Descent to the chalets of Bistisstaffel (6170') in the upper Nanser Thal, ascent again to the Bistenen-Pass (about 7870'), and descent thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 273).

The path ascends rather steeply for 20 min., and then skirts the left bank of the Visp. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of Emd, situated on so shelving a pasture that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be shod with iron to enable them to keep their footing. We descend in windings, and at the bottom of the valley cross the Visp (1 hr.). (The old path, diverging to the left halfway down, is shorter.) We then ascend the right bank to a (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands, and follow the left bank to (1/hr.)

St. Niklaus (3819'); pop. 806; *Gr. Hôtel St. Nicolas, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; Restaur. Lochmatten, with beds), the capital of the valley. (To Gruben over the Augstbord Pass, see p. 291.)

Road to Zermatt (11 1/2 M.). Above St. Niklaus the road crosses the brook by a (1/2 M.) new bridge, ascends on the right bank, and then enters a pine-forest. Passing (2 M.) a lofty waterfall in several leaps to the right, the village of (1/2 M.) Herbriggen (4134'), and the chalets of Langenmatt and Breitenmatt, we next reach (2 M.) the village of Lerch (4350'). High up on the left is the Festigletscher, descending from the Dom (p. 300); to the right is the Weisshorn (14,803') with the Biesigletscher; and to the S. rise the Little Matterhorn and the superb Breithorn. Between (1/2 M.) Randâ (4741'; *Hôt. Weisshorn) and (2 1/2 M.) Täsch (4777') the traces of a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. Opposite to us (W.) is the Schaltithal, with the Hohlicht Glacier, commanded by the Rothorn. (Through the Tischthal, to the E., runs the route to the Alphubeljoch, p. 305.) We next (1 1/4 M.) pass the Hochsteg, a bridge which carries the old bridie-path across the deep rocky gorge of the brawling Visp, and cross the stream at the (1/2 M.) Bühl (5023'). To the right the stupendous Matterhorn now suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the Gorner Glacier; and above it stretch the vast snow-fields of the Upper Thûdülue Glacier, with the Little Matterhorn and the Breithorn on the left. The road then passes the (1 M.) Spiessbrücke, and traverses meadows to (3/4 M.) Zermatt.

Zermatt, Riffelberg, etc., see R. 83. (From the Riffel Inn to the Thûdülue Pass, see p. 297.)

The Path from Zermatt to the Thûdülue Pass, on the left bank of the Visp, crosses the Zumibbach and ascends to the hamlets of Platten and (1/2 hr.) Zum See (5700'). Then a steeper ascent, between stone-pines. Thus far this is also the route to the Schwarz-
see and the Hörnli (p. 297). On leaving the wood we obtain a
capital survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 297), Monte Rosa, the
Breithorn, and Rothhorn. After crossing the brawling Furgybach,
the path, very dusty in dry weather, ascends the stony slopes in
many windings. On the right is the dirty Furrg Glacier; above it
towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying
outline.

From Zermatt to the end of the Upper Théodule Glacier (about
10,500') 4½ hrs.; thence up the glacier, a good deal crevassed, but
presenting no difficulty (rope necessary), to the (1 hr.) Théodule
Pass, or Matterjoch (10,899'); small inn with eight beds, poor and
dear; 'vin brule' 3½ fr.), to the S. of the Theodulhorn (11,393'),
the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. View limited. Ascent
of the *Breithorn, see p. 297.

We now descend to the right (the route to the Col des Cimes
Blanches and Fiéry leading to the left; see p. 308), over the Val-
tournanche Glacier, which is usually less crevassed than the
Théodule Glacier. The guides frequently discard the rope here, but
it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. In ½ hr. we
reach the end of the glacier. The well-defined path then descends
to (1½ hr.) Giomein (6956'; *Hôt. du Mont Cervin, R. & A. 4,
D. 5 fr.), and in 10 min. more to the chalets of Breil (6560').

Ascent of the Matterhorn from Breil, see p. 300. — (Over the Col des
Cimes Blanches to Fiéry, and thence to Macugnaga, see R. 85. — Guides:
Jean-Ant. Carrel, or 'Bersaglieri; Jean-Jos. and Jean-Pierre Maquignat;
Aymond and Louis d'Hérin; Jean-Bapt. Bic; A. Pelissier; the brothers
Pession, etc.

To Prarayen over the Col de Cournère, 6 hrs., with guide, rough
but repaying. We cross the Tournanche ¾ hr. below Breil and ascend
to the right to the (1½ hr.) Col de Dea, enjoying a superb survey of the
Matterhorn; descend a little, then ascend over grass, rock, and snow, to
the (2 hrs.) Col de Cournère (10,365'), between (r.) the Château des Dames
and (l.) the Mt. Redessau, with a fine view of Mt. Velan, the Grand-
Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bridge-path leads to the chalets
of Chignana; thence a steep and laborious climb to the pass, 1½-2 hrs.)
Descent through the Val de Cournère to (1½ hr.) Prarayen in the Val
Pellina (p. 285). The Château des Dames (11,998') may be ascended from
the pass in 2½ hrs. (difficult and not without risk).

The path traverses a wild and romantic valley, crosses (1 hr.)
the Tournanche near a fine waterfall (La Grotte du Géant, approach-
ed by a wooden gallery; 1 fr.1), and recrosses it near the village
of (1 hr.) Valtournanche (5059'; *Hôt. du Mont Rose, unpretend-
ing), with the church of the upper valley.

To the Col des Cimes Blanches, see p. 285; Col de Cournère, see above.
— The Grand Tournalin or Pte Wympner (11,057'), to the S. of the Col
des Cimes Blanches, reached by Genez in 5 hrs., with guide, is not dif-
cult for experts. Splendid view.

We now descend to the lower part of the valley and cross the
Tournanche to (3½ hrs.) Ussin (4240'), where the new road begins.
The dilapidated arches of a Roman (?) aqueduct occasionally appear
at a great height on both sides of the valley, especially near (3½ M.)
Monty-St.-André. The vegetation begins to assume the Italian char-
acter. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, we perceive far below, in the broad and beautiful valley of the Doire (5½ M., or from Valtournanche 3½ hrs.) —

Châtillon (1755'; pop. 2992; *Hôt. de Londres, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; Lion d'Or, poor), the capital of an Italian district, with ironworks and handsome houses.

The Road to Aosta (15 M.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.; railway in progress) ascends the broad valley of the Dora, shaded with walnuts, chestnuts, and vines. The wine of (4 M.) Chambave (1624') is one of the best in Piedmont. A height here commands a magnificent view, to the E., of several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa: (r.) the Zwillinge (Castor and Pollux), (l.) the Matterhorn and Matterjoch; and to the S., Mt. Emilius. In the background to the W. is the three-peaked Ruitor (p. 311).

On the left, at the entrance of the valley of Fenis, stands the picturesque Château of Fenis. The poor village of (3½ M.) Nus, with a ruined castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta. From Villefranche a path ascends to the château of Quart on the hill above (now a hospital; fine view), and descends on the other side.

15 M. Aosta (1913'), see p. 259.

83. Zermatt and its Environs.


Post and Telegraph Office (comp. p. 292), by the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (Alex. Burgener; Franz Biner; Peter Kaubel; P. Taugwalder; Alois Pollinger; Joh., Jos. Maria, and Clemens Perren; Jos. Moser; Jos. and Ambros. Imboden, etc.). Further information may be obtained from Hr. Seiler. The charges for the different excursions are stated below in each case. An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. — Horse to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarz-See 10. Upper Théodulé Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church adjoining the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by Stephan and Jos. Biner, 'botanic' guides.

Zermatt (5315'; pop. 492), called by the Piedmontese Praborigne, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

Zermatt surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Grat, in particular, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur.
The Zermatter Hof contains an admirable *Relief of the Environs of Zermatt, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by Imfeld* (admission gratis).

The Churchyard contains the tombstones of M. v. Grote (p. 304), Ch. Hudson and R. Hadow (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), W. K. Wilson (Riffelhorn, 1865), H. Chester (Lyskamm, 1869), and to the right of the church Michel Croz (p. 300). Adjoining the English Church, by the Hôtel du Mont-Cervin, repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Deservedly foremost among the attractions are the **Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.** The bridle-path (to the Riffel Inn 2½, descent 1½-2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) cannot be mistaken. From the Hôtel du Mont Rose we follow the road, leaving the church to the left, for 8 min., and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., at the church of Winkelmatten (5500'), we turn to the right; 3 min., bridge over the Findelenbach, descending from the left (p. 299); here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts; 10 min., a wood of larches and stone-pines, where the path, steep and stony, ascends the Fällistüts to the left; 25 min., an open space with a hut, above the Schwemmatt, whence we observe the Visp issuing from the Gorner Glacier, and the Furggbach from the Furgg Glacier (p. 294); 25 min., chalets on the Augustkumen-Matt. The steep path to the Riffel now ascends straight on, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through a wood of stone-pines, and passes the (20 min.) **Pens. Riffelalp (7306')**, a handsome new building completed in 1884, commanding a superb view of the Gorner Glacier, overshadowed by the colossal Matterhorn, of the Zmutt-Thal with the Dent Blanche, and of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (Small English chapel adjacent.) Above the pension the two paths unite. At the foot of the **Riffelberg (12 min.)** we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) **Riffel Hotel (8429'; p. 295).**

The **Gorner Grat (10,289'; 4974' above Zermatt),** a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in 1½ hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary), commands a most imposing scene (see Panorama). The spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn, 14,757'; Dom, 14,941'), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending towards the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn, 13,363'; Rothhorn, 13,855'; Weisshorn, 14,803'), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of Monte Rosa itself, the highest and one other only are visible, and its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and incontestably the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn (14,705', see p. 300).* Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the immense Gorner Glacier (p. 299), which is joined in its course by six other glaciers, and from the base of which issues the *Visp (Mattervisp).*
From the "Hohhätigrat (10,796'), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, a climb of 2½ hr. more (guide unnecessary for experts), the view is still finer and embraces the Findelen Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (see above) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, ½ hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier. At the foot of the Riffelberg it diverges to the right from the bridle path and skirts a stony slope (Riffelhorn), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn, beside which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge, the Castor (13,879') on the E. and the Pollux (13,431') on the W. After 40 min. a path diverges to the right to the Lower Gorner or Boden Glacier, which at this point, below the ice-fall, may be crossed in safety (a very interesting way back to Zermatt). The path to the Riffelhaus continues to ascend the slope and now mounts more rapidly to the left; ½ hr., Gagenhaupt (3430'), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the Riffelhorn (see below); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus. — The following extension of this walk is recommended. From the Gagenhaupt we ascend to the E. towards the col, passing close to the N. side of the Riffelhorn; ½ hr., a small pool. The path leads towards an opening through which Monte Rosa is visible, passes the little Riffelhorn-See on the left, and in ¼ hr. reaches the Rothe Kummern, a rocky ridge to the E. of the Riffelhorn (9616'). The latter, a grotesque peak about 650' higher than the Rothe Kummern, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape (ascent, p. 298). The Riffel Inn. ½ hr. N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The rock-arch to the E. near the Rothe Kummern, is the Gorner Grat (see above), the ascent of which from this point takes 1¼ hr.

The Gugel (5881'), a height N.E. of the Riffel Inn, affords a good survey of the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

For GLACIER EXCURSIONS the Riffelhaus is an admirable starting-point, and these on nearer acquaintance lose many of the terrors with which the imagination invests them. (Veil or grey spectacles necessary for long expeditions.)

The "Théodule Pass or Matterjoch (10,899') is 4½ hrs. from the Riffel Inn (from Zermatt 5½, comp. p. 294). Between the Riffelhorn and the Gagenhaupt the path descends to the Gorner Glacier, crosses it, ascends the Lower Théodule Glacier, mounts the rocks to the right to the Upper Théodule Glacier, and traverses it to the auberge at the top (p. 294). (In certain states of the ice it is possible to ascend from the Lower to the Upper Théodule Glacier without touching the rocks. From the Théodule Pass the "Breithorn (13,685') may be ascended without difficulty (3 hrs.; guide from Zermatt 30 fr.). The route ascends the snow-slopes towards the S.E., rounding the rocks of the Little Matterhorn (Petit Mont Cervin, 12,752', not difficult), and lastly mounting a steeper slope of ice, where step-cutting is sometimes necessary. The summit, which slopes gradually on the N. side, commands a very imposing view: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it Mont Blanc; to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallhorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Taschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahthorn; E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S., the Graian Alps (Grand Paradis and Grivola). Descent to the Théodule Pass 1½-2 hrs.

The "Cima di Jazzi (12,526'), easy and very interesting (5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.; one suffices for several persons). From the Riffel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (½ hr.) Rothe Boden then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the (1½ hr.) Gorner Glacier, reaching it at the 'Gadmen' (9620'). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) Stockknubel (9957'), a resting-place at the rocky base of the Stockhorn (11,984'); thence 2¾ hrs. to the summit. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to approach the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side; were it to give way, the traveller would be pre-
cipitated to a depth of 3,400'. If strength permits, we go on to the (1 hr.) "New Weisshorn Pass (p. 299), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's-throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the Findelen Glacier not recommended.

The Ober-Rothorn (11,214'), better from Zermatt, see p. 300. — The Riffelhoern (9810', guide, with rope, advisable, 5 fr.), 1 1/4 hr. from the Riffel Inn, affords a fine survey of the Vispthal. — The Hörnli (9492'), 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the Riffel, with guide, is a fine point (comp. p. 299).

*Monte Rosa, Höchete, or Dufour-Spitze (15,217'); two guides, 40 fr. each; porter 25 fr.) was first ascended by Mr. Smyth in 1855, with Joh. zum Taugwald (comp. p. 300). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route (5-9, there and back 12-14 hrs.) descends below the Gorner Grat to the Gadmen rock (p. 297), crosses the Gorner Glacier, and ascends the Monte Rosa Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Plattje (9810'); then over snow to (1 hr.) Auf'm Felts (Oberes Plattje, 10,971'). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the Sattel (14,255'), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. We now (the most difficult part) ascend precipitous snow-arets, and at last gain the top (1 hr.) by clambering over perpendicularly slabs of rock. **View exceedingly grand. (Admirable Panorama by Limpfel.) — Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: Nord-End (15,132'), Zumstein-Spitze (15,096'), Signal-Kuppe (14,964'), Parrot-Spitze (14,577'), Ludwigshöhle (14,252'), Baumenhorn (14,186'), Schwarzhorn (14,090), and Vincent-Pyramide (13,419').

Tour of Monte Rosa (three days to Macugnaga), see R. 85.

Passes. To Breil in the Val Tournanche, or to Fiery in the Ayas Valley, over the Théodule Pass (10,899'), not difficult (guide 15 fr.; see R. 82 and p. 308). To Breil over the Furggjoch (10,639'), to the E. of the Matterhorn; or over the Col de Tournanche (11,378'), to the W. of the Matterhorn; both difficult (guide 30 fr.). Col du Lion (11,841'; guide 40 fr.), dangerous owing to falling stones, see p. 300. — To Fiery over the Schwarzthor (12,777'), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 35 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the Gorner Glacier and the crevassed Schwarze Glacier to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the Verra Glacier and Klein-Verra Glacier to the Val d'Ayas. Over the Zwillingss-Pass (about 13,100'), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult. — To Gressoney over the Lys-Pass (14,040'), 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious, and dangerous owing to overhanging snow on the col (guide 40 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the Plattje (see above), and the right side of the crevassed Grenz Glacier ascended, skirting the slopes of the Dufour-Spitze (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and the (6-7 hrs.) summit of the pass, lying between the Lyskamm (14,889') and the Ludwigshöhle (14,252').: to the S. a superb View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps (even Genoa and the Mediterranean are said to be visible in clear weather). Descent on the E. side of the Lys Glacier (with the Vincent-Pyramide, 13.419', rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), the two arms of which are separated by a jagged ridge of rock called the Nase, to the (1 1/2 hr.) highest refuge-hut (Capanna Gnifetti, 12,401') and the (1 hr.) Capanna Linty on the Hohe Licht (11,631'). Thence to the left, down the Garstelet Glacier into the Val de Lys, to the Lavez-Alp and the Gabiet-Alp on the Ollon route (p. 307; 3 1/2-4 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinite, p. 307). — Or the slightly longer descent may be made over the Indren Glacier and through the Embours Valley to the Piile-Alp (p. 307) and Alagna. — From the Riffel to Gressoney over the Felikjoch (13,514'), to the E. of the Castor, difficult, and dangerous owing to frequent ice-avalanches; 10-11 hrs. to Cort Lys (guide 35 fr.). — To Alagna in the Val Sesia over the Sesia Pass (14,436'), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, very difficult and dangerous; better from Alagna, in which case the night may be spent on the upper Vigne Alp (18 hrs. to the Riffel). Over the Piode-Joch (Ippolita Pass, 14,186'), between the Parrotspitze and the Ludwigshöhle, also dangerous (feasible in
the reverse direction only, from the Bors Alp, p. 307, and up the Piode Glacier). — All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To Macugnaga over the New Weissthor (about, 11,800'; 9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route to the pass (5 hrs. including the Cima di Jazzi, a digression of 3/4 hr.; see p. 298) is one of the easiest and finest of glacier-excursions. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made over abrupt rocks; then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. This difficult part of the route takes 1 1/2 hrs., and Macugnaga (p. 302) is reached in 2 hrs. more. — The Old Weissthor (11,730'), between the Cima di Jazzi and the Fillarkuppe (12,070), one of the most difficult of Alpine passes, has of late years been crossed by Messrs. Schlagintweit, Tyndall, Tuckett, and other mountaineers. Several different routes: to the N. is the Jazzi Pass, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrant, is the Jazzikopf, with the couloirs descending from it; then the Old Weissthor proper (?), immediately to the N. of the Fillarkuppe. Between the Fillarkuppe and the Jägerhorn is the Fillar Pass (about 11,800'), and between the Jägerhorn and the Nordend is the Jägerjoch (about 12,800'). Descent from all these to the Jazzi Glacier exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones. — To Saas over the Schwarzberg-Weissthor; see p. 304.

Excursions from Zermatt. The Riffel Hotel, and the expeditions best undertaken therefrom, see pp. 297, 298.

To the *Gorner Glacier (1 hr.). We follow the Théodule route (p. 293) on the left bank of the Visp, cross the Zmuttbach (splendid *view of the wooded Zmutt-Thal, with the Matterhorn), and above the hamlet of Platten (5700) ascend to the left to the foot of the glacier, from the ice-cavern of which issues the Gorner or Matter-Visp. A bridge crosses to the Schweigmatt (5981'), whence we may return to (1 hr.) Zermatt by a path which soon unites with the Riffel route.

To the Schwarzsee (8392', to which we may ride) and *Hörnli (9492'), a favourite excursion (3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). We diverge to the right from the Théodule path by the last houses above Zum See (p. 303), and reach the Schwarz-See in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; thence a steep ascent of 1 hr. to the top of the Hörnli, where we obtain a superb view, particularly of the stupendous Matterhorn (p. 300). — From the Schwarzsee over the tongue of the Furgg Glacier and the crevassed Gorner Glacier to the Riffel Inn 4 hrs., a grand route (with guide 10 fr., including the Hörnli).

To the Staffelalp (3 1/2 hrs. there and back; without guide). Above (3/4 hr.) Zum See the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route and follows the right side of the deep Zmutt-Thal, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (1 1/4 hr.) Staffelalp (7043'), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwang Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn. A shorter way back (stony path) leads by the hamlet of Zmutt on the left side of the Zmuttbach, to which we cross by a bold bridge. — From the Staffelalp we may ascend the stony Zmutt Glacier to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Club Hut (9087') on the Stockje (p. 286; where the night is spent by travellers to Evolena, etc.), whence the *Tête Blanche (12,303'), a magnificent point, may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (comp. p. 286; guide from Zermatt 20 fr.).

To the Findelen Glacier, 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). We follow the Riffel path to the (1 1/4 hr.) church of Winkelmaten (p. 296), and diverge to the left, on the right bank of the Findelenbach, to Findelen (6803')
and the (11/2 hr.) Eggentalp (7182') where the path divides; both paths lead past the Steilti-See (8343') to the (11/4 hr.) Fluh-Alp (8569'), whence the glacier may be surveyed. A pleasant path also leads from the Pens. Riffelalp (p. 286), mostly through wood, to (40 min.) Findelen. Near the end of the glacier, by the left moraine (1 hr. from the Riffelalp) lies the little Grinacce (7580'). — A path also leads by Findelen to the Lower (10,190') and Upper (11,214') Rothorn. Ascent of the latter interesting and not difficult; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.]

Mettelhorn (11,188'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), an admirable point (Matterhorn, Zinal-Rothorn, Gabelhorn, Weisshorn, and Mischabel). Bridle-path for 3½ hrs.; then over débris and snow, not difficult.

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,148'; 5 hrs., guide 20 fr.), not difficult for experts. Ascent over grass and débris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. — Strahlhorn (13,762'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), up the Findelen and Adler Glaciers, not difficult. — Rimpfischhorn (13,790'; 8-9 hrs.; 40 fr.), by the Rimpfischtang, difficult. — Dom (14,941'; 11-12 hrs. from Randa; 50 fr.), very toilsome, but without danger or serious difficulty for adepts. Usual to bivouac under the rocks 3½ hrs. above Randa; then cross the Festi Glacier and the arete which separates it from the Hohberg Glacier; and lastly ascend over steep snow and ice to the (7-8 hrs.) summit. View one of the grandest among the Alps.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides), and not altogether free from danger: Ober-Gabelhorn (13,365'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), better from the W. side (Col Durand). — Zinal-Rothorn (Monte, 13,885'; 9-10 hrs.; 80 fr.; ascent from Zinal, p. 289). — Weisshorn (14,803'; 80 fr.), from Randa 10-11 hrs.: up the Schalliberg-Alp to the Weisshorn Hut on the Hohlicht (9380'), where the night is passed, 4 hrs.; thence up the E. arete to the summit, 7-8 hrs. — Dent Blanche (14,318'; 10-12 hrs.; 70 fr.), from the Stockje Hut (see above), and up the Wandfluhgrat; possible in a favourable state of the ice only (comp. p. 287). — Dent d'Hérens (Mont Tabor, 14,706'; 70 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockje, by the Tiefenmatten Glacier.

The Matterhorn. Fr. Mont Cervin, It. Monte Stivo (14,705'; two guides, 100 fr. each, or with descent to Breil 150 fr.; porter to the upper hut 30 fr.) was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Whymper, and Mr. Hadow, with the guides Michael Croz and the two Taugwalders. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis, and Croz, to a depth of 4000' towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from Breil (p. 294), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Breil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that most formidable difficulties have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficient. The ascent takes 13-14 hrs., including halts: from Zermatt to the lower hut at the beginning of the N.E. arete (10,745'), 5 hrs.; thence to the upper hut (12,608') 3 hrs., and to the summit 3 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from Breil (p. 294) is more difficult: over the Col du Lioz (11,81') to the Italian refuge-hut (13,521') 6-7 hrs.; thence by the Pic Tyndall to the top in 1 hrs. more.

Passes. To Zinal over the Triftjoch (11,614'; guide 30 fr.), difficult, see p. 289; over the Col Durand (11,398'; 30 fr.), less difficult, but longer, see p. 289; over the Morning Pass (12,445'; 30 fr.) and the Schalliboch (12,307'), both very difficult, see p. 289. — To Evolea in the Val d'Hérens over the Col d'Hérens (11,417'; 35 fr.), less trying: from this side than from Evolea, see p. 286. To Arolla over the Col de Bertol (10,800'; 30 fr.), laborious, see p. 286; over the Col de Valpelline and Col de Mont Brulé (10,397'; 30 fr.), see p. 286. — To Chermontan over the Col de Valpelline, Col du Mont Brulé, Col de l'Enex, and Col de Chermontane (the High-level Route; 30 fr.), a long day's journey. To Valpellina over the
Col de Valpelline (11,686'; guide 30 fr.), see p. 260. All these routes are much facilitated by spending a night at the Club Hut on the Stockje (p. 299). — To CHÂTILLON in the Aosta Valley over the Théodule Pass (10,890'), easy; guide to Breil 15 fr.; see p. 291. — The Schwarzthor, Lysjoch, and Weissthor, see pp. 298, 299. — TO THE SAAS VALLEY four glacier-passes: the Schwarzberg-Weissthor (11,850'; guide 25 fr.); Adler Pass (12,481'), Alpatal Pass (11,713'), and Alphubel-Joch (12,474'); for each of these, guide 30 fr. (comp. pp. 303-5).

84. From Vogogna to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro to Saas and Visp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 282, 296, 276.

19-20 hrs.: From Vogogna or Pallanzano (p. 276) to Macugnaga 7 hrs. (to Ponte Grande 71/2 M., Vanzone 13/4, Ceppo Morelli 21/2 M.; Prequartero 1/2 hr., Pestarena 1, Borca 1/2, Macugnaga 1/2 hr.); back in 6 hrs. (to Vanzone 31/2, Vogogna 21/2 hrs.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, descent to Saas 41/2, to Visp 41/2 hrs. (In the reverse direction: from Visp to Stalden 13/4 hr., Balen 3, Saas 1, Almagell 1, Im Lerch 11/2 Mattmark 1, Distelalp 1/4, Moro Pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 3 hrs.). — Guide unnecessary, except for the Monte Moro (from Macugnaga to the Mattmarkalp 10, to the Thäliboden 8 fr.). In the reverse direction it is advisable to engage a guide at Saas, as guides are seldom found at Mattmark (from Saas by Fee to Mattmark, and to Macugnaga next day, 15 fr.). Horse from Visp to Saas 20, from Saas to the Mattmark 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from Vogogna or Domo d'Ossola to Ceppo Morelli 15-20 fr.; from Ceppo Morelli to Vogogna 12, Domo d'Ossola 15, Premia 25 fr. — A single traveller may take the post-conveyance: from Domo d'Ossola at 6 a.m. a 'carriole' with two seats to Pie di Mulera (arr. at 7.15; fare 11/2 fr.), corresponding with another open vehicle from Vogogna to Ponte Grande (arr. at 10; fare 2 fr.). From Ponte Grande at 12 noon, arr. at Vogogna at 3 p.m., corresponding with diligences in different directions.

The Moro Pass was the usual Alpine bridle-path from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare with the finest in the Chamonix region and in the Bernese Oberland.

Vogogna (741'), see p. 276. The Road to the Valle d'Anzasca diverges to the left from the Simplon road beyond (11/4 M.) Maccone (p. 276), and leads through the broad level valley on the left bank of the Anza to (11/4 M.) Piè di Mulera (Hôtel Cavour), the first village in the *Valle d'Anzasca. (Travellers from Domo d'Ossola to the Val d'Anzasca quit the Simplon route at Pallanzano; see p. 276.) The road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and skirts fertile and vine- clad slopes overlooking the Anza. Charming and varied views. Near (33/4 M.) Calasca, with a pretty waterfall, the road descends to the Anza, and skirts it for some distance. Near (11/4 M.) Ponte Grande (Inn) the stream descending from the Val Bianca forms a waterfall. Gold-mines in the vicinity. On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies Bannio (2237'; *Osteria del Pino). (Over the Col di Baranca to Fobello, and over the Col d'Eigia to Carcoforo, see p. 408.) We next reach (13/4 M.) —

91/4 M. Vanzone (2290'; pop. 470; Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont
Route 84. MACUGNÄGA. From Vogogna

Rosé), the chief village in the valley. The (1/4 hr.) chapel commands a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at (2 1/2 M.) —

113/4 M. Ceppo Morelli (*Hôt. des Alpes, R. & A. 2, B. 1-1 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Monte d'Oro), and here begins the —

BRIDLE PATH. Near (1 1/4 hr.) Prequariero a path diverging to the right crosses the Mondelli Pass (9321') to the Saasthal (p. 303), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) Campiollili the path crosses the Anza, ascends the Morgen (auberge beyond the top of the hill) and again descends to the stream. Near Pestarena we keep to the right where the path divides.

At (3/4 hr.) Pestarena (Albergo delle Alpi, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri, plain) are mines yielding metal-ores. Near (1/2 hr.) Borce (Inn), the first village where German is spoken, a fine waterfall descends from the Val Quarazza on the left (p. 306), and a little farther on Monte Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of Macugnaga consists of six different villages: Pestarena, Borce, In der Stafif (or Staffa), Zum Strich, Auf der Rive, and Zertannen. We next reach (1 1/2 hr.) In der Stafff. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The hamlet Zum Strich is generally named Macugnaga (5115'; *Hôt. Monte Rosa, R. & A 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 41/2 fr.; *Hôt. Monte Moro, same charges; no post-office; poste restante letters are left at Ponte Grande, but those with a definite address at Macugnaga are delivered there). The village is situated in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (1) the four peaks of Monte Rosa, Signalkuppe (14,964'), Zumsteinspitze (15,006'), Höchste (or Dufour) Spitze (15,217'), and Nord-End (15,132'); then the Jägerhorn (13,042'), Fillarkuppe (12,070'), Alt-Weissthorn (11,730'), Cima di Jazzi (12,526'), Neu-Weissthorn (11,800'), Schwarzberg-Weissthorn (11,850'), Rofelhörner (11,422'), Roththorn (10,621'), and Faderhorn (10,548').

EXCURSIONS. (Guides to be heard of at the hotels.) From the (2 hrs.) Belvedere, above Macugnaga, to the W., this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base; and the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the beautiful larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide hardly necessary. From the Hôtel du Mont Rosé we turn to the right, cross two small bridges, and follow the left bank of the Anza until the path is terminated by rocks. Here we cross the bridge and walk towards a larch-clad hill; the Belvedere, indicated by a post, rises between the two tongues of the Macugnaga Glacier. — OVER THE MACUGNAGA GLACIER TO THE PEDRIOLO ALP (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. About 1/4 hr. above Zertannen we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left), over the Rofelstafel Alp (where the route to the New Weissthorn diverges to the right), to the Jazzi- Alp; then past the Fillar Alp (above which to the right is the Jazzi glacier, crossed on the way to the Old Weissthorn) to the Macugnaga Glacier, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) Pedriolo- Alp (6992'; milk); we return either by the high-lying Croza Alp, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the Pedriolo Glacier, passing the Belvedere (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,190'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing but without danger; last hour over steep snow.
Monte Rosa, Höchste Dufourspitze (15,217'), very difficult and dangerous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent on the (5 hrs.) Jägirücken rocks, where a refuge-hut is to be built. Thence by the Grenz- sattel to the Dufourspitze about 10 hrs. (p. 298).

To Zermatt over the New Weissthor (11,800'); guide 30, porter 15 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 296, a grand route for adepts with good guides, without danger or serious difficulty. From this side, however, owing to the steepness of the ascent, the route is much more fatiguing and takes 1 hr. longer than from Zermatt. The Old Weissthor (11,790'), very difficult, and not without risk, is better from this side than from Zermatt; see p. 299.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Col del Turlo or the Col delle Loccie, see p. 306; to Carcoforo over the Col della Moriana or the Col di Bolligia, see p. 408; to Rima by the Little Turlo, see p. 408.

The path to Monte Moro leads past Auf der Rive (p. 302), and then ascends through larch-wood, over stony pastures, and lastly over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) Monte Moro Pass (9390'), between (1.) Monte Moro (9803') and (r.) the St. Joderhorn (9972'), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group to the S.W., flanked with (1.) the Mte. delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Turlo, and (r.) the Fillarkuppe, Alt-Weissthor, Cima di Jazzi, and Rofelhörner; to the N. are the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The St. Joderhorn, or Pizzo S. Pietro (9972'), to the E. of the pass, a still finer point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in 3½ hr.

We descend by the side of the small Thälliboden Glacier by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the (3½ hrs.) Thälliboden (8190'), a small moss-grown plain below the Seewinen Glacier, where the route from the Mondelli Pass (p. 302) comes down on the right. Towards the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom and Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the Thällibach, we next reach (3½ hrs.) the chalets of the Distelalp (7191') and the (1½ hrs.) Hôtel Mattmark (6965'; homely, R. & A. 3½, D. 4 fr.) on the Mattmark Alp, 10 min. from the upper end of the sombre little Mattmarksee (6965'). Down to 1818 the Schwarzsberg Glacier extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the Blaue Stein to mark its former extent. Travellers coming from Visp had better spend the night at the Mattmark Inn, as they will then be able to reach the pass before the noon-day mists rising from the valleys obscure the view.

From Mattmark to Antrona (and Domo d'Ossola) over the Antigione or Ofenthal Pass, see p. 288. — The Stellihorn (11,393'), ascended from the Mattmark Inn by the Ofenthal in 4½ hrs. (not difficult; guide 6 fr.), affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

Glacier Passes to Zermatt, for mountaineers, with good guides.

The Schwarzsberg-Weissthor (11,850'; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the Schwarzsberg Glacier, ascending rock and moraine, and crossing the crevassed glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) pass, lying to the S. of the Strahlhorn. (The New Weissthor, leading from Zermatt to Macugnaga lies farther S.; comp. p. 299.) From this point to the Riffel, see p. 298.

The Adler Pass (12,461'; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). From the inn we cross the Thällibach to the chalets of the Mattmark Alp, and ascend rapidly below the Schwarzsberg Glacier (see above) and past the Schwarzen-
berg Chalets (7798'). In 2 hrs. we reach the Allalin Glacier at a height of 9433', and ascend on its E. margin to the (1/2 hr.) Aeusser Thurm (9947') and (3/4 hr.) the Innere Thurm (10,879'). We now turn to the W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing in the direction of the Allalinhorn (13,235'), is the route to the Allalin Pass (see below), while we ascend steeply in a straight direction to the (2-3 hrs.) Adler Pass, between (1.) the Strahlhorn (13,752'; from the pass in 1/2 hr.) and (r.) the Rimpfischnhorn (13,790'). The view of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view to the N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischnhorn. Descent across the Adler Glacier to the foot of the Rimpfischwänge, difficult in certain states of the snow; we then skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine, and next traverse the Findelen Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Fluh-Alp (5698'), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 300). — Hr. v. Grote (p. 298), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier.

The Allalin or Täsch Pass (11,713'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is sometimes impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier. From the Innere Thurm (see above) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the Mel-lichten Glacier, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the Wands Glacier, to the Mellichten-Fluh. Thence to Zermatt, p. 306.

Below the Mattmarksee, from which the Saaser Visp issues, the superb Allalin Glacier, which has diminished much of late years, descends to the valley. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland. but hitherto found nowhere attached to the soil except on the Saas-grat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path descends from the N. end of the lake over the débris of a moraine, past the chapel of Im Lerch (6378'), to the stony Eyenalp, looking back from which we enjoy a last view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, and (1½ hr.) Zermeiggern (5630'), with its pleasant pastures, at the influx of the Furggabch into the Visp. To the left, high above us, is the glittering snow of the Allalinhorn (see below). By the (1/4 hr.) church of Almagell (5508'); where the path from the Antrona Pass descends on the right, p. 275) a direct path to (3/4 hr.) Fee (see below) crosses the Visp to the left. On the right the Almagelbach forms a grand waterfall.

(1 hr.) Saas im Grund (5125'; *Hüt. Monte Moro, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), the principal place in the valley.

A bridle-path leads from Saas to the W., crossing the Visp, and ascending through wood, past the chapel of St. Joseph, to (3/4 hr.) Fee (5000'; *Hüt.-Pens. du Böne, suitable for some stay), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the Fee Glacier, environed by the Mittaghorn, Enginermhorn, Allatinhorn, Alphubel, Täschhorn, Dom, Nadelhorn, and Ulrichshorn in a wide amphitheatre. To the E. rise the Weissmies with the Triftval, the Laquinhorn, and the Flieglshorn. Between the two arms of the Fee Glacier lies the tiletscheralp (7008'), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier (interesting; from Fee 1, to the Lange Fluh 1 hr. more). — A direct path leads from Fee to Almagell (see above), so that the excursion forms but a short digression from the route from Visp to Mattmark, or the reverse.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides at Saas and Fee: Theodor, Adolph, and Joh. Peter Andenmatten, Clem. Zurbriggen, Alois Inseng; Ambr. Superiors: J. M. Blumenthal.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the Faskinn. The Gletscheralp and Lange Fluh, see above. The Mattsee (8158'), by the Guten Alp,
2 hrs., and the Mellig (8812'), by the Hannig-Alp, 2 hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide unnecessary). — The Triftalp (6814'), 1½ hr. above Saas, on the E. side of the valley, affords an excellent survey of the Saas-grat from Mt. Moro to the Balfrin. — Mittaghorn (10,328'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), a splendid point of view, free from difficulty — Egginerhorn (11,079'; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.), also very interesting and not difficult. — Allalinhorn (13,235'; 6 hrs.; 30 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (2 hrs.) Lange Fluh we diverge to the left from the Alphubel route and ascend to the (3½ hrs.) saddle (12,506') and to the left to the (1½ hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The Alphubel (13,802'), Taschhorn (14,757'), Dom (14,941'), and Nadelhorn (West-Lenzspitze, 14,219') may also be ascended from Fee by experts (guide 30-35 fr.; comp. p. 300). — Ulrichshorn (12,392'), from the Ried Pass (see below) 1 hr. (or from Saas 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and Balfrin (Balenfirnhorn, 12,474'), from Saas up the Bidergletscher and Balenfirn 6 hrs., or from the Ried Pass ¾ hr. (guide 25 fr.), both without difficulty. — Stellihorn (11,393'), by the Mattmark-Alp (7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 312. — Sonnighorn, or Pizzo Bottarello (11,457'), by the Furgg Alp (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), toilsome; magnificent view. — Latelhorn (10,525'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult, repaying. Bridle-path through the Furggthal to the (4 hrs.) Antronapass (p. 275); thence to the left to the (1½ hr.) summit; extensive view. — Weissmies (13,229'), up the Triftgratli and Trift Glacier (9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious, but without danger; view exceedingly grand. Better to ascend by the Almageller Alp (1175'; clean chalets; spend night) to the Zweischerben Pass (p. 275), and thence by the Saas-exit to the top; then descend across the Trift Glacier.

From Saas to Zermatt by the Weissthor, Adler, or Allalin Pass, p. 303. The Alphelbojoch (12,474'; 12 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 30 fr.) is longer, but less difficult and much finer than the passes just mentioned. From Fee 1 hr. to the Gletscher-Alp (7008'); then a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) Lange Fluh, a ridge of rock across which we climb. In 1 hr. we reach the glacier, at a height of about 9200', and ascend it rather rapidly, the very wide crevasses necessitating many digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (3 hrs.) pass, between (r.) the Alphubel (13,803') and (l.) the Allalinhorn (13,235'), and obtain a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the Wand Glacier, and then over rock, moraine, and turf to the Obere and (3 hrs.) Untere Täsch Alp (7270') in the Mellichenthal. A direct but disagreeable forest-path leading hence to the left, round the slope, descends to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; but it is better to descend to Täsch (p. 293) and follow the road thence to (4 M.) Zermatt.

From Saas to Zermatt over the Mischabeljoch (12,651'; 13 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the Taschhorn and Alphubel; over the Domjoch (14,062'; 14 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the Taschhorn and Dom; over the Nadeljoch (13,672'; 16 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the Dom and Nadelhorn; all very difficult.

From Saas to St. Niklaus over the Ried Pass (12,050'; 12-13 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), difficult. The route leads from Fee (see above) to the Alp Hannig (7064') and ascends steeply, to the left of the Mellig, over the Hochalpen Glacier and the rocks of the Gemshorn to the pass, between (r.) the Balfrin (12,474') and (l.) the Ulrichshorn (12,393'), both of which may be ascended from the pass (see above). Descent over the Gassenried Glacier to the Schalp Alp, and by Höllenen to St. Niklaus (p. 293).

From Saas to the Simplon over the Laquinjoch, the Rossboden, the Simel Pass, or the Gamserjoch and Sirronlenjoch, see pp. 273, 274. To Gondo over the Zweischerben Pass, p. 275. To Dom Odossa by Antronapass, p. 275.

Below Saas is a defile between wild masses of rock, in which lies the chapel of St. Anton (5117'). Crossing the Visp we reach the village of (3¾ hr.) Balen (5027'), in a fertile valley at the E. base of the Balfrin or Balenfirnhorn (12,474'), and then (20 min.) recross the stream. Farther on we pass a fine waterfall of the Schweibach, descending from the Balenfirn, and (3½ hr.) return by the Bodenbrücke to the left bank. The ravine presents a succession of

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wild rocky scenes, enlivened with foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here in the pious hope of averting inundations of the Matmarksee. At the (10 min.) Huteck is a small auberge; 20 min., village of Zenschmidien (3777'). Near Stalden the Saaser Visp falls into the Gornerv Visp (see below), which we cross by the Kinnbrücke, a bridge 160' high. On the hill to the right is the small church of Staldenried.

(1 hr.) Stalden, and thence to Visp, see p. 292. Travellers from Stalden to Saas should observe that after crossing the Kinnbrücke their path leads to the left beyond two chalets.

85. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the Turlo Pass to Alagna. 2nd, Over the Col d'Ollen to Gressoney-la-Trinité. 3rd. Over the Letta Furca to Fèiry, and over the Col des Cimes Blanches to the Théodule Pass. 4th. Ascent of the Breithorn, and descent to Zermatt. (Or: 1st day, to Riva; 2nd, over the Col di Valdobbia to Gressoney-St-Jean; 3rd, over the Col de Cundaz to Fèiry; 4th, over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day; for the whole journey including the Breithorn 50 fr. (The paths over the Col di Valdobbia, Furca di Betta, and Col des Cimes Blanches are also practicable for mules.) This is a remarkably fine rout, and is recommended to mountaineers when the weather is unfavourable for the highest peaks. Less robust walkers who wish to avoid the Turlo Pass may from Ponte Grande (p. 301) cross the Col di Barvine to Pobello and Varallo, and reach Alagna thence through the Val Sesia in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 411).

From MACUGNAGA to ALAGNA over the TURLO PASS, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. Below Macugnaga (1/4 hr.) we quit the bath to Borca (p. 302), cross the Anza to the hamlet of Isella, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of Spissu, at the entrance to the rock-strewn Val di Quarrasza, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed on each side. The path, at first level, afterwards ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the Rio di Quarrasza to (1 1/2 hr.) La Pierna, the highest Alp (5978'). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the discharge of the Loccie Glacier forms a very fine waterfall. Ascending more rapidly, the path describes a wide bend round the desolate head of the valley, passes (3/4 hr.) a ruined hut, and comes to an end. We next climb abrupt grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Turlbo Pass (9090'), a sharp ridge with a cross, between (r.) the Turlo (10,209') and (l.) the Pigliamo-Horn (9469'). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the Sesia Glacier, the Signal-Kuppe, and the Parrot-Spitze. We pass a little tarn, the chalets of Alp Faller, and the Alp (lazzu, and descend into the Val Sesia (2 1/2-3 hrs. to the Sesia bridge). A good path now leads on the right bank of the stream, past the deserted gold-mine of S. Maria, to (3/4 hr.) Alagna (3953'); 3l'l. Monte Rosa, moderate; l'l. Ronco, prettily situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

From MACUGNAGA to ALAGNA over the Col delle Loccie (11,965'), 11-15 hrs., difficult, for proficient only, with good guides. A toilsome
and even hazardous climb of 8-10 hrs., over the Pedriolo Alp (p. 362) and the crevassed Macugnaga Glacier, to the pass between Mt. delle Loccie and the Signalkuppe. Descend over the Sesia Glacier to the Pile Alp (see below).

Interesting walk from Alagna to the (2 hrs.) *Pile Alp* (5299'; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (3½ hr.) *Alp Boris* and (½ hr.) *Alp Fontanecca*. The Sesia falls, on the way to the Pile Alp, is not worth visiting. (Over the *Col delle Piscie* to Gressoney, see below.) — Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (7-8 hrs.) Rimasco in the Valle Piccola (p. 408): the Colle di Moud (7447') to the N. of the Tagliarfuro (9731'), and the Col della Moanda, on its S. side. — To Zermatt over the Sesia-Joch and the Pieedjoch, see p. 295. — From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, see p. 408.

**FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ** over the COL D'OLLEN, 6½-7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, 12 fr., unnecessary, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount pastures and afterwards over debris to the (2½ hrs.) *Col d'Ollen* (9544'; *Guglielminis Inn*). View towards the N.W. very fine. The *Gemsstein, or Corno del Camoscio*, to the N., easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr., affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, etc. — We descend from Gressoney to a good path, with beautiful views of the Parrot-Spitze, Lyskamm, and Lys Glacier, to the Gabriel-Alp with its little lake, into the Val Gressoney or Lysthal, to (2 hrs.) *St. Jacques* or S. Giacomo (auberge), and (20 min.) Gressoney-la-Trinité (5322'; *Hôtel Thédy, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.*). A cart-road descends the picturesque valley by Perletta and Chamonal to (3½ M.) Gressoney-St-Jean (4495'; *Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Rose; *Delapierre), the capital of the valley, the upper part of which is German.

**FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY over the COL DELLE PISCIE** (10,374'), 9-10 hrs., rather fatiguing. To the *Pile Alp*, 2 hrs., see above. Turning to the left and passing the (3½ hr.) *Bors Alp* (auberge), the path ascends the steep Val d’Embours (fine waterfall on the right), skirting the N. slopes of the Gemsstein (see above), to the (4 hrs.) pass, with the Vincent-Hütte, a refuge-hut, close to which are the Embours and Indrièr Glaciers, descending from the Vincent-Pyramide (13,419). Descent by a good path either to the left through the Lavez Valley to the Gabriel-Alp and (3½ hrs.) Gressoney-la-Trinité (see above); or to the right, passing the Salzia Lake, and over the Salzia-Furke to the (3 hrs.) *Cort Lys* (see below).

