Baeckeler's
AUSTRIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
MAP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE showing the RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION & the most important roads.

(WESTERN SHEET)

Scale 1 to 2,000,000
AUSTRIA,
INCLUDING
HUNGARY, TRANSYLVANIA, DALMATIA,
AND BOSNIA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
BY
KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 30 MAPS AND 36 PLANS
NINTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
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1900
Go, little book, God send thee good passage
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'
The Handbook for Austria, which is now issued for the ninth time, and corresponds with the twenty-fifth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The districts described in this Handbook were formerly embraced in the Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume is, however, much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook, and has been augmented by a short description of the Austrian Alps. Its contents are divided into TEN SECTIONS (I. Vienna and its Environs; II. Upper and Lower Austria, Salzkammergut, and Salzburg; III. Tyrol; IV. Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria; V. Bohemia and Moravia; VI. Galicia and the Bukowina; VII. Dalmatia; VIII. Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia; IX. Transylvania; X. Bosnia), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who wishes to minimise the bulk of his luggage. A fuller description of the mountainous districts of S. Germany and Austria (Tyrol, Salzkammergut, etc.) has been published in a separate volume entitled 'The Eastern Alps'.

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

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon un-
less obtained from local sources. The best Austrian time-
tables are contained in ‘Waldheim’s Conducteur’, which ap-
ppears at Vienna ten times annually (60 kr.).

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

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not
only the first-class hotels, but also others of a less pretending
kind, which may be safely selected by the ‘voyageur en gar-
çon’, with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of ex-
penditure. The asterisks indicate hotels which the Editor
has reason to believe good houses of their class. At the same
time he does not doubt that equally comfortable accommoda-
tion may often be obtained at hotels which he has not starred
or even mentioned. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares
and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and gener-
ally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated
in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the
Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents,
will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his
expenditure.

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

I. Language. Money.

Language. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of Austria a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts. A few remarks on the Hungarian and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, are given on pp. 320 and 430.

Money. The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller, but reckonings are still universally made in the old Florins (Gulden) and Kreuzers (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The paper 1 florin notes have been withdrawn and are now replaced by silver florins (about 1s. 9d. or 43 cents). Large sums are paid in government notes (5 and 50 fl.) or bank-notes (10, 100, and 1000 fl.). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 12 fl., and for a Napoleon 99/4 fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10fl. each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to bank-notes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

Travellers who propose to visit Servia will find a short account of the Servian currency under Belgrade at p. 381. The Roumanian currency is similar, francs being called Lei and centimes Bani. — Money in Bosnia, see p. 429; in Montenegro, see p. 314.

The expense of a tour in Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in this country, except the large cities and the fashionable health-resorts, is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8s. per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30s. daily.
II. Passports and Custom House.

Passports are not absolutely necessary in Austria; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered letters. — For Servia and Roumania passports are indispensable (see pp. 381, 404).

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through C. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross; Buss, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

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

III. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Austria and Hungary is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of scenery and of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community is generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Fur Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. The Circular Tour Tickets issued by the Austrian and German railways are freely used in the districts covered by this Handbook. Where the 'Zonentarif' is in operation (Austrian State Railways), they, however, rather increase than diminish the expense of the journey. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. — English
money is occasionally refused at the Austrian ticket-offices, and the traveller should therefore always be provided with a sufficient store of Austrian or German money.

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

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

IV. Cycling.

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

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

The rule of the road in Austria is somewhat complicated. In Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Croatia, and
Hungary we keep to the left, and pass to the right on overtaking; in Carinthia, Tyrol, and the Austrian Littoral (Adriatic coast: Trieste, Gorizia and Gradisca, Istria and Dalmatia) we keep to the right and overtake to the left. Troops on the march always keep to the right side of the road, so in whatever part of the Empire you meet them, keep to the left.

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

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

Cyclists entering the Austrian Empire have to deposit a duty of 25 florins in gold (about 2l. 10s.), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided the rather intricate conditions stated on the customs receipt are complied with. The tourist would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club (chief offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.), whose members are, on presentation of the special ticket supplied gratis by the Club, exempted from making this deposit.