An easier route is across the *Col di Valdobbia* (8360'), from Riva (2 M. below Alagna, p. 408) to Gressoney-St-Jean (7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). A road ascends the Val Vogna to (4 M.) Peccia, whence the bridle-path mounts steeply to the right (to the hrs.) the Hospice on the col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to (1½ hr.) Gressoney-St-Jean.

Beautiful walk from Trinité, up the valley, by S. Giacomo and S. Pietro, to the (2½ hrs.) *Cort Lys* (6571'; beds), a large chalet well fitted up, at the foot of the *Lys Glacier*. The ascent of the Hohe Licht (11,634'; 4½ hrs.; guide) from the Cort Lys is recommended (superb view of Mt. Blanc, etc.; comp. p. 298). Guides, Zach. David of Gressoney; for short trips, young Linty, from the Mt. Rosa Inn, and P. Squindoal of St. Jean.

A bridle-path leads from Gressoney-St-Jean to Gaby, Issimou (Inn), Fontainemore, Lillianes, and (6 hrs.) Pont-St-Martin (Rosa Rossa) in the Dora Valley, on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (see Baedeker's *N. Italy*). — To the W., an easy bridle-path leads from St. Jean in 4-4½ hrs. over the *Col*
de Ranzola (7182') to Brussone (4521') in the Challant Valley, and in 4 hrs. more over the Col de Joux to Châtillon (p. 296).

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiery over the Furca di Betta, 5 hrs., pleasant and easy (without guide). At (20 min.) S. Giacomo (see above) we diverge to the left, (1/4 hr.) cross the Lys, and mount rapidly past the houses of Betta to (1 hr.) the chapel of St. Anna, where we have a fine view of the Lyskanm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley to the (13/4 hr.) Furca di Betta (8639'), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the Val d’Ayas, and the Grand Combin to the right. We descend to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Révy (poor inn), turn to the right, cross the Verra, and again ascend to (1/2 hr.) Fiery or Fièvre (*Hôt. des Cimes Blanches), on the slope 20 min. above S. Giacomo, overlooking the wooded Val d’Ayas.

From Gressoney-St-Jean to Fiery over the Col de Cuneaz (Pinter-Joch, 3900), 6 hrs., easy and repaying. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the 2Grauhaupt (10,702'; toilsome) in 2 hrs., view strikingly grand.

A cart-road descends the picturesque Val d’Ayas (called Val Challant in its lower part), watered by the Evanson, to Champian, (3 hrs.) Brussone (4521', Lion d’Or), and (3 hrs.) Vernez (Poste) in the Dora Valley, 9 M. S.E. of Châtillon (p. 205).

From Fiery to Breil, or to the Théodule Pass, over the Col des Cimes Blanches. To Breil a rough mule-track (5 hrs.). It ascends at first rapidly through wood, then traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the Aventina Glacier on the right, to the (2 hrs.) Aventina, the last Alp. Then a steep ascent, crossing the Cortot, which flows out of the Grand Lac (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right), and past the small Laes de Vent, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Col des Cimes Blanches (9912'), a desolate rocky chaos. Here we may either turn to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) Breil, or to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) Valtouranche. The pass to Breil, with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d’Hérens, lies to the W. of the Grand Cenetta (10,597'; a splendid point of view, easily reached from the pass in 3/4 hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little Lacs de la Barma, to the chalets of Gouillet and La Barma; and lastly to the left to Breil (p. 294; from Breil to the pass 2 1/2 hrs.). — The rather easier route (bridle-path) to Valtournanche, bearing to the left from the pass, descends, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated Alp Cleva Creusa, and to the left to (2 1/2 hrs.) Valtournanche (p. 294).

Travellers bound for the Théodule Pass and Zermatt need not descend to Breil, but (with guide), on the right bank of the Cortot, 1/2 hr. above the Aventina Alp, turn to the right, traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little Lac d’Ayas or Grand Lac, and reach the pass (1 1/2 hr.; also called Col des Cimes Blanches), a gap in the rocks enclosing the S. side of the Valtournanche Glacier. The crevassed glacier is then crossed, and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) Théodule Pass (p. 294). Ascent of the Breithorn, see p. 297; route to Zermatt, see p. 294.
86. The Graian Alps.

From Aosta to Cogne, Val Savaranche (Ceresole), Notre-Dame de Rhèmes, and Val Grisanche.

The Graian Alps in the wider sense include the whole group of mountains between the valleys of the Dora Baltea and the Isère on the N., and those of the Dora Riparia and the Arc on the S. This extensive district comprises three distinct main groups. (In the E. side are the Alps of the Val de Cogne, with the Grivola (13,160'); the Grand Paradis (13,710'), the Rossa Viva (11,956'), the Tour du Grand St. Pierre (12,032'), and the Mt. Emilius (11,667'). In the central region, extending from the Col de la Seigne on the N. to Mont Cenis on the S., rise the Ruitor (11,486'), the Aiguille de la Sassière (12,322'), the Becca d'Invergnoun (12,000'), the Ste. Hélène (11,838'), the Mte. Levanna (11,943'), and the Roche Melon (11,602'). Lastly, in the W. part of this district, the Alps of the Tarentaise, including the Mt. Pourri (12,428'), the Grande Casse (12,782'), and the Dent Parassée (12,156'). We here describe a few of the most interesting routes through the E. part of this grand mountain-region, which presents so striking an appearance when approached from the Pennine Alps. These routes, which are easily accomplished from Aosta, lead us into the Val de Cogne and the Val Savaranche, Val de Rhèmes, and Val Grisanche, which run parallel with the Val de Cogne on the W. Except at Cogne, where there are two rustic inns, the traveller in this almost untrodden region must generally be content with humble quarters at the houses of the cures.

The mountains of Cogne formed a favourite chasse of King Victor Emmanuel, and the mountain-goat ('Steinbock', Ital. 'stambecco'), elsewhere nearly extinct, is still found here. Several excellent bridle-paths, leading to the royal shooting-lodges, are a great assistance to the pedestrian.

From Aosta to Cogne through the Val de Cogne (6½ hrs.).

As far as (6 M.) Aimaville (2061') we may follow the high-road (p. 259), but it is preferable to cross the Doire near Aosta, and to go by Gressan and Jouvenal, across meadows and well-cultivated fields. The bridle-path then ascends rapidly past the church of St. Martin to La Poya (2789'), and enters the Val de Cogne at a great height above the ravine of the brawling Grand' Eyvie. Far below we soon observe the houses of Pont d'Ael (2½ hrs. from Aosta; or 1⅓ hr. from Villeneuve, p. 260), with its admirably preserved Roman Bridge formerly an aqueduct), 60 yds. long, and 394' above the stream. According to an inscription on the farther side, it was erected by C. Aimus of Padua in the 13th year of the reign of Augustus. The valley contracts. Near the bridge by which we cross the stream, we obtain a view of the Grivola for a short time. We next reach (1½ hr.) Vieille, or Vieyes (3763'; cantine), pass (1¼ hr.) Silvanoire on the right, and a deserted iron-foundry, and again cross the brook by the Pont de Laval, where the mountains of Cogne are revealed. Then across the brook to (1½ hr.) Epinet (4443'), opposite the lofty Pointe de Pousset (see below) with (r.) the Glacier de Trajo. At (1½ hr.) Crétas the Valmontey descends from the S. to the Grand' Eyvie; (20 min.) Cogne (see below).

From Aosta to Cogne over the Col de Garin, a fine route (9 hrs., with guide; with the Becca di Nona 13-14 hrs.; see p. 260). Ascent to Comoèl, see p. 260. Thence to the (1 hr.) Chalets d'Arbole (8228'), near two little lakes, where the path to Mt. Emilius (p. 260) diverges to the left. Then an ascent across débris to the (1 hr.) Col de Garin or d'Arpisson
(9300'); admirable view of the Grand Paradis, Grivola, etc. Descent to the Chalets d'Arpison, and through pine-wood to another chalet, where the path divides: to the right to Épinet; to the left to Crétes (see above).

Cogne (5000'; Hôt. Grivola and Hôt. Royal, rustic), charmingly situated to the S. of the entrance to the Val de Graison, and to the N. of the mouth of the Combe de Valnontey, with a beautiful view of the Grand Paradis and its glaciers to the S., and of Mont Blanc to the W., is an excellent starting-point for excursions.

Ascents and Passes. (Guides, Elsyde, Alex., and Venance Jeaniat, P. Jacquin, and Grappier.) *Pointe de Pousset (10,746'; 5 hrs.; guide 6, mule 12 fr.), a superb point of view. At Crétes (see above) the bridge-path crosses the Valnontey and enters a wood, and then ascends grassy slopes to the chalets of Ours-Dessus and (3 hrs.) Pousset-Dessus (9247'). Thence a steep climb of 2½ hrs., passing a very giddy place near the top, brings us to the rocky crest of the Pointe de Pousset. Close to us, above the Glacier de Trajo, towers the Grivola, which is hardly inferior in boldness to the Matterhorn, and other mountains of the Pennine and Graian Alps are also visible. — Grivola (18,160'); from Cogne 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 25 fr. each), toilsome, and requiring experience. From the Chalets de Pousset (see above) at first over steep slopes of ice, and then rock. (Beware of falling stones.) In 2½-3 hrs. more we reach the top, which commands a magnificent panorama. — Ascent from Val Savaranche much more difficult.

In the Combe de Valnontey, opening to the S. of Cogne, lie the (3 hrs.) chalets of Moné, which afford an admirable view of the Grand Paradis with its glaciers (ascent, see p. 312). Two difficult glacier-passes, the Col de Grancou or Col Tuckett (10,052'), between the Grand Paradis and Rossa Viva, and the Col de Moné (11,316'), between the Rossa Viva and Tour du Grand St. Pierre, lead from the head of the Combe de Valnontey to Ceresole (p. 265; guide 15 fr.).

From Cogne to Fort Bard over the Fenêtre de Cogne (11-12 hrs.), a pass frequently traversed. At (1½ hr.) Champlong we cross the brook and ascend rapidly to the (2 hrs.) chalets of Pianés. To the right a fine view of the Combe de Valleigia, enclosed by huge glaciers, whence a difficult pass crosses the Col de Tellecchio (10,925'), between the Tour du Grand St. Pierre and the Pic d'Ondezana, into the Val Piantonetto and the Val Orco (p. 312). We next come to the chalets of Perata, or Peyrasas, and ascend the royal bridge-path to the (2 hrs.) Fenêtre de Cogne (Finestra di Camporciero, 9228'), which commands a striking view of the Cogne Mts. The steep, but good path then descends into the bleak Val Champercher or Camporciero (to the left of the chapel of Notre-Dame de la Neige), and past the chalets of Dondenas, Camporcher, and Pont Bosel, to (6 hrs.) Bard, on the road from Aosta to Ivrea.

From Cogne to the Val Soana (and to Ponte in the Val d'Orco) across the Col della Nouva (to Campiglia 7-8 hrs.), attractive and repaying. To Pianés, see above. Here we turn to the right and ascend rather rapidly, past the chalets of Chavanis and Brutol. Trending to the left to avoid the glacier, we reach (3 hrs.) the Col della Nouva (about 9530'), and enjoy an admirable view of Mont Blanc and the S. side of the Graian Alps. Steep descent to the chalets of Aristta, and through the Val Campiglia (3 hrs.) Campiglia and (1½ hrs.) Valprato (see below). — A longer route, also interesting, leads from Cogne over the Fenêtre de Cogne (see above) into the upper Val Champercher, diverges to the right by the chapel of Notre-Dame de la Neige, and crosses the Col de Champercher, or di Reale. Then a steep descent past the chalets of Reale to Plan Frà, the highest hamlet in the Val Prato or Val Soana (about 9 hrs. from Cogne). We next come to Pianés, (2½ hrs.) Valprato, at the mouth of the Val Campiglia (see above), Ronco, Ingria, and (3½ hrs.) Ponte in the Val d'Orco or Val Locana (p. 312).
From Cogne to Val Savaranche, over the Col de Lauzon or de la Combe de Cogne (8-9 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy and attractive. From (1 hr.) Valmontey (see above) the bridle-path ascends to the right, through woods, passing a pretty fall of the Lauzon, to the (2½ hrs.) Camp du Koi (5511'), a royal shooting-lodge, and the (1½ hr.) Col de Lauzon (9500'), with an admirable view (still more extensive from a height a few minutes to the S.). We now descend, enjoying superb views of the Grand Paradis (1.) and Grivola (r.), to (1½ hr.) the Chalet de Piton and (½ hr.) the Chalets de Lifignonaz. (Good walkers may cross the brook here near the small waterfall, and descend by a steep path direct to Val Savaranche.) The bridle-path follows the left bank and reaches the bottom of the Val Savaranche near the hamlet of Bien (5262'); then turns to the right, and leads by Tignet (opposite Créton) to (2 hrs.) Val Savaranche, or Dégiers (1950'; Inn), the chief village in the Val Savaranche (see below).

Two other somewhat fatigueing passes from Cogne to Val Savaranche are the Col de l'Herbetet (10,007'), farther S., between the Pointe de l'Herbetet (p. 312) and the Grande Serre, and the Col de Mesonecles, immediately to the N. of the Grivola, with fine views of that mountain. — From Val Savaranche to Ceresole, see p. 312.

From Val Savaranche to Notre-Dame de Rhèmes over the Col d'Entrelavi (6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends from Créton (see above), at first somewhat steeply, passing a royal shooting-lodge (keep to the left), to (3 hrs.) three small tarns at the foot of the Col (Lac de la Laita, Lac de Lioujon, and Lac Noir); then in zigzags to the Col d'Entrelavi or Col de Trétoire (7800'), lying between the Pointe de Vaudettede on the S. and the Cime de Jollén on the N.; fine view of the Ruitor (see below) to the W., and of the Grand Paradis and Grivola to the E. Descent rather steep through the Val d'Entrelavi, with the Becca di Sambeina on the left, to (2½ hrs.) Notre-Dame de Rhèmes (5776'; poor cantine, or a bed at the curé's), the chief place in the Val de Rhèmes, which is enclosed by imposing glaciers. Notre-Dame is 5 hrs. from Villeneuve. The route down the valley passes St. Georges and Intrud, with the château of that name, where the Val de Rhèmes unites with the Val Savaranche (p. 312). In descending we obtain a fine view of Mt. Velan and the Grand-Combin to the N.

From the head of the Val de Rhèmes a grand, but difficult route crosses the Col de Gailletta (10,050'), to the S.W., between the Petit Mt. Bassac and the Ste. Hélène (11,835'), to Tignes in the upper Isère Valley (p. 258; 16 hrs. from Aosta). To the S.E. the Col de Rosset (9770') leads to the Col de la Croix de Nivolet and Ceresole (p. 312). — From Notre-Dame de Rhèmes to Valsavaranche over the Col du Sort, to the N. of the Cime de Collié (see above), shorter, but more trying than the Col d'Entrelavi.

From Notre-Dame de Rhèmes to Val Grisanche (and Liverogne) over the Col de la Fenestra (6 hrs. to Val Grisanche; guide 6 fr.). Steep ascent to the (3½ hrs.) Col de la Fenestra, between (r.) the Plan de Peri on and (l.) the Becca de Tei (fine view of the Ornélume and the Ruitor, with the Glacier du Château Blanc). The path, at first undefined, descends through the stony Vallon de Rubin. Where it divides, we keep to the left. On our left are the Glacier de Rubignone and Mont Forcat, which conceals the Becca d'Invergnuon (12,000'). Passing (1½ hr.) the Chalets de la Rolia, we descend and cross the brook to Fornet, the highest hamlet in the Val Grisanche; then to Serevey, Mondagne, and (2 hrs.) Val Grisanche, or L'Eglise (Cantine du Col du Mont; or a bed at the curé's), the chief village in the valley, prettily situated at the base of the Ruitor.

The ascent of the Ruitor, an extensive, glacier-clad mountain with several peaks (S. and highest peak 11,480'; N. peak 11,339'), either from L'Eglise, or better from La Thuille on the Little St. Bernard route (p. 258), presents no serious difficulty (guide 40fr.). — From Val Grisanche to Bourg-St-Maurice (p. 259; 15 hrs. from Aosta), over the Col du Mont (8500'), a tolerable bridle-path.

The bridle-path from L'Eglise to Liverogne (3 hrs.) leads through the beautifully wooded Val Grisanche, on the left bank of the Grisanche, to Séré (Hôt. Frassy, rustic) and Revers, where the river disappears for
a short distance under rocks. The hamlet of Pianarval lies to the left. The valley contracts to a wild ravine. The path on its left side skirts a precipice high above the roaring torrent. On the opposite bank, on an apparently inaccessible rock, is perched the ruined castle of Montmajeur or Tour d'Arbët. Near Liverogne the path quits the gorge and descends to the left through meadows and groups of trees to the road from Courmayeur to Villeneuve and Aosta (p. 259).

FROM VILLENUEVE TO CERESOLE OVER THE COL DE LA CROIX DE NIVOLET (13 hrs.). Ascent from Villeneuve by a paved path, rough and steep. To the W. a fine view of Mont Blanc. Opposite (7/4 hr.) Champlong, where we reach the lowest part of the Val Savaranche (p. 311), the beautifully wooded Val de Rhèmes opens on the W.; on the height between the valleys rises the château of Introd (p. 311). Following the lofty right bank of the deep valley, we next come to (3 hrs.) Val Savaranche (p. 311); passes to the Val de Cogne and the Val de Rhèmes, p. 311, then Tignet and Bien in the narrowing pine-clad valley, and (2 1/4 hrs.) Pont, the highest hamlet in the Val Savaranche, consisting of a few huts only (in one of which a bed may be had), at the base of the Grand Paradis (13,710'), which may be ascended either from a point 1/4 hr. above Pont and over the Alp Mont Corvé and the Glacier de Corvé, or from a point 1/4 hr. below Pont and up the Glacier de Montandayné (7-8 hrs., difficult; guide 60 fr.; from Cogne up the Glacier de Tribulation much more difficult).

The Val Savaranche divides here. We cross the brook descending from the W. branch of the valley, and ascend a steep rocky slope in numerous windings, passing a fine waterfall, to the (1 hr.) Croix d'Aroiletta (7451'), a cross on the brink of a precipice, where we enjoy a magnificent survey of the Grand Paradis and its three peaks opposite to us; to the N. of which are the Becca de Montandayné, Pointe de l'Herbetet, Grande Serrue, and Grivola. Traversing a desolate, and at places marshy valley, with numerous traces of glacier-friction, we next pass (1 hr.) the Chalets de Nivolet (rustic little inn) and a small lake with a royal shooting-box which lie to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) Col de la Croix de Nivolet (8622'), a narrow ridge of rock, with a superb view of the Levanette (11,943'), rising on the opposite side of the deep Val d'Orco. To the W. are the lofty Col de Galése and the Cima del Bosson ; to the N. the chain of the Grand Paradis. (Route across the Col de Rosset into the Val de Rhèmes, see p. 311.)

Our route descends a nearly perpendicular rock, in many windings, to a bleak valley with several small tarns and a few chalets, and thence by steep zigzags on the left side of the brook with its numerous falls to (2 hrs.) Chapis, or Ciapini-Sopra, the highest hamlet in the Val Locana, or valley of the Orco, and (2 hrs.) —

Ceresole Reale (5315'; Stabilimento, from 20th June to end of Sept., pens. 8 fr.), with chalybeate baths, and a fine waterfall in the vicinity.

[A very fine, but fatiguing route leads hence (or from Valsavaranche direct) in 10 hrs. over the Col de Galése, or Goulse (9936'), to Tignes (p. 258). Alpine quarters at the chalets of Serrue.]

Below the Baths we enter (1 hr.) a wild ravine (Scalare di Ceresole), through which the Orco careers in a series of cascades. The path is hewn in the rock and descends in steps. Near the (1 hr.) dirty village of Noasca is the beautiful fall of the Noasetta. The valley is strewn with huge masses of rock. Farther down, on the left, opens the Val Piantonetto, which runs up towards the Tour du Grand St. Pierre. (Passage of the Col de Tellecicio to Cogne, see p. 310.) Then (2 hrs.) Locana (Leone d'Oro), a poor village, whence a carriage-road leads down the fertile lower region of the valley (vines, walnuts, chestnuts) to (7 1/2 M.) Ponte (Al Valentino), an old town with the ruins of two castles, most picturatively situated at the union of the Val Soana (p. 310) with the Val Locana. Omnibus daily to Cuyrgne, from which there is a railway to Rivarolo and Turin (see Baedeker's Northern Italy).
VI. S.E. SWITZERLAND. THE GRISONS.

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87. From Rorschach to Coire.

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57 M. Railway in $3\frac{1}{4} - 4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90c.; see Introd. X. as to excursion-tickets, etc.) There are two stations at Rorschach (p. 47), the chief of which ("Restaur." is on the quay in the town. The other is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardo.

The Rhine Valley, formerly called the Upper Rheingau, and, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving Rorschach (p. 47), skirts the lake for a short way. 3 M. Staad. Heiden (p. 50) is seen on the hill to the right; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and numerous orchards. On the hill-side rises the castle of Wartegg; above it Wartensee (p. 49). Farther on, we have a glimpse of the Weinburg, a château of the Prince of Hohenzollern (pleasant grounds open to visitors; superb view), situated on the vine-clad Buchberg. Famous view from the Steinerne Tisch, above the château. The train traverses a delta, very fertile at places, which has been formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The river frequently changes its course, and is navigable for small rafts only. A cutting is now being made to conduct it direct to Fussach on the Lake of Constance.

6 M. Rheineck (1312'; *Hecht; Post), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to Heiden, see p. 49.) At (9 M.) St. Margarethen (Linde and Ochs, at the station) the line to Bregenz (p. 390) diverges to the left. We now cross the Rhine, the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. (The Meldeg, p. 47, is ascended in 1 hr.) The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to inundations. The train skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and from Heldestberg to Monstein passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations Au (Schiff), Heerbrugg, Rebstein.

16 M. Altstädten (1542'; pop. 7810; *Drei Könie, moderate; Krone; Rabe; Zum Splügen, at the station). Through a gorge to the right is seen the Sentis (p. 53), to the right of the Fähnern; in
the background to the S. rises the snow-clad Scsaplana, and adjoining it the Falknis (p. 317).

Roads lead hence over the Ruppen (305') to (8 M.) Trogen, and over the Stoos (3271') to (6 M.) Gais (p. 51); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the Chapel of St. Anthony to Heiden (p. 50).

19½ M. Oberriet (Sonne). On the E. slope of a wooded rock to the right, is the ruined tower of the castle of Blatten. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the Hirschensprung defile, above which tower the Kamör and Hohe Kasten (p. 52).

22½ M. Rüthi (Zum Bahnhof). A lofty wooded rock above the little town of Sennwald (Post or Krone), is called the Kanzel. 27 M. Sulitz-Sennwald (*Restaur. by the station).

The Hohe Kasten (590'; 4½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 52. — To the Weissbad (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by Sax and the Saxer Lücke (519'), passing the Fälen and Sämtis lakes (comp. p. 54).

29 M. Haag-Gams, where the line crosses the Toggenburg and Feldkirch road (p. 56). Above (31 M.) Buchs (Zum Arlberg and Zum Bahnhof, at the station; *Sonne) rises the well-preserved château of Weidenberg, once the seat of the counts of that name.

Railway to Feldkirch, see p. 390. — On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies Vaduz (Lowe), with its château, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the Drei Schwestern (664').

Beyond (34½ M.) Sevelden (*Traube) rises the pinnacled old château of Wartau. Near (39 M.) Trübbach the rocks of the Schollberg, which approach the Rhine, have been blasted to make way for the road and the railway. On a height opposite, near Balzers, is the extensive ruined castle of Guttenberg, where the ascent of the Luziensteg begins (see below).

The Alvier (773'), an admirable point, ascended from Buchs, Sevelden, or Trübbach in 5½ hrs., see p. 43. The route from Trübbach is by Mt. moos, Gretschins, and past the ruin of Wartau, to (3½ hr.) Oberschan, (3 hrs.) Pfaffers, and (2 hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The Gonzen (604'), by Mtmoos, 1 ½ hrs., also easy and interesting.

42 M. Sargans (*Hotel Thoma, at the station), the junction of the Wesen (Glarus) and Zürich line (p. 43). Carriages sometimes changed here. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. appears the long serrated chain of the Curfirsten (p. 42), to the E. the grey pyramid of the Falknis. To the right, near Villers, is the Untere Saarfall, a fine waterfall after rain.

45 M. Ragatz, see p. 317. To the right is the ruin of Freudenberg (p. 319). Below the influx of the Tamina the train crosses the Rhine by a wooden bridge.

46 M. Maienfeld (1755'; pop. 1208; Rössli; Sonne; Zum Falknis; Zur Bündte, a restaurant with garden above the town) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (restaurant; fine view from the top) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg was the seat of the bailiffs of the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the right are the ruin and pension of Wartenstein and the abbey of Pfäfers (p. 320).
The St. Luziensteig (2244'; Inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the Fläschberge (3753') and the Falknis, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld. Fine view from the highest block-house, on the top of the Fläschberge, 1 ¼ hr. farther. — The Falknis (3419'), ascended from the Luziensteig, through the Gieckstobel and by the Sarina Alp or Fläscheralp (6 hrs.; with guide), is fatiguing but interesting. (Better from Maienfeld by Jenins, the Vordere Alp and Sarina Alp, and through the Fläscherthal.)

On the vine-clad slopes to the left, at the foot of the Vilan (p. 325) lie the villages of Jenins (above it the ruins of Wyneck and Aspermont) and Malans (2047'; Krone; Kreuz), with the château of Bodmer, once the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seevis (d. 1834). Kompleter, the best wine in the valley, is grown here. The train crosses the Landquart, near its influx into the Rhine. 49½ M. Landquart (1732'; * Davoser Hof, 5 min. from the station; Höt. Landquart), where the Prättigau route diverges (see p. 324). To the W., in the background, rise the barren Graue Hörner (p. 320).

The district between Maienfeld and Coire, with its numerous castles, is remarkable for its fertility, but has often suffered from inundations. Its central point is (52 M.) Zizers (1854'; Krone), an ancient little borough. To the left, at the foot of the hills, are Molinüra, a summer-residence of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of Trimmis. On the right tower the bare peaks of the Calanda (9213'); on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of Liechtenstein, Krottstein, and Haldenstein, at the foot of which last lies the village of the same name, with a well-preserved walled château.

57 M. Coire, see p. 322.

88. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Map, p. 324.


Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c.; to Wartenstein 1½ (back 1) fr. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers and back, with half of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee.

Baths. Properties of the water, see p. 319. The Mühlbad (Pl. 4), Neubad (Pl. 2), and Helenenbad (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; the Dorfbad
Route 88. RAGATZ.

(Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hotel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 9½-11½ a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2-2½ fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

**Visitors' Tax**, in June and Sept. 2, in July and Aug. 3 fr. per week for each person.

**Ragatz** (1709; pop. 1996), prettily situated on the impetuous Tamina, which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented places in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually, passing travellers included). The village first owed its importance to the construction of the Pfäfers road (see below) and of the conduit, 2½ M. long, conveying the mineral water thence to Hof Ragatz in 1838-40, and the handsome buildings recently erected give it almost the appearance of a town.

The chief rallying-points are the Quellenhof and the Hof Ragatz (formerly a mansion of the Abbots of Pfäfers). In the Kurparken, at the back of the Quellenhof, a band plays in the morning, noon, and evening. The open colonnade on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the Rhine Valley. The new Baths and Trinkhalle are on the S.W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the Cemetery, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philo-
sopher Schelling (d. at Ragatz in 1854), 20' high, with his bust. By
the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a
path ascends to the left through vineyards to (10 min.) the ruined
castle of Freudenberg, with a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return
by a road on the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

*Bad Pfäfers, 525' above Ragatz, and 21/2 M. distant, is one
of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow
gorge of the Tamina, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the
good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends,
flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high. A little be-
ond the (1 1/4 M.) Schwattenfall Restaurant, a path diverges to the
left to the village of Pfäfers (1/2 hr.), crossing the Tamina by a wooden
bridge. A few paces farther the road passes through a rocky gate-
way. The monastic-looking Bath House, built in 1704, lies wedged
between precipices 600' high, and enjoys sunshine in the height of
summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Accommodation good, but plain
(R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.). Very pleasant baths (1 fr.). This Bad is
chiefly frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids
who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The abundant hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free
from taste and smell, are impregnated with carbonate of lime, chlor-
ide of sodium, and magnesia, resembling: hose of Gastein and
Wildbad in their composition. They rise about 1/4 M. above the
bath-house in the narrow and gloomy *Gorge (30-50' wide) of the
wild Tamina. Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each;
umbrellas advisable) are sold in the principal corridor of the bath-
house. The wooden pathway to the springs, resting on the rock or
on masonry, 30-40' above the torrent, leads between overhanging
walls of rock, 200-250' high, on the right bank of the Tamina, to
the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the New Spring (to the left of
the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The air in this vault is like
that of a hot vapour-bath, but there is little to see. This curious
ravine surpasses the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 218), the rounded
granite rocks of which are inferior in boldness to the nummulite of
Pfäfers. From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on
foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 317).

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers (1 1/4 hr.). The path
ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after 1/4 hr., by a
finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see below), we
descend to the left and (5 min) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge,
called the 'Beschluss', 332' perpendicularly above the springs. We now
ascend the path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy
weather, to a (20 min.) meadow (auberge), where it divides: that to the
right leading to Vättis (see below); that to the left to the village of
Pfäfers. By the latter we reach (10 min.) the Pfäfers and Vättis road,
which we may again quit (10 min.) by a path to the right, leading us
back to the road in 1/4 hr., opposite the first house of the village.

The Village of Pfäfers (2690'; *Adler; *Löwe), on a hill, 2 M.
to the S. of Ragatz, is reached by a beautiful and shady road (with
short-ents). On this road, above the ruin of Wartenstein (1 1/2 M.)
is the *Pens. Wartenstein (2299'; good restaur.; pens. 5 fr.; omnibus from the station 11/2, back 1 fr.), affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curiesten to the N.W. The once rich and powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum (St. Pirminsberg) in 1838. The (1/4 hr.) Tabor, a rocky hill to the N.E. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

Excursions from Ragatz. (Guides: Fäh, of Ragatz; Fortun. Enderlin, of Maienfeld; D. and J. Ruppi, of Valens; Wilh. and Hans Kohler, of Vättis.) Ruin of Freudenteng, see above. On the Sargans road, farther on, is the Restaur. Buel, with a fine view. — The Guschernkopf (2653'), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, on the right of the entrance to the Tamina Gorge, is skirted by pleasant walks, on the S. side, passing the Bold (a chapel), and on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenteng, before the 'Felsenkeller'), leading in 40 min. to the top. Fine view of Ragatz, the Rheinthal, the Appenzell and Prättigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To the ruin and pension of Wartenstein (1/2 hr.), see above. — To Maienfeld (1/2 M.; by the road crossing the new Rhine-bridge; or by a path crossing the railway-bridge), see p. 316; St. Luziensteig (direct path in 1 hr., road via Maienfeld 4 M.), see p. 317. — The Prättigau, see p. 322. — Coire, Via Mala, see p. 322, 344.

*Piz Alun (4859); 2 1/2 hrs.; guide from St. Margarethen advisable for novices) a splendid point of view. From (1/2 hr.) Dorf Pfäfers through wood to the pastures of St. Margarethen (4169') 1 hr., end of the village 1/2 hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the 1/2 hr. top.

To Valens (3018'; Zum Frohnsun) from Bad Pfäfers, 1/2 hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned above). On leaving the wood, the path affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monte Luna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep Mühlentobel to (1/2 hr.) Vason, amid sunny pastures, and the (1/4 hr.) road to Vättis (see below). — Ascent of the Vasannenkopf (6670'), from Valens, easy (3 1/2 hrs.; with guide). Across pastures to the Alp Lasa (6057') 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top 1/2 hr. (extensive view; or still finer from the Schlösslikof, 7313', 1/4 hr. farther). Rich flora. — Monte Luna (7927'; 5 hrs., by Vason and the Alp Vindels), also easy and interesting. — The ascent of Piz Sol (3341'), the highest of the Graue Hörner, is grand and interesting, but trying (6'/2-6 hrs. from Valens).

From Ragatz to Reichenau over the Kunkels Pass (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) Vättis a road (two-horse carr. from Ragatz there and back 25 fr., a pleasant afternoon's trip); thence to Reichenau a mule-track (road in progress). The road leads from the village of Pfäfers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesqure glimpses are obtained. After 1 1/2 hr. the path to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (see above); farther on, the road passes the hamlets of Ragen (opposite Valens) and Vadura (opposite Vason, at the foot of Mt. Luna, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the Calanda. The valley expands near (10 M.) Vättis (3107'); *Hüt. Tamina, moderate; Genstl.; Zur Lerche; Pens. Zimmermann-Kohler), a sequestered village near the mouth of the Kalfenser Thal (p. 6), from which the Tamina issues. The road ends here. The bridge-path quits the Tamina, crosses the Göhrs three times, and ascends generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called Kunkels. On reaching the (2 hrs.) Kunkels or Foppa Pass (1433'), we turn to the left of the conduit and enter the defile of La Foppa. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to Tamins and (1 1/2 hr.) Reichenau (p. 332).
THE GRISONS.

The region which now forms the Canton of the Grisons (Graubiinden) was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhaetians, who were subjugated by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Rhaetia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths and afterwards into that of the Franks. In the middle ages the country became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grieviously oppressed by these magnates, and banded together on several occasions they met and entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the 'League of the House of God' (Lia da Ca Dè, or Casa Dè), at the head of which was the church of Coire; in 1424 the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (Lia Grischa); and between 1428 and 1436 the 'League of the Ten Jurisdictions' (Lia deltas desch dretturas). These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the establishment of the 'Three Perpetual Leagues of Rhaetia'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Valtellina, which they governed by means of bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority remained steadfast adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but owing to the indomitable energy of George Jenatsch the land at length succeeded in recovering its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms or in alliance with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

Down to 1848 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called Hoch-Gerichte (jurisdictions), but these were abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the most populous canton in Switzerland (2506 sq. M.; 94,991 inhab.), embracing more than one-sixth of the area of the whole country; and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and culminating in numerous peaks crowned with eternal snow. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Not less varied are the inhabitants themselves in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 53,168 Protestants, and 41,711 Roman Catholics, of whom 37,794 are of Romanic and 43,664 of Teutonic race. Of the curious Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the Ladin of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the Romance of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following epitaphs from Pontresina may be given as specimens of the language: 'Quaia reposan nos chers genitors (here repose our dear parents). 'Naschien ils 26 Amwust 1831, mort ils 10 Schner 1850' (he was born on 26th Aug. 1831 and died on 10th Jan. 1850). 'Alla memoria da nossa virtuosa ed ameda mamma, morta a Zürich ils 15 Amwust 1871 nell' etat d'ans 63 ed segund sia giuvisch sepulida quia il di 19 seguind, inua gia reposauna sia bun bör' (to the memory of our virtuous and beloved mother, who died at Zürich on 15th Aug. 1871, at the age of 63, and according to her wish was buried here on the following 19th day, where already her good father reposéd). This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but German is gaining ground, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. In the time of the Hohenstaufen the whole country was Romanic. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc.
89. Coire.


Restaurants. *Chalet, opposite the post-office, with garden; Calanda; Rhätia; *Restaurant. —Beer at the Casino, adjoining the Rothe Lvêwe; Löwenhof, near the market; Vazeroler Halle, etc.

Carriages let by J. C. Knöni and others. Fixed official tariff. —Baths (swimming and other) in the Plessur (½ fr.).

Wines. Valtellina (red, see p. 381), abundant and not dear. Kompleter, grown near Malans (p. 317) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The 'Landwein', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the Herrschäftler, is a good red wine. similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the Hofkeller, to the left in the Episcopal Court (also an inn), and at the auberges 'Zu den Reblenten', by the Martinskirche, and 'Zum Süssen Winkel'.

Coire (1936; pop. 8889; ⅔ Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the Curia Rhaetorum of the later Roman empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Plessur, which falls into the Rhine 1½ M. from the town. Most of the Rom. Cath. inhabitants dwell in the Bischöflliche Hof, or 'Episcopal Court', the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here is situated the episcopal *Cathedral of St. Lucius, part of which dates from the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.; No. 15, to the right of the archway).

The very ancient Portal of the Entrance Court is borne by columns resting on lions; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. The Portal of the Cathedral, with its projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The interior is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners, and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is pointed. South Aisle: *Sarcophagus of Bishop Orlieb de Brandis (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by Stumm, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of Count de Buol-Schauenstein (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). South Transept. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by Cranach; in the centre a Madonna of Rubens' School; the side-pictures by the elder Holbein and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. Choir: *High-altar gilded and richly carved by Jacob Russ (1491). Stalls and a *Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Kraft). The Crypt is a low chamber with flat ceiling and short columns of the 5th century. North Aisle: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by A. Kaufmann. Over the central altar, *Christ bearing the Cross, by Dürer. In the Sacristy is the rich *Treasury: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in embossed copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea; a miniature on lapis-lazuli by C. Dolci. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the venerable Episcopal Palace. The Chapel, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N.,
within the walls of the ancient Roman tower of Marsoel ('Mars in oculis'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named Spinocel ('Spina in oculis', containing the 'Hofkeller', p. 322; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appear also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhaetians were kept in subjection by the threats of their conquerors.

In the Platz in front of the cathedral rises the Hofbrunnen, with figures of saints, erected in 1860. Behind the cathedral are the Monastery of St. Lucius, now a seminary for priests, and the Cantonal School (for both creeds).

The town itself contains few objects of interest. The Protestant Church of St. Martin, the Government Buildings, and the Hospital founded by the Capuchin Father Theodosius (d. 1865) are the chief buildings. Opposite the Martinskirche, to the left of the approach to the cathedral court, is the Rhaetian Museum (Sund. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 hr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death-dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. — Three windows in the hall of the Rathaus contain stained glass of the 16th cent.

Environs. Fine view of the town and the Rheinthal from the Rosenhügel (Restaurant) on the Julier road, 10 min. from the Plessur bridge, with pleasant grounds. The 'Haldenanlagen' on the Schanfigg-Strasse (p. 329) also afford a good view. At the second bend of this road towards the N. there are three finger-posts (the second path the best) indicating the ascent through wood to the (2 hrs.) Mittenberg (3629'), which commands the whole Rhine Valley as far as Ilanz. A similar, though less extensive view is obtained from the St. Luciuskapelle, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood (reached by following the Schanfigg road for 5 min. more, and ascends to the left). — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (shadeless road through vineyards) is the Lürlebad (three inns, Voneschen's the best).

On the Pizokel, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which the Churwalden road ascends (p. 353), a pleasant forest-path leads to the (1'/4 hr.) Schönegg. It diverges by the Rosenhügel to the W. from the first bend in the road, leading to a finger-post 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorderrhein Valley. Another pleasant path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), to the right, turning back, to the (3'/4 M.) Kanzli, a charming point of view. Thence to the Maiensässe and the (2'/2 hrs.) Spontisköpfe (6361'), spurs of the ridge which runs S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg. View of the Schanfigg-Thal as far as Peist (p. 329), and of the Vorder-Rheinthal. The 'Stützerhorn (8451'), the highest peak of this range, farther to the S., see p. 354.

Bad Plassug (2729'; auberge), with a chalybot spring containing soda and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the Rabiosa (p. 353). A path leads to it in 1'/4 hr. from the Todweg (street) on the Sand. Or follow the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, turn to the right to the rustic sanatorium of (1 hr.) Mühlrain and ascend the gorge to Plassug. Thence a foot-path to (1'/4 hr.) Churwalden (p. 353); it ascends steeply, at first by steps; then to the right where the path divides, following the course of the Rabiosa; lastly crossing it and turning to the left.

The Calanda (9213') may be ascended from Haldenstein, 3 M. to the N. of Coire, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing). Quarters for the night at the highest chalets, 2'/2 hrs. from the top. Magnificent view; more striking when the
ascent is made from Vättis (p. 320; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing). — The following excursion of 2½-3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; next morning ascend the Stätzerhorn in 3 hrs. (p. 351); descend to Lenz; go by Alvasein, and the Schynstrasse to Thusis and the Via Mala; drive to Reichenau; diligence thence to Coire.

90. From Landquart to Schuls over the Fluela Pass.

The Prättigau.

Comp. Map, p. 372.

57 M. Diligence to Davos-Dörfli (27½ M.) twice daily in 6 hrs. 50 min. (9 fr. 90, coupé 12 fr. 65 c.) to Schuls in 14 hrs. (23 fr. 5, coupé 27 fr. 25 c.). One-horse carr. from Landquart to Davos 40, from Davos to Schuls 32 fr.; ‘extra-post’ and pair from Landquart to Davos-Dörfli 74 fr. 60 c., to Davos-Platz 79 fr. 80 c.; from Davos to Tarasp 77 fr. 60 or 80 fr. 40 c. — This is the direct route from Rorschach and Coire to the Lower Engadine.

The Prättigau (‘meadow-valley’; Roman. Val Partenz), a somewhat narrow valley, richly sprinkled with fruit-trees, is noted for its fertility, its excellent pasturage, and its fine breed of cattle. At its mouth and in other places it is covered with the deposits of the Landquart. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. In its scattered dwellings it resembles Canton Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in the Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names, that language having once been spoken here. The Rhactikon chain, to the N., culminating in the Scesaplana (p. 325), separates the Prättigau from the Montavon (p. 389).

The road from stat. Landquart (p. 317) to the Prättigau crosses (¼ M.) the high-road to Coire. (To the N.W. rise the Curfirsten and the St. Luziensteig between the Fläschberg and the Falknis.) Beyond the (2 M.) inn Zum Felsenbach we cross the Landquart, and enter the Klus, a narrow gorge, 3¼ M. long, the entrance to the Prättigau. On the projecting rocks are a few fragments of the castle of Fragstein (Ferporta), which once commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a détour in order to capture this defile, which was bravely defended by the peasants.

A steep road diverging to the right, before the bridge is crossed, ascends to the (3½ M.) Kurhaus Valzeina (3671'; moderate), prettily situated in the Val-cinathal. Thence to the top of the Valzeiner Valley or Haupt (1908'; fine view), ¾ hr., easy; another fine point is the Cipruispit (5833), reached in 2½ hrs. by Hinter-Valzeina. A bridle-path leads over the Sturnaboden (4505') and through the Schlundtobel to (2½ hrs.) Zizers (p. 317).

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. We soon reach Pardisla, Schmitten, with the ruined castle of Solivers, and (1¾ M.) Grusch (2113'; *Krone; Rosengarten), with a handsome house on the right, with balconies and ‘sgraffito’ paintings, once the mansion of the Salis-Grusch family, now a parsonage and school. Large embankments were constructed across the valley in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

Carriage-road from Pardisla to the left to (2½ M.) Seevis (2986'; *Kurhaus, pens. 5-7 fr., carr. at the Landquart station, 2-3 p.m.; Hütten-Pens. Scesaplana and Pens. Walser, at the E. end of the village; civil landlord, Hr. A. Walser, well acquainted with the district), a summer resort, charmingly situated on the hill-side amidst rich pastures. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seevis (d. 1831) is buried in the churchyard here. Pleasant
to Schuls. FIDERIS. 90. Route. 325

walks to the Tanzboden, above the school, and thence to the Ahorngruppe and the Markusplatz; to Marnein (3661'; 3/4 hr.); to the Maiensäss or chalet of Malat (4282'; 1 hr.); to Fadera (3177'; 1 hr.); and to the Mannas (3812'; 1 hr.). — Ascents. (Guides Fausch and Sprecher): The Vielen or Ochsenberg (erroneously Augstenberg; 7802'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.) affords a splendid view. — Ascent of the Seesaplana (9735'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the Alp Palus and the (4½ hrs.) Schamella Club Hut (7800'), where the night is usually spent; thence to the top by a steep but good path in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 385). — Passage of the Cavell-Joch (7663') to the Lünser See 6 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), rather toilsome (comp. p. 385).

7 M. Schiers (2155'; *Post), 21/4 M. from Grüschi. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. The women chiefly contributed to the victory, and they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament as a reward.

Over the Schneezerthor (7057') or the Drusenthor (7728') to (8-9 hrs.) Schruns, see p. 389 (both toilsome, and rarely traversed). — Ascent of the Kreuz (7218') by Faiauna and Stättenberg, in 2½ hrs., interesting.

The road crosses (1 M.) the river, which follows through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) Jenatz (2462'; Post; Krone) and (1 M.) Fiderisau (2447'; Niggli, plain).

A road ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the Village of Fideris (2962'; Inn, belonging to the owner of the baths; several pensions), where a monument to the judge Schneider, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. of the village (1½ M.; road for small vehicles only) are the Baths of Fideris (3479'), situated in a gorge. The water, containing carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints, and resembles that of St. Moritz, but it is less powerful (R. 2-3½, pens. 5-6 fr.).

The road follows the Landquart through a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of Putz, with the ruined stronghold of Castels, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of Strahegg. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of Dalvaza, belonging to the parish of Luzein higher up, and (2 M.) Küblis (2690'; *Krone; Steinbock), a pleasant village.