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

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

V. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Austria and Hungary; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Room; also Route.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Breakfast.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
<td>Dinner.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
<td>Attendance.</td>
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<td>L.</td>
<td>Light.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>English mile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>North, northern, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>South, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>East, etc.</td>
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<td>W.</td>
<td>West, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fl.</td>
<td>Florin.</td>
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<td>kr.</td>
<td>Kreuzer.</td>
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<td>$.</td>
<td>Mark.</td>
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<td>pf.</td>
<td>Pfennig.</td>
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<td>ft.</td>
<td>English foot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pens.</td>
<td>Pension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R., r., L., l.</td>
<td>Right, left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omn.</td>
<td>Omnibus.</td>
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</tbody>
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Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

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

#### 1. Vienna

**I. The Inner City and the Ring-Strasse**

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<tr>
<td>b. The Imperial Hofburg, 16.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. The S.E. Part of the Inner City, 19.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. The N.W. Part of the Inner City, 22.</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. The Ring-Strasse, 25.</td>
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**II. The Outer Districts**

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

#### 1. Vienna.

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

**Plans of the Town.** In the text-references to the plans of Vienna the large general plan (p. 2) is referred to as Pl. I, that of the inner city (p. 13) as Pl. II.

**Hotels (comp. Pl. II, p. 13). Interior of the City:** 1. **HÔTEL IMPERIAL** (Pl. a; C, 5), Kärntner-Ring 16; 2. **GRAND HÔTEL** (Pl. b; C, 4, 5), Kärntner-Ring 9; 3. **HÔTEL BRISTOL** (Pl. s; C, 4), Kärntner-Ring 5; these three of the first class, with corresponding charges. 4. **HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE** (Pl. c; C, D, 2), Franz-Josef-Quai 19; 5. **HÔTEL SACHER** (Pl. x; C, 4), Augustin-Str. 4, behind the opera-house, with restaurant (p. 3); 6. **RESIDENZ HOTEL** (Pl. u; B, 2), I. Teinfalt-Str. 6, near the Franzens-Ring; 7. **ERZHERZOG CARL** (Pl. f), 8. **HÔTEL MEISSL & SCHADN** (22; Pl. g), both in the Kärntner-Str. (Pl. C, 4), 9. **HÔTEL DE FRANCE** (Pl. d; B, 2), Schotten-Ring 3; 10. **KAISERLICHES ELISABETH** (Pl. k; C, 3), Weihburggasse 1; 11. **MATSCHAKHEROF** (Pl. i; C, 3), Seilergasse 6; 12. **OESTERRICHERISCHER HOF** (Pl. m; D, 2, 3), Fleischmark 2, corner of the Rothenthurm-Str.; 13. **HÔTEL ROYAL** (Pl. y; C, 3), Singer-Str.; 14. **HÔTEL MÜLLER** (Pl. i; C, 3), Graben 19; 15. **KÖNIG VON UNGARN** (Pl. w; D, 3), Schuler-Str. 10, by the Stephens-Platz; 16. **UNGARISCHE KRON** (Pl. q; C, 4), Himmelpfortgasse 14; 17. **HÔTEL HABSBURG** (Pl. z; D, 2), Adl.
Route 1.

VIENNA.

Hotels.

gasse 2, corner of Rothenthurm-Str. — Second-class: Hôtel Wandl (Pl. n; C, 3, Peters-Platz 12; Goldne Entre (Pl. 1; D, 3), Riemergasse 4; Hôt. Ronacher (Pl. D, 4; p. 7), Himmelpfortgasse 25; Stadt London (Pl. C, D, 3), Fleischmarkt 22; Hôtel Kloenser (Pl. p; B, 2), Herren-gasse 19; Hôt. Weissler Wolf (Pl. 1; D, 3), Wolfengasse 3; RABL, Fleischmarkt 16. — Hôtels Garnis. *Hôtel Tegelhoff (Pl. v; D, 4), Johannesgasse 23, with café, quiet, R. 1²³/₄-7 fl., B. 50 kr.; Hôt. Kolbe, Pestalozzigasse 4 (Pl. D, 5); others at Neubadgasse 4, Seilerstätte 11, etc. (Pensions, see below.)