From Küblis to the Montavon, over the St. Antonier-Joch (7848'), 8 hrs. to Gallenkirch, easy. From the village of (3 hrs.) St. Antoniin (4660'; *Lötscher) the "Sulzfluh (9924'; superb view) may be ascended in 4–5 hrs. (trying; with guide). — To Schruns over the Partnun or Gruben Pass (7392'), 7-8 hrs.; over the Passegggen-Joch (7694'), 8 hrs.; both without difficulty. On the Partnun-Staffel, 1½ hr. above St. Antonien, is the finely-situated Hot.-Pens. Sulzfluh (5866'; modest, pens. 5 fr.).

The road begins to ascend. It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and leads by (1½ M.) Saas (3261') and (2 M.) Mezza Selva (3400'; *Hot. Mezzaselva, moderate), the post-station for the opposite village of Serneus, to (3 M.) Klosters (see below). From the last height, we survey the Prättigau, with the beautifully vaulted Silvretta Glacier terminating the valley to the E.; to the right rise the Roggenhorn (9505') and the Mückenthalispitz (8770').

Walkers should leave the high-road beyond Mezza Selva and descend by a new road to (1 M.) the Baths of Serneus (3225'; *Kurhaus, moderate), noted for its sulphur-spring. The route hence to (3 M.) Klosters crosses both arms of the Landquart (1 M.), and then keeps to the right, traversing pleasant pastures by the stream.

Excursions. (Guides: Chr. and W. Jann, L. Guler, and Antl. Schlegel.) To the Silvretta Club Hut (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), see below. From the hut to the fall of the Silvretta Glacier, 1 1/2 hr. there and back, very fine (suitable for ladies also). — The Canardhorn (8566'; 3 1/2 hrs. from Novai, see below; 7 fr.) and the Aelpletsitpiz (8825'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 7 fr.), ascended through the Schlappinthal, are fine points, free from difficulty. Casanna (8405'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. Pischahorn (9786'; 5 hrs.; 7 fr.), through the Mönchthal, not difficult. More laborious are the Ungheuerhorn (9843'; 4 hrs. from Fremdvereina, see below, and through the Süesterthal; 20 fr.) and the Plattenhörner (highest peak 10,587'; 5 hrs. from Fremdvereina; 22 fr.). — The Silvrettahorn (10,656'), 4 hrs. from the club-hut (see below), and the Weisshorn (highest fr.). — The Silvrettahorn (10,656'), 4 hrs. from the club-hut (see below), and the Weisshorn (highest fr.), 4 1/2-5 hrs. from the hut, present no danger to experts. More difficult are the Klein-Buin (10,709'), Verstanklahorn (10,839'), Seehörner (Gross-Litzner, 10,200'; Gross-Seehorn, 10,250'), and Mürdihorn (9841').

From Klosters to the Lower Engadine several passes cross the Silvretta chain, all requiring guides. Easiest is the Vereina Pass (9-10 hrs. from Klosters to Sus; guide 12 fr.). A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the Sardasca and Vereina, 1 1/2 hr. above Klosters, and leads by Montbét (1 1/2 hr.) to the Novai Alp (7696'), on the left bank of the Sardasca. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the Vereina Valley, passing by the_Stutzalp (6158') and the mouth of the Vernela Valley (see below), to the Vereina Pass (6437'), where the valley divides into the Jürlthal to the right and the Süester-Thal to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass of Val Torta, or Vereina Pass (8725'), traverse the snow to the left of the Höhlrit, and descend rapidly by a rough path through the Val Sagliains to (3 hrs.) Sus (p. 374). Or, at the upper end of the Süester Thal, we may turn to the right to the Fless Pass (6133') and descend thence through the Val Fless to the Susasca Valley and the Fluela road (p. 327) 3 M. above Sus. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the Jürlthal (see above), with the seven Jürlseen and the extensive Jürl Glacier overshadowed by the Weisshorn (10,132'), and across the Jürl-Fless Pass (8423') to the Val Fless and the Fluela road.

More difficult is the Vernela Pass (10-11 hrs. to Lavin; guide 12 fr.). The path ascends the Vernela Valley (see above), passing the Vereina Alp (to the left, above which is the cavern of Baretta-Balma) to the Piller Gletscher; then a toilsome ascent on the ice to the (6-7 hrs.) pass (Lavinier Joch or Fuorcla Zadrell, 9131'). Steep descent into the Val Lavinier, to Marangun, the highest Alp, and below the precipices of the Piz Luardy by the Alp da Mezz and Alp da Soura to Lavin (p. 374).

Over the Silvretta Pass (9033') to Guarda (11-12 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), a long glacier route, without difficulty for experts. Road to Novai (see above; shorter path on the right bank by Pardenn and Gafus) and through the Sardasca Valley to the chalets of Sparras and (3 hrs.) Sardasca (5364'); then a path to the (2 hrs.) well-kept Silvretta Club Hut (about 7830') on the Medje-Kopf (8257'), close to the Silvretta Glacier. We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) pass, to the W. of the Signalhorn (10,521'), skirt the Kleine Piz Bui (10,709'), and finally descend the steep and troublesome Plan-Ras glacier and through the Val Quoi and to (3 1/2-4 hrs.) Guarda (p. 376). — From Klosters to Guarda over the Verstanklahorn or the Tintecla Pass (Pucra del Confin), 12 hrs., two very trying routes, for adepts only.
To the Montavon over the Schlappinerjoch (8 hrs. to Gallenkirch), see p. 389.

The high-road to Davos (one-horse carr. to Davos-Platz, 8½ M., in 2½ hrs., 10 fr.) quits the Landquart, and in a long bend (which walkers cut off) ascends the Klostersche Stütz, a wooded hill separating the Prättigau from the district of Davos. At (3 M.) Unter-Laret (5017' ; Inn), a group of chalets in a meadow, is the small Schwarzensee; (1 M.) Ober-Laret; (3¼ M.) St. Wolfgang (*Hôt. Davos-Kulm, pens. 5 fr.), at the top of the pass (5357'). The road then descends through wood, passes (3½ M.) the chalets Ob dem See and a new Kurhaus, and skirts the bank of the Davoser See (5125'; 1 M. long), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the Davoser Landwasser. About ¼ M. beyond the S. end of the lake, is —

27½ M. Davos-Dörfl (p. 328), where diligence-passengers dine. To Davos-Platz, see p. 328.

The Fluela road crosses the Landwasser. (To the right, at the head of the Dischma Valley, rises the beautiful Piz Vadret, 10,567'.) We ascend the sequestered Fluela Valley, on the right bank of the Fluela, traversing wood, and passing the (4 M.) inn Zur Alpenrose (6004') and (1½ M.) the Tschuggen Inn (6370'), to the bleak upper part of the valley, bounded by barren slopes. (The old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road.) On the (4 M.) —

38 M. Fluela Pass (7835'; *Fluela Hospice, R. 2, D. 4 fr.) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which (Schottensee), on the right, contains greenish-white glacier-water, the other on the left (Schwarzensee) clear spring-water. To the N. rises the Weisshorn (10,131'), to the S. the Schwarzhorn (10,338').

The "Schwarzhorn (10,338'; 3-3½ hrs., guide 8 fr.), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M., and then ascend the Radünsbdl by a path to the right, over stony and grassy slopes, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arete to the (9½ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Döde, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz St. Michiel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzhorn, Tofl, Glärnisch, Santsch, Sesaplana, in the foreground the Silvertta, the Oetzthaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Fluela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardez and the château of Tarasp.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the Susasca by a road-menders' hut (7143'). To the right opens the dreary Val Grialetisch, at the head of which rises the jagged Piz Vadret (10,567'), with the great Grialetisch Glacier. To the right, farther on, are the slopes of the Piz Murteröl (9816') and Piz del Ras (9961'). The road crosses a torrent from the Val Fless (p. 326) on the left. Fine retrospect of the glacier-girt Schwarzhorn. Farther down, we cross to the right side of the valley and pass through a gallery, beyond which Sis, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked Piz Mesdi (p. 374) above it. Then a descent in windings to (7 M.) —

44 M. Sis (p. 374); thence to (57 M.) Schuls, see R. 102.
91. From Davos-Dörfl to Coire via Lenz
(Landwasser Route).

Comp. Map, p. 372.

36 M. Diligence daily in 8 (returning in 8½ hrs.; 14½ fr., couée
17 fr. 40c. — Extra-Post, with two horses, from Coire to Davos-Platz 105 fr.
40 c., to Davos-Dörfl 111 fr. 10 c.; through the Schyn Pass 130 fr. 20 c.
or 135 fr. 90 c. — Two-horse carr. from Coire to Wiesen 70, to Davos
100 fr. — The Landwasser Road, constructed in 1870-73, lies in boldness
of structure with the Schynstrasse and the Via Mala, and surpasses them
both in the grandeur and variety of the scenery it traverses.

The district of Davos (Rom. Tarau), a lofty Alpine valley, about 8 M.
and ½ M. broad, with 1800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a
few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by
wooded mountains, and watered by the Landesserv. Around the five
churches of the valley are grouped the hamlets of Dörfl, Am Platz (or St.
Johann am Platz), Frauenkirch, Glaris, and, in a lateral valley, Monstein.
Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of
the Grisons (p. 321). The inhabitants are said to have been originally
German immigrants from the Valais, who settled here in the 13th century.

Davos-Dörfl (5120'; *Kurhaus Davos-Dörfl, pens. 5-7 fr., well
fitted up, and sheltered; *Höt. Fluela, R. & A. 2, D. 3 fr.; *Pens.
Bellevue) is prettily situated at the base of the Schiahorn (8901').
Opposite, at the head of the Dischma valley, to the S.E., is the Scar-
letta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 327); and to the left rises the
Schwarzhorn (p. 327).

Pleasant walk to the (½ hr.) Davoser See, with promenades on its E.
bank. The Weissfluh (8305'; ascended by Meierhof in 4½ hrs.; guide ad-
visable) is a fine point of view. To the N. of it rises the wild Schwarz-
horn (8766'), ascended from St. Wolfgang (p. 327) by the bleak Todtlan-
in 3½ hrs. (guide necessary).

1¾ M. Davos-Platz. — *Kurhaus Davos; *Höt.-Pens. Buol;
*Post; Davoserhof; Rathhaus, moderate; Höt. Bernet; Pens. Villa
Eisenhofer. — Visitors’ Tax 1½ fr. per week. — The Fridericianum is a
school for boys with pulmonary affections (Dr. Perides).

Carriages. — Horse to Davos-Dörfl 3 fr., two-horse 5½ fr.;
to Spinbad and Glaris 6 or 12, Schwarzei 7 or 13, Tschuggen 8 or 15,
Klosters or Holmung 10 or 18, Fluela Hospice 12 or 22. Wiesen 16
or 28, Tiefenkasten 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Landquart 26 or 60, Coire
and Ragaz 35 or 65, Tarasp 32 or 60, Samaden 45 or 80, Pontresina 50
or 90 fr.

Davos-Platz, or St. Johann am Platz (5115'), the capital of the
district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with pictur-
esque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite summer and
winter resort of consumptive patients. It is sheltered by lofty moun-
tains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and
dry. The hall of the handsome Rathhaus (*Restaurant on the ground-
floor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities.

Walks. To the Stein (restaur.), above Hôtel Buol, with fine view,
20 min. — To the Waldhaus (restaur.) at the entrance to the Dischma-
thal, 20 min. — To Davos-Dörfl and the Davoser See (see above). 2½ hr.
— Gemsejöger, ½ hr., and waterfalls in the Albret-Tobel, ½ hr. — Schachterg
(6651'; auherge). 1 hr.; Strela Alp (6996'); 1½ hr.; Grüne Alp. and Ischa-
Alp, each 1 hr. — To Frauenkirch, 3½ hr.; baths of Cavadel, 1 hr., etc. —
Ascents (guides, A. Mettler, L. Ardräser, and others). Schiahorn (8901'),
by the Strela Pass, 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and interesting. — Allein-
grat (7808'), by Glaris, 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 8 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also (p. 330). — *Schwarzhorn (10,338'), from the Fluela Pass, 3 hrs. (10 fr.), see p. 327. — Pischahorn (9786'), by Tschuggen, 5 1/2 hrs. (10 fr.), not difficult. — *Piz Vadret (10,567), by the Scaletta Pass, 6 hrs., an interesting glacier-expedition. — Hoch-Ducan (10,059'), from Sertig-Dörfl, 6 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and very fatiguing.

From Davos to Scans, over the Scaletta Pass, 3 1/2 hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; novices only need a guide). From Davos-Dörfl we follow the high-road to Davos-Platz for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the Dischina Valley, and reach (2 1/4 hrs.) the inn Im Dürnboden (6085'), with a fine view of the Scaletta Glacier. To the left rises the Schwarzhorn (10,338'), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the Fluela Pass, p. 337). The rough, stony path ascends in 2 hrs. more to the Scaletta Pass (8922'), lying between the Kühalphorn (10,108') and the Scalettahorn (10,056'). A hut affords shelter; view limited. Descend, very steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the Alp Fontana (7211'), and through the Sulsanna-Thal to (2 1/2 hrs.) Sulsanna (poor inn) and (1/2 hr.) Capella in the Innthal; then to (1 1/2 M.) Scans (p. 373).

To Bergün over the Sertig Pass, 8 hrs., interesting (road to Sertig-Dörfl; then a bridle-path, without guide). About 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the Frauenkirch road to the left, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded Sertig-Thal, and leads past (2 M.) the small sulphur-bath of Clavadel (6400'); pens. 4 1/2 fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) Sertig-Dörfl (6102'); Gadmer, rustic, with the church of the valley. Above the village ('Hinter den Ecken') the valley divides into the Ducan-Thal to the right, from which a fatiguing route leads over the Ducan Pass (8783') to Fülfür, and the Kühalpthal to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Sertig Pass (9062'), between the Kühalphorn (see above) and the Hoch-Ducan (10,069'). Fine view of the Porchabella Glacier and Piz Keschi (11,225') towards the S. We then descend to the right past the Ravetsch Lakes and through the Val Tuors to the chalets of Chiaclavut (6106') and (3 hrs.) Bergün (p. 392); or we may descend from the pass to the left through the Val Sertig to the (1 hr.) Alp Fontana (see above) and through the Sulsanna-Thal to (4 hrs.) Scans (p. 373).

To Coire over the Strela Pass, 9-10 hrs., bridle-path to Langwies (guide unnecessary); thence to Coire a carriage-road (diligence daily in 2 1/4, ascent 4 hrs.; 3 fr. 75 c.). From Davos-Platz the path ascends steeply over the Strela Alp to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Strela Pass (779') between the Schiahorn (8901') and the Strela (8648'), with a superb view, and descends on the right bank of the Plessur by Schmitten to (2 hrs.) Langwies (4519'; *Pens. Matti, 5-6 fr.), the largest village in the Schanfigg-Thal. To the S. opens the Arosa-Val. Bridle-path, chiefly through wood, first on the right and then on the left bank of the Arosa, by Sonnenrii, Littenrii, and Rüttland to (2 hrs.) Seegruben with its little lake ('Pens. Seehof, pleasant for some stay, and two other pensions), and (1 1/2 hrs.) Arosa (6207'; *Kurhaus Arosa, pens. 6-i fr.; , Waldhaus, a large new inn), a pleasant summer retreat picturesquely situated, whence the Weisshorn (8710') may be ascended in 2 1/2 hrs., and the Arosler Rothorn (9791'), a splendid point of view, in 3 1/2 hrs. — Interesting pass from Arosa (6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) to the W., between the Hörnli and the Plattenhorn, to the head of the Urdenthal where chamois abound; then over a pass to the N. of the Parpaner Weiss-
horn to Parpan (p. 353).] Our route then runs high up on the N. slopes of the Schanfigg-Thal in innumerable zigzags, crossing several deep ravines, and leads by Post, St. Peter, Castel (Post), Calfreisen, and Maladers to (4 1/2 hrs.) Coire (p. 322).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets, in view of the tooth-like Tinzenhorn
to (2½ M.) Frauenkirch (Post, well spoken of), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated old church. To the left opens the Sertig-Thal, in which lies Clavadel (see above). The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near the (1½ M.) Spinabod (4816'), a small sulphur-bath (good, though plain) prettily situated amidst pines, and pass (3/4 M.) Glaris (Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. The road then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the Piz St. Michèl (p. 352), to the (2½ M.) Schmelzboden Hoffnungsaus (Inn), a foundry disused since 1847. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the Züge.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge, through the perpendicular rocks of which the new road is constructed. The old road to Wiesen (Zügenweg), now in disrepair, crosses the Landwasser to the right. The new road follows the left bank for 3/4 M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, and crosses to the right bank, where it soon begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The *Bürentritt, a projecting platform on the road-side, 250' above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, into which the Sägentobel-fall, 105' high, is precipitated on the right. The road crosses two bridges, and ascends in long windings to (23/4 M.) —

12½ M. Wiesen, Rom. Tain (1771'); *Höt.-Pens. Bellevue and *Höt.-Pens. Palmy, belonging to the same landlord; pens. 6-7 fr. at both), on the sunny S. slope of the Rothornstock, high above the Landwasser, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds, and a health-resort for patients with pulmonary and nervous complaints. To the S., beyond the deep gorge of the Landwasser, on the green slopes of the Stulsergrat (3390'), lies Jenisberg. Farther distant are the huge Tinsenhorn (10,278') and the Piz St. Michèl (10,371').

Walks. To the Tiefentobel (see below), 20 min.; the road commands a beautiful view of the Tinsenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz d'Aela; farther on is 40 min. Schmittlen. Beyond the Tiefentobel we may descend to (1½ hr.) Rodmen, with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the Theerhütte, and to the Leitboden (20 min.); then either return to (9/4 hr.) Wiesen, or cross the stream and traverse fine larch-forest interspersed with pleasant glades to (1 hr.) Filisur (p. 352). — To the (35 min.) *Jenisberg Bridge (3694'), 273' above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, before reaching the bridge, we have a fine view of the Känzeli Waterfall. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1½ hr.) Jenisberg (5010); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the Zügenstrasse, with fine views of the Davos valley, to the (1¼ hr.) Hoffnungsaus (see above). — To the (3/4 hr.) *Bürentritt, and by the romantic Zügenstrasse to the Hoffnungsaus foundry and to Davos (see above). — By the old Davos road (see above), passing the Brückentobel, Mühletobel, Sägetobel, and Steigetobel, to the (1½ hr.) Steighaldé, an open pasture with an extensive view. (On the right, below the path, is the considerable central Sägetobel Waterfall, which deserves a visit.) — The Wiesener Alp (good forest-path, 1½ hr.) is a good point of view; a finer is the *Sandhubel (9076'), ascended from the Alp in 3 hrs. (riding practicable).

Beyond Wiesen (1 M.) the road crosses the profound Tiefentobel (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a
tunnel. The church of (2 M.) Schmitten, Roman. Ferrēra (4163'; Adler; Kreus; Krone), on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the Albula unites with the Landwasser.

To Filisur (p. 352). Walkers may take a footpath which diverges from the road to the left, beyond the Schmittertofel (see below), to the W. of the village, and descends steeply to (1/2 hr.) a bridge across the Landwasser between Bad Alveneu and Filisur. — From Wiesen also a very fine route for walkers crosses the Leidboden (see above) to (11/2 hr.) Filisur (boy as guide).

The road crosses the Schmittertobel to (11/2 M.) Alveneu (4048'). To the S.E. we obtain a pleasant view of the Bergünner Thal, separated from the valley of the Landwasser by the Stulsergrat (8389'); in the background rises the Albulahorn (Piz Uertsch, 10,738'). Beyond Alveneu the road remains on the hill for a short distance, and then descends by a long curve into the large Crapaneira-Tobel, where it divides. [The road to Tiefenkasten (used also by the Albula diligence, p. 351) descends to Bad Alveneu (p. 352) in the Albula valley, and leads by Surava to (51/2 M.) Tiefenkasten (p. 354), 10 M. from Wiesen.] The road to Coire follows the hill-side, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the castle of Belfort (3576'), destroyed by the Swabians in 1499, a picturesque ruin in several stories on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) Brienz (3713'), and (2 M.) —

22 M. Lenz (p. 354); thence to Churwalden and (14 M.) Coire, 36 M. from Davos-Dörflil, see R. 98.

92. From Coire to Göschenen. Oberalp.

_See Maps, pp. 332, 92._

63 M. Diligence twice daily in 141/4 hrs. (24 fr. 25, coupé 29 fr. 30 c.), once via Flims; and once by the new road by Bonaduz, a night in this case being spent at Disentis. — Extra-Post with two horses from Coire to Andermatt 157 fr., with three horses 215 fr. — Carriage with one horse from Coire to Reichenau 6 fr.; with two horses to Reichenau 12, Flims 30, Ilanz 45, Disentis 80, Andermatt 135 fr.

The Vorder-Rheinthal (Bündner Oberland) is one of the finest valleys in Switzerland. The tract between Reichenau and Disentis, with its numerous castles, is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The road, made chiefly for military purposes, was completed in 1864.

Coire, see p. 322. Beyond the Plessur bridge the road diverges to the right, passing Hosang's Stiftung (an agricultural school). In the distance, to the right, towers the snow-clad Brigelser Horn, (p. 335), a conspicuous feature in the landscape all the way to Trins. Beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the Calanda (p. 317), lies the village of Felsberg, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 93). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the large village of (4 M.) Ems, Rom. Domat (1880'), with the scanty ruins of the castle of Oberems. The mounds of earth here and near Reichenau are probably remains of an old moraine.

A path diverging from the road to the left above Ems, entering the forest, and leading on the right bank of the Rhine to Rothenbrunnen and Thunis (p. 343) is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but extremely rough.
Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, the old covered bridge having been burned down in 1880.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1936'; *Adler), a hamlet at the confluence of the Vorder-Rhein and the Hinter-Rhein. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of M. de Planta, adjoining the Adler. At their junction, the Vorder-Rhein, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the boisterous Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. To the W. towers the Brigelder Horn. The pleasant garden is open to visitors (and may be seen during the half of the diligence). The Château, opposite the entrance to the garden, erected by the Bishops of Coire, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance (p. 22), now belongs to Dr. A. v. Planta. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.).

From Reichenau to **Thuis (Via Maia)**, and by the **Spügen to Colico**, see p. 342; by the S. Bernardino to Bellinzona, see p. 349. — **Schyn Road from Thuis to Tiefenkasten**, see p. 343; **Kunkels Pass to Ragaz**, see p. 320.

**New Road from Reichenau to Ilanz**, 13½ M., on the right bank of the Rhine (diligence daily, see above). From Reichenau to (1 M.) **Bomazon**, see p. 342. The road here diverges to the right from the Spügen road between the Alte Post and Simones' Inn. For 1½ M. it is perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for 3¾ M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque Vorder-rheinthal, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. The bold construction of the road is itself interesting. We next (1½ M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the Rabinus (Versamer Tobel), and descend gradually, passing through a short tunnel, to (3¾ M.) a covered wooden bridge over the Rabinus or Saafenbach (2392', 260 above the stream). We now ascend by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) **Versam** (2082'; Joos, rustic), a lofty situated village, with a fine view. After a short stretch of 1½ M., the road descends towards the valley of the Vorderrhein, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies Laax (p. 339). Further off, on the same bank, rises the Brigelder Horn. We next reach (1 M.) **Carrera.** Still descending, we cross a picturesque ravine, pass through a rock-tunnel, and reach (1 M.) **Valendas** (2700'; Krone, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we pass opposite the two villages of Saagens and that of Schlesis, with Schloss Löwenberg, on the left bank (p. 333). We next pass through (2¾ M.) **Kästris**, cross the (1½ M.) broad stony bed of the Gleinen, and reach (1¼ M.) **Ilanz** (p. 333).

Through the Saafen Thal, a valley watered by the Rabinus, a new road leads from Versam to the S. to (12 M.) **Saafen-Platz** (4255'; Inn), with a fine fall of the Carrusa on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large Alp Camana to Thatkirch (5545') and the (2½ hrs.) Curtidtscherhof (5807') at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the Saifeenberg or Lohleliberg (8170'), from which the path descends the Stutzalp to (1½ hrs.) Spilugen (p. 346). — To the E. of Saifen-Platz an easy route, the (2 hrs.) pass of the Hauser and Lenggenberg, leads through the villages of Tschappina and Urnen, to (1 hrs.) **Thuis** (p. 343).

**The Road on the Left Bank** ascends from Reichenau to (3¾ M.) **Tamis** (2214'; Post), Rom. Tamein, where, particularly from the church-hill, we obtain an admirable survey of the Domleschg (p. 342) and its numerous villages, with the Piz Curver (9761') in the
background; to the W. is the Vorder-Rheinthal with the Unterhorn (9180') and the Piz Rietin (9029'). The Lavoi, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine waterfall after rain. At (2 M.) Trins (2822'; Post) rises the ruined castle of Hohentrins. At (1/2 M.) Diggi the road turns suddenly to the N., passes through a cutting (Porclas), and at the base of the precipitous Flimser Stein (see below) sweeps round the Seeboden, a nearly circular basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (1/2 M.) Mulins (2720'; Inn), picturesquely situated, are several waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the small Cresta Lake, surrounded by pines. About 2 farther is —

13 1/2 M. Flims (3616'; *Post, at the upper end), Rom. Flem, an ancient little town with several mansions of the Capaul family, which afterwards belonged to the Salis.

Excursions. *Flimserstein (Crap da Flem, 8845'; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary), easy and repaying. The path ascends gradually by Fidas; then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1/4 hr.) pastures of Barys. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the Alp Sura (6806'; milk and bread; 1/4 hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Oberland Mts. and the Todi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the N.W. towards Segnas, and return to Flims by the Cassons and Foppa Alps. — *Vorab (3925'; 6 1/2 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, also easy (comp. p. 87). From Flims to the brink of the Bündnerbergfluren, which has receded greatly, 1/2 hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Todi group; also of the Sernfthal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the Elmer Vorab (9911').

— Ringelspitz (10,660'; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), difficult, only for experts.

Over the Segnes Pass to Elm (8 hrs.; 12 fr.), see p. 64. The Martinstock (p. 64), visible from this side also, may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from Flims (guide 18 fr.). — A visit to the upper Segnes Glacier (Segnes Sura; guide 10 fr.) hardly repays the fatigue.

The road leads through the valley of the Flenbach and crosses over to the (1 M.) Waldhäuser (3615'; *Höt. Segnes, pens. 7 fr.; 1/2 M. farther, on a hill a few min. to the right of the road, the large and well-situated *Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flins, with two ‘dépendances', R., L., & A. from 3 1/2, D. 4, board 7 fr.), a pleasant summer resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the Flimser See or Cauma Lake (3280'), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming and other baths, to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Traversing sequestered dales and skirting the deep *Laaxer Tobel on the left, we next reach (2 M.) Laux (3356'; *Höt.-Pens. Seehof, pens. 7-8 fr.). (A road to the right ascends in 1/2 hr. to the lofty village of Fellers, Rom. Faller, 3997'; splendid view.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing Sagens far below, to the left) and reach Schleuis (2507'), with the old château of Löwenberg, once the seat of the De Mont family, now an orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the large village of Kästris (see above). Before us, above Ilanz, rises the Piz Mundaun.

20 1/2 M. Ilanz, Rom. Glöön (2355'; pop. 872; Höt. Oberalp and
**Route 92. LUGNETZ VALLEY.**

From Coire

*Hôf. Rhaïa on the right bank, by the bridge; *Lukmanier, on the left bank; above it, *Krone, plain; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the ‘first town on the Rhine’, built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the ‘Gray League’ (p. 321). The upper part contains narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population is partly German, partly Romanic; the latter tongue alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old Church of St. Martin (2569'), ¼ hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of Luvis (3281'), ½ hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., immediately opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 333), is commanded by the *Piz Mundaun or Piz Grond (6775'). This peak rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which are pastures extending nearly to the top. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5 fr.) leads by Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous (2½ hrs.) Inn (closed and falling to decay). Then in the same direction, through a depression in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The medieval chapel of St. Carlo remains to the left. Those who intend visiting the Lugnetzthal (see below) may descend direct to Villa (p. 341; thence to the top 2 hrs., best way to reach it, guide 3 fr.), or by Morissen (4420'; wine at the curé's) to (2 hrs.) Öumbets (see below). — Travellers bound for Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, may follow a beautiful path through the district of Obersaxen, the chief village of which is *Maierhof, and reach Truns (see below) in 3 hrs. — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on it overlooks the Rhine Valley and passes the ruin of Arenzstein, always bearing to the E. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of St. Valentín, by a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend to the left into the valley and reach (½ hr.) Maierhof (4272'; °Mirrer, rustic). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the Piz Mundaun in 2½ hrs. more.

The Lugnetz Valley, watered by the Glenner, 15 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath. and Romanic), is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz daily in 4 hrs. 20 min.; fare 3 fr. 30c.) on the left bank, past the ruin of Kastelberg and through the (3 M.) Frauenhor, Rom. Porclas (3336'), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank of the Glenner, high above the Riehner Tobel, lies the village of Riehen, and beyond it are Pitasch and Duvin. Beyond (3¼ M.) the chapel of St. Moritz (3504') the road divides: that to the right ascends to Villa and Vrin (see below); that to the left descends to the village of Peiden and the (1½ M.) sequestered Peiden Tobel (2690'), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the Duhiner Tobel (a haunt of the chamois), with three chalybeate springs. Then (1½ M.) Furt (2975'; °Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun), at the confluence of the Vriner and Walser Rhein, which are separated by the Piz Aúl (10,290'). Opposite lies the picturesque Oberkastets (3274'). We now ascend the wild *Valsa Thal, or St. Peterstahl, by St. Martin, Lunschania, and Campo to (7¼ M.) Vals-Platz (4094'; °Hotel Piz Aúl; °Pens. Albin, both plain), or St. Peter, from which a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the Petier Thal, a side-valley to the S.E., to the Vallatalach Alp (6175'), the Valser Berg (8225'), and (5 hrs.) Nufenen or Hinterrhein (p. 349). The °Weissensteinhorn or Piz Tomüt (9675'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), ascended from Vals-Platz, is an admirable point of view; another is the *Bärenhorn (9630'; 4 hrs., with guide); from both we may descend...
to Göschenen.

TAVANASA.

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into the Saier Thal (p. 332). The Piz Aul (10,250') is difficult (better from Vrin, see below). To Vrin over the Fuorcla da Patanui (9113'), to the S., between the Piz Aul and the Faltschonhorn, or over the Saleteltäücke (9092'), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (Val Zervreila), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of Zervreila (5840'; poor inn), 2½ hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the Lentathal to the S.W. and the Kanthalth to the S. — A toilsome route, requiring a guide, leads through the latter, across the Kanal Glacier and the Zapprotgrat (9314'), and down the Plattenschlucht to the Zapproththal and (9 hrs.) Hinterrein (p. 349). In the grand and interesting Lentathal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the beautiful Lampernstch-Alp., or Sorreda-Alp (6581'; bed of hay). Thence over the Vernok or Vanesca Pass (9906') to Vrin (see below) in 6-7 hrs., not difficult; over the Sorreda or Scharadra Pass (9085') to Olivone (p. 341), 8 hrs., for adepts, toilsome; over the Lenteltücke (9692') to Hinterrein (9-10 hrs.), difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (see above) leads to Gumbels and Villa (4081'; Post, rustic); then a bridle-path to Vigens, Lumbrein, and (4 hrs.) Vrin (4771'; Casanova, poor), the principal village in the Vrinthal or Upper Lugnetz Valley. From Vrin we may easily ascend the Piz Regina (3891'; 4 hrs.; guide advisable), a fine point. Piz Cavol (9660'; 5-6 hrs.), ascended by the Ramosa Alp and the Fuorcla de Ramosa (6934'), also easy; descent to the N. to the Cavoljoch (p. 336), if preferred. Piz Aul (10,250'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by the Seranastga Alp, difficult, for adepts only. Piz Terrí (9996'), also difficult, is ascended from the Vanesca Alp, 1½ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the Blengias Alp and the Gia Glacier. Route over the Vanesca Pass to Zervreila, see above. Over the Cavoljoch to Somnix, see p. 336. — From Vrin, with a guide (to Olivone 18 fr.), we ascend past the mouth of the Val Vanesca (see above), to St. Giusepp, Puzatsch, the Alp Diesrut, and the (3 hrs.) Pass Diesrut (7933'), on the S. side of the Piz Tgietschen (9377'). Descent to the Camona Alp (7333'), at the head of the Val Somnix (see below), and again a gradual ascent, passing the Piz Viot (10,387) and the Piz Guglianeva (10,243') on the right, and the Piz Coroi (9130') on the left, to the Greina Pass (Passo Crap, 7743'). We next descend through the wild Val Camadra or upper part of the Val Blegno, with the Piz Modell (10,510') on the W., by Dairga, Cozzera, and Ghione, to (3½ hrs.) Olivone (p. 341). Or, halfway between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may cross the low Monterascio Pass (7415'), to the left, to the Monterasico Alp, and descend the picturesque Val Luzzone to Loriclo, Cavallo, Davresco, and Olivone (shorter than the Greina route).

Road from Ilanz by Versam to Bonaduz and Reichenau, see p. 332. — From Ilanz to Elm over the Panitzer Pass or the Sether Furka, see p. 64. To Linthal over the Kistenpass, see p. 60.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called Pardella; beyond (1 M.) Schnaus it crosses the Sether-Bach, and beyond (1½ M.) Ruis, beautifully situated on the hill to the right, the Panitzer-Bach. On a rocky hill to the right rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of Jörgenberg (3100').

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of Ruis, a road (diligence from Ilanz daily in 2 hrs. 20 min.) ascends by the village of Wallensbury (3301') to (4 M.) Brigels (1230'; *Höf. Kistenpass; Höf.-Pens. Capuado), a summer resort, prettily situated amid pastures. Above it the Val Fraisal, with the glacier of that name, ascends to the Bifertenstock (11,240'), which, as well as the Piz Fraisal (10,810') and the Brigels Horn (10,663), may be ascended from the Val Fraisal (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. To the right rises the Brigels Horn (10,663'). The stream is crossed near (4½ M.) Tavanasa (2622'; *Kreuz), and again near (3 M.) Zignau or Rinkenberg. High up on the N. slope lies Brigels (see above); then Dardina and
Schlans. Before reaching Rinkenberg we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the Zignauer Bach descending from the Zawragia Ravine. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view, embracing numerous villages, chapels, and ruined castles on the richly clothed slopes.

We next pass (1 1/2 M.) the Chapel of St. Anna, on the right, marking the spot where the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (p. 321) was founded in March, 1424. The solemn oath of the League was afterwards renewed at intervals of ten years down to 1778. The ceiling of the porch is adorned with frescoes, Latin texts, and doggerel verses, renewed in 1836. A few paces farther is —

32 M. TRUNS (2822'; *Krone; Zum Tödi). The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The Val Puntaglas, ascending rapidly to the N., ends in the Puntaglas Glacier. Ascent of 2 hrs. from Truns to the Alp Puntaglas (about 5050'), with a fine view of the Brigelsler Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, Piz Urdann (11,060'), Bündner Tödi (10,726'), and Brigelsler Horn (or Kavestrau Gronda, 10,663'; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the Tödi-Rausen by the Glasienspforte, see p. 59.

Beyond (2 1/4 M.) Rabìüs (3133') we obtain a glimpse, to the left, of the grand Piz Gaggianera (10,243'), with its glaciers, at the head of the Val Somvix. Then (1 1/2 M.) SOMVIX ('summus virus'; 3458'), conspicuously situated on a height, as its name intimates.

The Somvixer Thal, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to (1 1/4 hr.) Surrhein, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to Val and the (1 1/2 hr.) Somvixer or Teniger Bad (4176'; unprentending). Farther up (1/2 hr.), we pass Il Run (4252'; refuge-hut), where the glaciers of the Piz Vial (10,387') are revealed, the Alp Valtignia, and the mouth of the Val Lavaz, and reach (1 hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the Greina forms a fine waterfall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of La Fronscha, and divides higher up: to the left to the Diesrut Pass (p. 335), and to the right to the Greina Pass (p. 335). — Passes. From Run (see above) over the Cavel-Joch (8320') to Vrin, 5 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the Piz Cavel (9659'; fine view) may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. — Over the Valgronda-Joch (9121') to Furriana or Maierhof, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — Over the Lavaz-Joch to Curaglia, 7-8 hrs., with guide, a very fine route. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley, through wood and Alpine roses, to the Alp Rentiert, where from the heap of stones (660') we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the Fluerda de Stavletsch (8376') to the right, or turn to the left and skirt the E. slopes of Piz Rentiert (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of Rentiert-Dadenàs), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of Stavletsch (7692') in the Val Lavaz. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the Piz Vial and Piz Gaggianera (10,243') and the Lavaz Glacier. Then to the Lavazjoch (8322') an easy ascent of 3 1/4 hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the Medelser Glacier and of the Bernese Alps to the W. Steep descent over grassy slopes to the Alp Sura (6596'), and through Val Platius to (2 hrs.) Curaglia (p. 340).

The road between Somvix and Disentis is very boldly constructed.

A lofty wooden bridge (2 1/4 M.) carries it over the profound Ruseiner Tobel. (Below, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see below.) Above the (3 1/4 M.) Statusa Bridge is a
small waterfall. Near (1 1/4 M.) Disentis, on the left, is the Disentiser Hof, built on the site of the château of Castelberg, which was burned down in 1830.

39 1/2 M. Disentis (3773'); pop. 1304; Desertinum, Disiert, i.e. desert; Rom. Mustier; *Disentiser Hof, 1/4 M. to the E., with fine view, R. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr., whey and chalybeate water; *Hôtel Condrait, zur Post; opposite to it, *Hôtel Condrait, zur Krone; at both, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4, D. 3 fr.; Pens. Sozzi), a small town with a Benedictine Abbey, is protected against avalanches by a forest. The foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent. soon brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons; and the Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhaetia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain a school. Church of 1712. Prof. Placidus Condrait is the editor of the 'Gasetta Romonscha' published here.

Near Disentis the Medelser-Rhein or Mittel-Rhein (p. 346) unites with the Vorder-Rhein. A fine view is obtained of the Medelser Glacier, and far down the valley, from the Chapel of Acletta, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley (4236'), 1/2 hr. W. of Disentis, to the right of the road to Sedrun.

Excursions. (Guides: J. Petschen, the schoolmaster; J. M. Schwoer, hunter; P. Temmer and Jos. (Unonder). Walk on the new Lukmanier Road to (3 1/2 M.) Curaglia (p. 346) interesting. Also by the chapel of St. Gada, with old frescoes, to Monpe Medel (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To Crest-Mutatsch (1/2 hr.); Alp Lumpegnia (1 1/2 hr.), etc.

The fine pyramid of Piz Muraun (9511'); 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is best ascended from Curaglia (p. 346). Superb view, especially of the Tödi group, grander than from Piz Mundaun (p. 334). — Piz Pazzola, see p. 338; Piz Medel, Piz Cristallina, see p. 340. — The Crap Alv (9784') and the Piz Auli (9857') may be ascended from the Val Acletta (each 5 hrs.; interesting and not difficult).

From Disentis over the Lukmanier (6289') to Olivone, see p. 340; through the Val Piora to Airolo, see p. 198. — Over the Sandalf Pass to Stachelberg, 11-12 hrs., with guide (26 fr.), trying. We ascend the Val Rusein (see above) to the Sandalf Pass (Sandgrat; 9121') between the Lesser Tödi or Crosp Giarun (10,072') on the E., and the Cutscharsats (10,049') on the W., and descend the Sand-Firm to the Upper Sandalp. Thence to Linththal, see p. 99. — Ascent of the Tödi by the Porta da Scescha, and descent to Linththal, 18-19 hrs., for thorough adepts only, with able guides (see p. 59).

From Disentis over the Brunni Pass (8875') to the Maderaner Thal (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 107.

The road to (19 1/2 M.) Andermatt, which lies lower than the old route, ascends the valle de Tavetsch, leaving the hamlets Acletta, Segnas, and Mompe Tavetsch (4584') to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis district, which is very striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine in its deep valley, and in view of the snow-clad mountains which we now approach.

45 M. Sedrún (4587'; *Krone), locally known as Tavetsch, is the principal village in the Val Tavetsch. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

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The "Piz Pazzola (8473'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to the S., between the Val Medel (p. 346) and the Val Germi, is worth visiting. We cross the Rhine to Surrhine (p. 346), and the gorge of the Val Nalps (see below) to the (1/2 hr.) Alpine hamlet of Cavorgia (4426'); then cross the Germi and ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Pazzola-Alp (6150'), with a fine view, and (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medels Mts.

In the lonely Val Nalps, the head of which is enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the Alp Nalps (9914'), and 2 hrs. higher is the Ufern Hut (7550), the starting-point for the Piz del Laiblau (9721'), Piz Rondadura (9001'; comp. p. 34'), Piz Bias (9181'), Piz Ufern (9901'), Piz Git (7414'), Piz Serenga (9001'), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A tolerable easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the Nalps Pass (9035') to the Val Cadlimo and the Uomo Pass (p. 98). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the Rondadura Pass (8904') to the Hospice of St. Maria (p. 340). A third crosses the col between the Piz Furca and the Piz Paradis to the Val Cornera (see below).

From Sedrun to Amsteg over the Krüzli Pass (7615'), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky Strinthal, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the Weitenalpstock (p. 106). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass, where the Etzbich, descending from the Spießelalp-See to the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to Culina (5122'), the highest Alp, and descend the Etzbich, past the chalets of the Hintere and Vorderen Klügen to Bringen and Amsteg (comp. p. 105). — The Oberalpstock (Piz Tugtschen, 10,925') may also be ascended from Sedrun (6 hrs.; 15 fr.); comp. p. 194.

From Sedrun the road leads through Camischolas, Zarcun, and (1 1/2 M.) Ruéras or S. Giacomo (4597'; Oberalp Inn), crosses the brook descending from the Val Milar, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of Diemy, that which issues from the Val Gituf (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, stands part of the ancient tower of Pultmengia, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaninger family.

Walkers will prefer the so-called 'Summer Route' to the high-road, for the sake of the views. It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to Pass Tiarra), ascends a spur of the Crispait (10,105'), above the hamlet of Crispaita which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of Miez and Scharinas amidst the richest pastures in this district. It now skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak Val Term or Tiarra, crosses the Gämmerhein (Rom. Vala) by the Alp Culm de Val (6421'), and ascends to the Pass da Tiarra (7067'), between (r.) the Piz Tiarra or Bergl-Stock (9564') and (l.) the Calmot (7598'), where we get a fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rheitikon Mts. Descending to the Oberalpsee (see below), we keep to the left in order to avoid a marsh, and regain the high-road 2 1/2 hrs. from Sedrun.

The high-road follows the direction of the old 'Winter Route' on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein and passes the Chapel of St. Brida, below the hamlet of Crispaita, and the poor villages of Selva (5046') and (2 M.) Chiamüt, or Tschamut (5380'; *Zur Rheinquelle, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rise the Six-Madun or Budus, behind the second terrace of which lies the Toma Lake (see below). Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (1 1/2 M.) the Gämmerhein near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the Alp Miez, turns to the right (N.W.) into the Val Surpalix, between the Piz Nurschallas on the left and the
Calmot on the right. The Vorder-Rhein (Aua da Toma, or Darvun) descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein rises in the Toma-See (7690'), on the N.E. slope of the Six-Madun or Badüs (p. 203). The path to the lake (guide advisable) diverges from the road to the left, 1 1/4 M. above Chiamut (see above); near the Alp Miles it crosses the brook emerging from the Val Surpalix, and ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Alp Tgiellems. Above this Alp (avoid path to the left, crossing the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the Fil Toma, the brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we turn to the left and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The Toma-See (2 1/2 hrs. from Chiamut), a green lake, very deep, and destitute of fish, about 270 yrs. long and 130 yrs. broad, is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The 'Badus (9616'; comp. p. 103) cannot be ascended direct from the lake, the rocks being here too steep; but by going round to the N. side we may reach the top without much difficulty in 2 hrs. (guide 10 hr.).

The 'Piz Nurschallas (9003'), running out from the Badus to the N. (from the Oberalp Pass 2, from Chiamut 3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary), is easy and interesting. We follow the Toma-See route, diverge to the right where it turns to the left, ascend steep pastures, and lastly mount the broad S. arête to the summit. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp Pass, 1 1/4 hr.

To the S. of Chiamut the Val Cornera, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier chain of Ticino, and from it the Val Maigels diverges to the W., 1 1/2 hr. from Chiamut. Toilsome routes lead from the Val Cornera over the Passo Vecchio (8905') to the Val Cadtime and Fiora (p. 98); from the Val Maigels, to the S., over the Passo Pian Bornengo (8649') to the Val Canaria and Airolo (p. 98); and to the W., over the Maigels Pass (7940') and the Lohlen Pass (7835'), to the Unteralphal and Andermatt (p. 103).

The road ascends the sequestered Val Surpalix in long windings (which paths cut off; one ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in 3/4 hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of the Piz Cavradi, Piz dell' Ufier, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (52 M.) Oberalp Pass (6732'), 3 1/2 M. from Chiamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Extensive turf-diggings. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Chiamut in 50 min.; descent 30 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road skirts the N. bank of the sombre Oberalpsee (6654'; 1 M. long), abounding in trout, the outlet of which is one of the chief sources of the Reuss, and then traverses the nearly level Oberalp (6443'). About 3 M. from the pass we obtain a view of the Ursenthal, with the Furka towards the W. (p. 108). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

59 M. Andermatt (4738'); thence to (4 M.) —
63 M. Göschenen, see pp. 102, 101.
93. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 94, 346.

38 M. Diligence in summer daily in 8'/4 hrs. (from Biasca to Disentis in 10 hrs.); fare 13 fr. 10 c.

The Lukmanier (6289') is the lowest Alpine pass from Switzerland to Italy with the exception of the Maloja (5941'). The lower part of the new road, as far as Curaglia, vies in grandeur with the Via Mala and the Schynstrasse, but the scenery farther on is not striking. Inns unpretending.

The road crosses the Vorder-Rhein by a handsome bridge (3488') and enters the Val Medel, the wild ravine of the Mittel-Rhein, through which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). At the end of the ravine, of which we obtain several striking views, we cross (23'/4 M.) to the right bank of the Rhine and ascend in long windings (cut off by paths) to (3'/4 M.)—

31'/2 M. Curaglia (4370'; Post), a village at the entrance to the Val Plattas, which ascends to the S.E. to the Medel Glacier. (Over the Lavazjoch to Somvix, p. 336.) To the S., at the head of the Val Medel, appears the Piz Cristallina (10,267'), with its glacier. — *Piz Murauin (3 hrs.; repaying), see p. 337.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes (1'/4 M.) Platta (4528'; Post), a straggling village, the hamlets of Pardi, Fuorns (at the mouth of a torrent descending from Piz Cristallina), and Aela (on the left bank), and (2'/4 M.)—

7 M. Perdatsch (5093'), at the mouth of the Val Cristallina.

The wild Val Cristallina, noted for its cheese, contains several fine waterfalls, particularly in the Höllenschlund (Val Ufiern). From the head of the valley two easy passes. the Passo Cristallina (7857'), passing the Lago Retico (7802'), and the Ufiern Pass (5737'), between the Cima Camadra and the Cima Carina, lead to Olivone (see below). — The Piz Cristallina (10,367'; 4'/2 hrs.; good guide necessary) is ascended from Perdatsch by the Val Cristallina (not to be confounded with the Passo Cristallina) without difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. Piz Ufiern (10,346'; 5'/2 hrs.) is more difficult. — The Piz Medel (10,510'; 6 hrs.) is best ascended from the Val Plattas on the N. side; a night is spent on the Alp Sura (p. 336), 2 hrs. from Curaglia; thence to the top 4 hrs. (trying).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road ascends by a long bend to St. Gion (5298'), a group of hovels with a hospice, and traverses a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and the Alpine rose. The hospice of St. Gall (5514') is passed on the opposite bank. By the Alp Scheggia we cross to the left bank and reach (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of—

12 M. S. Maria (6043'; *Inn), anciently called Sancta Maria 'in loco magno', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

To the E. of the hospice rises the Scopi (10,499'; 'Tschup', summit, or crown), from the midst of glaciers; steep stony ascent from the hospice (4 hrs.), very fatiguing, but free from danger; extensive view. — Less laborious is the ascent of *Piz Rondadura (9905'), to the W., an admirable point of view (3'/2 hrs.).

From S. Maria to the Hôtel Piora (3 hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and Airolo, see p. 98. — Over the Rondadura Pass to the Val Nalps, see p. 338.
The road now crosses for the last time the Mittelrhein, which rises in several little lakes in the Val Cadlimo, which opens on the right, and ascends gradually to the (1½ M.) the Lukmanier Pass (6289'). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the Scopi; on the right are the Piz dell' Uomo, Piz Bias, Piz dell' Uferts, and Piz Rondadura. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams which have been precipitated from the bare, yellowish slopes of the Piz Corvo on the left, and which frequently endanger the road in wet weather, to the former (2 M.) hospice of Casaccia (5978'), prettily situated. To the E. towers the huge Rheinwaldhorn (p. 349).

A path leads hence over the Predelp Pass (8053') to (5 hrs.) Faido (p. 99). Another crosses the Passo Columbe (1792') between the Piz Scal and the Piz Columbe to (3½ hrs.) Hotel Piora (p. 98).

The road is level as far as the (1½ M.) Lukmanier Inn (5580'), at the beginning of the Piano di Segno, and then descends, high above the Brenno, on the steep N. side of the Val S. Maria, being hewn at places in the perpendicular rock. Below lie the chalets of Campra, with several groups of chalets. We descend by a long curve to the left to (4¼ M.) the hospice of Camperio (4028'), cross the Brenno, and skirt the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the Val Blegno. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of Somascone, Scona, and Olivone, commanded by the conical Sosto (7087'). Descending another long bend, we reach (3 M.) —

24 M. Olivone (2927'; *Hét. Olivone, moderate), the highest village in the Val Blegno, or Pollenzer-Thal, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the Rheinwald range. To Vrin by Ghirone, see p. 335. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the Brenno by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2 M.) Aquila and to (3¼ M.) Dangio (2645'), beautifully situated at the entrance to the Val Soja. Vines and mulberries now appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages (1½ M.) Torre, (1½ M.) Lottigna, and (1 M.) Acquarossa (1739'), with a mineral spring. The valley contracts. Then (1½ M.) Dongio, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) Motto, where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) leads by Malvaglia; that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) goes by Ludiano and (2 M.) Semione. The two roads re-unite at (2½ M.) the bridge of Loderio (1191'). The lower part of the valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. After crossing a mound of debris, the road descends to (1½ M.) —

38 M. Biasca (p. 100), where the Val Blegno unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is ¾ M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.
94. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 332.

32'/2 M. Diligence twice daily to Splügen in 7 hrs. (11 fr. 95, coupe 14 fr. 60 c.); to Colico in 16'/4 hrs. (30 fr.; coupe 32 fr.); corresponding with the early train from St. Gallen and Korschach (see p. 315). From Splügen travellers go on at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 340). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery should secure a seat affording a view, or take the diligence to Thusis only, and walk thence to Andeer (5 M.) or to Splügen (16'/2 M.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Coire to Colico 19 fr. 70 c., with three horses 266 fr. 60 c. — Carriage with one horse from Coire to Thusis 15, with two horses 30 fr.; to Splügen with two 65, with three 100 fr.; to Chiavenna 135 or 155, to Colico 160 or 230 fr.

From Coire to (6 M.) Reichenau (1936'; *Adler), see p. 332.

The road through the Vorder-Rheinthal to Disentis and Andermatt diverges here to the right (see K. 92). A covered wooden bridge crosses the Vorder-Rhein above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the Hinter-Rhein. In the vicinity are a large Saw-mill and several workshops for cutting and polishing marble.

The fertile valley, called on the E. side Domleschg, Domitiaschga, or Tomiliasca, and on the W. side Heinzenberg, Rom. Montagna, through which the road to Thusis leads on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, while on the right bank numerous castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

The road ascends slightly to (1 M.) Bonadüs (2146'; Alte Post; Simones; higher up, *Deguicomi zur Post). To the left, on the Rhine, the Chapel of St. George, adorned with ancient frescoes. (New road to Hanz, see p. 332.) Then (3'/4 M.) Rhäüns (2126'), on a rock rising from the Rhine, said by tradition to have been founded by the Etruscan Rhætus, with a handsome château of the Vieli family. Fine view of the mountains to the S., at the head of the valley (see below); behind us rises the Calanda.

On the Right Bank is the ruin of Nieder-Juvalta; farther on are the chalybeate baths of Rothembrunnen; above them the ruins of Ober-Juvalta; then the châteaux of Ortenstein and Paspels. We next observe the ruined church of St. Lorenz and the châteaux of Camora, Rielberg, Fürstenau, Baldenstein (on the Albula), and Ehrenfels, the last of which is below Hohen-Rhaetien (p. 341).

We next reach (3'/4 M.) Realta (2058'; Inn), with the ruin of Nieder-Realta (not visible from the road), and pass (1'/4 M.), on the left, the large cantonal Prison and Lunatic Asylum. Beyond (1'/4 M.) Katzis (2185'; Kreuz) we pass a nursery and school on the right, and the venerable little church of St. Martin on the left. Beautiful scenery. To the S. rises the snow-capped Piz Curver (9760'); beyond this, to the left, is the Schyn Pass with the majestic Piz: St. Michel (10,371') in the background; to the N. the Ringelspitze (10,660') and the Trinserhorn (9935'). About 3/4 M. to the E. the Albula falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the pretty village of Scharrun. Near (2'/2 M.) Thusis, on the slope, near the pleasant village of Masein, stands the château of Nieder-Tagestein.
16 M. Thusis, Rom. Tuseun (2448'); pop. 1126; Via Mala, at the S. end, R., L., & A. 4¹/₂, B. 1¹/₂, D. 4-5 fr.; Kurhaus or Post, with baths, and *Rhaetia, reasonable; Weisses Kreuz, well spoken of; Zinsli, plain; ‘Felsenkeller’ on the Rosenbühel, to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala, fine view; one-horse carr. to the second bridge of the Via Mala and back 6 fr., fee 1 fr., beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and handsomely rebuilt since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for some stay and as a starting-point for excursions.

Pleasant walks through the Schlosswald to the Taubenstein and (40 min.) Schloss Tagstein (p. 342), with pleasure grounds; also from the Rosenbühel through the wood to the (20 min.) Crapteig, to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala. Beautiful view from both points. To (3/4 hr.) Hohen-Rhätien, see p. 344. — On the Heinzenberg rises the Präzeröhöhe (6965), a fine point of view, ascended in 4½ hrs. by Masein, Portein, and Sarn (Inn). — The Stätzerhorn (3451'), 5-6 hrs., toilsome from this side (comp. p. 354).

From Thusis to Tiefenkasten (9 M.). The *Schyn-Strasse, constructed in 1868-69, leads on the S. side of the Albula (diligence daily in 2 hrs., comp. p. 353). It forms a central link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and the first half of it commands a series of grand and picturesque views. Immediately above Thusis it crosses the Nolla and the Rhine at the foot of the Hohen-Rhätien, passes the ruin of Ehrenfels on the right, and beyond (3/4 M.) Siis (2283'; Zum Passmal), the small château of Baldenstein on the left. We next ascend to Campi (Campo Bello, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhaetian reformer and historian), picturesquely situated to the left, on the ravine of the Albula, and the farm of (2 M.) Runplanas. Pretty view hence of the church of Solis. Then through the ancient forest of Versasca. By a ravine we observe above us, to the right, a bridge of the old Mutten road, and we pass the Freihof, an anbuge on the left. The road is next carried through the ‘Pass-Mal’, which begins here, by means of galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels. (1½ M.) Small inn. [About 1/4 M. farther, by the chalets of Calabrien, a narrow road to the right ascends to (4¹/₂ M.) Unter-Mutten (4833'; *Inn, plain; closed in summer, when all the inhabitants migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1½ hr.) Ober-Mutten (6148'; Hugang's Inn), from which the Mutternhorn (8071'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 1½ hr.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2½ hrs.) Zillis or to Thusis interesting, but rather rough.] The bridge across the Muttern Tobel affords a fine view of the gorge. (1½ M.) Unter-Solis, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies Obergurt (p. 360). Looking back near the last tunnel, we obtain a fine survey of the Heinzenberg, and before us a view of Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the profound ravine of the Albula by the *Solis Bridge, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) Alvaschein (Augustin). Opposite, below the lofty situated Stürvis, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of Münstal, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At Unter-Müstair there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near (1½ M.) Tiefenkasten (p. 354).

Immediately above Thusis the turbid Nolla, a torrent which has frequently devastated this district, falls into the Rhine. The extensive bulwarks now confining it are worthy of inspection.

The Lake of Lüschen (6398'), on the Heinzenberg (p. 342), above the village of Tschappina (p. 332), has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, and large masses of the strata adjoining it periodically slide down to the Nolla. Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings hav-
ing been ascertained to change their positions. — By Tschappina and over the Glas Pass to the Safier-Thal (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 332.

The view from the Nolla bridge is striking. In the background of the valley towers the barren Piz Beverin (9843'). The Rheinthal appears to be entirely enclosed by lofty mountains. The right bank of the gorge from which the Rhine issues is guarded by the ruined castle of Hohen-Rhaetien, or Hoch-Realta (Hoch-Ryalt), 807' above the river, the most ancient in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B.C. 588, by the legendary hero Rhaetus, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. Good paths ascend to it in 3/4 hr. from Thusis and Sils (see above). The ruin is on the S. side of the hill, which overlooks the whole of the Domleschg; on the N. side is the dilapidated Church of St. John, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

From 1470 to 1822 the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and entered the gorge above Rongellen (see below). The path through the gorge, the famous *Via Mala, was then only 4' wide, and followed the left bank the whole way. In 1822 the new road was constructed, and the old path through the gorge considerably widened. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the Känzeli, near the entrance, the retrospective view is very fine. A little farther on, 1 1/4 M. from Thusis, the road passes through a half-open gallery, with overhanging rocks, and then through the Verhörne Loch, a tunnel 55 yds. long, penetrating the projecting rock. From a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence, the boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the profound gorge. The *View down the sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhaetien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking.

Near the (3/4 M.) post-station (auberge) of the hamlet of Rongellen, the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: 3/4 M., first bridge, built in 1738; 1/4 M. *Second Bridge (2844'), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160' below the road, winds through so narrow a ravine that the precipices above almost meet. In Aug., 1834, and Sept., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the (1 M.) third bridge (2903'; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends.

We now enter the Schamser Thal, the green meadows and cheerful dwellings of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background to the S. rises the pointed Hirtli (9373'). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams is (1 M. —

2 M. Zillis, Rom. Cirauin (3061'; Post), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; interesting ceiling-paintings of the 12th cent.).
Excursions. *Piz Beverin* (9843'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7, horse to the Obristalp 12 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) Obrist Alp (1722'); thence to the top 2½ hrs. more. Or from Thüssis direct, by *Glas* or by *Saisa* and *Vioms*, in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). — *Piz Curvèr* (9760'; 6 hrs.; 6 fr.), from Zillis or Pignieu, also interesting and for experts not difficult. The descent may be made to the chapel of *Ziteit* and *Scheueningen* (p. 355).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardin*, or *La Turr* (3819'), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have given rise to the emancipation of this district from their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, *'Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condùt'* ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pignieu* (the waters of which, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), which have been successively destroyed by inundation and by fire, the Pignieu descending from the *Piz Curvèr* (see above) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: *'Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Caveote, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem'* On the left bank of the Rhine are the village of *Chugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. Then (2½ M.) —

23½ M. **Andeer** (3212'; pop. 603; *Krone*, or *Hôtel Froni*, with baths), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the lofty situated church (erected in 1673).

Excursions. *Piz Vizan* (6110'; 4½ hrs. with guide), by the *Burgias Alp*; splendid view. — *Piz la Tschera* (6013'; 5 hrs.), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see above.

From **Andeer** to **Stalla** (11 hrs.; guide unnecessary), an attractive walk. The path quits the Splügen road 2 M. above Andeer and enters the wild *Ferrera Valley* to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left *Piz Grisch* (10,000'), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9926'). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4331'; Inn), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Scheuingen*, see p. 355.) We then follow the right bank to (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicul* (4856'; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d’Emet* (see below). Descending hence, we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). The path skirts the slope, passing through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and then again descends to the river, which is augmented here by the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the left and the *Valle di Lei* on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Val di Lei belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) *Campsut* (5500') it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (½ hr.) *Crot*, another poor village, recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with the *Piz Gallegione* and the *Cima di Lago* at its head) the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood.
of stone-pines. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to
(1 hr.) Cresta (6397'); bed at the cure's; inn very poor), the principal vil-
lage in the Averser Thal, which expands here and is carpeted with beau-
tiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the
Alps, and lies in a pleasant, sunny situation. To the N. rises the Weiss-
berg (9990').

The path then ascends slightly, passing the handsome house of the
Podestat, or chief magistrate, and the mouth of the Val Bregala, which is
closed by fine glaciers, to (11/4 hr.) Juf (6885'); then to the left across
pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (11/2 hr.) pass
of the Stallenberg (8478'); beautiful view of the Julier Mts., etc. The path,
quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) Stalla (p. 356).
— From Juf through the Val Fallier to Mühlen, see p. 356.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the Forcellina (8770') direct
to the Septimer (p. 361; guide advisable, from Cresta 8-10 hrs.): from Juf to
the pass, with limited view, 2 hrs.; Septimer 1 hr. [From the Septimer we
may again ascend and cross the Fuorcla di Launhino (8645') direct to the
Maloja (p. 366). From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend a peak known in
the Averser Thal as the Forcellina (9913'); admirable view in 11/2 hr., and
descend to the S. into the Val Turba. We then reach the Septimer route
20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the Septimerbach
(p. 359.) — From Cresta through the Val Bregala and across the Passo
della Duana (9487'; with guide) to Soglio in the Val Bregaglia (p. 357), 7-8 hrs.,
interesting. The pass, between Pizzo Marcio (3534') and Pizzo della Duana
(p. 358), affords a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts.

From Cancel to Pianazzo on the Splügen route (11/2 hrs.; with guide).
The path ascends steeply on the right side of the Val d'Emet, through
wood, to the (11/4 hr.) Alp Emet (6194'), whence the cairn on the pass is
visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp to the top in 1 hr.
more. Retrospective view of the Piz Beverin, and the Calanda afterwards
comes in sight. From the Passo Madisimo (7480'; frontier of Switzerland
and Italy) the Tambohorn (10,748') is seen to the W., and the Cima di Lago
(9892') and Piz Talalghone (10,285') to the S.E. We descend past the N.
side of the pretty Lago d'Emet, on the left bank of the Madisimo, then
across meadows, to the huts of Al Tecchio and (11/2 hr.) Madisimo (p. 348).
We now cross the stream (new road, p. 348) and soon reach the Splügen
route 1/2 M. below Pianazzo (p. 348).

The Splügen road winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the
Bürenburg, and enters the wooded *Rofna Ravine, in which the
Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (21/4 M. from
Andeer) the road crosses the Averser-Rhein (auberge), which here
issues from the Val Ferrera and forms a fine waterfall a little way
up the valley. (To the Ferrera Valley and Stalla, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge (21/2 M.), we pass an old bridge
over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses
(3/4 M.) a torrent which drains the Suretta-Thal on the left. In the
vicinity are the ruins of the Sufner Foundry; on the right rises the
Kalkberg (see below). We next (11/2 M.) pass through a rocky gateway
(Sassa Plana; 4390'), pass the (3/4 M.) village of Sufers (4673') on
the left bank of the Rhine, enter a wooded ravine, and cross (11/4 M.)
the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727').
After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the broad Val Rhein
(Rheinwaldhal), on the right the barren Kalkberg (9763'); opposite,
the Einshorn (9650'); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the
Guggernill (1472'), is the Tambohorn (10,748'). Then (1 M.) —
321/2 M. Splügen (4757'); p.m. 484; Ηόλ, Rodenhaus, R., L.
& A. 4½, D. 4-5 fr.), Rom. Spluga, the capital of the Rheinwald-thal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes.

Excursions. (Guide J. N. Trepp and others.) The Guggernull (9472', 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the Tambo Alp, and the Einshorn (9650'; 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.), from Nufenen, two fine points, without difficulty. — The Piz Tambo (Tambohorn or Schneehorn, 10,748'; 14 fr.), ascended from the Splügen Pass in 4 hrs., is fatiguing, but for experts free from danger. Most extensive view, N. to Swabia, and S. to Milan, whence the Piz is visible.

Excursion to the Source of the Hinterrhein, p. 349. — Over the Lüchli-berg to the Säfler-Thal, see p. 332.

95. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

41½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to Chiavenna (10 fr. 5 c., coupé 12 fr. 5 c.) in 5 hrs.; to Colico (14 fr. 5 c., coupé 17 fr. 40 c.) in 9 hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como. Finest views to the right.

The road divides at the village of Splügen (see above). The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 349), while the SPLUGEN ROAD, which was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long. Behind us, above Splügen, rises the bare Kalkberg (see above). The road crosses the Häusernbach twice in a bleak valley, and then ascends on the W. slope in numberless zigzags, past the lonely Berghaus (6677'), and through a long gallery of masonry, to the (63/4 M.) SPLUGEN PASS (Colmo dell' Orso, 6946'), between the Tambohorn (10,748'; see above) on the right, and the Surettahorn (8925') on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first Cantoniera, we reach (3/4 M.) the Dogana (6247'), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn at the head of a bleak valley enclosed with high mountains. In winter the snow here sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms, bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge as a guide to travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the right by the second wooden bridge, and led through the Cardinell gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. In traversing this ravine in Dec. 1800 the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained severe losses, whole columns being precipitated into the abyss. The new road descends the E. slope in numerous zigzags, being protected at places against avalanches by long galleries of solid masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and openings at the sides for light.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a fine view of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and the village of Isola. The new road avoids the dangerous Liro Gorge between Isola and Campo Doleino. Beyond Pianasso (Inn, dear), and near the entrance to a short tunnel, the copious Madesimo falls into the valley from a rock 650' high. This beautiful *Waterfall is best
viewed from a small platform by the road, where the conductor stops the diligence.

From Pianazzo a road ascends to (1 1/4 M.) *Madesimo* (4920'), a prettily situated village with a chalybeate spring and a new hydropathic, *Kurhaus* (pens. 8 1/2 fr.), recommended as a health-resort. — To Canicùl over the Passo di Madesimo, see p. 346.

17 M. *Campo Dolcino* (3457'; *Croce d'Oro; Posta or Corona, well spoken of) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. A Latin inscription on the rock, a little farther on, is in honour of the Emp. Francis, who made this road from 'Clavenna ad Rhenum'.

The *Liro Valley, or Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly of brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the rich foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Gallivaggio*. 

Near *S. Giacòmo* are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, where the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed.

25 M. *Chiavenna* (1090'; pop. 3800; *Hôtel Conradi, R. L., & A. 4 1/2, D. 4 1/2 fr., by the post-office, carriages; *Restaur. della Grotta Crimei, on the Promenade), the *Clavena* of the Romans, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (see below). Opposite the post-office are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. Picturesque view from the 'paradiso' or garden of the ruin (see 1/2 fr.). *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached campanile or clock-tower, rising from an arcaded enclosure which was formerly the burial-ground. The octagonal baptistery contains a very ancient font with reliefs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards. Farther on, the ravages of the Liro, which falls into the *Maira* below Chiavenna, and of the Maira itself, become apparent. The greater part of the valley (*Piano di Chiavena*), which is enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near the hamlet of —

32 1/2 M. *Riva* the road reaches the *Lago di Riva, or di Mezzola*, also encircled with mountains. This lake was originally the N. bay of the Lake of Como, from which it has been almost separated by the deposits of the *Adda*; but the shallow channel which connects the lakes has again been rendered navigable. The road, supported by masonry and protected by galleries at places, skirts the E. bank of the lake, passes *Novate, Campo, and Verzeja*, and crosses the *Adda* and the cutting through which it falls into the Lake of Como. Before joining the Stelvio road (p. 382), we observe on the right the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

41 1/2 M. *Colico* (722'; *Isola Bella; Angelo; Hôtel Risi; Ristoratore della Posta, on the lake), at the N. end of Lake Como (p. 415).
96. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp. Map, p. 346.

45½ M. Diligence daily (between S. Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8½ hrs., returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 15, coupé 18 fr. 85 c.). Extra-Post with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 18½ fr. 70 c., with three 260 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 346. We traverse the upper Val Rhein, passing below (1 M.) Medels (5030'). On the left bank, ¾ M. farther on, lies the pasture of Ebi, now partly covered with débris, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2 M.) Nufënen (5144'), at the mouth of the Areue-Thal, where the Arve-Thal, at the head of which appears the Curciusa Glacier. On the left is the huge rocky Guygernüll (p. 357), concealing the Tambohorn (p. 357). Farther on is the Einshorn (9650'). Near (¾ M.)—

6 M. Hinter-Rhein (5302'; *Post, plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts., the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinter-Rhein to the Zapporthütte 2½ hrs., thence to the club-hut ¾ hr., rough, and hardly repayng (guide advisable, 6 fr.; G. Trepp, Joh. and Ph. Lorez). The path, damaged annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhein bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley, while the steep N. side is partly covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche-snow which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (1½ hr.) Zapporthütte (6420'), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny Zapporthalp. The route to the club-hut (¾ hr.) next passes the Höhle, a wild cliff on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall; and on the same bank higher up is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of antithesis the Paradies. The Zapporth Club Hut (7613'), with room for 10-12 persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the Rheinwald Glacier, the lower part of which is called the Paradies Glacier. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet. This chief source of the river (Sprung or Ursprung) is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast Adula, or Rheinwald Mts.: the Zapporthorn (10,332'), Rheinquellhorn (10,500'), Vogelberg (10,565'), Rheinwaldhorn (11,148'), Grüerhorn (11,132'), etc. — The Rheinwaldhorn (P: Valtelin, or Adulahorn) may be ascended from the club-hut in 7 hrs. (very trying, but free from danger with a good guide). The Vogelberg and the Rheinquellhorn, each 5 hrs. from the club-hut, are easier. The Zapporthorn, from the Bernardino Pass (see below) 4 hrs., difficult.

From Hinter-Rhein over the Valser Berg to the Lugnetzthal and Ilanz, see p. 334; over the Zapporthrat or the Lenta-Lücke to Zerervälta, p. 335. Trying passes (Vogeljoch, 9640'; Passo del Cadabbé, 9680'; Zapporth Pass, 10,193') lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to Malvaglia (p. 341).

The Bernardino Road crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5301') of three arches, ½ M. beyond Hinter-Rhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the
right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn, which bound it on the north. On the left, before (2½ M.) we cross the Masek-Bach (5680'), is the solitary Dürrenbühlihütte. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the Thälí-Alp on the left, we reach the (3 M.) S. Bernardino Pass (6768'; Inn, poor), at the N. end of the little Lago Moësola, from which three rocks project. On the left rise the Pizzo Uccello (8911') and Mittaghorn (8560'); on the right the Marscholhorn (or Piz Moësola; 9521'). This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the 15th cent. it was called the Vogelberg. When St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel here at that period, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him.

We descend in numerous windings on the left bank of the Moësa, which issues from the lake, and pass a Cantoniera. On the W. rises the Zapporthorn (10,332') with the Stubbio-Grat (8996'), from which the Muccia Glacier descends. To the E. are the Piz Lumbreda (9768'), Piz Mutun (9360'), and Piz Cureiusa (9423'). Lower down, we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a wide bend to (5 M.)—

17 M. S. Bernardino (5335'; *Höt. Ravizza; Höt. Brocco, pension at both 7 fr.; Albergo Menghetti), the highest village in the Val Mesocco or Mesolcina, with a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially the lower part, contrasts strongly with the Rheinwaldthal in language, culture, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 404) having successfully crushed the germs of the Reformation. —Over the Passetti Pass to the Val Calanca, see below.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, towers the sharp tooth of the Piz Uccello (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (which footpaths cut off). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is only well seen if we follow the path leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At (1½ M.) S. Giacomo (3760'; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 M.)—

25½ M. Mesocco, or Cremeo (2559'; *Posta, new; Höt. Toscani, dirty), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road. 1½ M. below the village, rises the grand ruined castle of Mesocco (or Misox), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous brooks, and between Mesocco and Lostallo there are eight waterfalls, some them of considerable. Beyond (1½ M.) Soazza (2067') we reach the bottom of the valley. Near the second bridge below
Soazza the Buffalora forms a fine cascade on the right. Then (2½ M.) Cabbiolo (1476'); (1 M.) Lostallo (1562'), with extensive vineyards, and (4½ M.) —

35½ M. Cama (1260'), where by the Capuchin monastery, the first fig-trees are seen.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing, but interesting route (9-10 hrs., with guide) ascends the steep Val di Cama, containing the lake of that name (1055'), crosses the Bocchetta di Val Cama (6780'), and descends through the Val Bodengo. — A somewhat easier, but less interesting path crosses the Passo della Forcola (7270') from Soazza (see above) to Chiavenna (8½ hrs.; with guide).

Then (3¼ M.) Leggia (1125') and (1¼ M.) Grono (1000'; *Hôtel Calancasca), a thriving village at the mouth of the Val Calanca, with the Florentina tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The picturesque Val Calanca is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the Calancasca, leading by Molina, Arvigo, S. Domenica, and Augio to (10 M.) Rossa (3569'; Inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence to the W., over the Tinamella Pass, 6995', to Malvaglio in the Val Blegna, p. 341.) Bridge-path hence to (1 hr.) Valbella (4383'), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route to the E. crosses the Passo di Trescolaimine (7064') to (5 hrs.) Mesocco; then (1 hr.) Alp Alogna (4695'), whence we may cross the Passo di Passetti (6808') to the E. to S. Bernardino (p. 350) 4½ hrs. (guide). At the head of the Val Calanca, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the Stabbio Alps (6591'), which may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from S. Bernardino by crossing th Passo Tre Uomini (8704').

39 M. Roveredo (974'; pop. 1025; *Angelo; Croce), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family.

S. Vittore (882') is the last village of the Grisons, Lumino the first in Canton Ticino. The Bernardino route passes Castione, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 100), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the Ticino lies Arbëdo (813'), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth near the church of St. Paul, which is called Chiesa Rossa from its red colour.

45½ M. Bellinzona, see p. 100.

97. From Coire to Samaden over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 372.

45 M. Diligence daily in summer in 12½ hrs. (18 fr. 15 c., compé 21 fr. 80 c.; to Bergun, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from Bergun to Ponte 4 hrs. — Extra-Post and pair from Coire to Samaden 133 fr. 50 c., or by the Schyn and Albula passes 149 fr. 60 c.; to St. Moritz 144 fr. 70 or 160 fr. 80 c.; to Pontresina 143 fr. 30 or 159 fr. 40 c. — Carr. and pair from Coire to Bergun 70, over the Albula Pass to Samaden 120, Pontresina or St. Moritz 130, Tarasp 170 fr. — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild rocky chaos.

From Coire to (14½ M.) Lenz, see p. 354. The Albula road
diverges here to the left from the Julier road, passes (2 M.) Brienz (p. 331; direct path to Surava and Bad Alvencu, see p. 331), and below the château of Belfort, and descends the 'Cunpia Ravine in long windings to (3½ M.) Bad Alvencu (3166') in the Albulathal, with sulphur-springs of local repute (R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 3½/, pension 7½–11 fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkasten 4½ fr.). On the opposite bank of the Albula is a picturesque waterfall.

The Piz St. Michel (10,371'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without much difficulty from Bad Alvencu through the Schafthal. View of striking grandeur. — In the Val Spadlatscha, 4 hrs. above Bad Alvencu or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (see below), is the Aela Club Hut (1051'), from which the Tinzenhorn (10,278') may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the Piz d'Aela (10,894') in 4½–5 hrs. (both difficult and requiring experience). Difficult descent from Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the Tinzenthor Pass (p. 335) and by the Tigidal Alp to Tinzen (p. 335). — P. Mettler of Filisur is a good guide.

Above Alvencu (1 M.) the road crosses the Landwasser, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1½ M.) Filisur (3475'; *Hôt. Schönthal), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of Greifenstein (3953'). We then descend to the Albula, cross it by a covered wooden bridge, and gradually ascend the thickly wooded valley to (2 M.) Bellaluna (3553'), a disused iron-foundry, now a saw-mill (Inn), where we again cross the stream. We ascend in a curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enter the (1½ M.) *Bergünner Stein, a profound gorge with perpendicular sides. For 800 paces the road, constructed in 1696, and originally 4–6' wide, is hewn through the solid rock, being protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the Tinzenhorn (10,278') and the Piz d'Aela (10,894'), and we enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (1½ M.)

27 M. Bergün, Roman. Bravoirn (4557'; pop. 426; *Hôt. Piz Aela or Post; Kreus; Sonne), a thriving village, with a handsome prison-tower, an old Romanesque church, and a mineral spring lately discovered (bath-house).

Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of Latsch (5276'), on the slope of the Latscher Klum (or Cuolm da Latsch; ascent repaying, 1½ hrs.). — Over the Sertign Pass to Davos, see p. 329. — Over the Fuorcla Pisch (9193') to Maudelin, fatiguing, 9–10 hrs., with guide, through the Val Twers and the Val Plaùbi. From the pass, between Piz Kesch and Piz Blaisun, we may ascend the Piz Kesch (11,228') in 2 hrs. (but better from the Alp Chintcrnatt, p. 329, over the Porchabetta Glacier in 5 hrs.; comp. p. 373).

Piz d'Aela and Tinzenhorn, see above. (The Aela Hut is reached from Bergün by the Alp Uglix in 3 hrs.) — Over the Aela Pass, between Piz d'Aela and Piz Vallugn, to the Val d'Err and Tinzen (p. 355), 4 hrs. (guide), interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the Val Tisch on the left. The Albula forms several small waterfalls and one of some size above the (3½ M.) Alpine hamlet of Nas (5725'). On the bold pinnacles to the right (Piz d'Aela, Piz Vallugn, Piz
Saltaras) are seen patches of snow at places. The road ascends in long windings, past the chalets of Preda and Palpuogna, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green Lake of Palpuogna, to the (23/4 M.) Inn on the Weissenstein, Roman. Crab Alv (6660'). It next describes a wide curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the Giumels (9137'; short-cut on the right side of the valley), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn Teufelsthal to the (21/4 M.) Albula Pass (7595'; poor hospice), a marshy plateau, 3/4 M. long, lying between the summits of the Albula stock, the Crasta Mora (9636') on the right, consisting of granite, and the Piz Uertsch, or Albulahorn (10,738'), on the left, being limestone.

The road now descends a dreary valley sprinkled with chalets. Before us rises the Piz Mezzem, a fine pyramid; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the Val Chamuera, are the Piz Lavurum and Piz Cotschen; farther to the right are the Piz Muraigl and Piz Languard. In descending the seven long bends of the road we also obtain fine views of the Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogsc, with Madulein and Guardavall on the hill to the left. Traversing a larch-wood we at length reach (5 M.) —

41 M. Ponte (5548'). Thence to Samaden, see p. 372; to Schuls and Nauders, see R. 102.

98. From Coire to Samaden over the Julier.


51 M. by Churwalden, 59 M. by the Schyn. Diligence in summer daily by Churwalden in 131/4 hrs. (20 fr. 75, coupé 24 fr. 90c.); daily by the Schyn in 141/4 hrs. (22 fr. 75, coupé 27 fr. 50 c.); — Extra-Post and pair from Coire to Samaden 140 fr. 10 c. (or by the Schyn and Julier, 160 fr. 40 c.). — Carr. and pair from Coire to St. Moritz over the Julier 120, to Pontresina or Samaden 130 fr. (by the Schyn and Julier 150 or 140 fr.).

Coire (1936'), p. 322. By the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the Plessur and ascends in windings (several short-cuts), with fine views of the town, the Rhine Valley, and the Calanda. To the E. opens the Schanfigg (p. 329), watered by the Plessur in its deep channel. A finger-post 11/4 M. from Coire indicatès the route to the left to the Bad Passugg (p. 323), and another, 3/4 M. farther, the way to the Känsli (p. 323). We ascend the valley of the Rabiusa, which falls into the Plessur far below, near a large factory, and then pass Malix (3800'; with a mineral spring) and the ruin of Strassberg.

6 M. Churwalden (3976'; *Krone; *Höf. Genget; *Pens. Schweizerhaus; Pens. Hemmi; *Pens. Rothhorn), a health and whey-cure resort, with an old church and the former monastery of Aschera, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly, while a pleasant path through wood runs parallel with it, crossing the Rabiusa twice, and then crossing pastures, to —

8 M. Parpán (4938'; *Kurhaus & Post. R., L., & A. 31/2 fr.:
Hôt. Stützerhorn, pension 4-7 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buol family, built at the end of the 16th cent., contains rooms in the mediæval style and old family-portraits.

Pleasant walk to the (13/4 hr.) Churer Joch (6686'), at the foot of the Géraletkam: view of Coire, the Rheinthal as far as the S. V., etc.

The Stützer Horn (Piz Raschil, 8458'; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 329), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s new bridle-path. Beyond the hamlet of Sartans straight on, avoiding the path to the right. Inn closed and falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhallstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the entire Rhaetikon chain, Calanda, Tüdi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Tambohorn, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by A. Hein.) Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slopes. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, and the last part is fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken; this route leads by the Alps of Raschil and Schall to the chalets of Almen. and then to the left to Scharans and Thusis in the Rheinthal (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may also descend by Oberwaltz to the Solis Bridge (p. 343).

From Parpan to Arosa, see p. 329.

We soon reach the top of the hill (5089') and obtain a fine view of the Oberhallstein Mts., those above the Schyn Pass on the right, the beautiful Lënzser Horn (9547') on the left, with the adjoining Piz St. Michel (10,371'), and in the opposite direction the Calanda (p. 323). We descend to Valbella, pass several tarns and the Lake of Vats (4889'), surrounded by forest (Chalet-Restaurant on an island), cross the wooded Lënzser Heide, Rom. Planeira, a region justly dreaded during snow-storms, to the (23/4 M.) *Kürhaus Lënzser Heide (pension 5-6 fr.), and next reach (33/4 M.) —

141/2 M. Lenz, Roman. Lonsch (4285'; Krone or Post), an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians.

Albula Road to Bad Alveneu and Bergün, see R. 97. — A somewhat rough path leads from Lenz to (3/4 hr.) Alvaschein (p. 343). — The old bridle-path from Lenz through the Schyn Pass, on the right bank of the Albula, by Oberwaltz, to (31/2 hrs.) Thusis, has been superseded by the new Schynstrasse, and is now hardly passable.

The road descends in numerous windings (avoided by short-cuts) to the (3 M.) Albula, overlooking the picturesque Oberhälstein and, to the W., the Heinzemberg beyond the Schyn Pass; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on a height; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 343); and far below is Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of Vazerol, to the right, below the road, is a small monument marking the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 321).

171/2 M. Tiefenkasten, Roman. Chäschi (2789'; Hôt. Julien, R., L., & A. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Albula, K., L., & A. 3, B. 11/4, D. 3 fr.; Kreuz) lies picturesquely in a deep valley, with its church on a height (2917') above the confluence of the Julia and the Albula. (To Sauris and Bad Alveneu, see p. 331; *Schyn Road to Thusis, see p. 343.)
The road again ascends rapidly, and skirts the Stein (3596'), a bold limestone cliff. Far below flows the Julia or Oberhalbeinstein Rhine. (The Romanic word Rhein means ‘flowing water.’) We next enter (4 1/2 M.) the broad and populous part of the valley called the Oberhalbeinstein (Sur Seissa), 5 M. in length, and pass the villages of Burveln, (1 1/4 M.) Conters, and (3/4 M.) Schweiningen (Savognin; 4059'; *Höt. Piz Michel; Löwe). On the W. slope lie Salüx (with the favourite pilgrimage-chapel of Ziteil above it), Präsiänz, Reims (with a handsome castle, now a prison), and other villages.

Excursions. Piz Curvé (9761'; 5 hrs.; guide), from Schweiningen by Ziteil, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 345; descent to Zillis or Andeer). — From Schweiningen to Ausser-Ferrera over the Fianell Pass, 5 1/2 hrs., easy and pleasant. A narrow road leads through the smiling Val Nandro to the (2 hrs.) Alp Curtins (6398'); here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) Alp Schmorras (7500?) and the (1 hr.) Fianell or Schmorras Pass (8350'), opposite the Piz Grisch (Piz Fianell, 10,000'); then descend by the Alp Moos and Sutt Foina to (1 1/2 hr.) Ausser-Ferrera (p. 345).

We next reach (1 1/4 M.) Tinzen, Rom. Tinizun (1229'; Höt. Tinzenghorn), prettily situated at the mouth of the Val d'Err. In the background rise Piz Vallugna and Piz d'Ael (p. 352).

From Tinzen to Bergin over the Aela Pass, 4 hrs., see p. 352. To the N. a somewhat trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the Tinzenthorn Pass, between the Piz St. Michel and the Tinzenhorn, to Bad Alveneu (p. 352). — Piz St. Michel (10,370'; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from Alveneu (p. 352). — To Samaden over the Errjoch (10,269'), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque Val d'Err and over the Err Glacier to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the Piz d'Err (see below); descent through the Val Bever (p. 364).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine waterfalls. The road leads alternately through curious rounded basins, probably formed by erosion, and picturesque rocky ravines. We next reach (1 1/2 M.) Roffna and (2 3/4 M.) —

29 M. Molins, Ger. Mühlen (4793'; *Löwe), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the Val da Faller, which debouches here and divides into the Val Gronda and the Val Bercla 3 1/2 hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the Val Gronda Joch (9183), on the E. of the Weissberg, to (6 hrs.) Cresta (p. 346), and the Fallerjoch (about 9090'), past the Flüh Lakes to (5 1/2 hrs.) Juf in the Averser Thal (p. 346). — The Piz Platta (11,109), ascended through the Val Faller and Val Bercla in 5 1/2 hrs. (guide), commands a splendid view. — Piz d'Err (11,139), Piz d'Arblatsch (10,512'), and Piz Furbisch (10,690'), for experts (guides at the ‘Löwe’).

The route from this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. One of the finest points is near the bridge before (3 1/4 M.) Sur is reached. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the Julia, stands the tolerably preserved square watch-tower of Sptiudatsch (5260'; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right, 3/4 M. farther, appears the ruined castle of Marmorera, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill. The next villages are (1 1/4 M.) Marmorera (Marmels, 5361'), at the mouth of the Val Nations, Stalvedro (5613'), and (2 1/4 M.) —
34 M. Stalla (5827'; *Inn), or Rivio, the Roman Bivium, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The Septimer Route, a rough and tedious bridle-path (to Casaccia 1 hr.; guide unnecessary in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, anciantly traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little used. It diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the Val Cavreccia. At the chalets of (1 hr.) Cadaval it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of Pian Canfer, to the (1 hr.) Septimer Pass (Passo di Sett; 7582'), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the Porcellina to Juf, and by Lungino to the Maloja, see p. 361.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna (10,354'), Monte dell'Oro (10,541'), etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo) three times, to the valley of the Maira, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) Casaccia (p. 368).

From Stalla to Andeer, over the Stallerberg and through the Averser Thal and Val Ferrera, see p. 346. — To Sils over the Fuorcla di Grava-salvas (8806'; with guide), 5½ hrs., interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the small Gravasaivas Lake, to the pass, on the W. side of the Piz Lagrev, with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the Lake of Sils (p. 361).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the Julier (Giulio, 7504') in numerous windings (which walkers avoid, crossing the bridge to the left beyond the church of Stalla), and passes an auberge near the top. From November to the middle of May the mountain is usually crossed by sledges, but the Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and the least exposed to avalanches. On the (4½ M.) summit of the pass are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna to the Curia Raetorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of Bergamasque Sheep are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The picturesque pastori in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. They wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists of maize pottage (polenta) and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, owing to their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is bought by the manufacturers of Bergamo. During the summer about 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures, the owners paying 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. from the top, lies the small Julier Alp, with two chalets. On the left rise Piz Julier and Piz d'Albana, and on the right Piz Putaschin. In descending we soon obtain a superb view of the snow and ice mountains of the Bernina (p. 367). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Mt. Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierua, Piz Morteratsch, and Piz Bernina on the right, and Piz Corvatsch still more to the right. Lower
down we also survey the whole of the Upper Engadine from St. Moritz to Sils. From the top of the pass to Silvaplana 5 M.
43½ M. Silvaplana (5958'), and thence to —
51 M. Samaden (5600'), see pp. 362-365.

99. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 350.

34½ M. Diligence twice daily in 9½ hrs. (13 fr. 65, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.).
Extra-Post with two horses, 69 fr. 20 c.

The "Val Bregaglia (Rom. Praegallia, 'in front of' Cisalpine Gaul),
Ger. Bergeller Thal, opens near Chiavenna, and ascends towards the E. to
the Maloja. The valley, in most parts narrow, is watered by the Maira
or Mora. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, passing between
rocks richly clothed with fine old chestnuts is strikingly picturesque, and
farther up it leads through grand Alpine scenery. In the Bregaglia alone
are to be found Italian communities which are exclusively Protestant (at
Poschiavo, p. 390, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1700), like those of the
Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

Chiavenna, see p. 348. The road diverges to the E., and ascends
the course of the Maira. It passes (1½ M.) a fine double waterfall,
and (1½ M.) the two hamlets of S. Croce in the 'Comune di Piuro'.

On the opposite bank of the Maira formerly stood the prosperous little
town of Piuro, with 2430 inhab. and a number of country-houses, which
was entirely destroyed by a landslip in 1618. For several days before the
catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the Monte Conto,
and fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The in-
habitants, however, disregarded these warnings, and were buried, with all
their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' thick, all attempts to
penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared,
and the mass of débris is now richly clothed with chestnuts. The name
survives in that of the hamlet of Plurs, the inhabitants of which make
pottery of a soft kind of stone (lapis ultarís), the 'Lapis Comensis' of Pliny.

The road leads on the right bank of the Maira, by Villa (di Chia-
venna). Immediately below Castasegna the stream forms the bound-
dary between Italy and Switzerland. On the Italian side is the
Dogana.

6 M. Castasegna (2329'; *Schumacher; Alb. Svizzer* is the
first Swiss place. The name of this closely-built, but pleasant village
indicates that chestnuts form its staple commodity. The white mul-
berry and the silkworm also flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut-wood, past the waterfall
of the Acqua di Stoll, to (1 hr.) Soglio, (Ger. Silis (3569'); 'Hôt.-Pens. Giova-
noti, in an old mansion of the Salis family). In the garden of the hotel
the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the
chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to
Spino (see below; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the Duana Pass to
the Averser Thal, see p. 346. — The Fiz Gallegione (10,268'), 5 hrs. from
Soglio, is not difficult (guide necessary). From Soglio in 3½ hrs. to the
saddle (Forcella, 8924'), between the Gallegione and the Cima di Cavo;
than to the left over débris in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view).