Suburbs. II. Leopoldstadt (to the N.E., beyond the Danube Canal): *Hôtel Continental (Pl. a; D, 2), Prater-Str. 7; *Hôtel de l’Europe (Pl. a), Kronprinz von Österreich (Pl. b), Aspegasse (Pl. E, 2; Nos. 2 and 3); Sacher’s Hôt. Central (Pl. r; D, 2), with garden, Tabor-Str. 8. — Second class: *Grand Hôtel National (Pl. b), Hôtel Stéfanie (Pl. e), Bäteherer Hof, Donau Hôtel, all in the Tabor-Str. (Pl. D, 1, 3, Nos. 12, 16, and 49); Hôtel d’Athènes, Prater-Str. 36; Nordbahn-Hôtel (Pl. d; F, 1), Prater-Str. 72; Hôtel du Nord, Kaiser-Josef-Str. 16 (to the N.W. of Pl. F, 1); Hôtel de Russie, Grosse Sperlgasse 7; Hôtel Belvedere, Gürtel 7; Kaiserkrone (Pl. g; E, 2), Circusgasse 3 (both frequented by Jews). — III. Landstrasse (to the S.E.): Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. f; F, 2), Prager-Str. 13; Goldner Birn (Pl. u) and *Rother Hahn (Pl. h), Haupt-Str. (Pl. F, 4; Nos. 31, 40); Goldner Adler (Pl. o; F, 2), Radetzky-Str. 5; Goldspinne-rin, Ungarga-se 2. — IV. Wieden (S. side): Hôtel Victoria, with garden, Favoriten-Str. 11 (to the S. of Pl. C, 5); Goldnes Lamm (Pl. q), Stadt Odenburg (Pl. k), both in the Wiedener Haupt-Str. (Pl. C, 5; Nos. 7, 9); Stadt Triest, Zillinger, also in the Haupt-Str. (to the S. of Pl. B, C, 5; Nos. 14, 25); Kaiserhof, Frankenberggasse 10; Kirchmayr's Hôt. Südbahn, Favoriten-Str. 58. — V. Mariahilf (S.W. side): Hôtel Kummer, with frequented restaurant, Goldnes Kreuz (with garden), Savoy Hôtel, all in the Mariahilfer Haupt-Str. (to the S.W. of Pl. A, 5; Nos. 71a, 99, 81). — VII. Neubau (W. side): *Hôtel Höller (Pl. q; A, 4), Burggasse 2. — VIII. Josefstadt (W. side): Hôtel Hammerand, Florianigasse 8, near the Ring-Strasse. — IX. Alsergrund (N.W. side): Hôt. Bellevue, Althang-gasse 7, by the Franz-Josef Station; Union, Neuadorfer-Str. 23. — XIII. Hietzing: Hietzinger Hof (p. 7). — XV. Fünfhau-s: Fuchs, Holzwarth, both Mariahilfer-Str. (188 and 155); Wimberger, Neubau-Gürtel 34; Hôt. Landgraf, Neu-Fünfhau-s, Michaelergasse 2. — XVII. Hornals: Stadt Frankfurt, Ottakringer-Str. 7; Stallenburger, Ranflugasse 11. — XVIII. Währing: Hôt. Wieninger, Semper-Str. 41. — XIX. Döbling: Hôt. Kahlenberg (p. 74), on the Kahlenberg.

Charges at the first-class hotels: R. 1-5 fl., L. 25-50 kr., A. 25-50 kr. The table-d’hôte system is in vogue at few of the Vienna hotels; but the traveller may dine at any hour à la carte or à prix fixe (1½-2½ fl. and upwards). Most of the hotels have restaurants on the groundfloor, where the carte is the same, but the charges lower. — Fees usual at the principal hotels: Chambermaid for 3-4 days 1½ fl., for a week 1 fl.; boots 20 kr. per day, 1 fl. per week; porter for carrying luggage to and from the cab 20-40 kr.; waiters at each meal 5-20 kr. (5 per cent of the bill); porter or concierge 50 kr. — Where service is charged in the bill, only the ‘porter’; boots, and porter expect gratuities. Fee for opening the door at night 10 kr. (see p. 3).

Pensions. Interior of the City: Pens. Exquisite, Graben, in the Palais Equitable; Pens. Centrale, 1, Graben 10; Schöpf, I, Anagassgasse 3; Fräulein Tatlock, Ebendorfer-Str. 4 (3½-6 fl.); Fräulein Pohl, Rathaus-Str. 20. In the Outer City: Frau Banfort, IX. Universitäts-Str. 6; Monopol (Miss Mary Spiess), IX. Garelligasse 3 (3½-5 fl.); Brand, IX. Höttergasse 5 (from 3 fl.); Frau Fischer, IX. Garelligasse 5 (3½-6 fl.); Frau Seimweid, IX. Hörgasse 4 (3½-4½ fl.); Reitler, IX. Ferstelgasse 5 (3½-6 fl.); Austria, IX. Beethoven-gasse 3; Pens. Vienna (Seng), IX. Frankgasse 6 (3½-5 fl.); Pens. St. Veit, XIII. Hietzinger Haupt-Str. 53, ½ M. from the Schönbrunn Park (3½ fl.); Pens. Metzner, XVIII. Währing (Cottage-Verein), Hietzingergasse 28.