Opposite (1½ M.) Spino (2631'), a group of houses, with a
brewery, lies Bondo, with a château of the Salis family. For three
months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chest-
nuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur higher up,
and the walnut ceases near Stampa. Fine view of the wild Val Bondasca, with the Piz Cacciabella (10,580').

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable) to the Val Bondasca, and over the Lombardo, Laretto, and Naravedro Alps to the (4 hrs.) highest Alp di Sciora (6781'), grandly situated. To the E. rise the Piz Cacciabella and the Pizzi di Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (Piz Cengalo, Piz Badile, Piz Trubinasca). — Over the crevassed Bondasca Glacier and the Forcella di Bondo (10,500') a hazardous route leads to the Val Porcellizza and Bagni del Masino (p. 382; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the Cacciabella Pass to the Albigna Glacier and Vicosoprano, or over the Castile Pass to the Maloja, see p. 399.

The road crosses the Maira above its union with the wild Bondasca (*Kurhotel Bergeller Hof, pens. 9 fr.), and reaches (1/2 M.) —

81/4 M. Promontogno (2687'; *Galleria), a village in the parish of Bondo, commanded by a modern church and the fine ruins of the castle of Castelmur, from which two lofty and massive walls descend to the valley. The road passes through La Porta, a rocky gateway, which, like the Platifer (p. 99) in the Leventina, marks the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Farther on (11/2 M.) we pass the church of S. Pietro, picturesquely placed on a hill to the left; adjacent to it is Colutra, with a modern chalet of Baron Castelmur. The villages of (3/4 M.) Stampa (3379'; Inn) and (3/4 M.) Borgonuovo (Bornöv, 3471'), with Colutra, form the parish of Stampa (398 inhab.). Then (3/4 M.) —

12 M. Vicosoprano, Rom. Vespran (3566'; pop. 346; Maurizio), the capital of the valley, at the influx of the Albigna into the Maira. Curious rock-formations in the vicinity.

The Val Albigna deserves a visit. Above Vicosoprano (3/4 M.) we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) Cascatella dell' Albigna, a fine fall of the Albigna in a wild ravine, near the foot of the Albigna Glacier. The adjoining chalet (6739') is not always occupied. From this point over the Cacciabella Pass to Bondo, and over the Castile Pass to the Maloja, see below. — A trying route, to the S., crosses the Albigna Glacier and the Forcella di S. Martino (Passo di Zocca, 9000') to the Val di Mello and S. Martino (p. 382).

The Pizzo della Duana (10,280'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, the forester Giov. Stampa at Stampa or Giov. Prevosti at Vicosoprano), a magnificent point of view, is not difficult for adepts. The route leads from Vicosoprano to the N., by the Alp Zacchetta and Pianb, to the small Lago di Val Campo, and ascends the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by the Alp Pianuccio to Soglio.

The road soon ascends in windings (cut off by the old road, being the paved Roman road over the Septimer, following the telegraph) to (21/4 M.) Asarina (4432'; view of the Albigna fall to the right) and (31/4 M.) —

16 M. Casaccia, Rom. Casäsch (4790'; *Posta), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, commanded by the ruin of Turratsch. (Over the Septimer to Stalbi, p. 356.)

The road over the Maloja, the W. side of which is clothed with rich vegetation, passes the ruins of the Gothic church of S. Guadensio on the left, and ascends through pine-woods, and lastly in zigzags, to the (31/2 M.) pass (5941'; p. 360).

From the last winding of the road but one a path to the right leads
in 5 min. to the beautiful fall of the Ordelena, the spray of which is seen from the valley below (comp. p. 369). — At the top of the Maloja we mount the rock opposite the Inn, a few paces from the road, to obtain a fine view of the Bregaglia, for which the diligence allows time. — To the Forro Glacier, etc., see p. 360.

From the Maloja to Bondo over the Casinile and Cacciabella Passes (12 hrs.), most interesting, traversing the grand Bregaglia Mts. (fatiguing, but for experts not difficult; good guide necessary). From the (1 hr.) Alp Piancannino we ascend the Forro Glacier to (1½ hr.) a height of about 8000', and thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) Pass di Casinile (9744'); superb view. Descend across snow, through a 'cheminée', and over rock, to the foot of the Cantone Glacier, and then across two moraines to the (1 hr.) Albigna Glacier. (Those who wish to divide the walk into two days, or to go through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, should descend to the right to the chalet at the Cascata dell' Albigna, 1½ hr. from the Pass, instead of to the left to the Cantone Glacier.) We next ascend the stony slope of Cacciabella ('fine hunting', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) Passo di Cacciabella (9444'), another fine point of view, and descend to the (1½-2 hrs.) Alp di Sciora (6550'), grandly situated, and through the wild Val Bondasca (see above) to (2½ hrs.) Bondo (see above).

34½ M. Samaden, 15 M. from the Maloja, see p. 365.

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**ENGADINE.**

The *Engadine* (Rom. Engiadina), a valley 60 M. long, and seldom more than 1 M. broad, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the Inn, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The Upper Engadine, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its lakes and the environs of Pontresina, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the Lower Engadine (R. 102), below Samaden, is also very picturesque at places.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 361) and Punt Ota (p. 371) is inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is almost unknown, and tillage of any kind uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where we observe a few small gardens, miserable potato-fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye. Owing to the want of straw, the natives have to use long coarse marsh-grass, moss, or dried pine-cones as litter for the cattle in winter. The atmosphere is remarkably dry and clear. The temperature rises in summer to 66-70° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

At first sight the bottom of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 362), or to tenants who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the *Pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, which is white in colour and has a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. This pine is the only forest-tree found...
up to a height of 7000'; it prefers open and damp situations, and does not thrive in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 130'.

The Engadiners frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the best houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold, and they are generally adorned with gilded lattices. These abodes are often most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who in the course of their wanderings have learned many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native 'Ladin'. The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. German is also commonly spoken, and with far greater purity than in German Switzerland.

Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. In the Upper Engadine sermons are usually preached in Romanic, German being used about once monthly. The government of the valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate', says an old Engadine proverb; certain noble families, however, such as the Plantas (p. 365), have for centuries enjoyed considerable influence, which has hitherto been used beneficially.

100. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

15 M. Diligence twice daily, comp. p. 357. Carriages to be had almost everywhere. As the Upper Engadine is usually crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand.

From Chiareggia to the Maloja, see pp. 357, 358. The plateau of the Maloja, or Maloggia (5042'), is the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the top is the modest Inn Zum Maloja-Kulm, 3 min. beyond which is the large new *Hôtel Kur- saal-Maloja (R., L., & A. 5, D. 5, pens. 11-12 fr.), built by a Belgian company (with a capital of 4 million fr.). Adjacent is the *Osteria Vecchia (moderate). Promenades with fine points of view in the environs.

Excursions. Below the pass, a little to the W., a footpath, and 1/2 M. farther a road diverge to the left from the Maloja road, and cross the Ordlegna (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of the hamlet of Ordeno, and lead on the left bank through meadows and woods to the (50 min.) sequestered, dark-blue *Cavazzolo Lake (6213'), surrounded by lofty mountains; to the S. the finely shaped Monte del Forno (10,545'); to the left of it the snowy Muretto Pass (see below). The road ends at the large chalets on the S. bank, where, however, nothing is to be had in the height of summer, when the cattle are pastured on the higher Alps. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see below).

The Ordlegna Fall is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.) finger-post, and diverging by a path to the left, which leads to a (5 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. Back to the inn, 1/2 hr. To the Forno Glacier (with guide), also interesting. We follow the Muretto route (see below) to the (1/2 hr.) Alp Piancannino (6519'); then ascend to the right for 3 hr. over turf and moraine to the Forno Glacier, on the right side of which we may ascend for 1/2-3/4 hour. Imposing amphitheatre of glaciers, commanded by the Piz Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mt. Sisone, Cima di Rosso, and Monte del Forno.
— Over the Forno Pass to the Val di Mello and the Bagni del Masino, 11 hrs. from the Maloja, for experts only, with good guides, see p. 382. — Over the Casmila Pass to the Albigna Glacier, see p. 359.

Piz Lughino (9120'), 3 hrs., easy (with guide). From the S.W. end of the Lake of Sils we ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue Lughino Lake (8136'), from which the Inn emerges, and thence over rocks and stones to the top. Splendid view. To the W. of the lake we may cross the Fuorcla di Lughino (8645') to the (l'/2 hr.) Septimer (see p. 356).

From the Maloja over the Muretto Pass to Chiesa in the Val Malenco, 7 hrs., rather laborious, but on the whole repaying (with guide). We ascend on the right bank of the Ordlegna to the (1'/2 hr.) chalets of Piancamino (6519'), which we leave on the right. Then a steep climb over debris and the Muretto Glacier to the (1'/2 hr.) Muretto Pass (8859'), between the Mt. Forno (10,546') and the Mt. Muretto (10,197'), where we get a fine survey of the Mt. della Disgrazia (12,071'). Descent over a little snow, then over stony and grassy slopes on the left bank of the wild Malero, with admirable views of the Mt. della Disgrazia, the Mt. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., to Chiareggio (9473') and (4 hrs.) Chiesa (4292') in the Val Muelauro (p. 382).

We cross the infant Inn, here called Ova d'Oen, which descends in several falls from the Piz Lughino (9120') to the W., and at Capolago reach the pale-green Lake of Sils, Rom. Lej da Segl (5892'), 41/2 M. long. To the right rises the Piz della Murgna (10,364'), with its small glacier. On a green plateau farther on, at the mouth of the Fex, lies the hamlet of Isola (Islas), overshadowed by the beautiful Piz Corvatsch (p. 370). The road skirts the Crap da Chiüern, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As we approach the peninsula of Chaste (see below), the extensive Fedoz Glacier, at the head of the Val Fedoz, between the Piz della Murgna on the right and the Piz tiz (10,397') on the left, appears to the S., above Isola. Walkers may go from the Maloja to (2 hrs.) Sils-Maria by a pleasant path on the right bank of the lake, running at places high above it.

At the E. end of the lake, to the right of the road, lies (41/2 M.) Sils (5895'), Rom. Segl, embracing the hamlets of Sils-Basegizia, on the N. side of the valley (Pens. Beauséjour), and the pleasantly situated Sils-Maria (*Alpenrose, R., L., & A. 31/2, pens. 81/2 fr.; *Hüt. Edelweiss, similar charges), 1/2 M. from the Inn bridge, both containing several handsome houses with little gardens.

Charming view of the lakes from the Muot Maria, a hill opposite the Hôtel Alpenrose; more extensive from the Muot Marmot, 1 hr. to the S.E. of Maria (good path). By ascending the hill for about 20 min. from Sils-Basegizia, opposite the Inn bridge, we also obtain a fine survey of the Corvatsch, the Fex (glacier, and the Fedozthal.

Pleasant walk from Sils-Maria to the Val Fex (Schaflhal; to the Fex Glacier 2'/2 hrs.). Coming from Basegizia, and before reaching the bridge over the Fex (Ova da Fex), we follow a good cart-track ascending from Maria on the left bank, through the Laretwald, and past the houses of Platta and Crasta, to (1'/2 hr.) Curtins (6453'), one of the highest permanently inhabited places in Europe (aunberge in the last house on the left). Before quite reaching it, we cross the Fex, and recross it at the (1'/2 hr.) last chalet (ground marshy at places) to the foot of the Muot Seivas, which forms a rocky barrier across the valley and is crossed by an old and partially paved track. The (1'/2 hr.) S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the beautiful Fex Glacier, overshadowed by the Chapütsch, Piz Tremoggia, the Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and Piz Led. Below us the
Fex emerges from its broad stony bed. In the opposite direction is the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of Piz Lagrev (9721') and Piz Palaschin (9998') in the background. Those who do not care to visit the glacier itself, need only go to (3/4 hr.) Crasta and 1/4 hr. beyond it; then return, and below the little church of Crasta descend to the right, cross the brook, and take the path through the gorge, whence they will see a fine fall of the Fex. Or, in the reverse direction, we may ascend the gorge from the bridge at Marila by a path on the right bank of the Fex.

The Piz Tremoggia (11,325'; 5-6 hrs.), Piz della Margna (10,354'; 4/2-5 hrs.), and Piz Fora (11,057'; 6 hrs.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty (Chr. Klucker and J. Eggenberger; good guides). — Piz Corvatsch (5 hrs.; more trying from Sils than from Pontresina), see p. 370.

From Sils to Pontresina over the Fuorcla Fex-Roseg, the Chaplitschin Pass, or the Fuorcla Glischaint, see p. 371. — To Malenco over the Fex Glacier and the Tremoggia Pass (9911'), between the Chapitsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the Fuorcla Fex-Scharsen (10,236'), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glischaint, both free from difficulty for mountaineers (9-10 hrs.; with guide); descent over the Scersen Glacier; then steeply, to the W. of Mt. Nero, to the Val Entova and Chiesa (p. 332).

The peninsula of Chastè ('castle'), which projects into the Lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

Beyond Sils the road (in shade in the afternoon) follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn and that of the Lake of Silvaplana (5886'), 17/8 M. long, to (23/4 M.) Silvaplana. A tolerable path also leads thither (11/3 hr.) on the right bank (free from dust, and in the morning shaded).

71/4 M. Silvaplana (5958'); *Hót. Rivalta, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Wilder Mann, moderate; Pens. Rizzi; *Hót. Corvatsch, on the lake; Sonne), where we reach the Julier road (p. 357), lies pleasantly on a green pasture, on the alluvial deposits of the brook descending from the Julier, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campòfir.

To Pontresina over the Fuorcla Surlej, 6 hrs. (guide, not required by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), easy and very attractive. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge to the decaying village of Surlej, 'above the lake', with its chalybeate spring. Beyond the village, we do not cross the brook, but ascend to the right into the wood; 1 hr., Alp Surlej (6976'); then to the S. over a pasture, towards the Piz Corvatsch. Farther up, above a second chalet, the path turns to the left, and, near the Corvatsch Glacier, reaches the (2 hrs.) Fuorcla Surlej (9032'), between Piz Corvatsch (p. 370; ascended from the pass in 21/2 hrs.) and Mt. Arlas. The magnificent Roseg Glacier (p. 368) is now revealed. Descent over rock and grass to the (11/4 hr.) Alp Suvol (7224') and the 11/4 hr. inn in the Roseg Valley, 13/4 hr. from Pontresina (p. 368).

Piz Julier (11,106') from Silvaplana (5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), trying. — Easier, but less interesting, is Piz Palaschin (9808'; 31/2 hrs.; with guide).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel 14 yds. broad with the small Lake of Campòfir, which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of Crestalla (6250'; Restaur.), 1 M. from Silvaplana, which affords an admirable view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine. (This point may be reached by boat: path on the right bank of the river to St. Moritz, 3/4 hr.) The Campòfir Lake is drained by the Selva, which takes the name of Inn after it leaves the Lake of St. Moritz.
ST. MORITZ.

100. Route.

3¾ M. Campfer, Rom. Chamfer (6000'; *Hôt. Julierhof; *Hôt. d'Angleterre; Pens. Casin; rooms at Meuli's). The road divides here. The new road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by Bad St. Moritz (post-stat.) to the (3 M.) village of St. Moritz, while the old road, shorter by ½ M., runs high above the Inn, on its left bank.


Baths in the long wing of the Kurhaus (2, in the afternoon 1½ fr.); tickets at the post-office in the Kurhaus. — Physicians: Drs. Brigger, Berry, and Biermann. — Chemist, by the Engadiner Hof. — A contribution for the band is exacted from visitors not lodging at the Kurhaus.

Carriages. With one horse to the village of St. Moritz or to Campfer 2½ fr.; to Pontresina 8½-10½ fr. (see below). — English Church.

The Baths of St. Moritz (5804') owe their origin to a mineral spring rising at the foot of the Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking as well as bathing. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary, as frost and snow are not uncommon in August.

A band plays several times daily in the meagre grounds in front of the Kurhaus. Behind the wing of the Kurhaus promenades, passing the new French Prot. Church, ascend the (20 min.) pine-clad Quellenhügel, and lead thence to the (¾ hr.) Johannisberg. — Another walk leads on the S. bank of the Lake of St. Moritz (see below), or over the hill at the foot of Rosatsch, to the (½ hr.) Acla d'im Lej (dairy and auberge, an afternoon resort), one-third of the way to Pontresina. — To the (35 min.) Lower Alpina (Restaur., dear) a path ascends to the right just beyond the upper Inn bridge, 1¼ M. from the Kurhaus. Higher up is the (20 min.) Upper Alpina. — To the (¾ hr.) Crestalba (p. 362) a pleasant wood-walk ascends from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

Between the Baths and the village of St. Moritz rises the English Church, in the round-arch style.

11¾ M. Village of St. Moritz. — Hôt.-Pens. Kulm, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view; R. 3, D. 4½ fr. — At the end next the Baths, Hôtel Belvedere. In the village, Hôt.-Pens. Bernet, with a dépéndance; Hôtel-Pens. Suisse; Steffani; Veraguth; Wettstein; Zur Post. — Pensions, beginning from the lower end: Caviel, C. Perini, Kübler, Toynoni, Villa Joos, Gartmann, St. Moritz, Helvetia, Hartmann, Pidernann, Peter, Beaurivage, the last finely situated above the lake.

Carriages. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers. 3 fr.; with two horses 4 or 5 fr.; to Campfer 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to Samaden
in the forenoon 5-6 or 8-10 fr., in the afternoon 6-8 or 12-15 fr.; to Pontresina 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the Bernina Inn 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to Poschiavino 40 or 70-80 fr.; to Chiavenna 45 or 70-90 fr.; to Coire 60-70 or 120-130 fr.; fee for half-a-day 1-2 fr.; if the shorter excursions are begun in the forenoon, 2 fr. more in each case. Omnipuses in the forenoon between the village and the baths.

Guides' Tariff given in the different excursions. - Trespassing on the meadows before hay-harvest is punishable by a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. San Muressan (6090'), the highest village in the Engadine, 148' higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the Lake of St. Moritz, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard westwards to the Piz Julier. For non-patients the village is pleasanter and less expensive than the baths. At the end of the village is the new Rom. Cath. church, the only one in the Upper Engadine.

Excursions (see also above, Baths of St. Moritz). To the Dairy (Acla d'Im Lej, p. 363) a pleasant path also leads from the village in 25 min., on the N. bank of the lake, and across the Inn which issues from it, forming a fine waterfall 100 paces below the bridge. From the dairy a new and very attractive path leads through Charmadüra (gorge of the Inn between St. Moritz and Celerina) to (1/2 hr.) Celerina. A rocky height halfway affords a charming view up and down the Innthal and of the deep gorge.

From the village of St. Moritz by the (3/4 hr.) Alp Laret (6803'); good path thus far to the (7/4 hr.) Sass da Muottas (7366'), with fine view of the Bernina chain and Inn valley; descent through the Val Saluver to (9/4 hr.) Celerina.

To the Alp Giop (7185'), 1 hr.; thence by a new path to the top of the Piz Nair (10,038'; guide advisable, 7 fr.) 21/2-3 hrs.; superb view.

To Samaden through the Val Suvretta and the Val Bever, 7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (guide unnecessary). The route from the baths leads by the Lower Alpina, and that from the village by the Alp Giop. We then ascend past the Alp Suvretta to the small Suvretta Lake (8863') and the (3 hrs.) pass (5901') which separates the S. Val Suvretta da St. Moritz from the N. Val Suvretta da Samaden. We descend the latter, to the (1/4 hr.) Alp Suvretta - Samaden (7024'), where the Val Suvretta opens into the Val Bever, and reach the (1/4 hr.) Alp Prasüratsch, where a narrow road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (one-horse 15 fr.), by Bevers and Samaden in 2 hrs.

An Excursion on the Bernina Road as far as the Hospice (p. 379), including a visit to the Morteratsch Glacier (p. 368) or the Alp Grüm (p. 379), takes 10 hrs. by carriage (see above).

The Footpath to Pontresina, 1 hr. from the (1/2 hr.) Acla d'Im Lej (p. 363), passes the N. end of the Statzer See (where the path to Celerina leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a wood, rounding the base of the Rosatsch. About 5 min. below Pontresina we cross the Flatzbach near the Hotel Roseg. (Or, better, we may cross the Roseg and the Punt Ota; comp. p. 368.) The carriage-road leads round by Celerina.

The Samaden road ascends for a short distance, and then descends in a long bend through larch-wood. On quitting the wood we enjoy an admirable survey of the Inn Valley, extending nearly in a straight line to the Munt Baseglioia, which appears to close the valley, with Zernitz (p. 373) lying at its base. Passing Cresta, Rom. Cresta (5690'); Pens. Misani, with restaurant), we cross the Schlattenbach, descending from the Val Saluver (see above), to —
14 M. Celerina, Rom. Schlarigna (*Hôt.-Pens. Murail, pens. from 8 fr.).

To Pontresina (2½ M.) a direct road leads hence to the right, crossing the Inn. It passes the dilapidated chapel of St. Gian, crosses the Flatzbach and joins the Samaden road (p. 366).—Footpath through the Char-nadiura to the Acta, see above. It diverges to the right before the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank of the Inn, crosses to the right bank, and ascends gradually through wood.

Near Samaden the Flatzbach, descending from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

15 M. Samaden. — ^HÔTEL BERNINA, with a fine view, R., L., & A. from 4½, B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; ^Engadiner Hof (Kurhaus Samaden), R. & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.; both at the lower end of the village; ^HÔTEL DES ALPES; HÔTEL ZUM INNTHAL; ^KRONE, unpretending.

— Carr. with one horse to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr. — Omnibus daily from the Hôtel Bernina to St. Moritz and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

Samaden, Rom. Samedan (5670'; pop. 757), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new English Church, is another summer resort, beautifully situated on the W. side of the Inn Valley. The principal house is that of the Planta family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw ("planta"), their heraldic cognisance, is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of St. Peter, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families.

Walks. To the N., past the English church, to the (½ hr.) Munteritsch, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Thence to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (½ hr.) saw-mill of Resgia in the Val Bever. — To the W. in 20 min. to the hill of Salvasplanus, above the church of St. Peter (see above), and the (1 hr.) Aspitta. — To the S. to the (½ hr.) wooded hill of Christolais, between Samaden and Celerina.

The Muottas Muraigl (8270'; steep bridle-path, 2½ hrs.) is a very fine point. We follow the Pontresina road for 1½ M., turn to the left before reaching the iron bridge over the Flatzbach, cross a bridge, and ascend by a bridle-path on the right bank of the Muraigl. We pass a chalet on the right, then turn to the right, and reach (1¼ hr.) the Lower Alp Muraigl (7218'), where the path divides. The shorter, but rougher and very steep path to the left leads direct to the (½ hr.) Upper Alp (7992'); the better path goes straight on, turns to the left by a ruinous chalet, and reaches the upper Alp in ¾ hour. The best point of view is by a cairn 10 min. to the N. of this point, where we survey the glaciers of the Bernina (the Roseg Valley with the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc., being particularly striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Fonte to the Maloja, and the mountains on the N. side of the Inn Valley from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. The Muottas Muraigl is also ascended from Pontresina (p. 370); new path up the Schajbery, see p. 367.

To the W. above Samaden rises Piz Padella, a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, connected by a rocky ridge with three peaks (Trais Fluors, 'three flowers'; 9701') with the massive *Piz Ot (10,660', 'lofty peak'; guide 8 fr.). This granite peak, rising abruptly in a pyramidal form, and formerly accessible to experts only, is now ascended without danger in 4-4½ hrs. from Samaden. The path ascends in zigzags, iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places. Bridle-path to the (2½ hr.) Fontana Praidta ('cold spring'; 8840'), where it is joined by the direct path from St. Moritz and Celerine through the Val Schriver and the Fuercola da Trais Fluors. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 369). —
The Piz Padella (9450') is ascended from Samaden by a good bridle-path in 3 hrs., diverging from the Piz Ott route at the point where a small valley begins at the back of the Padella. View of the Inn Valley, from Silvaplana to Zernez. Rich flora.

From Samaden to Pontresina (3 1/4 M). The road (Bernina Road, R. 103) soon crosses the Inn, traverses the bottom of the valley, and at the point where it reaches the Flazbach is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 365). It then crosses the Munniigt. Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the grand Roseg Glacier (p. 368); in the background rise Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, La Sella, and Piz Glüschnait.

101. Pontresina and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

Hotels. At Unter-Pontresina: "HOTEL ROSEG, at the lower end of the village, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, board 7'2 fr.; "HÔT. ENDERLIN, board 7'2 fr.; "WEISHES KREUZ (ENDERLIN senr.), R. & A. 3-3 1/2, B. 1 fr. 20, D. 3, board 5'2 fr.; "KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA (GREDIG), with fine view; "HÔT. SARATZ, R. from 2'2, board from 9 fr. — At Bellavista: "HÔT.-PENN. PONTRESINA (STOPPANI), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, S. 2 fr.; "HÔT. LANGUART, board 7'2 fr. — At Giarsun: "STEINBOCK, R. 2'2, board 6'2 fr. — Private Apartments at Villa Bellavista, at Walther's, Caviezelt, etc. — Beer at the Kronenhof and the Hôt. Pontresina.

Guides. Hans and his nephew Hans (de Christian) Grass, Joh. Gross, Benedict Cadoun, Christ. Grass (father and son), L. Caftisch, Paul Müller, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case.

Photographs, etc., at Fluri's. — Alpine plants at Caviezelt's. — Physician, Dr. Ludwig.

Carriages. With one horse (1-2 pers.) to Samaden (and Celerina) 4, there and back 5, with two horses (4 pers.) 10 fr.; St. Moritz 7 or 14, Baths of St. Moritz 8 or 15, Campfer (via Bad St. Moritz) 9 or 17, Silvaplana 10 or 20, Sils-Maria 13 or 27, Maloja 16 or 30, Chiavenna 40 or 70, Roseg Glacier (one-horse only) 7 (whole day 12), Morteratsch 5 or 10, Bernina Hospice 13 or 27. La Rosa 16 or 30, Poschiavo and Le Prese 35 or 70, Tirano 50 or 90, Ponte 8 or 15, Zuz 10 or 20, Zernez 20 or 40, Süs 25 or 50, Schuls 40 or 70, Tiefenkasten 45 or 50, Thusis 65 or 110, Coire over the Alp and Churwalden 70 or 120, via Thusis 75 or 130; Colico over the Maloja 55 or 100, over the Bernina 80 or 150 fr.; Davos by the Flüela Pass 60 or 110; Nauders 60 or 105; circular tour by the Bernina and Stelvio to Schuls and back to Pontresina 170 or 300; over the Flüela to Davos and back by the Albula, 90 or 170 fr.; fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. or horse.

Drives. To the Bernina Houses (and Heuthal), see p. 378. — Bernina Hospice (and walk to the Sasso Maloja or the Alp Grüm), see p. 379. — Morteratsch Glacier (and falls of the Bernina; walk to the Chünetta), see p. 368. The two last excursions combined take a whole day (comp. p. 361). — Roseg Glacier (visit glacier and Alp Ota), see p. 368. — Sils (Mt. Marmol), see p. 364. — Maloja (and Cavlocelo Lake), see p. 360. The two last excursions combined also take a whole day.

Omnibus from Samaden by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily.

English Church Service during the season.

Pontresina (5915'; pop. 383), a considerable village, extending on both sides of the Bernina road for more than 1/2 M., consists of Lower Pontresina (Rom. Loret), with the church, and Upper Pontresina (Rom. Spiert), about 1/4 M. apart, between which lies a new group of houses called Bellavita. Above Spiert are the houses
of Giarsun and Carlihof, with the loftily situated little church of S. Maria (adjoined by the small churchyard), and the ruined tower of La Spaniola. It is surprising to find at this elevation (9' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) such a variety of flowers as some of the little gardens contain; but their beauty is frequently destroyed by a single night's frost. Pontresina owes its importance as a mountain-eering station to the proximity of the Bernina Chain, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Bregaglia from the Valtellina, and is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Monte Rosa group. This lofty range, with its vast expanse of névé and glaciers (Rom. Vadret, Ital. Vedretta), is now so favourite a goal of travellers that Pontresina is often crowded in summer. Neither the Piz Bernina (p. 371), the highest peak, nor the other important peaks, are visible from Pontresina itself.

The most interesting short excursion is the ascent of the *Schafberg (Munt della Bescha). Good paths lead from the church and the Hôtel Roseg to the hill Crast' Ota (fine views), and unite a little higher up. We then ascend through wood to (1½ hr.) the last bench on the hillside (about 7300'), an admirable point of view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the picturesque snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by the Piz Rosatsch on the right and the Piz Chalchagh on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaunt, the Monica or Monschia, and the Chapütischen in the background; adjoining the Piz Chalchagh on the right is the Piz Morteratsch, on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, and Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradies and the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains on the N. side of the Inn, Piz Luughino, Lagrev, Albana, Julien, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. — From this point a bridle-path ascends in 1½ hr. to the top of the hill (8966'). View grander and more extensive, embracing the whole Bernina group. Descent by a new path into the Muraigl Valley to the (1½ hr.) Muottas Muraigl (p. 365), and thence back to (1½ hr.) Pontresina.

*Schlucht Promenade. By the Hôtel Saratz a path descends so the right, crosses the Flatzbuch by the Punt Ota (p. 368), and leads to the left through wood past the prettily situated Café Sans-souci to the (1½ hr.) bridge opposite the Languard Fall (p. 378), whence we may return by the road. — Tais and Rusellas Promenades. The Tais Promenade diverges to the right from the Schlucht Promenade, a little below the point where the latter is joined by a path from the Steinbock, and leads to (1½ hr.) a bench in the Roseg Valley with a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. From this point the Rusellas Promenade ascends the Roseg Valley for 1 hr., more, and then, just above the Acla Colani, crosses the Roseg to the road
leading to the Roseg Glacier (see below). — The *Muottas da Pontresina (1½ hr.) is reached from the Punt Ota in a straight direction. The path ceases, but is soon continued, and ascends through wood to the ‘Signal’ (7690'). View inferior to that from the Schafberg. — The route to the (1 hr.) Acla d'im Lej, near the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 369), crosses a bridge near the Hôtel Roseg, and leads straight on from the top of the hill. The path to the right at the top of the hill leads to Celerina, that to the left to the Roseg Valley and the Punt Ota (see above).

The *Morteratsch Glacier (Vadret da Morteratsch; guide unnecessary; one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is 3½ M. to the S. of Pontresina. The best route to it for pedestrians is through the Schlucht Promenade, and then by a wood-walk on the left bank of the brook to the restaurant (see below). The Road diverges to the right from the Bernina road about 1½ M. beyond a saw-mill, and ends after less than ½ M. at the 'Kutscher-Platz', where the traveller alights. Path thence to the (10 min.) bridge over the Bernina, which forms several falls above and below the bridge. Then across the Morteratsch Brook to the *Restaur. du Glacier de Morteratsch (6260'), with a few beds, pens. 7 fr.), grandly situated, 5 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of the Piz Paliü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, and Piz Bernina). Travellers are cautioned against venturing too near the ice-vault, as stones frequently fall from it. — From a point above the Bernina falls, reached by ascending the right bank for 10 min., we obtain an admirable view of the glacier. — To the right (on the left side of the glacier) a path ascends from the inn, at first through wood, past a chalet, and about 10 min. beyond it to the right, to the (1½ hr.) Chiunetta, a point of view affording a complete survey of the glacier and its grand environment (from the Munt Pers towards the right: Piz Cambrena, Paliü, Bellavista, Zupo, Crastagüzza, Bernina, part of the Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Tschierer-va). — To the glacier itself (with guide for novices) we descend to the left from the path to the Chiunetta, about 20 min. from the inn.

A closer survey is obtained from the Boval Hut (8070'), 2 hrs. higher up, on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide not indispensable) ascends the slope of the valley from a point 5 min. below the Chiunetta, finally through a 'cheminée', to the hut, maintained by the S. A. C., the starting-point for the Bernina, Paliü, etc. (p. 371). Less ambitious travellers should at least (with guide) walk hence across the glacier to the fall of the Pers Glacier (there and back 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 370).

*Roseg Glacier (road to the inn 4½ M., thence to the glacier 3/4 hr.). We cross the Bernina by the Punt Ota, and then the Roseg Brook, and ascend the left bank of the latter, between the wooded Piz Chalechagn on the left and the Piz Rosatsch on the right. The Roseg Valley with the adjoining mountains (from the Morteratsch glacier to the Inn, the lakes, and the Fex brook) has been a 'Freiherg' since 1876 (i.e. the 'chasse' is closed), and now contains about 800 chamois. After 1½ M. we pass the Acla Colani (6053') and a bridge across the Roseg below us on the left, and 1 M. farther,
Panorama vom Piz Langwaid.

Panorama du Piz Langwaid.
by the Alp Prima, cross the brook. A little farther, by the Alp Segunda, there is a good spring on the right. After 1 1/3 M. more, beyond a wooded hill (Muot da Cresta, probably an old terminal moraine of the Roseg Glacier), we again cross the brook, and soon reach the (1 1/3 M.) small Höt, du Glacier de Roseg (6561'; dear), 3/4 hr. from the glacier, which has receded greatly of late. On the opposite bank is the Alp Misaum. The Roseg Glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E. the Vadret du Roseg, and W. the Vadret du Tschierva), which unite below. Between them rises the green isolated rock of Agagliouls (see below), the northernmost spur of Piz Roseg, where sheep graze in summer. A good survey of the glacier is obtained from the *Alp Ota (7385'): the path leads from the inn for 1/4 hr. at the same level, and ascends past a projecting rock on the right to the (1/2 hr.) two chalets on the Alp. Passing to the right of the chalets, we reach the best point in 20 min. more, where we survey a superb amphitheatre (from left to right: Piz Chalchagin, Vadret, Misaum, Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Scerscen, Roseg, Sella, Glüschaht, Monschia, and Chapütshcin). — For the glacier itself a guide is necessary (to be had at the inn): to the end of the glacier 3/4 hr.; across the glacier to the rocky hill of Agagliouls (central point, 8780'), 1 3/4 hr.; view grander and more complete than from the Alp Ota.

An admirable survey of the glacier is also obtained from the Alp Surové (7425'; milk), 3/4 hr. from the Roseg Inn, on the way to the Fuorcla Surlej (p. 363). — A new path, commanding splendid views, leads from the Alp Ota along the slope to the (2 hrs.) Mortel Club Hut (7907'), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. (From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of Agagliouls 1-1 1/4 hr.; back to the Roseg Inn 1 1/2-2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide.)

*Piz Languard (10,716'; 3 1/2-4, descent 2-2 1/2 hrs.; guide 8 fr., advisable for novices and after snow; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), rather fatiguing, but deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, in order to avoid the mists which often rise about 9 a.m.; and in this case the path is in shade as far as the foot of the peak. Above Pontresina we follow the principal path, to the left, passing the small burial-chapel on the right. (From a finger-post below the Höt, Languard we may also reach the path by bearing to the right across the pastures.). The bridle-path now ascends the stony slope in zigzags, while the old path mounts rapidly to the right through larch and stone-pine wood. Beyond the (1 hr.) Alp Languard (auberge, dear) we ascend the bleak Languard Valley, to the (1 1/4 hr.) base of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep and badly kept zigzag path over débris and rock leads hence to the (1 3/4 hr.) summit, on which rise an iron flagstaff and a trigonometrical signal (refreshments). The view (comp. Panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Mte. Rosa, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. Except St. Moritz with its green lake, Cresta, and Celerina, no human abodes are visible. Near the top (1/4 hr.) is a ruined hut, in which Hr.
Georgy, a Leipzig artist, once spent six weeks in order to study the scenery.

Mountaineers may descend across the Landguard Glacier and past the little Lake Pischa (9121'), which is sometimes frozen over until late in summer, to the Val del Fain (p. 378) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina houses (guide 11 fr.). In descending we keep several hundred paces to the right of the waterfall which issues from the lake, as all the other descents are very steep and difficult.

From the Landguard Alp we may ascend the Paradies (9790), 1½-2 hrs.; also the Paun da Zücher (pain de sucre), 2½ hrs., and Piz Albris (10,387'), all interesting. — Las Sruors (les seurs; W. peak, 9733'), 1 hr. from the Schafberg (p. 372), toilsome; superb survey of the Bernina.

*Mutats Muraiigt (9270'; 2½ hrs.), easy and interesting, see p. 365. From Pontresina we follow a bridle-path to the left, above the Hôtel Roseg, gradually ascending to the (1¼ hr.) Lower Alp Muraiigt and the (3½-1 hr.) Mutats Muraiigt. New path thence to the (1½ hr.) Schafberg (see above; a pleasant round).

The *Dianolezza Tour (9-10 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is one of the finest and least fatiguing of glacier-excursions. To shorten the walk we drive from Pontresina to the Bernina Houses (6723'; 5 M.; one-horse carr. 6 fr.). If the night be spent here, a guide must be brought from Pontresina. The path (practicable for riding for 1 hr.) ascends pastures and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little Dianolezza Lake (3463'), and then over a gradual slope of snow to the (1½ hr.) Dianolezza Pass (9677), to the S.E. of Munt Pers ('Verlorene Berg', 10,533'). Superb *View of the neighbouring Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bella-vista, Crastagizuza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierwë; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the Pers Glacier; then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky Isla Persa; lastly down the Pers Glacier, across the medial moraine to the Morteratsch Glacier, and down the latter to the (2½ hrs.) Hôtel Morteratsch (p. 363).

Piz Rosatsch (9826'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and Piz Chalchagun (10,348'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), without special interest. — *Piz Surlej (10,406'; 5-6 hrs.; 10 fr.), an admirable point, is best ascended from the Acla d'im Lej on the Lake of St. Moritz, over the Statt Alp, or from Silvapiana (3½-4 hrs.). — *Piz Corvatsch (11,345'; 4½-6 hrs.; guide 14, back by Silvapiana 16, by Sils 20 fr.), somewhat laborious. From the (4½ M.) Roseg Inn (p. 369; spend night) we ascend to the (4½ hr.) Alp Surovel and follow the Surlej route to the (½ hr.) highest chalet (Margum Sura); then turn to the left towards a snow-peak visible to the S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) Corvatsch or Alp Ota Glacier. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually halt on the *Piz Mortërë (11,263'), but it is preferable to go on to the (½ hr.) highest peak, where the view to the S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, to the E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and, to the W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes immediately below us. Distant view very extensive, like that from Piz Langard. Descent by the Fuorcla Surlej to Silvapiana (comp. p. 363). The descent on the W. side by Marmoré to (3 hrs.) Sita, for experts only, is steep and trying.

The *Piz Morteratsch (12,316'; 6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 30 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. — Chaputschän (11,139'), 8-9 hrs., or from the Mortërë Hut 4 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. — Piz Tschierwë (11,713; 5-6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — La Sella (11,769'; 8-9 fr. from the Mortërë Hut 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and Piz Glischaten (11,806'; same time and fee) are not difficult, but require experience. — Piz Palu (12,830'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Bernina houses 7-8, from Boval 7, or from the Capanna Marinelli (p. 371) 5 hrs.; trying, but with good guides (50 fr. each) free from danger. From the first (E.)
peak a narrow arête, descending perpendicularly on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second and to the third peak. Experts may descend by the Bellavista Saddle and the Festung to the Morteratsch Glacier (to the Hôtel Morteratsch 5-6 hrs.). — "Piz Zupò ("Verborgne Horn", 13,120'), from the Boval hut 6-7, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the Crastagüzza Saddle in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); panorama of surpassing grandeur. — Crast'agüzza (12,708'), a ridge between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost perpendicularly from the glacier, 16-18 hrs., difficult, but most interesting (first ascended in 1865; guide 80 fr.).

The Piz Bernina (13,294'; 8-10 hrs. from the Boval Hut; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but thorough experts. The route ascends, according to the state of the snow, either direct through the central ice-fall of the Morteratsch Glacier (the 'Labyrinth'), and over rock and glacier to the right; or by the so-called Festung or Portezza to a basin of snow between Piz Bernina and Crastagüzza, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. The latter route is preferable for the descent as the Labyrinth is exposed to falls of ice in the afternoon. The ascent is rather easier from the S. side (from the Capanna Marinelli, see below, over the Crastagüzza Saddle, 6-7 hrs.). A new route, accomplished in 1880, shorter but more difficult, is from the Tschierva Glacier and up the W. slope. The very difficult ascent from the N. side, made for the first time in 1878, leads by the Fuorcla Priewilusa, the Bizzo Bianco (13,117'), and the Bernina-Scharte. — Still more difficult peaks are Piz Roseg (12,936'; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortël Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and Monte di Scerscen (13,015'), ascended for the first time in 1877 by Dr. Gussfeldt. Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the extremely difficult Porta da Roseg (Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen or Gussfeldtsattel; 11,575'), first crossed by Dr. Gussfeldt in 1872.

Passes. From Pontresina to Sils, several routes. The easiest (but rather trying; 9 hrs., guide 18 fr.) crosses the Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg (10,142'). From the Mortël Hut (p. 369; 4½ hrs. from Pontresina) we ascend to the W. over débris and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep and toilsome descent to the Lej Sgrischus, well stocked with trout, and either into the Fex Valley and to Curtins (p. 361), or to the right by Marmorè to (2½ hrs.) Sils-Maria (p. 361). — From Pontresina to Sils over the Chaputschin Pass (10,590'), between the Chaputschin and Monschia, or over the Fuorcla Glüschiart (about 11,000'), between the Monschia and Piz Glüschiart, for experts only, difficult (guide 35 fr.).

Over the Sella Pass to the Val Malenco, grand and interesting, but trying (from the Mortël Hut to Fellaria 8-9, to Chiesa 12-13 hrs.; guide to Poschiavo 40 fr.; to Chiesa, or back to Pontresina by the Cambron or Bellavista Saddle, 50 fr.) From the Mortël Hut we ascend behind the Agugliola rock and over the crevassed Roseg or Sella Glacier to the (3½ hrs.) Sella Pass (Fuorcla Sella, 10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of Piz Roseg (12,936'). Descend over the Scerscen Glacier, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crastagüzza, Zupò, and Mte. Nero and Disgrazia to the right), and across a snow-saddle running out from Piz Zupò (to the left of which, on the rock higher up, is the Capanna Marinelli, see below), to the névé of the Fellaria Glacier; then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and débris to (1½ hrs. from the pass) Fellaria Chalets in the Val Campo Mero (7336'; poor, occupied in the height of summer only). Thence down the Val Lanterna to Lanzada and (4 hrs.) Chiesa in the Val Malenco (p. 382). — Instead of going to Chiesa, the traveller may prefer to complete the Circuit of Piz Bernina and return to Pontresina. In this case we do not descend to the Fellaria Chalets. On the upper part of the Scerscen Glacier we keep to the left, again ascend, and reach (1½ hrs. from the Sella Pass) the Capanna Marinelli, a club-hut of the I. A. C., situated on the rocks running out from the Piz Zupò (about 3840'), between the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers, 3 hrs. above the
Fellaria Chalets. This is the starting-point for the Piz Bernina, Palü, etc. (p. 371). The direct route hence back to Pontresina, over the Fuorcla Bellavista (12,078'), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the Fortezza (p. 371) and the Morteratsch Glacier, 9-10 hrs., is laborious. To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying. From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of nevé on the S. side of Piz Palü, to the Palü Glacier, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and Piz Cambrena (11,834'), and reach the Cambrena Pass (11,250'), between Piz Cambrena and Piz Carale. Descent over the Cambrena Glacier to the Bernina Road to near the Lago di Poschiavo (p. 379). During the ascent a view extending from Mt. della Disgrazia to the snow-mountains of the Oetzthal is gradually revealed. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina houses or the hospice. In this case, too, the place exposed to falls of ice is passed early in the morning. Experts may, without difficulty, descend from the snow-saddle on the side of Piz Palü (see above) direct to the Palü Glacier, avoiding the chasms in the nevé by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the Sassol Musone, to the Bernina Hospice (7-8 hrs. from the Capanna Marinelli, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To Poschiavo a route leads from Fellaria to the E. over the Passo Rotavano or Confinale (5301'), and through the Val Orse, in 3½ hrs.; another crosses the Canciano Pass (8361'; comp. p. 382), lying farther S. (also 3½ hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we descend a little over old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and then ascend to the left through the Val Poschiavina to the (1½ hr.) pass, where we have a fine view of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers, of Mt. della Disgrazia to the W. and the Canciano Glacier to the S. Descent by the Alp d'Ur (6348') and through the Val di Gote to (2 hrs.) Poschiavo (p. 393).

From Pontresina to Malenco over the Chafitschin Pass and the Fuorcla Fex-Serscen, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut (guide 50 fr.), a toilsome route, for experts only. Over the Chafitschin Pass or the Fuorcla Glüschauf to the Fex Glacier (difficult descent), see above. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the Fuorcla Fex-Serscen and then descend the Serscen Glacier to the Val Malenco (p. 392).

102. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. DILIGENCE from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in 5½ hrs. (13 fr. 55, coupé 16 fr. 25 c.); from Schuls to Nauders once daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 50 c.). Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Schuls 66 fr. 50 c.; carr. with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.