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

Restaurants (dinner-hour 12-3, supper after 7). Besides most of the hotels, the railway-restaurants, and the concert-centres noted at p. 7, the following are the chief restaurants. Either wine or beer may be obtained at these (wine, see below; beer, 'krügel' = 1/2 litre; 'seidel', or glass = 1/3 litre; 'schnitt' = 1/2 krügel; 'pflit' = 1/2 seidel). In the Interior of the City: *E. Sachter, Augustinier-Str. 4 and in the Prater (Constantin-hügel), D. from 3 fl.; Kührer (Monopol), Kärntner-Ring 10; *Münchner Franziskanker, Annagasse 3; *Leitinger's Successor (Bartmann), Verlängerte Kärntner-Str. 61, by the Elisabeth-Brücke; *Münchner Spatienbräu, at the Hotel Krantz (p. 1); *Dreher, Operngasse 8, D. from 1/2 fl.; *Philipp-hof, Augustiner-Str. 8 (Munich beer); *Gaute's Successor, Johannesgasse 12; *Deutsches Haus, Stephans-Platz 4; *Zur Grossen Tabaksfeife, Goldschmed-gasse 9, by the Stephans-Platz; *Lehn's (Zur Linde), with garden, Rothen-thurm-Str. 12; *Rother Igel, Wildpreß Markt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauen; *Goldene Kugel, Am Hof 11; *Mitzko, Schottengasse 7 (Munich beer); *Alte Pilsen-Bierbude, Maximilian-Str. 2, Wollzeile 38, and Währinger-Str. 1; Münchner Löwenbräu, Franzens-Ring, behind the Burg Theatre (badly ventilated); Tucherbräu, Reichsstr-Straß 16; Kastner (Zum Magis-trat), Lichtenfelsgasse 3; Bellaria, Bellaria-Str. 12; Kirschke, Kolowrat-Ring 1; Bieregger (Zum Alten Komödien-Bierhaus), Albrecht-Platz, Grüner Anker (Ristorante Italiano), Grünanger-Str. 10, Italian cuisine; *Michaeler Bierhaus, Michaeler-Platz 6, Hövelberger, Schottengasse 4; these four moderate; *Hornfeld, I. Marc-Aurel-Str. (Jewish); Restaurant in the Volksgarten (p. 4), etc. — In the Outer City: *Hauswirth, II. Prater-Str. 64; Kugel, II. Prater-Str. 46; Dreher's Bierhalle, III. Haupt-Str. 97; *Bazar, IV. Schleifmühlgasse 7; *Rothes Rössl, IV. Haupt-Str. 31; *Ansacker Bierhalle, VI. Maria-hilfer-Str. 1a; Zum Weingarten, VI. Getreide-Markt 5, near the Theater an der Wien; Hofner (Zur Goldnen Birn), VII. Marinehüller-Str. 50; Riedhof, VII. Wickenburggasse 15; *Weisser Hahn, VIII. Josefjäger-Str. 24; Zum Silbernen Brunnen, IX. Berg-Str.; Nowaldhof, IX. Währinger-Str. 22. — Beer Gardens in the suburbs: *Tito, XII. Meidling; *Pilsen Bierquelle, X. Nussdorfer-Str. 37; *Zur schönen Aussicht, Nussdorfer-Str. 1; Restaurant in the Türkenschänzle Park (p. 71), XVIII. See also the Concert Gardens, etc., mentioned on p. 7.

Some of the Viennese dishes have curious names: e.g. 'Gulyás', Hungarian baked meat, peppered; 'Papricaunh', fowl prepared in a similar way; 'Jungfernbraten', roast pork with juniper-berries; 'Ungarisches Rehuhn', pickled veal; 'Matrosen-Braaten', 'Ofener Braaten', 'Huusen-Braaten', varieties of stewed beef; 'Fisoln', beans; 'Carvol', cauliflower; 'Kren', horse-radish; 'Aspic', jelly; 'Risibisi', rice and peas; 'Minestra', soup with rice and cauliflower; 'Bauschel', calves' and veal's lungs in vinegar; 'Junges Wild', ragout and entrailes of game, etc.; 'Kaiserfleisch', smoked sucking pig; 'Krenfleisch', stewed pork with horse-radish; 'Frankfurter', small smoked sausages.

Wine. Rathaus-Keller (p. 27); Tiroler Weinstube, I. Seelegasse 11; Alldeutsche Weinstube (Bertha Kunz), I. Führichtgasse; A. Schneider, I. Johannegasse 22; Vol. Richter, I. Rothenthurm-Str. 31; Oebena, I. Kölnerhofgasse 2; Stiebitz & Co. (Zum Schwarzen Kamel), I. Bognergasse 5; Tommasoni (Dalmatian and Tyrrolese wines), I. Peters-Platz 11 and Wollzeile 12, for luncheons only; *Zur Schnecke (old-German room), I. Am Peter 3; Degrossi, I. Schuler-Str.; Zett, I. Am Hof 15. — The best white Austrian wines are Weidlinger, Gumpoldskirchener, Pfaffstätter, Völauer, Retzer, and Mallberg; the best red in Völauer. White Hungarian wines: *Ruster, Nezsmetly, Bogyaszard, Schönauer, Tokayer; red, Erlauer, Ofner, and Carlowitzer. — Hungarian wine at the Esterhazy-Keller, I., in the Haarhof, near the Naglergasse (Pl. B, C, 3), open 11-1 and 5-7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninspiring. Istrian wine at the Istrierner Weinstube, I Wollzeile. Dalmatian wine at the Dalmatiner Keller, Naglergasse 16 (9-1 and 4-9). Spanish wines at the Bodegas, I. Kärntner-Str. 14, Goldschmedgasse 6, and Kolowrat-Ring 14. Pure natural wines at the Göt-sweiger Stiftskeller, I. Schützenasse 9; Hellbrun movement, and I. Schönlatern-
gasse 5; Schotten-Stiftskeller, I. Freiung 6; Berger, at Grinzing (p. 74). — The Viennese generally drink their wine mixed with soda-water (syphon 10-20 kr.). ‘Ein Achtel gespritzt’ means 1/8 litre of table-wine with 1/8 litre of soda-water; ‘doppelt’ or ‘voll gespritzt’ means twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés. Very numerous; all open till 2 or 3 a.m.; a few only are given here. In the Interior of the City: Café de l’Europe, Stephans-Platz 8; Schrapitz, Graben 20, with a summer-kiosque; Habburg (p. 1), Adlergasse 2 and Rotthenthurm-Str. 24; Secession, Rotthenthurm-Str.; Pucher, Kohlmarkt 10; Central, corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse; Griensteidl’s Successor, corner of Herrengasse and Michaeler-Platz; Café de l’Opéra, Operngasse 8; Bauer, Opern-Ring 3; Scheidt, Wallischgasse 1, near the opera-house; Britsol, Imperial, Kremsier, Sperer, all in the Kärntner-Ring (Nos. 2, 8, 16, 17); Union, Kolowrat-Ring 2; Schiesser, Karl, Liebenberg, Franzens-Ring (Nos. 24, 14, 18); Arcaden-Café, Universitäts-Str. 3; Richter, Germania, etc., Schotten-Ring (10, 9); Edson, Residenz, Franz-Josef-Quai (1, 17); Météropole, Morzin-Platz 2. — Cafés in the Volksgarten (pp. 7, 19) and Stadt-Park (the Cursalon, much frequented on summer-evenings). — In the Outer City: II. Leopoldstadt: Stierbück, Dogenhof, Perl, in the Prater-Str.; Niedauer, Tabor-Str. 36 (and in the Augarten, p. 62). — III. Landstraß: Ratz, Haupt-Str. 17. — IV. Wieden: Eichinger, Haupt-Str. 11. — VI. Mariahilf: Marschall, Pory, Ritter, Nos. 22, 71, 75 Mariahilfer-Str. — VIII. Josefstadt: Haasmann, Grießinger, 2 & 13 Josefstädter-Str. — IX. Alsergrund: Grand Café, Alser-Str. 15. — Also many Coffee and Milk Rooms, which ladies also may visit: Gutmansdorfer, I. corner of Weihburg- and Schelling-Gasse; Fürst Schwarzenberg, I. Seilerstätte 13; Wiener Mökeri, I. Wollzeile 26; Tirolerhof (owned by Prince Wrede), I. Führichgasse 8. — Glass or cup of coffee 12-20 kr. (with milk, ‘mélange’; with more coffee than milk, ‘Capuziner’; with more milk, ‘mehr weiß’; cream, ‘Obers’ or ‘Schmetten’); rolls 2 kr. each; waiter (‘Zahlmarqueur’) 2-3 kr. — Ices (20-30 kr.) to be had at most of the cafés.