Below Samaden (5670') we enjoy a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. broad, is enclosed by huge snow-clad mountains, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

1½ M. Bevers (5610'), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented Crasta Mora (p. 353). Hr. Krüüti, a botanist, sells dried plants here. Through the Val Bever and Val Surretta to St. Moritz, see p. 364. The road passes the (3½ M.) Agnas Inn, and leads along the artificial bed of the river Inn to (1¾ M.) —

4 M. Ponte (5548'; *Albula, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; *Krone, beyond the bridge), at the beginning of the Albula Route (R. 97). On the opposite bank, at the base of Piz Mezun, lies Campovasto, or Campogaso, at the entrance to the narrow Val Chammorra. On 9th March, 1799, the Austrians and French disputed possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6' deep.
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**Munt Müsella (8632')**, on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — **Piz Uertsch (Albulahorn, 10,738')** is ascended from the Alula Pass in 3 hrs.; a fatiguing clamber over rock, requiring a steady head; splendid view (guide 35 fr.). — **Piz Kesch (11,311')**, from Madulein through the Val d’Eschia in 6 hrs., without danger or serious difficulty for adepts (guide 40 fr.); superb view (comp. p. 352).

**From Ponte to Livigno** (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the Val Channera to the (1½ hr.) chalets of Setlas (6634'), where the Val Lavirum diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the (2½ hrs.) Fuorcia Lavirum (9249'), between (r.) Piz Lavirum (10,929'); 3/4 hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler and (l.) Piz Casannah (9616'). Then a steep descent into the Val Federta. After 1 hr. the path descending from the Casanna Pass (see below) on the left joins our route; 1 hr., **Livigno** (6145'; Bormolino’s Inn, poor), finely situated in the valley of that name, on the Spöl. Thence to Bormio, see p. 383.

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (3/4 M.) **Madulein** (5515'; *Höf. Guardaval, fine view*), with the ruin of Guardaval on a steep rock to the left (5873'; ascent 1/4 hr.; auberge; *View*), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to ‘guard the valley’. Then (1/4 M.) —

6 M. **Zuz** (5548'; pop. 420; Concordia, first-class, but dear; Schweizerbund and Weisses Kreuz, plain), with an old tower (‘Tuor’), said to be the remains of a mansion of the Planta’s. The climate becomes milder, and corn-fields appear. On the opposite bank of the Inn is the pretty Arpiglia Fall; on the hill, above the forest-zone, is a huge avalanche-bulwark.

**Piz Griatschoula** (9754'; 4 hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by the Val Sulsanna to Capella (see below). — **Piz Mezaun or Mezzem** (9727', 5 hrs.; guide), on the E. side of the valley, easy; very fine view.

Near (1 M.) **Scanufs** (5413'; Stern; Steinbock) the Inn is crossed by a handsome bridge, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the Val Casana, whence a bridle-path crosses the Casana Pass (8892'; splendid view) to Livigno (7 hrs.; without guide). The pass lies between Piz Casanna (10,079') and Piz Casannah (9616'), both easily ascended, the former better from the Val Trupchum, on the N. side.

On the right rises **Piz d’Esen** (10,269'). Below (1/2 M.) **Capella** the road crosses the Sulsanna. (Through the Val Sulsanna and over the Scalaetta and Serig passes to Davos, see p. 329.) We next traverse a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below Cinuskel (5302'), near **Brail** (Kreuz), the **Punt Ota**, a bridge over a brook emerging from the deep Val Puntoto, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. We also cross the brooks descending from the Val Barlasch and the Val Pütschessa. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the handsome wooden bridge (4890') which carries the road to the right bank. To the N. appears the peculiar furrowed snow-roof of **Piz Linard** (see below). Near (31/2 M.) **Zernetz** the valley expands into a wide and partially cultivated basin, in which lies the scattered village with its slender spire.

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910'; pop. 540; *Bär, dear*), at the influx of the wild Spöt into the Inn, with a handsome church of 1623 and the ancestral Planta-Wildenberg château, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.
Munt della Baseglia (9730'; 4 hrs.; guide 5fr.), Piz d'Arpiglia (9941'; 5 hrs.; 6fr.), and Piz Nuna (10,322'; 6 hrs.; 8fr.) are ascended from Zer- netz (all rather trying). — Piz Sarsura (10,420'; 6-7 hrs.; 12 fr.), through the Val Sarvasa and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

From Zernetz to Münsert (24½ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the Spöl through the wild wooded defile of La Serra, crossing several ravines (Val da Baredo, Val Laschadura) and the wooded plateau of Champ Sech to the (5½ M.) bridge over the Oea d'Spin (5997'). Beyond the bridge the old bridle-path ascends in a straight direction over the hill of Champ Long and through the Val Fur to the Ofen Inn. While the new road makes a long circuit to the right, skirting the wooded hill of Crastatscha. We cross the (29/4 M.) Oea del Fuorn (5610'), in its wild wooded ravine. (A bridle-path to the right leads hence through the wild Spöthtal to Livigno in 3½ hrs., p. 375.) The road leads on the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn, crosses it, and reaches (1½ M.) the Inn on the Ofen berg (it Fuorn, 5919'). It next passes the mouth of the Val del Botsch, from which an easy route leads to Tarasp (p. 381) in 6 hrs. over the Fuedeletta (5786') and through the Val Plunna. Passing the Val da Staelchot and Val Nügla, we now ascend the marshy Alp Buffalora to the (5 M.) Ofen Pass (Su Sum, 7010'; whence we may cross the Buffalora Pass to the Fraele Valley and Bormio, p. 383), and descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) Cervs (5459'; *Alpenrose), in the Münterthal, or Val Mustair, watered by the Rambach. Thence (1⅔ M.) Faidera (to the left above which lies Lü, p. 377), (2 M.) Valcava, and (1½ M.) St. Maria (*Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail). From St. Maria to (2 M.) Münsert and (9½ M.) Mats, see p. 384. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio, see p. 384; through the Scarrithal to Schuls, see p. 377.

From Zernetz to Livigno over the Fasso del Diavel (9236') 9-10 hrs., a fatiguing route, little frequented (guide 20 fr.). The path ascends the pathless Val Clinozza and the wild Val del Diavel to the ice-clad pass, to the W. of the Piz dell'Acqua (10,390'). Descent through the Val Fiera to Livigno (p. 375).

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3½ M.) —

20½ M. Süs, Rom. Susch (4688'; Hôt. Rhütia; Schweizerhof; Hôt. Flucla, plain; brewery by the bridge). To the right rise Piz Mezdi and Piz d'Arpiglia. The ruins of a castle (Fortezza), perhaps of Roman origin, crown a hill rising from the valley to the E. — Flucla Road to Davos, see p. 327; Vereina Pass to Klosters, see p. 326.

22½ M. Lavín (4691'; *Piz Linard, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; Steinbock; Weisses Kreuz), at the mouth of the Val Lavinus, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1869.

Excursions. (Guide Jos. Wieser and others.) Sass Aota (2 hrs.) and Murtéa (3 hrs.), both easy and interesting. — Through the Val Lavinus to the Tiutscha Glacier, 3 hrs., also attractive. — Piz Mezdi (5503'; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through the Val Zezmina in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. Splendid view of the Engadine, the Silvretta, etc. The Val Zezmina ends, 4 hrs. from Lavin, in the mountain-basin of Macun (8645'), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun. — Piz Linard (11,207'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest peak of the Silvretta group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) Alp Glims, with a poor refuge hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last 1½ hr. steep and toilsome) — From Lavin to Klosters over the Vernela Pass, see p. 326.

The right bank of the Inn, generally steep, affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie Lavin, Guarda, and Ardezt, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The valley is en-
closed by the snow-peaks and glaciers of the Silvretta on one side, and by wooded hills on the other. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many brooks descending from lateral valleys.

Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rocky gateway, and near (2 M.) Giarsun crosses the mouth of the Val Tuoi (p. 389).

A road to the left ascends to (11/4 M.) Guarda (3413'); Sonne; Osteria Silvretta), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. (Descent by the old road to Boshia and Ardez in 1 hr.) The ascent of Piz Cotschen (9986'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and of Piz Buin (10,915'; 6 hrs.; 25 fr.), a magnificent point, is recommended. — To Klosters over the Silvretta Pass, see p. 326; to the Montalvon over the Vermunt Pass, see p. 389.

The road ascends, skirts a bleak, stony slope high above the Inn, passes through another rocky gateway, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.) —

271/2 M. Ardetz, Ger. Steinsberg (4826'; pop. 633; Pinaesch), picturesquely situated, and commanded by the ruin of Steinsberg, with its well-preserved tower.

A road commanding fine views leads from Ardetz, across the Val Tasna, and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (31/2 M.) Fettan (5404'; Post, rustic), charmingly situated, with beautiful woods and pleasant walks. [A path diverging to the right 3/4 M. before the road reaches Fettan leads to (20 min.) the Paradies, a pasture with a splendid view, whence a path leads to Fettan in 10 min.] Muotta Natuns and Piz Glüina, see p. 381. Road from Fettan to the Baths of Tarasp and Schuls, 3 M.

Beyond Ardetz the road traverses stony slopes, and is hewn in the rock at places. From a bend we obtain a most picturesque view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plavna, Piz Pisöè, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then describes a wide curve, enters the deep Val Tasna, and crosses it by a stone bridge.

The wild Val Tasna, with its woods and pastures, ascends, between (1.) Piz Cotschen (9988') and (r.) Piz Minschun (10,076') for 3 hrs., and then divides into (1.) the Val Urellas and (r.) the Val Urschait. From the latter a difficult path crosses the ice-clad Fuschöl Pass (9075'), with fine views of the huge Fluchthorn (11,142'), to the Tyrolean Jamthal, to the Jamthal Club Hut, and to (8-9 hrs.) Galthür in the Paznun (p. 389).

The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a fine view of the sombre, pine-clad Val Plavna, from which the Plavna emerges, with the Piz Plavna Dadaint (10,413') in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn, is Schloss Tarasp. Fettan lies high above the road to the left, but is not visible. The road then descends to the Inn, passes near Nairs at the back of Kurhaus Tarasp (post-station), and ascends to (61/2 M.) —

34 M. Schuls. — "Hót. Belvedere, two houses, the newer being the better, the older with a pleasant garden, pens. 8-13 fr.; Post, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; "Hót. Köinz "Zum Piz Chianpatsch", R. 2, D. 21/2, B. 1, board 5 fr.; Kronö, plain; all there at Ober-Schuls; at Unter-Schuls, Helvetia, moderate. — The innkeepers at Schuls provide conveyances gratis to take visitors to the Baths of Tarasp every half-hour.

Schuls (3970'; pop. 913), Rom. Scuol, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plavna, consists of Upper and
Lower Schuls, between which the high-road runs. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs. The most important are the Wihquelle, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 10 min. to the N. of Hôt. Könz, and the Suctas-Quelle, a little to the E. of Schuls, on the way to Sins. To the right of the old road to Fettan, 20 min. W. of Hôt. Könz, are several small ‘mofettes’ or gaseous cavities. The new Bath House at Schuls is supplied by these springs.

On the high-road, 1 M. to the W. of Schuls (also reached by a shady path on the right bank of the Inn), are the Baths of Tarasp (3890'), on the left bank of the Inn (Kurhaus, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, board 7 1/2, visitors’ tax 14 fr.). The Lucius and Emerita springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Wihquelle. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Physicians, Dr. Killias, Dr. Pernisch, and Dr. A. Porta. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank (Trinkhalle and small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (1/2 M.) village of Vulpéra (4183'), prettily situated on sunny pastures, and also frequented by patients (Pens. Bellevue, 9 fr.; Waldhaus, 8 fr.; Alpenrose and Tell, 7 1/2-8 1/2 fr.; Conradin, well situated, 7 1/2 fr.; Steiner, 8-10 fr.). — The direct path from Schuls to (1/2 hr.) Vulpéra crosses the Inn and the Clemgia (see below) near a saw-mill, and ascends gradually.

Environs. The handsome Castle of Tarasp (4912'), 1 hr. from Vulpéra, now dilapidated, was the residence of the Austrian governors down to 1803. At its N. base lies the hamlet of Florins, and to the S.E. is Fontana (4596'), with a Capuchin monastery. Pleasant walk thence by Chiaosch and across the deep Val Plavna to Valatscha and the (1 hr.) farm of Ascheru, opposite Ardez; crossing the Inn here, we may now return to (4 1/2 M.) the Kurhaus by the road. From Fontana to the (1 1/2 hr.) Alp Latsch (5998'; milk), at the entrance to the Val Plavna, another pleasant walk. — Beautiful view from the Kreuzberg, especially by evening light (1 hr. from the Kurhaus). — Pretty walk from Vulpéra to the sequestered farm of (35 min.) Avona (4760'), situated above the deep Clemgia gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green Schwarze See, 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard.

Road from Schuls or Tarasp to (3 M.) Fettan, see p. 375. To the N.E. of Fettan rises the grassy Muotta Nauns (7317'), ascended in 1 1/2 hr. (or from Schuls in 2 1/2 hrs.; near the top we make a circuit to the left). View limited; better from the Piz Glüina (7871'), a spur of the Munschun, farther W. (from Fettan by the Alp Laret, 3 hrs.). — More extensive panorama from Piz Chiampatsch (9560'; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 8fr.), by the Alp Chiampatsch, the last 1/4 hr. steep, stony, and tiring.

Piz Lischanna (10,181'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is the finest point of view near Schuls. From the Scarthal road (see below), at the second bend, we diverge to the left by a steep forest-path to St. Jon, with the ruins of a farm among green meadows. Here we turn to the left and skirt the base of the Piz St. Jon, at first over pasture, then ascending through wood. After 1 1/2 hr. we reach the new path in the Val Lischanna, which descends between the Piz St. Jon and the Piz Lischannas and ascend by it to (2 hrs.) a Refuge-hut (about 6660'; very poor quarters) on the Schafalp. The path then ascends a stony slope in long zigzags, passing the Lischanna Glacier on the right, above us, and skirting steep rocks at places, to the iron vane on the top. The view is superb: immediately in the foreground rise the
bare and riven peaks of the Piz St. Jon, Ayuz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; to the S. are the Ortler, the Valtellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, to the W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; to the N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Wettersteingebirge with the Zugs spitze; to the E. the Oetztal Alps, with the Wildspitze and Weissskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (with guide) descend the Lischanna Glacier to the Val Sesvenna and Scarl (see below).

**Piz Pisoc** (10,427'; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and **Plavna Dadaint** (10,413'; 10 hrs.; 30 fr.), both difficult, are for experts only. **Piz St. Jon** (9980'; 8 hrs.; 15 fr.), **Piz Minschun** (10,076'; 6 hrs.; 10 fr.), and **Piz Foraz** (10,151'; 7 hrs., 15 fr.) are less difficult.

**From Schuls to St. Maria in the Müntserthal**, through the Scarlthal, 7½ hrs., interesting (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the deep gorge of the Clengia, lies the farm of Avrona (see above). The road, bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of Piz Pisoc on the right and Piz St. Jon and Piz Madlain on the left, and frequently crosses the Clengia, the inundations of which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered Val Minger diverges to the right, with Piz Foraz (see above) in the background. To the left is the Val del Poch. Passing a deserted foundry, we next reach (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948'; Adler, poor), a hamlet at the mouth of the Val Sesvenna, whence Piz Cornel (9951'), Piz Cristianes (10,237), and Piz Sesvenna (10,509) may be ascended (the last difficult, requiring skill; 4½ hrs. from Scarl, with guide). To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the Cruschetta (Scartjoch, 7599), and through the pretty Val Avigna, in 3 hrs. to Taufers (p. 381). The road ends here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of Astras Dadora and Dadaint, and, bearing to the left, leads between (r.) Piz d'Astras (9803') and (l.) Piz Muriera (9336') to the Costainas Pass (7385'), 2½ hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the extensive dairy of Champatsch (7031'), in the parish of Valsca, rounds the rock of La Durezza, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to Lü (6203'; Inn), a sunny and sheltered hamlet, sometimes visited as a summer retreat; then by a narrow road to Lüssai, and across the Rambach to Furum, a solitary house on the road halfway between Feldera and Valcava. Thence to St. Maria (2 hrs. from the Costainas Pass), see p. 374.

Below Schuls we pass **Pradella**, on the right bank of the Inn. The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left, prettily situated, is the village of **Sins**, Rom. Sent (4702'; Rhaetia), 2½ M. from Schuls (diligence twice daily in 3½ hr.). At (3 M.) **Crusch** (Kreu) the Val d'Uina opens on the right, through which an attractive route leads over the Sur Sass (7733') and through the Val Schlinga to Mats (7 hrs.; p. 385). Before reaching (2 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. Rumoosch (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of Tschanuff, lies above us on the left, the road crosses the Wraunka-Tobel, a deep ravine of the Val Sinestra.

Ascent of **Piz Arina** (9452'; 4 hrs.; with guide) from Remüs, rather tiring, but well worth notice. — An easy and attractive route leads through the Val Sinestra and over the **Timmer Pass** (639') to (9 hrs.) **Ischg1** in the Paznaun. The bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the Sinestra by **Manas**, past the mouth of the Val Lamer on the left and the farm of **Swort**, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of Griosch (5948'), at the foot of the huge Balmerspitze (10,683'; highest peak first ascended in 1884 by Prof. Schulz of Leipzig). On the right opens the Val Talscha, with the Muller (10,827') in the background. Then through the Val Chöglis to the Alp of that
name, and to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass, where we have a striking survey of the Fluchthorn. Descent through the Pimberthai to (4 1/2 hrs.) Ischgl.

The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of Serviez. In the narrow Val d'Assa on the right (fine waterfall at the entrance) is the (2 hrs.) intermittent Fontana Chistaina, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view of the lofty situated Schleins is soon revealed; above it to the left rise the Muttler (10,827') and the indented Stammerspitze (see above); to the right Piz Lat (9190').

The next village (4 1/4 M.) is Strada. Near (1 1/4 M.) Martinsbruck (3343'; *Höö. Demoth), the scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named Serviez. (Path on the left bank of the Inn in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Finsterminz Pass; see p. 387.) The new road to Nauders, on the Tyrolean side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the Stille Bach. (The old road, preferable and shorter, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable retrospective view of the Engadine; and opposite us, to the N., rises Piz Mondin (10,378'). Lastly a slight descent to (5 1/2 M.) —

50 M. Nauders (4468'), see p. 386.

103. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano.

From Tirano through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 366.

35 M. Diligence in summer from Samaden to Poschiavo daily in 5 1/2 hrs. (9 fr. 65, coupé 11 fr. 60 c.); thence to Tirano in 1 1/2 hr. (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 55 c.). Omnibus also in summer between Poschiavo and Tirano; carriage and pair 12 fr. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr. — This route will even repay walkers.

The Bernina Pass, the only carriage-road over the Bernina chain (p. 367), is the chief route between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is frequented even in winter.

From Samaden to (3 1/4 M.) Pontresina, see p. 366. Near a saw-mill, 1/2 M. from the last houses of Upper Pontresina, is the fine Languard Fall, 1/2 M. beyond which the road to the Morteratsch Glacier (p. 368) diverges to the right. The road begins to ascend. To the right is revealed a splendid View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between Piz Chalchagn and Munt Pers, with its huge moraine and the great ice-cavern from which the brook issues, and overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crastagüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. (From one of the windings of the road, by a fountain, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) About 5 M. from Pontresina are the solitary Bernina Houses (6723'; Inn), at the entrance to the Val del Fain.

The Val del Fain, or Heuthal, 5 M. long, is interesting to botanists. (Edelweiss grows on the slopes at the head of the valley.) A bridle-path
(practicable for light vehicles for 2½ M.; guide needless) ascends the valley, crosses the *Alp La Stretta* and the *Passo Fiego* (8143'), between the *Piz Stretta* (10,197') and the *Piz dels Leis* (10,013'), and descends steeply into the Spiti Valley to (6 hrs.) Livigno (p. 373). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by *La Pischa*, see p. 370.

Beyond the Bernina houses (3/4 M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left side of the brook over the *Alp Brengaglia* to the pass. The high-road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diovolessa*, p. 370.) The zone of trees is now quitted. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*) and the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*; 7316'), 2 M. long, which abounds in fish. The narrow barrier between the Lago Nero and the Lago Bianco forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, and those of the latter to the Adda. The 'black lake' contains spring-water, 'the white' glacier-water: hence the difference in colour. To the right lies the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,834'). Before us rises *Piz Campascio* (see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo di Teo*, to the right *Pizzo di Sena*.

The road turns to the left by the Lago Nero, crosses a brook descending from Piz Lagalb, and reaches (4 1/4 M. from the Bernina houses) the —

121 1/2 M. *Bernina Hospice* (7575'; R., L., & A. 31/2-4 1/2, D. 4-4 1/2 fr.), finely situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. At the back of the hospice is the little *Lago della Crocetta*. A rocky hill immediately to the S. (there and back 1/2 hr.) affords a fine view.

*Excursions.* (Guides and horses at the hospice.) *Piz Campascio* (8534'; guide 4 fr.), a bold peak to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in 1 1/2 hr., commands a very striking view. — *Piz Lagalb* (9718'), to the N. (see above), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.). — Over the Cambrena Pass to the *Feilari Chalets*, grand but toilsome, see p. 372.

From the hospice to the *Sassal Masone* or the *Alp Grüm* (1-1 1/4, there and back 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.), very interesting. A few paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the E. bank of the Lago Bianco. It crosses (1/4 hr.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley. A finger-post (20 min.) indicates the path to the right to the Sassal Masone (see below). We go straight on; then, where the path divides, to the left, at the same level; and (20 min.) reach the *Alp Grüm* (7182'; *Rastaur*), where the superb *Palt Glacier*, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and the Poschiavo Valley far below, with its lake and the villages of Le Prese, Prada, and S. Antonio, are suddenly revealed. To the S.E. in the distance rise the Adamello and Presanella. — The *Sassal Masone Hut* (7798'; refreshments), at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9570), reached in 1/2 hr. by a good path from the above finger-post, commands a still grander view of the Paltz Glacier (though Piz Paltz and Piz Bernina are not visible), the Poschiavo Valley, and the Val Viola Mts.

*From the Alp Grüm to Poschiavo* (3 hrs.). The path descends steeply
to the right, and afterwards widens into a stony cart-track; 40 min., Alp la Dotta; 1/4 hr., hamlet of Canaglia, in a wider part of the valley. We cross (1/4 hr.) the Cavagliasc, descending from the Pailii Glacier through a wild rocky gorge; then skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (2 hrs.) Poschiavo (see below). Fine view of the valley and the opposite heights, on which runs the Bernina road.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the top of the Bernina Pass (7658'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (avoidable by short-cuts), past La Motta (6509'), to (4 M.) —

16 1/2 M. La Rosa (6162'; *Inn, moderate).

To the N. of La Motta opens the Val Lagone, or Agone, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads to the Forcola (7638') and (6 hrs.) Livigno (p. 373).

Through the Val Viola to Bormio (p. 383) 10 1/2 hrs., interesting; guide unnecessary in fine weather (from Pontresina to Bormio 45 fr.). The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at Sfuzzu (see below) and ascends by the (1 hr.) chalets of Salba, La Tonta, and Pian Sena (6500'), where the path from Pisciadella comes up from the right, to (1 hr.) Longacqua, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the Val Mera, with the beautiful Corno di Campo (10,410'), whence a fatiguing route crosses the Passo di Val Mera (8776') to Livigno. From this point through the Val Viola Poschiavina to the (1 1/2 hr.) Val Viola Pass (8068') the path is ill-defined at places (guide desirable for the inexperienced), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine retrospective view of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the Corno di Sasso. Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (2 1/2 hr.) the first chalet in the Val Viola Bormina, on the little Val Viola Lake (7340'). It now leads high along the N. slope of the valley (beautiful views of the Val di Dossè to the right, with the Pizzo di Dossè and the Cina di Lago Spalmino), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) Poste Minestra (6037'; below which is a waterfall) and the (3 1/4 hr.) hamlet of Campo. Then across pastures and through wood at places, past several houses and barns, to (1 1/2 hr.) S. Carlo (5870'), a village with a church. On the right rise the Cima di Piazza (11,713), with the Burone Glacier and Piz S. Colombano (9914'). Descent to the Val di Dentro and Senogo (route to Livigno by Poscagno, see p. 383), and by Isolaccia (Osteria by the bridge) and Pedemosso in (2 hrs.) Premadrio. We now cross the Adda, and reach Bormio in 3/4 hr. by the road to the right, or the New Baths (p. 384) in 1/4 hr. by that to the left.

Where the road crosses to the E. slope of the mountain we obtain a fine view of the upper part of the narrow Poschiavina Valley, down to Poschiavo. Below Sfuzzu (where the Val Viola route diverges, see above) we cross the brook descending from the Val di Campo, pass Pisciadella (4911') on the right. below which another path to the Val Viola diverges to the left, and descend mostly through wood on the E. side of the valley. The road reaches the bottom of the valley at (6 M.) S. Carlo (3599'), where it passes through a gateway. On the hill to the right appears a glacier descending from Pizzo di Verona (11,350'). Then (1 1/2 M.) —

21 M. Poschiavo, Ger. Poschiano (3317'; pop. 2984); *Hotel Albricci, in the principal piazza, near the post and telegraph office; *Croce or Posta Vecchia, at the lower end of the town; Helvetica), a busy little town, with several factories and handsome houses. The language is Italian, and one-third of the inhabitants are Pro-
to Tirano.  

TIRANO.  

103. Route. 381

testant. The Rom. Cath. Church dates from 1494, but the tower is much older. The charnel-house behind the church contains numerous skulls and bones (comp. p. 68). The town-hall bears the arms of the town. The Prot. Church is modern.

*Pizzo Sassalbo (9377'; 5 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but very attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 hrs.) Alp Sassiglione (6312'; spend night), and mount by the Forcola di Sassiglione (8330') on the S. side to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Grand panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello. — To the Val Malenco over the Canciano or the Confinita Pass, see p. 572.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) Le Prese several times daily (1 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes S. Antonio.

27 M. Le Prese (3156'; *Bath House), a watering-place at the N.W. end of the Lago di Poschiavo, a basin of the Poschiavino, well stocked with trout, is suitable for some stay. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (48° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 1 fr. 20 c.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of Meschio, with a beautiful view of the lake with the snow-mountains in the background. We now descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by a series of waterfalls all the way to Madonna di Tirano (see below), and reach (1½ M.) —

30½ M. Brusio (2477'), Ger. Brüs, the last large Swiss village (pop. 1170; 1/3rd Prot.), with a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church, the latter built at the beginning of the 17th cent.

The road descends through walnut and chestnut-plantations (pretty fall of the Sajento on the right) to Compascio and —

31½ M. Campo Colongo (1801'; post-stat.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort Piatta Mala.

34 M. Madonna di Tirano (*S. Michele) is a small village built around an imposing pilgrimage-church of the 17th century. We here reach the Valtellina, Ger. Veltlin, the broad valley of the Adda, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797. The floor of the valley is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 322). The road unites here with the Stelvio and Colico route (see below), on which lies —

35 M. Tirano (1506'; pop. 6000; *Albergo d'Italia, with the post-office; Alb. della Posta; Hôtel Stelvio, by the lower bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises Monte Mortirolo.

To Colico through the Valtellina, 43 M.; diligence daily in 9 hrs. (11fr.5c.); one-horse carr. to Sondrio 10 fr., thence to Colico 25 fr. — Travellers from the Bernina need not go to Tirano, unless they fail to get a conveyance at Madonna di Tirano. This road, the continuation of the Stelvio route (R. 104), is picturesque, but hardly suitable for walking.

At Tresenda, 3½ M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the new road which leads by the Passo d'Aprica (4049') to Edolo and Brescia (see Baedeker's N. Italy). The old watch-tower of Teglio on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley (Val Teglino).
17 M. Sondrio (1140'; pop. 6500; *Posta, R., L., & A. 4 fr.; Maddalena), on the wild Malero, the capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine (Sassella, Grumello, Inferno, Montagna). The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. A long building on the outskirts of the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old castle of the governors is now used as a barracks.

[The *Val Malenco*, to the N. of Sondrio, is well worth exploring. A cart-road on the right bank of the Malero leads by Torre to (9 M.) Chiesa (3298'; Inn, tolerable), the principal village in the valley, finely situated, with the Bernina on the N. and the Mte. della Disgrazia on the W. — From Chiesa over the Muretto Pass (8390') to the Maloya (8 hrs.), see p. 361; over the Tremoggia or the Scerscen Pass to Sils (9-10 hrs.), see p. 362; over the Sella Pass, the Bellavista Saddle, or the Cambrena Pass to Pontresina (10-17 hrs.), see p. 372; over the Canecito or Conflante Pass to Poschiavo (8-9 hrs.), see p. 382. The Fellaria Chalets (p. 371) may be reached from Chiesa in 4 1/2 hrs., through the Val Lanterna (guide advisable, as there is no path; from Fellaria to the Capanna Marinelli 3 hrs.). Pleasant walks from Chiesa to the Pala Lake (6020'), beautifully situated; by Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanterna; to the Frutto Lakes (6890'), etc. — *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,074'), 10-12 hrs. from Chiesa, very trying and difficult. We ascend by the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Alp di Rati* to the (4 hrs.) Club Hut of the I. A. C. on the Corna Rossa Pass (9186'; spend night); then over glacier and rock to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) summit, a most superb point of view. The ascent may also be made from the *Alp Pian di Pietra Rossa* in the Val di Sasso Bissio (an offshoot of the Val Masino), or from the *Alp di Pioda* in the Val di Mello (see below).]

Farther on, to the W., rises the church of Sassella, on a rocky height, and supported by galleries. On the right, 4 1/2 M. from Morbegno, opens the picturesque Val Masino.

[The road leads to Masino, Pioda, and (7 M.) S. Martino (3724'), where the valley divides: to the right the *Valle di Mello* (route over the Forcella di S. Martino or the Forno Pass to the Bregaglia, see p. 358), to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1 1/2 M.) *Bagni del Masino*, with a good bath-house (4331'). This valley, called *Val Forcella* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the abrupt *Badile* group. The E. peak (Piz Trubinase, 9570) and the W. peak (Piz Cengalo, 11,033) present no difficulty to mountaineers with good guides; but the central *Piz Badile* (10,825') is very difficult. — Over the Bondo Pass to the Val Bondasca (trying, for experts only), see p. 358.]

32 1/2 M. Morbegno (853'; *Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Valtellina is rendered unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda. Near —

43 M. Colico (see p. 348), we join the Splügen route.

104. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 372.

79 M. *MESSAGERIE* from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.). *Diligence* daily (from middle of June to end of Sept.) from the Baths of Bormio over the Stelvio to Erys in 10 1/2 hrs. (coupe 7 fl. 35 kr.; also open carriages). Leaving the Baths at 6, 30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 11, 15, Franzenshöhe at 1, 30, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4, 30, and Erys at 5 p.m.; from Erys to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 333) in 10 1/2 hrs. (7 fl. 14 kr.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 42 fr. — Return-carriages to Tirano and Bormio are frequently met with at Poschiavo (p. 389). One-horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two-horse 120 fr., a night being spent at Le Prese (to Le Prese 59 1/2 hrs.; thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Extra-post and pair from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi in 6 1/2 hrs., 60 fr.

The *Stelvio Road* (giogo di Stelvio; 9045'), the highest in Europe, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, traverses splendid
scenery, from the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina to the huge glaciers and dazzling snow of the Ortler. On the S. side of the pass the engineering of the road itself is an object of interest.

Walking. The scenery will reward walkers from the baths of Bormio to (25½ M.) Prad; so also from S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsteral in 3, Münster ¾, Taufers ½, and Mals in 2½ hrs.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 381) through vineyards to the Sernio region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous Piz Masuccio (9245'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the bed of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as Tovo into a lake. At (5 M.) Mazzo the road crosses the Adda, and at the large village of Grosotto (Leone d'Oro) the Roasco, which descends from the Val Grosina. On the left are the handsome ruins of the fortress of Venosta. We cross the Adda again beyond Grosio.

12 M. Bolladore (2835'; Posta or Angelo, tolerable; Hôt. des Alpes, new). On the hill-side to the W. stands the pretty church of Sondalo. The valley contracts; the vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the Adda. The (5 M.) defile of La Serra di Morignone, ¾ M. long, separates the Valtellina from the region of Bormio; at the entrance to it, on the right, are remains of old fortifications. The Ponte del Diavolo was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians on 26th June, 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of Morignone in a green dale (Valle di Sotto); the church stands on the hill far above it. The next group of houses is S. Antonio, with its brick-works.

Beyond the village of Ceppina opens the broad green valley (Piano) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are partly covered with snow. The road crosses the Frololfo, which unites with the Adda below the bridge, and turns to the N.E. to —

25½ M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4012'; *Posta; Gius. Cola, in the market), at the entrance to the Val Furva, an old-fashioned little Italian town, with several dilapidated towers.

In the Val Furva, 7½ M. to the E., lie the baths of S. Caterina (5700'); *Bath Hotel; *P: Tresero, commended), with a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. (One-horse carr. from the New Baths of Bormio, there and back, 12 fr. or more; diligence in the afternoon in 1½ hr.) S. Caterina, beautifully situated, is a good starting-point for excursions on the S. side of the Ortler; but the baths are closed in the middle of September.

Monte Confinale (11,975'; with guide; 5 hrs.), affording an admirable survey of the Ortler chain, is very interesting and not difficult.

From Bormio to Livigno a bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction). At Premadio it crosses the Adda and ascends the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) Isolaccia (p. 380). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of Pedenossa, above which, on the saddle of the Monte delle Scale, rise two towers which once defended that pass (Scale di Fraele). [Over the Scale di Fraele to S. Giacomo di Fraele and Val Mora, and over the Buffalora Pass (Giuffian, 7723') to the Buffalora Alp near the Oren Pass (p. 374), and Zernez, 10 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.] Beyond Isolaccia the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr., Semogo (4673'; Martinelli, dear); above us, opposite, at the mouth of the Val Viola, is the church of S. Carlo. (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 380.) From the (2½ hrs.) Foscagno Pass (7556'), with its two little green lakes, we have a pleasing retrospect of the Val Viola and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) Trepalle (6850'); then to the W., over the hill, to (1½ hr.) Livigno
(p. 373). From Livigno to the Bernina road over the Passo Fieno or the Forcola, see pp. 379, 380; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, see p. 373; to Scanfs by the Casanna Pass, see p. 373; to Ofen through the Spolthal, see p. 374.

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio should be ordered in good time.)

271/2 M. Baths of Bormio. The *New Baths (Bayni Nuovi, 4390'; with post-office; R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5 fr.), on a terrace, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are much frequented in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, 3/4 M. higher, at the Old Baths (see below), perched on the rocks to the left, and reached by a footpath as well as by the road.

The Stelvio road ascends from the New Baths in a long curve, with beautiful retrospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina. Near the Old Baths we cross a wooden bridge, which the Austrians destroyed in 1859, and pass through a short tunnel (Galleria dei Bayni), beyond which the Old Baths (Bayni Vecchi; 4750') lie below the road on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the precipitous Mte. delle Scale (p. 383).

To the left, farther on, the Adda emerges from the wild Val Frafle. A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, for protection against avalanches, carry the road through a defile (Il Direccamento) to the Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5971'), a hospice for travellers, and the Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga (6906'), which was destroyed by Garibalidians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9790'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the Val Vitelli by the Ponte Alto, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid. In a gorge to the left are the *Falls of the Braulio. We next pass the Casino dei Rottiri di Spondalonga (7510'), used by the road-menders, and the III. Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7875'; Inn, commended), with a chapel.

34 M. S. Maria (8153'; *Inn), the IV. Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house, lies in a bleak mountain-basin.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Valtellina, diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the Wormser Joch, or Umbrail Pass (8340'), and descends through the Muntana Valley to (3 hrs.) the Swiss village of S. Maria in the Munsterthal (p. 374); thence by Tafers in 3/2 hrs. to Mals (p. 386) in the Etschthal.

Fis Umbrail (9554'), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine point (1/2 hr.; guide, for novices, 5-6 fr.). Turning to the left by the dogana, we ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the summit. Superb view (see Panorama by Faller). Travellers from Bormio may ascend this peak by diverging to the left from the road 1/2 hr. beyond the Third Cantoniera (see above) and ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake, and mounting rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the Cantoniera of S. Maria.

The Cantoniera S. Maria lies 8932' below the Stelvio Pass. The road affords glimpses of the Münsterthal to the left. Close to us,
on the right, rise the huge Eben and Stelvio glaciers. The pass is
never free from snow except in warm summers; in June heaps of
snow, 6-8' deep, are often seen on the road-side.

On the (1'/2 M.) Stelvio Pass (Stifser Joch, or Ferdinandshöhe,
9045') stands a road-menders' house. A column to the right marks
the highest point and the boundary between Italy and Tyrol. About
1'/2 M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends by the workmen's house to the left in 20 min. to the
so-called "Dreisprachenspitze" (about 9180'), a rocky height afford-Ing
an admirable view, particularly of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises im-
mediately opposite. The bare, reddish Monte Pressura (Röhtepons; 9941'),
towards the N.W. intercepts the view of the Münstethal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings
(to Trafoi 33 in all). To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise
the Geisterspitze (11,355') and Tuckettspitze (11,400'). As the road
affords the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

40'/2 M. Franzenshöhe (7160'; Inn), formerly a post-station.
To the S. the huge Madatsch Glacier extends far into the valley.
About 2 M. farther, just beyond the 18th kilometre-stone, is the
spot where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered
by her husband, a Walloon, in 1876. The *Weisse Knott, a small
platform a little farther on, is an excellent point of view: before us
rises the sombre Madatschspitze; to the right the Madatsch Glacier,
with its splendid ice-fall; to the left the Trafoier Ferner, and above
it the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the valley far below, amidst pines,
is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below). In the back-
ground to the N. rises the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel.

45 M. Trafoi (5080'; Post; *Zur Schön En Aussicht), a small ham-
let, finely situated (one-horse carr. to Prad 3'/2 fl.).

Pleasant walk (3'/4 hr.) to the *Three Holy Springs (5263'), which rise
in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. The path (guide unnece-
sary) diverges from the road to the left, 3 min. above the Post, and leads
at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the
end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof,
from whose breasts flows the very cold 'Holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel
and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and abrupt Madatsch,
over the dark limestone rocks of which two brooks are precipitated. Above,
to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner,
overtopped by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impres-
sive.

The ascent of the Ortler (12,814') from this side is now facilitated by
the erection of the Payerhütte (see below), reached from Trafoi in 4 hrs.
(thence to the top 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; comp. Baedeker's E. Alps).

We now follow the impetuous Trafoi-Bach, the inundations of
which are sometimes very destructive, and pass (3'/2 M.) Gomagoi,
Ger. Beidewasser (4265'; Inn), with a small fort erected in 1860.

To the right lies the *Suldenthal, 7'/2 M. long, a great resort of moun-
taineers. Bridge-path (road in progress) to (2'/2 hrs.) St. Gertrud or Sulden
(6064'; Eller; Zum Ortler), with the church of the valley, splendidly sit-
uated. The Gaupenhöfe, 1'/2 hr. above St. Gertrud, command an imposing
view of the Ortler chain. — The *Ortler (12,814'), the highest of the
Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden, but is difficult and
fatiguing, and fit for adepts only (guide 10 fl.). The night is passed in the
(3'/2 hrs.) Payerhütte on the Taboretta-Kamm (11,050'); thence to the top,
chiefly over snow, 4 hrs. more. (Further details in Baedeker's E. Alps.)

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The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of Stilfs, Ital. Stelvio, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. Prad (2940'); *Neue Post; *Alte Post), or Brad, lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the Etsch, or Adige, crosses a marsh and the river by a long bridge, and reaches (2 M.) Spondinig (2855'); *Hirsch), on the high-road from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, 11/2 M. to the W. of Eyrs.

Walkers may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by diverging to the right at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige, and following the foot of the mountains, to Agurns, Lichtenberg (Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, with a ruined castle (see below), Glurns (3260'); Krone), a small fortified town with an old church, and (21/2 hrs.) Mals (see below).

To the Münsterthal a narrow road leads from Glurns to the W., on the right bank of the Rambach, which here falls into the Etsch. After 21/2 M. it crosses the brook. (Route on the right bank by Riffair not recommended.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of Taufers (4102'), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over La Cruschetta to Scarl, see p. 377) A broad road leads hence to the (11/2 M.) Swiss frontier and (1/2 M.) Müntz, Rom. Mustair (4100'; Inn), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the Aqua da Fisch, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by Sicira to (2 M.) S. Maria (4553'); "Weisses Kreuz; "Piz Umbrail), a large village at the mouth of the Val Muranza. Thence over the Umbrail Pass to Bormio, see p. 384; over the Ofen Pass to Zernez, see p. 379; through the Val Scarl to Schuls, see p. 377.

The road to Nauders skirts the hill-side at some distance from the Etsch. The valley is called the Upper Vintschgau, after its ancient inhabitants. To the left, on the opposite bank, rises the half-ruined castle of Lichtenberg. On the right, before we reach Schluderns, is the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp. We next pass Tartsch, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the Frölichsburg.

611/2 M. Mals (3428'; Post, or Adler; Hirsch) is a village of Roman origin. On the opposite bank of the Etsch rises the large Benedictine Abbey of Marienberg. To the left, farther on, are the village of Burgeis, with its red spire, and the castle of Fürstenburg, now occupied by poor families. This monotonous part of the valley is called the Malser Heide. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the Heider-See, and beyond it —

69 M. St. Valentin auf der Heide (4695'; *Post). Magnificent retrospective *Vinv (most striking when approached from Nauders) of the snow and ice-clad Ortler range, which forms the entire background. Skirting the E. bank of the Miller-See, the road leads to (31/2 M.) Graun, at the entrance of the Langtaufener Thal. To the left is the green Reschen-See, the source of the Etsch. Beyond (2 M.) Reschen (4888'; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the Reschen-Scheideck (4898'), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and then descend by the Stille Buch to (41/2 M.) —

79 M. Nauders (4468'; *Post; *Löwe; Mondschein). The old castle of Naudersberg contains the district courts of justice.

From Nauders to the Lower Engadine (dilig. to Schuls daily), see p. 378.
105. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.
Comp. Maps, pp. 324, 48.

103. M. Diligence from Nauders to Landeck (26½ M.) daily in 5½ hrs. (also an omnibus). Railway from Landeck to Bregenz, 7½ M., in 4½-6 hrs.; fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 80, 2 fl. 55 kr. (express 6 fl. 35 or 5 fl.).

The road through the Finstermünz Pass runs high above the river, being hewn at places in the perpendicular slate-rock (three tunnels, two avalanche-galleries). At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point on the route is *Hoch-Finstermünz (3730′), a group of houses with a Hotel. Far below is the ancient Finstermünz (3203′), with its tower and a bridge over the Inn. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near —

8 M. Pfunds (3185′), consisting of two villages, separated by the Inn: on the right bank, the *Dorf”, on the left bank Stuben (*Traube; Post), through which the road runs. To the S.W. towers Piz Mondin (10,278′), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. the Glockthurm (10,995′) and other peaks of the Oetztal Alps. The road again crosses the Inn near (4 M.) Tösens.

17½ M. Ried (2850′; *Post; Kreuz), a thriving village, with the castle of Siegmundsried. Then (2 M.) Prutz (Rose), where the road crosses to the left bank, in a marshy plain at the mouth of the Kaunserthal, in which lies Kaltenbrunn, a resort of pilgrims. To the left above Prutz, on a precipice on the left bank, is the ruined castle of Laudegg; near it lies the village of Ladis (3880′), with sulphur-baths (moderate), 1 hr. from Prutz; ½ hr. higher is Obladis (4530′), a bath-house with mineral springs, well fitted up and finely situated, but not accessible by carriage.

The road recrosses the Inn by the (2½ M.) Pontlats Bridge (2770′), 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese ‘Landsturm’ in 1703 and 1809. To the right Flies, with Schloss Bideneck. To the left, on the opposite bank, a fall of the Urgbach, high above which is the village of Hochgallmig. The Inn dashes through a narrow gorge and forms several series of cataracts.

27 M. Landeck (2668′; Post; Goldner Adler), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by the ancient Feste Landeck, now tenanted by poor families. The Railway Station lies 1½ M. to the S.W. (Rail. Restaur., indifferent).

The Arlberg Railway, opened in the autumn of 1884, crosses the Inn. Looking back, we get a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck to the left and of the huge Parseierspitze (9954′) to the right. The train ascends on the right bank of the deep Sunnenthal to (30½ M. from Nauders) Stat. Pians (2989′), opposite the beautifully situated village of that name, above which lies Grins. After crossing several viaducts we obtain a view of Schloss Wiesberg, and
near it we cross the Trisanna, which emerges from the Patzaunthal and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna, by means of a bold bridge, 286 yds. long and 282' in height. Then a tunnel, 221 yds. long.

34 M. Strengen (3215') lies at the N. base of the Peziner Spitze (8353'). To the W. rises the Riffler (9879'). We follow the right bank of the Rosanna to (36 M.) Flirsch (3681'; *Post), at the foot of the Eisenkopf (9252'), prettily situated. Near the village of Schnan, 1/2 M. to the W., is the Schnaner Klamm, a narrow rocky gorge of the Schnanerbach.

The valley expands. The train ascends more gradually and crosses the Rosanna three times. 40 M. Pettneu. Crossing the stream twice more, we next reach (44 M.) St. Anton (4206'; *Post), the highest village in the Rosanna Valley or Stanzer Thal, at the E. base of the Arlberg.