Confectioners. Ices (‘Gefronres’) of every kind (‘Ribisel’, currant ‘Weinscharl’, barberry; ‘Dierndl’, cherry; ‘Agris’, gooseberry; ‘Marillen’, apricot; ‘Schmankerl’ resembles vanilla-ice). Demel, I. Kohlmarkt 18. Gerstner, I. Kärntner-Str. 12 (bonbons, etc.); Pischinger, I. Kärntner-Str. 42; Schelle, I. Kärntner-Ring 59 and Tuchlauben 12; Sollinger, I. Wollzeile 23; Gollwitz, I. Lugeck 4; Ehrlich, I. Rotthenthurm-Str. 22. Lehmann, I. Singer-Str. 3; Gfronym, I. Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben; 23; Ullmann’s Söhne, XIV. Sechshaus-Str. 15. Chocolate: Jordan & Tumaus, Freisingergasse 6; Cabos, I. Kärntner-Str. 37; V. Schmidt & Sons, Stefans-Platz 9 and Kärntner-Ring 5; etc.

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

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<tr>
<th>Route 1. VIENNA.</th>
<th>Cafés.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>In the interior of the city</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cafés.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>From the inner city to districts II-IV and VI-IX (including Aspang and the Franz-Josef Station)</td>
<td>— 60 — 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>From the inner city to district V, the Communal Baths on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Türkheim, Hernals, N. and N.W. Station, Staats-Bahnhof, S. or W. Station, Ottakring, Rudolfsheim, Sechshaus, Arsenal, Cattle Market, Währing, Weinhaus</td>
<td>— 80 1 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, Gaudenzdorf, W. Prater, Rotunda, Steamboat Quay in the Prater, Simmering</td>
<td>1 — 1 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaisermühlen, Ober- and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krieau, Ottakring beyond the Wattgasse</td>
<td>1 20 1 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Grinzing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötlesinsdorf, Schönbrunn</td>
<td>1 40 2 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenthal, Hacking, Hetzdorf, Jedlesee, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lusthaus in the Prater, Neuwaldegg, Simmering</td>
<td>1 60 2 40</td>
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Omnibuses. VIENNA. 1. Route. 5

Each cab is bound to contain a detailed Distance Tariff, with alphabetical list of starting-points; and all ordinary fares (including 10 min. waiting) are calculated on this basis. Waiting for more than 10 min. and return-drives are paid for by time (one-horse cab 20, two-horse 30 kr. each 1/4 hr.). An extra fee (one-horse cab 30, two-horse 40 kr.) is payable when the cab is ordered in advance and for all drives from railway-stations, steamboat-quaies, theatres, or pleasure-resorts. Luggage carried outside, 30 or 40 kr. — Complaints should be lodged at the police-office or with the nearest policeman; forms for the purpose are to be found in the pocket containing the tariff or may be obtained from the driver. A definite arrangement beforehand for a drive of any length is recommended.

Omnibuses (English company) run from the inner city through the main streets of the outer quarters to Döbling, Hietzing, etc.; their central station is the Stephans-Platz. Charges, reckoned according to three zones: (1) as far as the Ring-Str., (2) to the former Linienwall, (3) to the suburbs. Trip through one zone 6, through two in succession 9, within the suburbs, including 'correspondance', 12 kr. Express Omnibuses (6-15, at night 10-20 kr.) also run every 5 or 10 min. between the chief railway-stations and between the Stephans-Platz and the railway-stations. Omnibuses and private carriages with two or four horses may be had for excursions or by the day. Travellers wishing to have an omnibus (3-4 fl.) to meet them at the railway-station on their arrival in Vienna should telegraph to the manager of the Omnibus Company, Stephans-Platz 8. — Stands: for the Arsenal (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz; Central Cemetery (20 kr.), I. Wollzeile 37; Döbling (1½ hr., 12 kr.), I. Am Hof and Matzleinsdorfer-Linie; Dornbach (1½ hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; Gersthof (20 kr.), I. Freiung; Grazing (1½ hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; Hernalis (12 kr.), I. Am Hof, II. Praterstern; Hietzing (and Neu-Penzing, Schönbrunn; 12 kr., after 10 p.m. 20 kr.), I. Neuer Markt, Peters-Platz, Stephans-Platz; Meidling, Stephans-Platz (12 kr.), II. Praterstern (15 kr.); Neu-Penzing, see Hietzing; Neu-Waldegg (1 hr., 20 kr.), I. Am Hof; Ottakring (12 kr.), I. Am Hof; Penzing (1½ hr., 20 kr.), I. Neuer Markt, II. Praterstern; Schönbrunn (same as Hietzing); Sievering (25 kr.), I. Am Hof; Währing and Cottage-Verein (12 kr.), I. Wipplingen-Strasse. The omnibuses begin running at 6 a.m. (in winter 7 a.m.), and cease at 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.).

Tramway round the interior of the city, by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Josef-Quai (7 kr.); also across the Aspern-Brücke, to the Praterstern (N. and N.W. Railway Stations), and thence in one direction to the Communal Baths and in another to the Lagerhaus (Rotunda). Also to Döbling, Währing, Weinhaus, Dornbach (Hernalis), Penzing-Hietzing (Rudolfsheim), Illmerger-Str. (Favoriten), S. Railway Station (in summer only), Simmering (Central Cemetery). The fares on week-days (except on the Ring-Str. cars) are calculated on the Zone System: 1st zone 5, 2nd, 7 kr.; for the entire tramway-system (excluding Dornbach, Penzing-Hietzing, and Central Cemetery) 10 kr., including all the necessary changes of cars. On Sun. and holidays, each section 10 kr. (to the Central Cemetery 20 kr.). — If the car does not go direct to the passenger's destination, he may obtain a 'correspondance' ticket, entitling him to change cars within an hour. The conductor will indicate the points where the routes cross each other. A blue lamp on a car signifies that it is the last for the day on that route. — The cars of the New Tramway Company ply on the Gürtel-Strasse, outside the former Lines, from the Meidling Station to Döbling every 7 min. (10 kr.). Branch-lines diverge from the Marienhilfer-Linie to Ottakring; from the Westbahn-Linie to Baumgarten and Hütteldorf; also from the Opern-Ring to the Meidling Station, on the one side, and on the other to the Gürtel-Str. in connection with the electric tramway to Guntramendorf and Baden (see below); and from the Schotten-Ring to Nussdorf, the Kahlenberg-bahn, and to Ober-Döbling.

Electric Tramways from the Wallgasse (Pl. I; C, 5), via the Kaiser-Str., Nussdorfer-Str. (Pl. I; D, 2), Franz-Josef-Bahnhof, Nordwest-Bahnhof, and Praterstern to the Prater; and from the Matzleinsdorf Viaduct to Meidling, Wiener-Neudorf, Guntramendorf, and Baden.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the Stefanie-Brücke (Pl. II; C, D, 2) to the Marchfeld, through Floridsdorf (p. 288), forking to Schmiedsdorf, and t Aspern, Esling (p. 325), and Gross-Enzersdorf. — 2. From the Schönbrunn: Linie (Pl. I; C, D, 6) to Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Lainz, Speising, Mauer, Kammergut, Redon, Perchtoldsdorf, Brunn, Maria-Enzersdorf, and Mödling (with a short branch from Hietzing to St. Veit). — 3. From the Sternwarten-Str. (Pl. I; D, 2) to the Nussdorfer-Linie and Nussdorf (Zahnradbahnhof), with a branch in summer from Grinzinger-Str. to Hauzitzollamt — 4. From the Westbahn-Linie (Pl. I; C, 5) to Breitensee and Hüttenhof.

Steam Tramways. Office on the Danube Canal, beyond the Radetzky Bridge; Dampfschiff-Str. 2 (Pl. II, E F 2; p. 62), whence a small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m., conveys passengers to the Budapest steamer (comp. R. 58). The local boats to Nussdorf and Kahlenbergerdorf start from the Stefanie Bridge, by the Franz-Josef-Quai; those for Linz (R. 4) and Budapest (R. 59) from the Prater-Quai (Pl. I; H, 3).