Immediately beyond St. Anton the train enters the great Arlberg Tunnel, nearly 61/3 M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel 91/4 M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4298' above the sea-level; 1398' below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends rapidly to the Klosterthal, watered by the Alfenz. 501/2 M. Langen (3993'), on the right bank of the stream. At first running high up on the N. side of the valley, the train descends, crossing a series of viaducts, to (54 M.) Donöfen and —

58 M. Dalaas (3054'; *Post), a prettily situated village. Several more viaducts and tunnels. 501/2 M. Hintergasse (2703'). At (62 M.) Brats (2326'; *Löwe) the train reaches the bottom of the valley. To the right a considerable fall of the Fallbach. The train then traverses the broad valley of the Ill to —

661/2 M. Bludenz (1906'; *Post; Kreuz; Krone), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Thal, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

Excursion to the Lünersee and Ascent of the Scesaplana, very interesting. (To the lake 51/2 hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the Ill to Bürs, and ascend the charming Brandner-Thal to (21/2 hrs.) Brand (3376'; Inn). The path mounts on the right bank of the Alvierbach the Alp Logant, and ascends thence in zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. To the right rises the Seekopf, with its huge stony slopes; over the rocks to the left falls a fine cascade of the brook issuing from the Lünersee. We next reach (3 hrs.) the depression on the N.W. side of the beautiful, dark-green Lünersee (6312'), the largest lake among the Rhaetian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the Douglas Hut (Inn).

The ascent of the Scesaplana (5718'), the highest peak of the Rhaetian chain, is toilsome, but safe (3-4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9, from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglas Hut, we skirt the lake for a little way and then ascend to the right, at first on turf, and then over loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn Todt Alp. Lastly we pass through a steep "cheminée" to a small glacier, and then ascend the arete to the top without difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N., as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Algain Alps to the N.E.; the Ortthal, Stubay, and Zillerthal Alps to the E.; and the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese Mts., and the Rhine Valley. Canton of Appenzell, and Lake of Constance to the
S. and W. — Descent to the Schamella Club Hut and by the Alp Palus to (4 hrs.) Sossus in the Prättigau, see p. 325. From the Douglas Hut to (4 hrs.) Schruns (see below) an attractive route leads past the grand "Schweizer-Thor" (pass to the Prättigau, p. 325) to the Ewen Pass, and descends to the finely situated Sporeralp and through the Gauerthal (see below; the experienced may dispense with a guide).

The Montavon (comp. Map, p. 324), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Illi, and separated from the Prättigau on the S. by the Rhaetikon Mts. The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 60 kr.), leads by St. Peter to (4 M.) St. Anton, a hamlet on a mound of debris at the base of the Schwarzhorn; then, following the right bank of the Illi, to (3½ M.) Schruns (2250'; pop. 1710; Löwe; "Taube"), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the base of the Bartholomäberg (4880'); a fine point of view. On the opposite bank of the Illi lies Tschaguns, at the entrance to the Gauerthal, from which a path crosses the Drusenthor (7220'), between the Drusentorn (9298') and the Sulzfluh (9200'), to (8 hrs.) Schiers (p. 325) in the Prättigau. (To the Lnersee, see above.) Over the Paratinum or Gruben Pass, or over the Passegen Pass to (7½ hrs.) Küssis see p. 325. — The "Sulzfluh (9200'; 8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Sceasaplana, and not difficult: to the Tiliusina Hut (Inn) 4½ hrs., to the top 3½ hrs. more.

Above Schruns the valley contracts. At (2 hrs.) Galtenkirch (770'; Inn) the Gargellen-That opens to the S., through which tolerable routes cross the Antönier or Gargeller Joch (7792') to (8 hrs.) Küssis, and the Schappiner-Joch (7220') to (5 hrs.) Klosters in the Prättigau (p. 326). Passing Gortelpohl, we next reach (2 hrs.) Gaschurn (Rössl), prettily situated at the mouth of the Gannerthal, and (1 hr.) Patenen (3435'; Inn), the last village in the Montavon. (Passes into the Patznaun, see Baedeker's E. Alps.)

From Patenen over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but attractive. We ascend the Gross-Vermuntthal to the right, between (r.) the Hochmaderer and (l.) the Cresper-Spitze, to (3½ hrs.) the Gross-Vermunt-Alp (tolerable quarters; grand mountain view), on the W. side of the Bieler Höhe. We next ascend to the S. to the source of the Illi (7140') at the foot of the great Vermunt Glacier, and tilt up the moraine and the glacier to the Vermunt Pass (9205'), between the Dreiländerspitze (10,495') on the E. and Piz Buin (10,870'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts., on the W. (ascended by adepts without difficulty from the Vermunt-Alp in 6 hrs.). Steep descent to the Val Tuoi and Guarda (p. 375).

The line crosses the Illi beyond (70 M.) Strassenhaus, and the Mangbach, descending from the Gamperton-That on the left, near (73 M.) Nenzing. 77½ M. Frastanz, at the mouth of the Samnaun-That. The Illithal, below Bludenz called the Wallgau, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces a deep passage (Obere and Untere Illi-klamm) through the limestone rocks before emptying itself into the broad Rhine Valley. The train crosses the Illi, enters the Upper Klamm, and passes through a short tunnel.

80 M. Feldkirch (1492'; pop. 3000; Englischer Hof or Post; Löwe; Schäfle, small; beer at the Röstl), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to the Tyrol, is a pleasant little town, above which rises the ruined Schattenburg. A large Jesuit school here is called the Stella Matutina. The Parish Church, erected in 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the Capuchin Church has another good painting of the same subject. By the Gymnasium are tasteful Alpine grounds.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley, from the Falknis to Lake Constance, and of the gorge of the Illi, from "St. Margarethenkapfl (1829), a hill
20 min. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. v. Tschavoll (tickets at the Engl. Hof). The St. Veitskapf, on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite bank, has nearly the same view.

From Feldkirch to Buchs (11½ M.) railway in 3½ hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). It sweeps round the Ardetzenberg, crosses the Ill at Nafels, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations Nendeln and Schaan. (Vaduz, 2 M. to the S., p. 316.) Near Buchs (p. 316) it crosses the Rhine.

The train now skirts the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetzenberg (see above). 88 M. Rankweil (Adler; Stern), at the mouth of the Laterner Thal, with a picturesquely situated church. Above the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise several wooded knolls, the chief of which is the Kummenberg (2186'), to the left. Near (88 M.) Götzis, with its modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

91 M. Hohenems (1407';*Post) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the castles of Neu and Alt-Hohenems. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the Count of Waldburg-Zeil. Crossing the Dornbirner Ach, we next reach —

95 M. Dornbirn (1417'; pop. 9000; *Hirsch; *Mohr), a thriving little town, upwards of 2 M. in length. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirsten. 98 M. Schwarzach; 100½ M. Lautrach. (Junction-line to the left to St. Margarethen, p. 315.) The train then crosses the Bregenzer Ach to —

103 M. Bregenz (1306'; *Oesterreich. Hof, on the quay; Höt. Montfort, at the station; *Weisses Kreuz, Römer-Str.; *Adler, near the lake; *Krone; Schweizerhof; Löwe), the capital of the Vorarlberg, the Brigantium of the Romans, beautifully situated at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. The Old, or Upper Town, on a height, occupies the site of the Roman Camp, and formerly had two gates, the southern of which has been removed. The Pier affords a fine survey of the town and environs.

The Gebhardseb, or Schlossberg (1945'; ascent ½ hr., the last half through wood), with a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus. Picturesque foreground, formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The Pfänder (3464'), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a far more extensive prospect. The path (1½ hr.) ascends to the right by the old barracks at the N. end of Bregenz, traverses wood, passes the (50 min.) 'Halbstation-Pfänder' auberge, and follows the telegraph-wires to the large Hotel, 5 min. from the top. The longer carriage-road (2½ hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg-Isel' (rifle-range), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of Flüh (Krone) and thence to the hotel.

The Bregenzer Wald, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

Railway to Lindau (6 M.; p. 48) by Lochau in 52 min. (80, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on Lake Constance, see p. 29.
### VII. THE ITALIAN LAKES.

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**106. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan).**

*Comp. Map, p. 410.*

Railway (comp. p. 92) from Bellinzona to Lugano, 19 M., in 50-68 min. (3 fr., 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.); from Lugano to Como, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to Milan, 48½ M., in 3-3½ hrs. (8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 8, 4 fr. 30 c.).

Bellinzona (770'), see p. 120. A tunnel of 313 yds. carries the train under the Castello di Svitto (p. 100). At (2½ M.) Giubiasco the line to the *Lago Maggiore* (p. 399) diverges to the right.

Trending to the left, the Lugano line approaches the foot of the mountains near Camorino, and begins to ascend the *Monte Cenera,*
through walnut and chestnut-trees. S. Antonio lies below on the right; then Cadenazzo (p. 399). Two tunnels (the Precazzo, 435 yds.; and the Meggiogra, 111 yds.). View of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into the Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts., improving as we ascend. We pass under Monte Ceneri, the top of which is 370' above, by means of a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (1437' above the sea-level), to —

9 M. Rivera-Bironico (1420'), in the bleak valley of the Lugano. We follow the Leguana, which soon joins the Vedeggio, descending from the Mts. Camoghè (p. 394), to form the Agno. Beyond the short Molinero Tunnel is (15 M.) Taverna (1130'); *Inn at Taverna Inferiori). At Lamone (1033') the train leaves the Agno and ascends past Cadempino and Vesia to the Massagno Tunnel (1135'; 1016 yds. long), describes a long curve (with a fine view of the lake to the left), and reaches the station, high above the town, of —


Restaurants. *Biaggi (also an inn); Lugano, with garden; Trattoria Americana, on the lake; Roma, Piazza del Liceo; Café Strambo, in the Hôt. Washington. Beer at the Brasserie Bûete Strausbourg, at the E. corner of the piazza on the quay; at the Caffé Orsini, Via Cappuccini, and Birraia Caffi, near the quay. Rail. Restaurant.

Lake Baths near the Hôtel du Parc (for swimmers; 80 c. with towels). Railway Station 1½ M. above the town, to the W. (Besides the road there is a shorter footpath.) — Steamboat Pier (p. 409) by the Hôt. Washington.

Post Office, Via Canova, near the Hôt. Suisse. — Physicians, Dr. Zbinden, Dr. Reali. — Bookseller, Dalp, Piazza Bandoria.

Carriages. To Luino with one horse 12, with two 20 fr., Varese 16 or 30 fr. (fee extra).

English Church Service at the Hôtel du Parc.

Lugano (932'; pop. 6129), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, with quite an Italian climate, is a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the dolomitic Monte S. Salvatore (see below), wooded to its summit; and among the mountains to the N. the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 394) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian in its
character. In the chief piazza, on the lake, is the Palazzo Civico (formerly government-buildings, now the Hôtel Washington), with a beautiful and cool colonnaded court. On the broad Quay, planted with trees (a pleasant promenade on summer evenings), rises a Fountain Statue of Tell by Vela. The church of S. Maria degli Angioli (opposite, adjoining the Hôtel du Parc) contains a fresco on the roof-loft by Luini, the *Crucifixion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, formerly at the Lyceum, and in the 1st Chapel on the right a Madonna, both also *al fresco by Luini. — S. Lorenzo, the principal church, on a height (fine view from the terrace), probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the close of the 15th cent., has a tastefully enriched marble façade.

The traveller should visit the gardens and grounds of the villas Beauséjour (a dépendant of the Hôtel du Parc; see above), Enderlin (splendid view from the tower), and Nathan (formerly Tanzina), near which is a small temple containing a bust of Washington ('magnum sæculorum decus'). The beautiful Park Ciani, on the N. bay of the lake (visitors admitted, gardener 1 fr.) contains a fine marble Statue ('La Desolazione') by Vine Vela.

To the N. of the town, on a hill commanding the Val Cassarate (p. 394), is the Villa Lavini, which affords a fine view. Farther off, near Canobbio, at the foot of the S. Bernardo (p. 394; 1/2 hr.), is Baron Derwies’s *Villa Trevano, sumptuously fitted up, with extensive grounds (accessible by special permission only).

Pleasant Walk to the S., on the bank of the lake, through the suburb of Paradiso, to the (1 1/4 M.) headland of S. Martino, a charming point of view. To the W. to (1 1/4 M.) Sorengo (Pens. Colline d’Oro, 4 fr.; opposite to it, *Restaur. du Jardin, with garden), with a fine view from the church on the hill, and (1/2 M. farther) the little Lake of Muzzano. To the S.W. to the (1 hr.) churchyard of S. Abbondio, with a fine monument of the Torriani family (mourning woman, by Vela); best route to it by Sorengo and Gentilino; back by Pambio, where there is a monument by Vela to Capt. Carloni.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is a favourite holiday resort of the townspeople, who have wine-cells (cantine) in the cool grottoes by which the hill-side is honeycombed. The huts guarding these cellars look like a village from a distance. At some of them good ‘Asti’ and other wines of icy coolness are sold. These cellars are closed in the evening. Also a brewery here.

The *Monte S. Salvatore (2982'; 2 hrs.; guide 4 fr., superfluous; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee) is a charming point of view. About 1/2 M. to the S. of the Hôtel du Parc, between the first house of Paradiso (sec above) and a garden-wall, a road diverges to the right from the S. Martino road; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, we go straight on to the houses, and ascend between them, and under the railway. We pass the (20 min.) handsome and conspicuous Villa Marchino and reach (5 min.) the village of Pazzallo, from which Monte Rosa is visible through an opening in the mountains. Here we diverge to the left from the road, passing through the gateway of the fourth house, and after 80 paces ascend to the left by the path ‘Al Monte’ (always keeping to the left, rough and stony at places) to the (1 1/2 hr.) Pilgrimage Chapel on the summit (small inn near it). The *View embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano. To the E. above Por-
lezza is Monte Legnone (p. 411); to the N., above Lugano, rises the
double peak of Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rhein-
wald Mts.; towards the W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn
and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Morning light most favourable.)

The ^Monte Brè (3100'; 2½ hrs. from Lugano) affords another beautiful
walk. A road leads to the E., crosses the Cassarate, and runs a little in-
land to several mills at the foot of the hill. Thence a broad path winds
upwards to the right, passing a few groups of houses, to the hamlet of
Desago. Another route to Desago from the town, shorter and shadier, skirts
the lake to the foot of the hill, and then ascends through gardens from
hamlet to hamlet. Above Desago the path divides: both branches, equally
good, lead round to the (2 hrs.) village of Brè (2631'; Restaur. & Pens.
Ongarato), at the back of the hill. The route to the right, in view of the
lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the left commands a fine inland view.
From the church of Brè a narrow forest-path ascends to the W. to the
(1½ hr.) top of the hill. This path also divides, both branches being at-
tractive: that to the right ascends at once; that to the left first leads to
a spur in the direction of Lugano, and then ascends to the back of the
hill. Beautiful view of the different bays of the Lake of Lugano, especially
towards Porlezza, and of the surrounding mountains. Lugano is visible
from the above-mentioned spur, but not from the top.

At Soragno, 3 M. to the N.E. of Lugano, is the "Pens. Therapia (5-7 hrs.),
prettily situated at the base of the Monte Boglia. Road by Trevano (p. 393)
and Davesso; footpath by Pregassona.

To S. Bernardo and Bigorio (there and back, with stay, 5-6 hrs.).
A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by Massagno,
Savosa, Porza, and Comano to the (1½ hr.) church of S. Bernardo (2301'),
on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. (At the S.E. base of the
hill are the village of Canobbio and the château of Trevano; see above.)
Thence (at first following the top of the hill to the N.; no path) to
Sala and the (1¼ hr.) monastery of Bigorio (2360'; refreshmts.), charm-
ingly situated on the wooded hill of that name. (The church contains
a Madonna attributed to Guercino or Perino del Vaga.) Back by Ponte
Capriasca (with a church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da
Vinci's Last Supper), past the little Lake of Origgio, and by Cureglia,
Vecia, and Massagno to (2 hrs.) Lugano. — Ponte Capriasca (see above)
is itself worth visiting: rail to Taverne (p. 392), ascend to the village in
1/2 hr., and return by Tessere (see below; in all 3½ hrs.).

Monte Boglia (4960'; 4 hrs.), a picturesque hill visible from Lugano to
the left of Mt. Brè (guide desirable). Ascent from Soragno (see above) by
the Alp Bolla 3½, or from Brè (see above) 2 hrs. (steep). View little in-
terior to that from Mt. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the grassy
Val Soldo to Castello and S. Mamette (a steamboat-station) or Ori (p. 409).
Monte Camoghè (7033'; 7-8 hrs. from Lugano; guide from Colla), a
famous point of view, is fatiguing. Road through the Val Cassarate to
Tessere (inn); then to the right into the picturesque Val di Colla, to (12 M.;
carr. in 2½ hrs.) Scarreglia or Lower Colla (3205'; "Osteria Garzio-ria.
We then (with guide) ascend by Colla and the Alp Pietrarossa, leaving the Mt.
Garzio (see below) to the right, to the (3 hrs.) Alp Sertena (5922') and the
(1½ hr.) top, where we enjoy a striking panorama of the Alps from Mt.
Rosa to the Ortler. — The descent may be made to the N., by the Rivolte
and Leveno Alps, to the Val Morobbia, Giubiasco, and (5 hrs.) Bellinzona.
(Ascent of the Camoghè from Bellinzona, 7-8 hrs.) — Monte Garzio (6942'),
3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From the Val Colla an interesting walk
over the pass of S. Lucio (5961') to Porlezza, or over the Cima dell' Ar-
bi (5925'; fine view) to the Val Soldo (p. 408), or to the Val Soldo by a path
passing the curious dolomite pinnacles of the Dent di Vecchia.

Monte Tamaro (6433'; 4½-5 hrs. guide) from Taverne (p. 392) or Biro-
nico (p. 392), not difficult. Splendid view of Lago Maggiore, etc.

Val Magliasina. Beautiful drive by Ayno (p. 408), Vernate, and Cad-
mario to (8 M.) Breno (2106'; O. Ferraro); back by Novaggio and Magliuso
(p. 408). Pleasant walk from Breno over Mt. Leno (5312'; splendid view)
to 5-6 hrs.) Luino (p. 404); or back to Lugano by S. Bernardo (see above).
Circuit of Monte Salvatore (a drive of 2½ hrs.). Road by (1½ M.) Pambio (p. 393) and through the pretty Val Sciacolo to (3 M.) Fitzino, where we reach the W. arm of the lake. We then follow the lake, rounding the Mte. Arbostora (p. 409), to (2 M.) Morcote and (3 M.) Melide (see below). Thence to Lugano & M. more.

To the Grotto of Osteno, see p. 413. Ascent of Mte. Generoso, see below.

From Lugano to Como (20 M.). The train describes a curve round the bay of Lugano (charming view to the left), and passes through the Paradiso Tunnel (833 yds.) under the N.E. spur of Monte S. Salvatore (see above). It then passes S. Martino and skirts the Lake of Lugano (p. 409). The banks are wooded to a considerable height. On the water’s edge lie several villages. Beyond (5 M.) Melide (De Micheli’s Inn, good wine), the train and the road cross the lake to Bissone by a stone Viaduct 1/2 M. long, which sadly mars the scenery. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. To the right a pleasant view of the lake, which branches into two bays (p. 409). Two tunnels (the Bissone, 278 yds.; and the Maroggia, 625 yds.). Then (7½ M.) Maroggia (Elvetia), at the W. base of the Mte. Generoso (see below). At (10 M.) Capolago we quit the lake, follow the right bank of the Laveggio, and enter the fertile valley of —

12½ M. Mendrisio (1191'; pop. 2749; *Hôtel. Mendrisio, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; *Angelo, moderate, good wine), a small town 1/2 M. from the station.

The Monte Generoso (5561'), M. Giovanni, or M. Calvagioie, the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is frequently ascended from Mendrisio (to the hotel 3-3½ hrs.). Guides (unnecessary) and mules (6 fr.) may be hired at Mendrisio; small vehicle to the top for one person 10, there and back 16 fr. and fee. The bridle-path (mostly paved, and unpleasant for walking; shade in the afternoon) ascends by the wine-cellar of Sailerino in zigzags (walkers may go through the village and follow the telegraph-wires) to a wooded dale, at the entrance to which there is a spring by the wall on the left, and at the upper end of the dale we reach (2 hrs.) another, the source of the brook. Farther we pass through scanty forest to the (1½ hr.) Hôtel du Generoso (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; post and telegr. offices), the property of Dr. Pasta of Mendrisio. Farther on (1½ hr.), beyond the crest of the hill, are the chalets of Cassina, with a fine breed of cattle. Pleasant paths lead to the (20 min.) Bellavista, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps. — From the hotel to the top an ascent of 1½ hr., passing several peaks of the Generoso. Near the top is a small inn. The View (Panorama at the hotel) embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N., from Monte Viso to the Bernina. Rich flora. — Monte Generoso may also be ascended from Maroggia (see above) by Rovio, or from Balerna (see below) by Muggio in 4-4½ hrs. (roads to Rovio and Muggio). — In the Val Mara, 9½ M. to the N. of Rovio, is the village of Arogno, a watch-making place.

The short Coldrario Tunnel carries us through the watershed between the Laveggio and the Breggia. 15½ M. Balerna.

16½ M. Chiasso (764'; *Rail. Restaur.; *Albergo dell’ Angelo, by the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; usually a long halt). The line pierces the Monte Olimpino by means of a tunnel 3190 yds. long, and passes Borgo Vico, a suburb of Como, on the left.

20 M. Como (p. 416); thence to Milan, see R. 112.

Railway to Locarno, 14 M., in 3½ hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 50 c.). The Val Maggia, 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, its rich vegetation, and its pretty villages and grand waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. A good starting-point for excursions is Bignasco (reached by diligence from Locarno twice daily in 3½ hrs.; diligence from Bignasco to Fusio in summer daily in 3 hrs.).

To (5½ M.) Cademazzo, see p. 399. The Locarno line diverges to the right, and below (r.) Cugnasco crosses the Ticino. 10 M. Giordola, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of the Val Verzasca.

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence from Locarno to Sonogno daily in 4½ hrs.) ascends the deep and picturesque valley, watered by the beautiful Verzasca with its countless falls. This stream and its tributaries abound in fish and are often of an exquisite transparent green. The lover of nature should descend into the ravine and explore some of the delicious rocky pools. The road leads by (r.) Vogorno and (l.) Corippo to (8 M.) Lavertezzo (Inn) and (4 M.) Brione (349'7; Inn), the chief village in the valley, at the mouth of the Val d'Ossola, through which a route (with guide) leads to the Forcarella Cocco (7010'), the Val Cocco and (8 hrs.) Bignasco (p. 397). Ascending to the N. through the main valley, we next come to Gerra, Frasco, and (4½ M.) Sonogno (29-5'; Inn), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the Passo di Redorta (7140), between the Corona di Redorta and Mt. Zucchero, to the Val Prato and (8 hrs.; guide) Prato (p. 398), interesting. Another attractive route leads to the N. by Cabione and the Alp Bedeglia to the Passo di Laghetto (6920), to the W. of the Cima Bianca; it then descends to the Alp del Lago (6046'), with its little lake (laghetto) and through the Val Chironico to (8 hrs.) Giornico (p. 100). — Walkers desiring to return from Brione to Locarno should cross the Verzasca 2 M. to the S. of Lavertezzo and ascend on the right bank by Corippo to Mergoscia, from which a road skirting a deep ravine and commanding fine views leads by Contra to (3½-4 hrs.) Locarno.

The train crosses the brawling Verzasca and runs on the bank of the Lago Maggiore to —

14 M. Locarno. — *Grand Hôtel Locarno, with garden, view of the lake, and English Chapel. R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Corona, on the lake; *Hôt. Suisse, in the chief piazza, moderate; Albergo S. Gottardo; furnished rooms at Gent. Borghi's; Rail. Restaurant.

Locarno (682'; pop. 2645, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town of thoroughly Italian character, is beautifully situated on the Lago Maggiore at the mouth of the Maggia. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland. In the 15th cent. the town is said to have contained 5000 inhab.; but by an intolerant decree in 1553 several of the most industrious Protestant families were banished for refusing to conform to the Rom. Cath. ritual. A number of these (the Orelli, Muratto, and others) repaired to Zürich, where they founded the silk-manufactories which still flourish. Fine view from the *Madonna del Sasso (1168'), a pilgrimage-church with its attendant oratories on a wooded rock above the town (1½ hr.; steep paved path). The church contains a *Descent from the Cross by Cisr. The view from Mt. della Trinità, 10 min. higher up, is still more extensive.

At the market held at Locarno on alternate Thursdays the
picturesque costumes of the neighbouring peasantry are seen to advantage. The greatest gala-day is 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin.

Steamboats on the *Lago Maggiore*, see R, 108.

From Locarno to Domodossola, 1 1/2 hrs., a beautiful route, but rough and fatiguing at places, through the Val Centovalli and the Val di Vigezzo. Road to Losone (4 M.) Intragna (1300'; Inn), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Meleza and the Onsernone. Then a bad path on the left bank of the Meleza by (2 1/2 hrs.) Borgomone (2316'; Inn) to (1/4 hr.) Cameo, the last Swiss village, and across the Italian frontier to (1 1/2 hr.) Re (Inn), a resort of pilgrims. Road thence by (3 M.) malesco (leon d'Oro), where the new road from the Val Cannobino joins ours on the left (p. 401), to S. Maria Maggiore (213'; *Croce di Malta*), the capital of the Val Vigezzo, and (8 M.) Domodossola (p. 275).

Val Onsernone. Road (diligences from Locarno to Comolino and Vergeletto daily in 3 1/2 hrs.) across the Ponte Borllo (see below) to (1 1/2 M.) Cavigliano, where a road to Intragna (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend to the N.W., through the picturesque Val Onsernone, in numerous windings to Loco (Inn) and (1 1/2 M.) Russo (2633'), where the valley divides. In the S. branch lies (3 1/2 M.) Comolino (3008'), a village chiefly inhabited by charcoal-burners; then, beyond the Italian frontier, the (1 1/4 M.) rustic Bagno di Craveggia, with a sulphur-spring, whence an easy route crosses the Bocchetta of S. Antonio to (2 hrs.) S. Maria Maggiore (see above). — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies Vergeletto (2900'; *Osteria Domenigone*). Thence to Cimalmotto (see below) over the Passo di Porcareccio, or to Cevio by the Lago di Madesca, interesting (with guide).

Val Maggia. The road leads on the left bank of the Maggia, with its numerous falls, past the picturesque (2 M.) Ponte Borllo (820'; route to the Val Onsernone, see above), to Avegno, Cordevio, and (4 1/2 M.) Maggia (1138'; *Albergo Garzoli*), a considerable village. To the right is the fine Cascata della Pozzaccia. Then by Coglio, Giunaglio, Someo, and Riveo (passing the beautiful Soladino Fall, 330' high, on the left) to Vistelto and (6 1/2 M.) Cevio (1380'; Alb della Piazza (grande; *Restaur. del Basodino*, with a few rooms; Cafè del Griutti), the capital of the valley, with fine groups of trees and an interesting church, at the mouth of the Val Rovana.

The steep Val Rovana divides at (3 1/2 M.) Collognasca (2640') into (L.) the Val di Campo and (R.) the Val di Bosco. In the former lie (3 1/2 M.) Campo (4430'; Inn) and (1 1/4 M.) Cimalmotto (Inn), the church of which has a porch with interesting frescoes. Thence over the Porcareccio Pass to Vergeletto, see above; over the Passo di Bosco (7405') and through the Val Isorno to (6 hrs.) Crevola, easy; over the Passo di Craverola (Scutta del Forno, 8200') to Prewia, or over the Passo della Scalla (3120') and the Passo di Comella to Credo in the Val Antigorio (p. 282), both easy (guide).

— In the Val di Bosco, 5 M. from Collognasca, lies Bosco (4930'; Inn), called also Grin or Gurin, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the Crner Furka to the Val Formazza, see p. 282.

1 1/4 M. Bignasco (1424'; *Hôtel du Glacier*, R. from 1 1/2, pens. 5 fr.), is charmingly situated at the mouth of the Val Bavona. Beautiful excursions in the numerous surrounding valleys.

Pleasant walks to the (1/4 hr.) Waterfall of Bignasco and the (1/4 hr.) Madonna dei Monti, a fine point of view; back by two very fine waterfalls, the Bagno di Nerone and the Piccolo Niagara. Also to (Cevio and the (3 M.) Cascata di Soladino (see above); to (3 hrs.) S. Carlo, (3 1/2 hrs.) Fusio, etc. (see below).

Through the Val Bavona to the Tosa Falls, or to Airolo.
Through the picturesque "Val Bavona, which opens to the N.W. of Bignasco, a road leads by Cavergno, Fontana, and Sonlerto to (3 hrs.) S. Carlo (3150), at the E. base of the Basodino (10,748; ascent from the N.E. side, over the Basodino Glacier, trying, but not dangerous; descend to the Tosa Falls, see p. 281. From S. Carlo with guide (G. Padovani) by Campo to the Alp Robiei (6165), and to the W. through the Val Fiorina to the Boschetto di Valmaggia (3707) and (7 hrs.) Auf der Frut (p. 281). — Travellers bound for Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge leading to the Alp Robiei, follow the left bank of the stream (with guide) and ascend by the Alp Lielpe and Pioda, past the little Lago Sciondrea (7220), to the (5 hrs.) Cristallina Furca (8471), to the W. of the Isola Cristallina (9547); then descend over a patch of snow into the Val Torta and through the Val Cristallina to Ossasco (p. 277) and (3 hrs.) Airolo (p. 99).

The road in the Val Maggia, called Val Broglio above this point, next leads to Broglio and (4 1/2 M.) Prato (2460'; Inn, rustic), at the mouth of the Val Prato, which ascends to the E. to the Campo Tencia. (Over the Redorta Pass to the Val Verzasca, see p. 396).

The Campo Tencia (10,124'; 8-9 hrs. from Prato; with guide), a magnificent point of view, is trying. Through the pretty Val Prato to the highest chalets of the Corte di Campo Tencia (2200') 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the Crozzina Glacier to the (3-4 hrs.) summit. Experts may descend to the E. to the Alp Crozzina and by Dalpe to Faido (p. 99).

At (1 1/4 M.) Peccia (2785'; Inn, rustic) the valley divides into the (l.) Val Peccia and the (r.) Val Lavizzara, so called from the 'lavezzo' stone found here. The road ascends the latter, at first in many windings, past (r.) Mogno, to (3 1/4 M.) Fusio (4202'; *Hôt. Dazio), the last village, most picturesquely situated.

Interesting passes from Fusio (with guide): to the N. by Sambucco, Corte, and the Sassello Pass (7697) to (3 1/2 hrs.) Airolo. More attractive to the N.E. by Colla and the Alp Pianascio to the Campolungo Pass (7505); descend either to the right by the Alp Cadonighino and Dalpe (see above) to (3 hrs.) Faido (p. 99), or to the left past the little Lago Tremorgio (3987) to the (2 hrs.) station of Rodi-Fiasco (p. 99).

108. Lago Maggiore.

Railway from Bellinzona by Luino to Novara, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45, 6 fr.); from Bellinzona to Locarno, 14 M., in 3/4 hr. (see p. 396). Laveno is the station for Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, etc.

Steamboat three times daily in summer from Locarno to Laveno, and six or seven times daily from Laveno to the W. bay of the lake (Intra, Pallanza, Borromean Islands, and Stresa) and Arona. From Locarno to Arona 4 1/2-5 hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 2 1/4 (from Laveno 1 1/4 hrs.); from Isola Bella to Arona 1 1/4 hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 5 fr. 35 or 3 fr. 20 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 65 c. or 1 fr., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 90 or 1 fr. 15 c., landing and embarking included). The steamboat is the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Baveno 50, from Stresa 40 c.); but strict punctuality is not always observed. Return-tickets are available for one day only. The Italian time is 20 min. in advance of the Swiss. — Stations (those in Italics not always touched at): Locarno, Magadino, Ascona (small boat stat.), Gerra, Brissago, Cannobio, Maccagno, Luino, Cannero, Oggebbio, Ghiffa (small boat stat.), Porto Valtravaglia, Laveno, Intra, Pallanza, Suna (small boat stat.), Periolo, Baveno, Isola Superiore, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgriale, Lesa, Meina, Angera, Arona. — Travellers who are not pressed for time should go to Locarno only by railway, and take the steamer thence to Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, Baveno, Stresa, and Arona. (Custom-house examination on board usually very slight.)
Boat (barca) from Baveno (p. 402) to the Borromean Islands, if the excursion does not last more than 2½ hrs., 2½ fr. for each rower (for 1-3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4-6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers), so that the half-hour’s passage to the Isola Bella is dear; but better terms may sometimes be made. Without a rower the usual charge is 1 fr. per hour. — Halfway between Baveno and Stresa, opposite the Isola Bella, is a ferry, where the charge for the short crossing (10 min.) is 1-2 fr.; the other boatmen demand 5 fr. — The passage from Stresa costs 2 fr. for each rower (one enough); the return-trip must be paid for by time, 2 fr. for each rower for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional ½ hr. (gratuity also expected). — From Laveno (p. 400) to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza, with three rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella 1½ hr., thence to the Isola Madre 20 min., and to Pallanza 20 min. more).

The *Lago Maggiore (646’, greatest depth 2800’), the Lacus Verbanus of the Romans, is about 37 M. long, and averages 1½-3 M. in width. The N. end for a distance of 9 M., sometimes called the Lake of Locarno, belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook Valmara, and the E. bank from the Dirinella belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are on the N. the Ticino and the Maggia, and on the W. the Tosa. The river emerging from the S. end retains the name of Ticino. At the N. end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded. The W. bank presents a series of charming landscapes, while the E. bank towards the lower end slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

I. RAILWAY FROM BELLINZONA BY LUINO TO NOVARA.

From Bellinzona to (2½ M.) Giubiasco, see p. 391. The train diverges here from the Monte Ceneré line and traverses the broad lower Ticino Valley. 5½ M. Cadenazzo, the junction for Locarno (p. 396). At (10½ M.) Magadino (p. 400) the train reaches the Lago Maggiore, and skirts its E. bank (views to the right). Opposite lies Locarno, at the mouth of the Maggia. 12½ M. S. Nazzaro; 14½ M. Ranzo-Gerra (opposite Brissago, p. 400). At Zenna we cross the Dirinella, the boundary of Italy, and pass through a tunnel. 17 M. Pino, the first Italian station. The bank becomes steep and rocky, and the construction of the railway was attended with much difficulty here. (To Luino six tunnels, besides many cuttings and viaducts.) Delightful views of the lake to the right. On the opposite bank lies Cannobbio (p. 400). Farther on rises the headland of Cannero, with the picturesque castles of that name on a rocky islet (p. 401). At (21 M.) Maccagno we cross the Giona, and then pass through several tunnels.

25 M. Luino (p. 401; Buffet), beautifully situated. Italian and Swiss custom-houses. To Lugano, see p. 408.

The train crosses the Margorabbia (p. 401), below its union with the Tresa (p. 408), and leads past Germignaga and through a tunnel to (29½ M.) Porto Valtravaglia. Beyond a tunnel under the castle of Calde (p. 401) we skirt the bay of Calde (several viaducts and embankments), opposite Intra, an important looking
place (p. 401), and then pass through the Tunnel of Calde, fully 13/4 M. in length, the longest on the lake.

341/2 M. Laveno (p. 401) lies at the foot of the Sasso di Ferro (p. 401). This is the broadest part of the lake. Splendid view of the bay of Stresa, Pallanza and Intra to the right, and the Borromean Islands in the middle; farther back are the granite quarries of Baveno, with the snowy peaks of Monte Rosa and the Simplon in the distance; and above Stresa rises Mt. Motterone with its new hotel.

Laveno is the station for Intra, Pallanza, Stresa, and the Borromean Islands. (Steamer and small boats, see p. 398. Omnibus from the station to the pier in 6 min.) — To Varese, see p. 400.

From Laveno to Milan, 451/2 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c.). 21/2 M. S. Giano. The train diverges to the left from the Sesto line, passing Monvalle on the right (see below), and passes through a tunnel. 5 M. Besozzo; 10 M. Torino-Verano, on the pretty Lago di Comabbio. A long tunnel. 14 M. Cragnola-Cimbro; 16 M. Besnate. 20 M. Gallarate, and thence to (451/2 M.) Milan, see p. 405.

The train leaves the lake and passes through the Mombello Tunnel (1287 yds.). 361/2 M. Leggiuno-Monvalle; 401/2 M. Ispra, on a promontory; 43 M. Tuino-Angera.

47 M. Sesto-Calende, at the efflux of the Ticino from Lago Maggiore, is the junction for Arona and for Milan (p. 405). We cross the Ticino by a handsome iron bridge, borne by two granite piers 99' in height, which also carries over the Simplon road, running above the railway. We follow the right bank of the Ticino. 48 M. Castelletto; 51 M. Porto Varallo. Then a long tunnel. 521/2 M. Pombia; 561/2 M. Oleggio, the junction of the Arona and Novara line (see Baedeker’s N. Italy).

II. Steamboat from Locarno to Arona.

Locarno, see p. 396. Opposite, at the mouth of the Ticino, lies Magadino (Hot. Bellevue, on the lake), Inferiore and Superiore.

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the Maggia have formed a large delta, the bank is covered with villages, country-houses, and campanili. The road from Locarno to Intra runs close to the lake. In an angle lies Ascona, with a ruin and a seminary for priests; then Ronco, higher up the bank. Passing two islets, the steamer reaches Brissago (*Hot. Suisse), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses, and a cypress-avenue leading to the church. The slopes above are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. On a green plateau on the opposite bank lies Pino (p. 399).

The first Italian villages are S. Agnita and Cannobbio (*Hot. Cannobbio, at the landing-place, R. 11/2-3, pens. 6 fr.; Albergo delle Alpi, moderate; *Villa Radia, 11/4 M. to the N., pens. 6-7 fr.). The latter (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and most important places on the lake, lies at the entrance of the Val Cannobbio, and is overshadowed by wooded mountains. The church Della Pietà, the
dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud.

Pleasant walk up the picturesque Val Cannobbino to (1 1/4 M.) La Salute (hydropathic), and to the (30 min.) Orrido, a wild rocky scene, where there is a waterfall in spring. — A new road ascends the beautiful valley, frequently crossing the river, and passing the villages of Spoccia (Osteria Americana on the road-side), Orasso, Cursolo, and Cuvero on the heights on each side. It then crosses a low hill to Finero (Inn) and Malesco in the Val Vigezzo and descends to (11 M.) S. Maria Maggiore (p. 397).

The steamer now steers to the E. bank, and stops at Maccagno, whence we may visit the (2 hrs.) loftily situated Lago Delio (*Hotel; fine view). Passing Casmeda in a wooded ravine, we next reach —

**Luino or Luvino** (*Grand Hôtel Luino; Posta, R., L., & A. 5, R. 1 1/4, D. 4 1/2 fr.; Hôtel, Simplon, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; Vittoria*), with the Palazzo Crivelli amid pines, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 399; station 1/2 M. from the pier) and on the Ponte Tresa line (p. 405). The Piazza Garibaldi is embellished with a statue of the general. The principal church is adorned with frescoes by Bernardino Luini, a native of the place (d. 1530). At the mouth of the Maggorabia, 1/2 M. to the S., lies Germignaga, with the large silk-spinning (filanda) and winding (filatoja) factories of Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan. (Admission by written permission from the firm.)

Near the W. bank, on rocks rising from the lake, are the two grotesque-looking Castelli di Cannero, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. Cannero is beautifully situated amidst vineyards and olive-groves. We next pass Oggebbio and Ghiffa (*Hôtel Ghiffa*) on the W. bank, and Porto Valtravaglia (Osteria Antica) on the E. bank, villages at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay lies Calde, with the old tower of Castello di Calde on a hill. Between Ghiffa and Laverno Monte Rosa and the Simplon group are visible to the W.

**Laverno** (*Posta; Moro; Stella*), a large village, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the Boesio, once a fortified Austrian harbour. Superb view of the lake and the mountains from Fort Garibaldi (1/2 hr.). *St. Gotthard Railway*, see p. 399.

At the back of Laverno rises the green Sasso di Ferro (5918'), the most beautiful mountain on the lake, affording a magnificent view of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. Even from the neighbourhood of Laverno the five-peaked Monte Rosa is visible beyond the hills of the opposite bank. — Interesting excursion (2 hrs.) to the monastery of S. Caterina in Sasso, high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the last century and has remained there ever since. — Omnibuses daily at 7 a.m. from Laverno by Varese to Como, see p. 409. — Railway by Gällarate to Milan, see p. 405.

As we approach Intra a valley opening to the W. suddenly discloses a most striking survey of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischäbel and the Simplon. They are lost to view as the steamer rounds the point between Intra and

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Boedeker, Switzerland. 11th Edition.
Pallanza, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until we reach Isola Bella.

**Intra** (Hôt. - Pens. Intra, with restaurant; Hôt. de la Ville; Vitello e Leon d'Oro moderate; Agnello), a town of 5000 inhab., with several factories, Chiefly belonging to Swiss firms. It lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of two torrents, the S. Giovanni and S. Bernardino (see below). — On the lake, 3/4 M. to the N., is the *Villa Franosini*, with beautiful gardens containing magnificent camellias and magnolias, and 3/4 M. beyond it is the *Villa Ada* of Prince Trubetzky, also noteworthy for its wealth of vegetation (numerous palms, huge Eucalypti, etc.).

**Diligence over the Simplon to Bregi, see R. 78.** — Local steamers and omnibuses ply between Intra and Pallanza. — **Pleasant walk from Intra to the N. by the new road to (5 M.) Premeno (231')**; **Hôt. Pens, Premeno, finely situated**. Above it (10 min.) is the **Tornico**, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring and a beautiful view of the Alps. A few min. higher is the **Bellavista**, an admirable point of view, commanding the lake to the E. and the beautiful and fertile Val Intragna to the W., with its numerous villages.

A church on the promontory of S. Remigio, 11/2 M. from Intra, halfway to Pallanza, occupies the site of a Roman temple of Venus. Adjacent is the **Villa S. Remigio**, the residence of the Browne family (Visitors admitted; *View from the balcony*). The little **Isola S. Giovanni**, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

**Pallanza.** — **Grand Hôtel Pallanza**, a large house, finely situated, 1/2 M. from the landing-place, with several dependances and extensive grounds, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 11/2, D. 5, warm bath 21/2, lake-bath 11/2, board in summer 7, in winter 61/2-91/2 fr.; omnibus from the quay 11/4 fr. — **Hôt. Garoni**, 1/4 M. higher up, splendidly situated, with grounds (Engl. landlady), pens. 8-12 fr.; omnibus from the quay. — **Posta**, on the lake near the landing-place (Engl. landlady), R. & A. 21/2, B. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Milan**, also on the lake; **Italia**: S. Gottardo.

**Boats.** With one rower to Isola Madre and back 21/2, with two 41/2 fr.; to Isola Bella and back 31/2 or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back 31/2 or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back 31/2 or 7 fr., etc.; boat without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. The hirer should ask the charge before embarking. The hotels have boats of their own at similar charges.

**Pallanza**, a busy town with 3900 inhab., is beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands and commands a fine view. The quay, planted with trees, affords a pleasant walk. Some of the nursery-gardens here (Kovelli, Cerutti, etc.; fee 1/3-1 fr.) are worthy of a visit.

Interesting walk by the shady avenue of chestnut-trees leading to the **Madonna di Campagna**; by the church to the right round the **Monte Rossa**, and ascending the course of the S. Bernardino, to **Trobasso** and the ancient Roman bridge of **Santino** (11/2 hr.), whence we may return to (1 hr.) Pallanza by **Fino**, **Cavendone**, and **Suna**.

The lake here forms a large bay, towards the W., into which falls the impetuous Tosa or Toce. On the N.E. bank lies **Suna**, and at the W. end of the bay **Feriolo**, stations at which the steamers do not always touch. Farther on, on the S.W. bank, is **Baveno** (*Belle-vue*, with pleasant garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5 fr.; **Grand Hôt. Baveno**, a large new house below the Villa Clara; *Beau-
rivage, with garden; "Hét. - Pens. Suisse, pens. 6½ fr.), a little town of 1900 inhab., with Mr. Henfrey's handsome Villa Clara (occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879; visitors admitted to the beautiful garden and the church on showing their visiting-cards.)

The steamer now approaches the —

*Borromean Islands*, and touches (on some trips only) at the westernmost, the Isola Superiore or dei Pescatori, and then (always) at the Isola Bella, the southernmost, which, with the Isola Madre, belongs to the Borromeo family. — Farther N. is the Isola S. Giovanni, near Pallanza, already mentioned (p. 402).

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., Count Vitalio Borromeo (d. 1690) erected a large château on *Isola Bella*, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on ten terraces 100' above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent camellias and oleanders, etc. (evening light best for the beautiful view). The grounds are disfigured with shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. The uninteresting Château, which is much too large for the island, contains a large Collection of Pictures of little value. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is curious. A servant attends visitors in the château (not before 9 a.m.; see ½-1 fr.; more for a party), and the well-informed gardener shows the grounds for a similar fee. Adjoining the château are the Hét. du Dauphin or Delsino (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.), the Hét. & Rest. dell' Isola Bella, and the *Ristor. del Vapore*. Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The *Isola Madre* is on its S. side similar to the Isola Bella, being laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is a dilapidated Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation. Visitors not admitted before 9 a.m. (see 1 fr.). — The Isola dei Pescatori or Superiore (Osteria Verbano) is also worth visiting for the sake of the picturesque views it commands. The island is entirely occupied by a fishing-village, a place for drying the nets, a small avenue, and the churchyard being the only open spaces.

The scenery around the Borromeo Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer hills the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno. Travellers from the north cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of the banks, studded with innumerable dwellings, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives), and of the deep-blue lake, enhanced by the snow-mountains in the background. Jean Paul has contributed to the fame of the Borromeo Islands by making Isola Bella the scene of the first part of his 'Titan'. Rousseau at one time intended to make them the scene of his 'Nouvelle Hécate', but considered them too artificial for his romance.

Opposite Isola Bella, on the W. bank lies —

26*
Stresa. — *Hôtel des Îles Borromées, 1/2 M. from the landing-place, comfortable, with fine garden, R., L., & A. from 4, R. 1 1/2, D. 5, board 7 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel Milan, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R., L., & A. 4-5 1/2, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; Albergo Reale Bolongaro, on the lake; Italia, R. & L. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Alb. S. Gottardo, R. from 1 1/2, pens. 5-6 fr.; these three second-class, but very fair. — Boat (barca) with one tower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional half-hour (comp. p. 398). — Carriage to Domo d'Ossola, one-horse, 15-20, two-horse 30-35 fr.; to Arona, one-horse 6 fr.; over the Simplon to Breg, comp. p. 268.

The handsome Rosminian Monastery, halfway up the hill, is now a school. The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with an admirable statue by Vela. Beautiful cypresses in the churchyard. Among the villas in the environs are the Duchess of Genoa's Villa Bolongaro, by the church, the Villa Casanovach, Imperatori, Collegno, and Durazzo. Above the lake, 1/2 M. to the S., is the beautifully situated Villa Pallavicini (visitors admitted to the grounds).

Ascent of *Mte. Motterone, see p. 405. Walkers returning to Switzerland should send their luggage from Stresa to Domo d'Ossola (poste-restante), and walk over the Mte. Motterone to Orta, whence (or from Gravellona, p. 276) they may take the diligence or a carriage to Domo d'Ossola (p. 275). Swiss diligence and supplementary carriages thence over the Simplon to Breg twice daily.

As the steamer proceeds we obtain a good view of the skillfully constructed high-road, supported at places by walls of masonry. The banks become flatter; to the W. appears Monte Rosa. The next place on the W. bank is Belgirate (*Gr. Hôt. Belgirate; 700 inb.), with the villas Fontana, Principessa Matilda, etc. Then Lesa and Meina (Alb. Zanetta) on the W., and Angera on the E. bank, with a handsome château of Count Borromeo.

Arona (738'; pop. 3600; Italia & Posta, *Albergo Reale, Alb. S. Gottardo, all on the quay, R. & A. 23 1/4 fr.; Ancora, behind the S. Gottardo; Café della Stazione), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, about 3 M. from its S. end, extends up the slope of the hill. In the principal church, S. Maria, is the chapel of the Borromeo family, to the right of the high-altar, containing an *Altarpiece, the Holy Family, by Gaudenzio Vinci (or Gaud. Ferrari?) of 1511.

On a commanding height 1/4 hr. to the N., is a colossal Statue of S. Carlo, 69' high, resting on a pedestal 43' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610).

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not without artistic merit, though the ears are too large. The various parts are held together by iron cramps attached to a pillar of masonry in the interior. Ascent in the interior disagreeable. Room in the head for three persons. For a ladder to reach the entrance 3 1/2 fr. are demanded.

Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring Church, near which is a large Seminary for Priests.

The Railway from Arona to Milan (42 M., in 2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs.; 7 fr. 65,
MONTE MOTTERONE. 109. Route. 405

5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 85 c.) runs round the S. end of the lake and crosses the Ticino, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (down to 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), to Sesto-Calende (p. 400); then Vergiate, Sonoma, and (17 M.) Gallarate (where the lines to Varese and Laveno diverge, pp. 409, 400), a town of 5200 inhab. at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the beginning of the great fertile plain of Lombardy, where maize, mulberries, and vines flourish luxuriantly. Stations Busto-Arsizio, Legnano, Parabiago, Rhô, Musocco. 42 M. Milan, see p. 418.

109. From Stresa to Varallo.


Comp. Map, p. 398.

Three or four days suffice for a glimpse at this little-known district, one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps. From Stresa over the Mt. Motterone to Orta 9, from Orta by Pella to Varallo 4½ hrs. — From Varallo we may return by omnibus and railway via Novara to the Lago Maggiore; but good walkers will far prefer to cross one of the passes to the Val Azasca (and Domo d'Ossola), or to ascend the Val Sesia to Aosta (by a road as far as Mollia) and there begin the magnificent expedition described in R. 83. — Carriage and pair from Stresa to Orta, with stay, 30 fr.; one-horse from Orta to Gravellona 8, Vogogna 20, Domo d'Ossola 30 fr. — From Aosta to Pallanza diligence twice daily in 1½—2 hrs., to Domo d'Ossola daily in 4½ hrs.

The Lago Maggiore is separated from the Lake of Orta by a long hill, which may be crossed by a pleasant route from Stresa to Orta in 5—6 hrs. (Road to Gignese, 5 M.; thence with a guide, obtainable for 2—3 fr. at the Vendita di Vino, to Coiro in 2 hrs.; descent from Coiro by a path, easily found, to Armeno in 3/4 hr.; road thence to Orta, see below, 4 M.) Farther to the N., this hill culminates in the *Monte Motterone (Monterone or Margozzolo, 4892′), a magnificent point of view, easily ascended. The shortest route is from Baveno (p. 406; guide desirable, especially for the first part of the way, through wood), 3—4 hrs. to the top. From the N. end of Stresa (4—5 hrs. to the top; guide 8 fr., not indispensable) a road ascends in windings through chestnut-wood. On leaving the wood (3½ M.) we pass a bridge and a way-post, and ascend straight on to the (2 M.) Albergo Alpino (fine view). We then mount the pastures to the W. to (1½ hr.) a chapel, and thence to the right in 3/4 hr. more to the new *Albergo Motterone, 1/4 hr. below the summit.

The View, one of the most extensive on the S. side of the Alps, embraces a complete amphitheatre of mountains from Mt. Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol (Panorama by Bossoli, 3½ fr., with which the guides are generally provided.) To the right of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo Bottarello, the Simpion, Monte Leone, Gries, and St. Gotthard; farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the immense Bernina range between the Val Bregaglia and the Valtellina. At our feet lie seven lakes, those of Orta, Maggiora, Maggiore, Monate, Comabbio, Biandrono, and Varese; farther to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its lofty cathedral in the centre. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion seem to traverse a lofty table-land. The Motterone consists of a number of bare peaks, studded with a few chalets among tall trees; its base is encircled with chestnut-trees, and the surrounding plain is also well wooded.

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On the W. side a path, rather steep at places (guide advisable), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (see below). Travellers bound for Orta soon reach on the S. side of the hill a broad bridle-path (guide unnecessary) descending to (2½ hrs.) *Armeno* (Alb. dell’ Unione) on the high-road, which they follow to the S. (short-cut beyond Armeno to the right) to (2 M.) *Miasino*, and, passing the station of the new Orta and Novara Railway (see below), to (2 M.)—

**Orta** (1220'; *Hôtel S. Giulio*, in the market-place on the Lake, R. & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; *Leone d’Oro*, also on the lake; *Due Spade*, by the approach to the Sacro Monte), a little town, with marble-paved streets and a handsome *Villa of the Marchese Natta* at the S. end, situated picturesquely on a promontory extending into the Lake of Orta, at the base of a steep slope. On the lake (1¼ M. in breadth, 7½ M. in length), officially called *Lago Cusio*, after its supposed ancient name, a steamer plies three times daily: to the S. to *Puscolo, Isola S. Giulio*, and *Buccione* (with an ancient watch-tower dating from Emp. Frederick Barbarossa; omnibus to rail. stat. *Gozzano*, see below); and in the opposite direction to *Pella*, *Pettinasco*, *Ronco*, *Oira* and *Omegna* (Posta), at the N. end of the lake.

Above Orta rises the *Sacro Monte* (ascent from the market-place or through the garden of the Villa Natta: fee for opening the upper door), a beautifully wooded hill, laid out as a park (*Restaurant* at the entrance). In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected here in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted life-size figures of terracotta, with a background ‘al fresco’. Though of little artistic value, these groups are on the whole spirited and effective. The best are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last is represented the canonisation of the saint, with the assembly of cardinals. The *Tower* at the top commands an admirable view; to the W., above the lower hills, peers the snowy Monte Rosa. The *‘Eremita del Monte’* expects a fee of 1 fr. for showing the above-mentioned three chapels.

From Orta to Novara, 27½ M., railway in 1½ hrs. (5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The terminus Orta-Miasino lies 1 M. to the E. of Orta, halfway to Miasino (see above). The train at first skirts the lake, of which it affords pleasing views. 5 M. *Gozzano*, 1½ M. from the S. end of the lake (omnibus to *Buccione*, see above); 9 M. *Borgomanero* (Alb. al Ramo Secco), 7 M. to the S.W. of Arona (p. 404); 12½ M. *Cressa-Fontanetto*; 18 M. *Momo*; 22½ M. *Calignaga*; 27½ M. Novara. Thence to Laveno (p. 400) rail in 1½ hr., to Milan (p. 418) in 1¼ hr. (see Baedeker’s *N. Italy*).

From Omegna to Pallanza and to Domodossola, see p. 405.

Opposite Orta lies the rocky islet of *S. Giulio* (boat there and back 1½ fr.; also steamboat-stat.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, and frequently restored, contains several good reliefs, old frescoes, a fine Romanesque pulpit, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. On the hill is a seminary for priests, with a garden affording a fine view of Orta.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, peep the white houses of *Pella* (small café), from amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. Boat from Orta 1½ fr.; steamer, see above.

A path to the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, to the (1½ hr.) *Madonna del Sasso* (?314*), the pretty church
of the hamlet of Boletto. An open space by the church, on the brink of a precipice 1000' above the lake, commands a fine view.

From Pella over the Colma to Varallo, 4½ hrs., a beautiful walk (donkey 7, to the Colma 3½ fr.; guide unnecessary). The steep path ascends to the W. through rich vegetation (vines, pumpkins, figs, etc.); after 12 min. we avoid the ascent to the right; 3/4 hr., Arola, at a small chapel beyond which we avoid another ascent to the right. The path soon descends and passes (5 min.) a pretty fall of the Pellino, descending from the Colma. Fine retrospective views of the Lake of Orta. We next ascend through wood, between crumbling blocks of granite, to the (1½ hr.) Col di Colma (about 3610'), a deep depression between Monte Pizzigone and Monte Ginistrella. Splendid view, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the right), we overlook the fertile Val Sesia, with its numerous villages. The path now leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, and through the Val Duggia to (3/4 hr.) Civiasco and (3/4 hr.) —

Varallo (1515'; pop. 3200; *Italia, R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; Posta; *Croce Bianca, moderate; Falcone Nero), the capital of the Val Sesia. The stream, often dry in summer, is crossed by a bridge of three arches. The town contains a monument to Victor Emmanuel. Over the high-altar of the collegiate church is a Marriage of St. Katharine by Gaudenzio Ferrari (1484–1549), a native of this district. The churches of S. Maria delle Grazie (choir), S. Maria di Loreto, and S. Marco contain frescoes by the same master, those in the last belonging to his earlier period.

The Sacro Monte (1861'), a great resort of pilgrims, rising close to the town, is ascended in 1/4 hr. by a paved path shaded by beautiful trees, and commands a delightful view. On the top of the hill and on its slopes are a church and 46 chapels, or oratories, containing scenes from the life of the Saviour in painted life-size figures of terracotta, beginning with the Fall in the 1st chapel, and ending with the Entombment of the Virgin in the 46th. The frescoes on the walls are by Pellegrino Tibaldi, Gaudenzio Ferrari, and others. This 'Nuova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo' was founded in 1486 by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII.; but as a resort of pilgrims it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 409) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is a capital starting-point for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

From Varallo by Fobello to Ponte Grande (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly necessary. A road ascends the pretty Val Mastallone to (10½ M.) Fobello (Posta; Italia; *Alb. del Club Alpino); thence a bridle-path by Boccio, Piano, S. Maria, and Ayazzo to the (3 hrs.) Col di Baranca (5748'; refreshments at the chalets), with a chapel; descent through the Val Ottoccia to Bannio and (3 hrs.) Ponte Grande (p. 301).

From Varallo through the Val Sesia to Alagna (8 hrs.). Road to (16 M.) Mollia (diligence daily in 4½ hrs., 5 fr.); bridle-path thence to (2½ hrs.) Alagna. The road ascends the fertile valley, on the left bank of the Sesia, by Valmaggia and Voca to (5 M.) Balmuccia, at the influx of the Sesia.

[A road ascends the picturesque Val Sermonza to (2½ M.) Boccioleto (Pens. della Fenice), and a bridle-path thence to Ferrera and (2 hrs.) Ri-
masco (two inns; the upper is the better), where the valley divides: in
the branch to the right (E.) lies (2 hrs.) Carcoforo ('Monte Muro), and in
the Valle Piccola to the left (W.) is (2 hrs.) Rima. From Carcoforo to
Ponte Grande over the Col d'Eigua (706') and Col di Betaia (see above),
7½ hrs., with guide, interesting; to Macugnaga over the Col della Moriana,
7½ hrs., with guide, fatiguing; over the Col di Botigga or Passe Piano,
7 hrs., with guide, not very fatiguing (descent through the Val di Quarizza,
p. 306). — From Rima (see above) to Macugnaga over the Little Turlo,
or Col del Piccolo Altare, 6½ hrs., fatiguing and unattractive; to Alagna
over the Colli di Monc or the Col della Moanda, see p. 307.]

The road, following the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by Scopa
(1 Inn), Scopello, Pià, Piode, and Campertogno to (10 M.) Mollia ('Alt. Val-
sesia). Thence a bridle-path through the narrowing valley to (1½ hr.)
Rima (3679; Hot. des Alpes), beautifully situated, where several peaks of
Monte Rosa become visible to the N., and (¾ hr.) Alagna (p. 306).

From Varallo to Novara, 32½ M.; post-omnibus three times daily
by Borgo-Sesia to (9½ M.) Grignasco in 1½ hrs.; thence by railway, by
Romagnano, Suzzano, Fara, and Briona to (23 M.) Novara (comp. p. 406;
see also Baedeker's N. Italy). — To Arona (p. 404) a pleasant road leads
from Romagnano (see above) by Borgomanero (p. 406), 12 M.

110. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio
on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.
Comp. Maps, pp. 398, 410.

Railway from Luino to Ponte Tresa in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.).
Steamer from Ponte Tresa to Lugano in 1½, to Porlezza in 2½ hrs. (4 fr.
50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Railway from Porlezza to Menaggio in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65,
1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and
circular tickets at a reduced rate (to be had on board any of the steamers).
The new railways from Luino to Ponte Tresa and from Porlezza to Men-
aggio are narrow-gauge lines on the so-called adhesion system, no toothed
rail or cable being required. The maximum gradient on the former is
30½; on the latter 50' per 1000'. Carriages good, especially those of the
first class with covered platforms.

Luino. see p. 401. The station of the narrow-gauge line is
near the landing-place. The train crosses the Piazza Garibaldi and
the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station (p. 399), and at
stat. Creva, a manufacturing place, reaches the Tresa, the river
descending from the Lake of Lugano, which falls into the Lago
Maggiore at Germignaga (p. 401). After winding up the abrupt
right bank of the Tresa, the train crosses the river, which here
forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, passes through
two tunnels, and stops at Cremnagna. It then follows the left bank
to stat. Ponte Tresa, on the Italian side of the river. The village
of that name, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the Lake of Lu-
gado which is so enclosed by mountains that it looks like a complete
little lake in itself.

The Lugano Road crosses the Vallesina to (1½ M.) Magliaso, and,
skirting the lake at places, with the Mte. S. Salvatore on the right, leads
to (1½ M.) Agno (308). Crossing the stream of that name, and passing
the little Lake of Muzzano (p. 303) on the left, we gradually ascend the hill
at the E. base of which (3½ M.) Lugano (p. 392) lies.

Steamboat Journey. The vessel steers through the Stretto or
strait of Lavena (with the abrupt Mte. Castano, 1710', on the left),
and enters the W. arm of the Lake of Lugano (889'; Ital. Lago Ceresio), where the wooded banks are somewhat monotonous. To the N. we soon obtain a fine view of the bay of Agno (see above), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing Figino on the left (with Mte. S. Salvatore and its chapel in the distance, p. 393), and touches at Brusin-Piano on the right. Farther on we skirt the wooded slopes of the Mte. Arbostora (2750') on the left, at the foot of which runs a road to Lugano (p. 395). In a bay of the S. bank lies Porto or Porto-Ceresio.

Post-omnibus twice daily in 1¼ hr. by Bisuschio, Arcisate, and Induno to (6½ M.) Varese (1303'; pop. 5500; * Gr. Hôtel, Varese; Europa; Angelo, etc.), a thriving town with numerous villas, near the lake of that name, charmingly situated. Splendid view from the pilgrimage-church of Madonna del Monte (2½ hrs. N.W.). — Diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. to Como (p. 416), in 2½ hrs. to Lavone (p. 401). Railway in 2 hrs. by Gallarate to Milan (p. 405). See Baedeker's N. Italy.

The steamer turns to the N., affording a fine view of both arms of the lake, to Morcote, a village with a picturesque church, prettily situated on the S. angle of the Mte. Arbostora, and commanded by a ruined castle. We follow the W. bank; Brusin-Arsizio lies on the right, and the indented crest of the Generoso soon appears (p. 395). The vessel touches at Melide on the W. and at Bissone on the E. bank, and passes with lowered funnel through the embankment across the lake. (*View through the arch.) To the left rises Mte. S. Salvatore (p. 393), with the promontory of S. Martino at its base (p. 393); on the right is Mte. Caprino (p. 393).

Between Lugano (p. 392) and S. Mamette is the finest part of the lake. Near Lugano the banks are beautifully studded with villas and chapels, and planted with vines, figs, olives, and walnuts. On the N. bank is Castagnola (*Pens. Schrieder, 6 fr.), most picturesquely situated; then Gandria, at the foot of Mte. Brè (p. 394), perhaps the most beautiful village on the lake, with its gardens borne by lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (1.) Bellarme (frontier); Oria with the Villa Bianci; Albogasio; and S. Mamette (*Osteria Fontana), beautifully situated at the mouth of the picturesque Val Soldo, with Castello high above it (p. 394). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left Loggio, Cresogno, and Cima, opposite which (S.) lies Osteno (Alb. del Vapore).

The *Grotto of Osteno (locally called the Orrido or Pescara, 'fishermen's gorge') may easily be visited from Lugano with the aid of the steamer bound for Porlezza, which will also take us back to Lugano. Tickets for the grotto are sold on board the steamer at 75 c. each. The grotto is 7 min. from the landing-place. We pass through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right before the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there are two small waterfalls, is near a projecting rock. Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which we thread our way is curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which glimpses of blue sky are obtained. The gorge, which is terminated by a
waterfall, is not less imposing than that of Pfäfers, but shorter. — The Tufa Grottoes of Rescia may also be visited before the steamer returns from Porlezza. Boat (with two rowers, there and back 2½ fr.) round the promontory to the E. of Osteno in ½ hr. to the hamlet of Rescia; thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (torches ½ fr.). The dome-shaped grottoes, encrusted with calcareous sinter and stalactites, are connected by a low passage (caution necessary). From the second is seen a pretty waterfall in a gorge. In the vicinity are tufa quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (6 M.) Lanzo d‘Intelvi (3117'; Hôt. Belvedere, pens. 8-10 fr.), a pleasant spot for some stay, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps with Mt. Rosa. A road also leads to it (7 M.) from Maroggia (p. 395), and another from Argegno on the Lake of Como (8½ M.; see p. 414). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of Paravio. Bridle-path to Mt. Generoso (p. 395), 5½ hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies Porlezza (Alb. del Lago), with the Italian custom-house and a harbour. Boat to Lugano 10-12fr.

From Porlezza to Menaggio. The station of the narrow-gauge railway (comp. p. 408) is close to the landing-place. The train runs through the broad valley of the Cuccione, by S. Pietro and Piano, and past the little Lago del Piano, and then ascends more rapidly (4:100) by Bene Lario to stat. Grandola (1260'), the highest point on the line, 610' above the Lake of Como. It now descends on the lofty right bank of the Val Sanagra in numerous curves, the line being hewn in the rock in many places and supported by buttresses of masonry. Beyond a tunnel 110 yds. long the line takes a long bend towards the S., affording a delightful view of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriantly fertile banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running towards the S. for about ½ M., the train turns back and descends rapidly (5:100) to Menaggio, where the terminus is close to the steamboat-pier. (The village of Menaggio has a pier of its own, see below.)

111. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat thrice daily from Colico to Como (in 4 hrs.; 4 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50c.); twice between Colico and Lecco (3½ hrs.), and twice between Como and Lecco (3½ hrs.). Stations: Colico (pier), Domaso, Gravedona (pier), Dongo (pier), Musso, Cremia, Dervio, Rezzonico, Bellano (pier), Varenna (pier), Menaggio (pier), Hôt. Menaggio (pier), Bellagio (pier), Cadenabbia (pier), S. Giovanni & Tremezzo (pier), Azzone. Lenno, Lezzeno & Campo, Salo, Argegno (pier), Nesso, Teglio, Pognana, Palanzo, Carate (pier), Torno, Moltrasio, Cernobbio, Como (pier). Embarkation and landing free (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Those who embark at intermediate stations must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. Tickets are issued on board for the Como and Milan railway, and for the diligences in connection with them, entitling the holder to a preference over persons who have booked at the starting point. The mails are carried by handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants on board.

— Between Cadenabbia, or Menaggio, and Bellagio, the steamboat is the best conveyance.
Boats. First hour with one rower 1½, with two 3fr., with three 4½fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back 3, with two rowers 4 fr.; Bellagio to Menaggio and back 4 fr.; Bellagio to Varenna and back 4 fr.; Bellagio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, with two rowers 8 fr.—One rower generally suffices, unless time is limited. If a second proffers his services, he may be dismissed with: 'basta uno' (one is enough). The boatmen reduce their fares when customers are not numerous. The following phrases may be useful: 'Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)', etc.—The boatmen generally expect a buonamano of 1½-1 fr. in addition to the fare.

The Lake of Como (699'), Ital. Lago di Como, or Il Lario, the Lacus Larius of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is by many considered the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length; between Menaggio and Varenna, its broadest part, it is nearly 2½ M. in breadth; and its greatest depth is 1929'. At Bellagio (p. 413) the lake divides into two arms, the bay of Como (W.) and that of Lecco (E.). The Adda falls into the lake at the N. end and emerges from it again at Lecco.

The bay of Como has no outlet.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these extend groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, viewed from the steamboat, somewhat resembles that of a vast river, the banks on both sides being distinguishable. The dwellers on the banks of the lake are chiefly engaged in the production and manufacture of silk.—The Lacus Larius derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, the elder of whom made scientific researches in this district.—The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little 'Agoni', and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured.

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<th>EASTERN BANK</th>
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<tr>
<td>Colico, see p. 348.</td>
<td>Domaso (Inn), charmingly situated, with several fine villas, especially Villa Calderara and Villa Velasquez.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olgiasca, Dorio, and Corenno; the last picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.</td>
<td>Gravedonà (Hôtel del Sasso), with 1600 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a ravine. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Palazzo del Pero with its four towers, erected by Cardinal Tolomeo Gallio. Adjoining the old church of S. Vincenzo is a Baptistry of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.</td>
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<td>Dervio lies at the mouth of the Varrone, and at the foot of Monte Legnoncino (5680'), which rises sheer from the lake.</td>
<td>Dongo, a large village in a sheltered situation, with a Dominican monastery, lies at the mouth of the industrious Val Sasso.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monte Legnone (8966'), the highest mountain of Lombardy, may be ascended hence in 7 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing but interesting). In the afternoon we mount to (2 hrs.) Sueghio, on the slope of Mt. Legnoncino, where tolerable quarters for the night are found; thence in 5 hrs. to the summit, with magnificent view.</td>
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**Eastern Bank.**

Sina, through which a road leads by Introbio to (20 M.) Lecco. A little above its influx into the lake the Pioverna forms a waterfall 200' high (Orrido di Bellano, 1/2 fr.).

Gallina is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of Revedolo, beautifully situated 500' above the lake.

Varenna (*Albergo Reale;Hôtel Marcioni*), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of the Val Esino. A little to the N. are five imposing galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 415). The marble from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town. Admirable view from the ruin of Torre di Vezio, near the hamlet of Vezio, high above the town.

About 1/2 M. to the S. of the town the white Fiume Latte ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000' (copious between March and May only).

The Monte Grigna (7907'; 8 hrs.) is a very fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Esino by Perledo to (3/4 hrs.) Esino (*Alb. Monte Caderno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide desirable; 9 fr.) to the Alp Cainello 11/2, Alp Prada 11/2, Club Hut of the I. A. C. (6151) 1/2 hr., and to the top in 2 hrs. more (the last part rather tiring). Superb view of the whole Alpine chain from the Mt. Vise to the Ortler (the Mts. Rosa group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Appennines. — The neighbouring Moncudo, a little lower, and ascended in 1 hr. less (guide 7 fr.), affords nearly the same view.

The lake is divided here by the Punta di Bellagio into two arms, the Bay of Como to the S.W., and the Bay of Lecco to the S.E.

**Western Bank.**

of the valley of the same name. On the height above it, to the N.W., is Garzeno, whence a bridle-path leads over the Passo di S. Jorio (6450') to (9 hrs.) Bellinzona.

On a precipitous rock above Musso (Alb. Medicec) are the three ruined castles of Rocca di Musso, where the condottiere Giac. Medici, resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and Cremia, with the handsome church of S. Michele (altar-piece, *St. Michael*, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzònico, with the Villa Litta; on the castle-hill the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th century. Then S. Abbondio.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of Il Musso Rancio ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

At Menaggio (*fr. Hôt. Menaggio*), finely situated, with a steamboat-pier of its own, R., L., & A. 4 1/2 fr.; *Corona, moderate* is a large silk-factory, to which visitors are admitted. A little to the S., on the lake, is the palatial Villa Mylius. — Railway from Menaggio to Porlezza, see p. 410.

To the N. of Menaggio, near the church of Loveno (*Im*), is the (1 1/4 M.) Villa Vigoni, with a superb view of Bellaggio, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two admirable reliefs by Thorvaldsen (Nemesis) and Marchesi.
Eastern Bank.


Bellagio (708’; pop. 3000), situated at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. To the S. of the village is the (1/2 M.) Villa Melzi, erected for Count Melzi d’Erle, vice-president of the Italian Republic in 1802 under Buonaparte, and afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to his grandson, the Duca Melzi, and is not shown to visitors.

Ante-Chamber. Copies of antique busts, by Canova; bust of the present proprietor, by Vela; son of the Duca Melzi, a statue by Pessina; David, by Fracarolli; Innocence, by Pandiani, etc. The walls of the following rooms are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the 2nd Room, bust of Michael Angelo by Canova. 3rd R. Bust of Michael Angelo by himself (?); Bernardino Luini, Madonna. 4th R. Comolli, Eugène Beauharnais, vice-roy of Italy; Appiani, Napoleon I., as president of the Italian republic. 5th R. Ceiling-frescoes by Bossi, representing Parnassus; statuettes by Marchesi; chimney-piece by Thorwaldsen, with medallion-portraits of celebrated Italians. 6th R. (Flower Room): Canova, Bacchante, etc.

The Garden (open on Thurs. and Sund., ticket 1 fr.; entrance at the side by the chapel) is stocked with splendid magnolias, cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The

Bay of Como.

Western Bank.

Cadenabbia. — Bellevue, with restaurant; Belle Ile; Britannia, formerly Beaujouf, pens. from 7 fr.; Pens. & Rest. Cadenabbia, 6-7 fr.; Café Lavezzi.

Cadenabbia lies about halfway between Como and Colico. A little to the S.W., in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the famous Villa Carlotta (or Sommariva, after the count to whom it once belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps (adm. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 1 fr.).

The Marble Saloon has a frieze adorned with celebrated Reliefs by Thorwaldsen, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid a sum equal to 14,286£ sterling); it also contains several statues: Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, and Venus, all by Canova; Mars and Venus, by Acquisti; Cupid offering water to doves, by Biaudin, etc. The Billiard Room contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchalian procession, said to be one of Thorwaldsen’s early works. In the Garden Saloon are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by Hager; Atala by Sordi; also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by Lazzerini.

The Garden, extending S. to Tremezzo, and N. to the Hôtel Bellevue, displays the most luxuriant vegetation. (Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1 1/2 ft. in diameter.) Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the garden.

Halfway up the Sasso S. Martino, a rock behind Cadenabbia, is the little church of Madonna di S. Martino, with a beautiful view (11/2 hr.; rough path).

The Monte Cotaiga, or Crocione,
Eastern Bank.

Chapel contains monuments of the Melzi family. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by Canova; colossal busts of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine, by Canova.

On the height above Bellagio stands the *Villa Serbelloni (now a Hotel and Pension, see p. 413). The *View from the park, which extends to the end of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (p. 415), and is perhaps the finest on the whole lake (each pers. 1 fr.). Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Carlotta, etc. Beautiful garden and a small palm-grove near the hotel. — The Villa Belmonte (adm. 1/2 fr.), which now belongs to an Englishman, also has a fine view. — To the S., in the direction of the Lake of Lecco, 1 1/4 M. from Bellagio, is the *Villa Giulia, the property of Count Blome, with beautiful gardens (fee 1/2 fr.). — The Monte S. Primo is ascended from Bellagio in 4 hrs.; see p. 417.

The Villa Balzarotti, formerly Poldi (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, a round Romanesque tower (fine view).

S. Giovanni and Villa Trotti.

Villa Besana.

Near Lezzeno is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso, at the foot of the Piano dei Trezani (3803'); near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a high waterfall, often dry in summer.

Villa Ernestina (la Frigerola), famed for its copious water.

Carenno and Quarsano; then Pognana and Riva di Palanzo.

Western Bank.

a higher hill to the W., commands a striking view of the Mte. Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc, with the lakes at our feet. (Fatiguing, 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; to avoid heat, start at 2 or 3 a.m.)

To *Cirenna (p. 417) a delightful excursion (carr. and pair for 4 pers. 20 fr.; there and back in 3 hrs.), with which a visit to the Villa Giulia is easily combined.

Tremezzo (*Hôl. du Lac; *Hôl. Villa Boliviana; *Alb. Barzoni) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta. This district, the Tremezzina, is justly called the garden of Lombardy.

Interesting excursion (3-4 hrs. there and back) by Lenno to S. Maria del Soccorso, a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (refreshm. at the sacristan's); back by Mezzegra.

At the end of the long promontory of Lavedo is the handsome Villa Balbianello, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. In the bay lies Lenno. To the S. of the promontory is Campo, and beyond it Sala: between these lies the islet of S. Giovanni, or Comacina, with its little church.

Argyeno (Albergo la Barchetta), at the mouth of the fertile Vall' Intervi. (Road by Castiglione to Lanzo, 81/2 M., p. 410.)

Brienne, embosomed in laurels.

Torrighia, and Villa Gabbiani, gaily painted. The lake is only 1/2 M. broad here.

Laglio, with Villa Antongina. To the N., on the lake, rises a lofty Pyramid, inscribed 'Joseph Frank', with a medallion. Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), left money for this monument. The green and red villa belongs to Count Colobiano.

Carate (*Alb. Lario); in the
Eastern Bank.

The Villa Pliniana, in a bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of Marchesa Trottì. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of Torno (Alb. Bella Venezia) both banks are dotted with villas.

Villa Taverna, with beautiful gardens; Villa Pasta, the property of the daughter of the celebrated singer (d. 1865); Villa Taglioni, once the property of the famous danseuse, now of the Russian Prince Trubetzkoi.

Blevio, with numerous villas (Mylius, Ricordi); then, beyond the promontory (with the Villa Cornaggia), Borgo S. Agostino, the N.E. suburb of Como.

Bay of Lecco.

From Como to Lecco, by Bellagio, steamer twice daily. From Colico to Lecco twice daily, see p. 410.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with the S.W. bay; but the steamboat-trip is a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The once inaccessible E. bank has been traversed since 1833 by a high-road, supported at places by embankments, and passing through a number of tunnels or galleries. Three of the latter, near Urió (see below), are together 1050 yds. long.

The steamer rounds the Punta di Bellagio (p. 412); on the height above are the grounds of the Villa Serbelloni, and adjoining them the Villa Giulia and the village of Visignola. Then Limonta, and opposite to it (1.) Lierna and Sornico; (r.) Vassena, Onno; (l.) Oleio, and Mandello on a flat promontory. Opposite Lecco lies (r.) Pè, separated from Malgrate by the promontory of S. Dionigio. Malgrate lies at the entrance of the Val Madrera, through which a road leads to Como via Erba (p. 417). The lake gradually contracts to the river Adda, flowing out of it, which is crossed by the Ponte Grande, a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1335.

Lecco (Hôtel Due Torri, well spoken of; Croce di Malta; Italia; Corona; all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton
factories and iron-works (7500 inhab.), is admirably described in Manzoni’s ‘I Promessi Sposi’. Pleasant walks to the hill of Castello and the pilgrimage-church on Mte. Baro (view of the Brianza).

A little below Lecco the Adda again expands into the Lago di Garlate, and farther down, into the small Lago di Olginate. A navigable canal connects Trezzo with Milan.

From Lecco to Milan, 31½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs.: stations Catoletto, Olgiate-Molgora, Ceransco-Merate, Usmate, Arcore, and (33½ M.) Monza, the junction of the Como and Milan line (p. 417).

From Lecco to Bergamo, 20½ M., railway in 1½ hr.: stations Catoletto, Cisano, Pontida, Mapello, Ponte S. Pietro, and Bergamo, a station on the Verona-Milan line (comp. Baedeker’s N. Italy). Milan, see p. 418.

Como. — Hôtel Volta & Italia, on the quay, R. L., & A. 5, B. 1½, D 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, on the lake, R. L., & A. 3, B. 1 fr.; Albergo del Capello, next door to the Volta, good Italian cuisine. — *Trattoria Frasconi, in a recess of the piazza on the quay, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. — Baths in the lake, near the Giardino Pubblico (to the left, beyond the pier). — Books, photographs, etc. at Meyer & Zeller’s, Piazza Cavour, adjoining the Hôtel Volta.

Como (705'; pop. 11,000, or incl. suburbs 25,000), the birthplace of the two Plinies and of Volta, the physicist (whose Statue by P. Marchesi is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), lies at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, amidst an amphitheatre of mountains. The *Cathedral, begun in the Lombard Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso Rodari in 1513-21, built entirely of marble, is one of the finest in N. Italy. Good modern stained-glass windows at the entrance. Adjoining the church is the Town Hall (Broletto), completed in 1215, the walls of which are curiously built of stones of different colours. The Porta del Torre, a massive five-storied structure, is also noteworthy. Large silk-manufactories. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the church del Crocefisso, of the 17th cent., richly decorated with marble and gold, and ½ M. beyond it, on the slope to the left, is the handsome Basilica S. Abbondio, of the 11th cent.

Excursions. On the E. Bank a beautiful new road leads along the hill-side, high above the lake, affording a variety of charming views, to (5 M.) Torno (p. 415). — High above Como, to the N.E., lies the village of Brunate (2005'), the home of itinerant barometer-vendors, enjoying a beautiful view towards the W., as far as Mte. Rosa. It is reached in 1½ hr. by a zigzag road to the N. of the suburb of Borgo S. Agostino.

From Como to Erba and Bellagio (about 26 M.), a very pleasant drive or walk, especially for those who have not left the steamboat on their route to Como. We follow the Lecco road from the Porta Milanese, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the finely wooded Monte S. Maurizio; to the S. we overlook the country in the direction of Milan; on the S. E. lies the Brianza, an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is the ‘Garden of Lombardy’, and a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerous villas here. The church of the village of Cannago, to the N. of the road, contains Volta’s tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of Montorfano. Near Cassano we observe a curious leaning tower. Beyond Albesio the view embraces the valley of Erba (Pian
d’Erba) and the lakes of Aisano, Pasiano, and Annone, above which on the E. rise the Corni di Canzo (4512') and the indented Resegone di Lecco (6161').

Near (9 M.) Erba (1017'; Inn), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being Villa Amalia, on the N.W. side, with a splendid view of the Brianza. Near Incino, with its lofty Lombard tower, 1/4 hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the Liciniforum of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como. — Railway from Erba to Milan, by S. Pietro (see below), in 11/2 hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the Lambro, which is here artificially conducted into the Lago di Pusiano, a little to the S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through Longone, on the W. bank of the narrow Lago del Segrino.

The next place is (4 M.) Canzo (Croc di Malia, the first house on the left; a pleasant liquor, called Vespro, is made at Canzo), almost contiguous to Asso, 1 M. beyond. At the entrance to Asso is a large silk-factory (Casa Versa).

The road now gradually ascends the pretty Vall' Assina, the valley of the Lambro, with wooded slopes. It passes through several villages, (2 M.) Lasnigo, (2 M.) Barni, and Magreglio, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the top of the hill near the (1 M.) Chapel.

A charming survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and beyond it, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) Civenna, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which extends into the lake as far as Bellagio. Beyond the chapel we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 413), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road on the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 411), the promontory itself, and far below us the hill with the Serbelloni park (p. 414).

The road winds downwards for nearly 3 M., passing the Villa Giutia (p. 414) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at Bellagio on the lake (p. 413) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing circuit (path very stony at places) may be made by ascending the Monte S. Primo (5586'; superb view; 4-5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

From Como to Varese, 12½ M., diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. (4 or 3½ fr.); comp. p. 409.

112. From Como to Milan.

29½ M. Railway by Monza (St. Gotthard line) in 11/4-1½ hr.; 5 fr. 50. 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. (another line by Cannnago and S. Pietro, 27 M., in 1½ hrs.). Tramway from Como to Milan (station at Como near the steamboat pier) by Lunezzo, Saronno, Bollate, Novate, and Bovisa (29 M., in 2-2½ hrs.). — Omnibus between the station at Como and the quay 30 c. (included in the charge for through-tickets).

Como, see p. 416. — 3 M. Camerlata; on a hill above it rises the lofty old tower of the Castello Baradello, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. 5½ M. Cucciasco; 8½ M. Cantiu-Asnago; 9½ M. Carimate; 12 M. Cannago. The hilly upland to the right is the fertile Brianza, with its numerous villas (p. 416); the long, indented mountain to the left is Mte. Resegone (see above). 15½ M. Seregino; 17½ M. Desio. Several tunnels.

21 M. Monza (pop. 15,500; Albergo del Castello at the station; Falcone), an old town. The Cathedral, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, and rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings and a rich treasury (5 fr.). The Bro-
letto, or town-hall, of the 13th cent., is said to have formed part of
the palace of Emp. Frederick I. The king’s Summer Palace near
Monza has a fine large park. — 25 M. Sesto S. Giovanni.

30 M. Milan. — The Station (Pl. F, 2, 3) lies between the Porta
Nuova and the Porta Venezia. Cab into the town (by day or night) 1½ fr.;
each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus 1-1/2 fr. — Tramway from the station to
the town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c.

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville, Corso Vittorio Emanuele; Hôtel Cavour,
Piazza Cavour, near the station; Grand Hôtel, Via Al. Manzoni 29;
Grande Bretagne & Reichmann, Via Torino; Hôtel Continental, Via
Al. Manzoni; Rebecchino, Via S. Margherita; all these of the first class:
R. L. & A. from 5, D. 5, B. 1½; Omnibus 1½ fr. — Less expensive:
Europa, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; Manin, Via Manin, near the Giardini
Pubblici; Roma, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; Pozzo, Via Torino, D. 4½ fr.;
Francia, Corso Vitt. Eman. 19; Germania, Métropole, both in the
Piazza del Duomo; Central, Via del Pesce; Bella Venezia, Piazza S.
Fedele; Ancora, Via Agnello; Leone & Trois Suisses, Corso Vitt.
Emanuele and Via Durini; all good second-class houses. Pension Suiss,
commercial, etc.

Restaurants (Trattorie). Cova, with garden, near the Scala; Biffl
and Gnocchi, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; Borsa, Via S. Giuseppe;
Isola Botta, near the triumphal arch (p. 420). — Cafés. Biffl, Gnocchi,
and Cova, see above; Antille, Via Aless. Manzoni; Martini, Piazza della Scala; Delle
Colonne, Corso Venezia 1; several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 420). —
Beer (birra) at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the Birreria Nazionale,
opposite the cathedral; Stabilini, Gall. Vitt. Emanuele; Trenk, Galleria de
Cristoforis.

Baths. Bagno di Diana, outside the Porta Venezia; Bagno Nazionale,
outside the Porticinose; Bagno di Castelfidardo, near the Porta Nuova, etc.

Cabs (Broughams) 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; from the station
to the town 1¼ fr.; per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; each trunk 25 c.

Tramway to Monza (see above) in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to Saronno,
Giussano, Vaprio, etc.

Post Office (Pl. 68), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the
Palazzo Reale, open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — Telegraph Office (Pl. 69),
near the Exchange, Piazza dei Mercanti 19.

Theatres. Teatro della Scala (Pl. 62), the largest in Italy next to S.
Carlo at Naples; Alla Canobbiana (Pl. 63); both open during the Carnival
only. Manzoni (Pl. 64), Piazza della Scala, comedies. Teatro del Verme
(Pl. 65), operas and ballet.

English Church Service, Vicolo San Giovanni della Conca 12.

Milan (more fully described in Baedeker’s N. Italy), which was
rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by the Emp. Frederick
Barbrossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest
manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The
city is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of
295,000, exclusive of the garrison, or 321,800 including the suburbs.

The business-centre and also most attractive part of Milan is
the Piazza del Duomo (Pl. D, E, 6), formerly hemmed in by mean
streets, but recently much extended, and now flanked with palatial
edifices, designed by Mengoni, which, with the majestic 'Duomo',
present a very handsome appearance.

The **Cathedral (Pl. 5), one of the largest churches in Eu-

418 Route 111.  MILAN.  Cathedral.
The Interior, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. Stained Glass windows in the choir. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, now serves as a Font. The subterranean Cappella S. Carlo contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the Roof and Tower (ticket 25 c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained in the early morning.

The *Galleria Vittorio Emanuele* (Pl. 40), a fine arcade with tempting shops, built by Mengoni in 1865-72, and adorned with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the Piazza della Scala rises a marble statue of Leonardo da Vinci (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggionno, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan, the following are noteworthy. — *S. Ambrogio* (Pl. 7), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., and re-erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce Homo' by Luini, and several ancient monuments. — *S. Maria delle Grazie* (Pl. 22), of the 15th cent., attributed to Bramante, contains pictures by Ferrari, Carravaggio, and Luini. The refectory of the monastery contains Leonardo da Vinci's far-famed **Fresco of the Last Supper**, now almost obliterated (shown daily 9-4, 1 fr.; on Sun. and Thurs. gratis). — *S. Maria presso S. Celso* (Pl. 21), by Bramante, also contains good pictures. — *S. Maurizio* (Pl. 27) has fine frescoes by Luini. — *S. Lorenzo* (Pl. 18) once formed part of Roman palace; the isolated *Colonnade* is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — *S. Carlo Borromeo* (Pl. 12), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by Marchesi.

The *Brera* (Pl. 50; open daily 9-4, Sun. 12-4; adm. 1 fr.; Sun. and Thurs. gratis), or *Palazzo delle Scienze ed Arti*, formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the Public Library (200,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), a Collection of Coins (50,000), the Observatory, Ca sa from the antique, an Archaeological Museum and a most interesting Picture Gallery (Pinacoteca). In the court are marble statues.


The famous *Biblioteca Ambrosiana (Pl. 3), open on weekdays, 10-3 (fee 1 fr.; pictures on Wed. 10-12 1/2, gratis), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 8000 MSS. Among the pictures is *Raphael's cartoon for his School of Athens.

The Museo Poldi-Pezzoli, Via Moroni 10, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Admission daily 10-4, on festivals 12-3; 1 fr.; catalogue 1 fr.

The *Ospedale Maggiore (Pl. 46), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by Ant. Filarete of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed. — The Castello, adjoining the Piazza d'Armi, once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barracks. Behind it lies the Arena, a kind of circus for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1/2 fr.).

On the N.W. side of the Piazza d'Armi rises the *Arco del Sempione, or Arco della Pace (Pl. 1), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The Giardini Pubblici (Pl. 41), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade of the Milanese. In the older part is the so-called Salone, containing the Museo Artistico (daily 1-4; 1 fr.; Sun. 20 c.). At the entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico, between the Via Palestro and Via Manin, is the Piazza Cavour, embellished with a Statue of Cavour in bronze, erected in 1865. Near it is the Museo Civico, containing natural history collections (Tues., Wed., and Sat., 11-3, 1/2 fr.; Thurs. gratis).

The new *Cemetery (Cimitero Monumentale; 50 acres), outside the Porta Tenaglia, contains many fine monuments and a 'Tempio di Cremazione'. *View of the Alps.
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Scale: 1 to 1,900,000

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