Post Office (Pl. II; D, 3), Postgasse 10, open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Branch offices in the Inner City: Habsburgergasse 9, Sillerstätte 22, Höher Stauengasse 8, Maximilian-Str. 4, Minoriten-Platz 9, Nibelungengasse (Schiller-Platz), Schotten-Ring 16, Börser-Platz 4, Lichtenfelsgasse 6, and in the Reichsraths-Gebäude. Letter to any part of Vienna 3, to Austria (Germany) 5, to any other country in the Postal Union, 10 kr., post-card 2 kr 50 kr. — There are also several pneumatic post offices: in the inner town: Börser-Platz 1, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, and at the three last named branch post-offices (letter 20 kr., card 10 kr., card with prepaid answer 20 kr.). The ordinary letter-boxes are painted yellow; those for the pneumatic post (smaller) are painted red. Postage-stamps and postcards may be bought at any tobacconist’s.

Telegraph. Central Office (Pl. II; B, 2), Börser-Platz 1. Also many branch offices. Telegrams are sent from all the branch post-offices.

Telephone. Public stations at the railway-stations, Börser-Platz 1, the Reichsraths-Gebäude, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, etc., also at Döbling, Ottakring, Währing, Hernals, Liesing, etc. (at the post-offices). Use of wire for 3 min. 10 kr. — Customers of the larger hotels and cafes may generally use the telephones at these establishments free of charge.

Police Office (Pl. II; B, 1), Schotten-Ring 18 (night-entrance by th Hohenstaufengasse). District Offices in the outer quarters.

Theatres. Performances usually begin at 7 o’clock. Imperial Theatre (usually closed in June and July or August): Opera (Pl. II, C 4; p. 53), for operas and ballet only; front row of boxes, second row 4, third row 3 fl. stalls (parquet) 3 1/2-6 fl., pit (parterre) 3 1/2-12 fl., according to row (charge one-half higher for Italian operas). Seats may be booked one day before hand, 2-5, and on the day of the performance, 8.30-5. — Hof-Bürgtheater (Pl. II, B 3; p. 28), for tragedy and comedy; stalls and front row of box 4, other rows of boxes 2-3, parquet 3-5, pit 2 1/2-3, third gallery 1-2 fl., etc. Tickets on the day beforehand in the Opera, 2-5, and on the day of the performance, 8.30-5 (see above). — Private Theatres: Deutsches Volkstheater (Pl. II, A 4; p. 29), for dramas, comedies, popular pieces; parque 1 1/4-2, pit 1, gallery 1-2 fl., etc. — Theater an der Wien (Pl. II, B 5 p. 65), for dramas, comedies, operettes, etc.; boxes 6, orchestra-stalls of a dress-circle 3, parquet 2 1/2 fl. — Carl-Theater in the Leopoldstadt (Pl. II, B, 1, 2), for farces and operettas; best boxes 3-5, orchestra stalls 3-4 parquet 1 1/2-2, gallery 1-2 fl. — Josefstadt Theatre (Pl. I, D 4; p. 67), for popular plays and farces; boxes 2 1/2-4, stalls 2-1 1/2, pit 1-1 1/2 fl. — Kaiser Jubiäums-Theater, IX. Währinger-Str. 78 (Pl. I; D, 2), for popular piece
Concerts. VIENNA. I. Route. 7

and comedies; parquet 1 fl. 60 kr.-2 fl. — Raimund-Theater (Pl. I, C 5; p. 66), for popular pieces, comedies, and dramas; stalls 2 fl. 40, parquet 1½-2, balcony 1-2 fl., pit 35 kr. — Jantzen-Theater, in the Prater (Pl. I, G 3; p. 72), parquet 1-1½ fl.; in winter popular performances are given on Sunday afternoons at reduced prices. Tickets for successful pieces are largely bought up by speculators. Tickets for all the theatres are sold by Albini Fördel, Bellaria-Str. A; for the last-mentioned five private theatres also at the Bazar, I. Rothenburgstr. 16, from 9 to 5. Those who make a long stay in Vienna should get Gutman's (Operngasse) guide to the theatres ("Logen- und Sitzteilung sämtlicher Theater"; 30 kr.).

Music Halls (with restaurants). Ronacher's Establisement (Pl. II, D 4; p. 21), I. Seilerstätte 9, parquet 1-1½ fl.; Danzer's Orpheum (Pl. II; A, 1), IX. Wasingasse 33 (closed in summer); Perl's Establisement, at the Third Café in the Prater (p. 71).

Concerts (usually good military bands). At the Rotunda of the Horticultural Society (Pl. II; D, 4), Weihburggasse 29, every evening in summer, at the Volksgarten (p. 19), every afternoon in summer (10 kr., Sun. 50 kr.), on Sun. and holidays in winter; at the Rathaus-Park (p. 26), on Mon. and Thurs., at 5.30 p.m. (popular concerts); at the Three Cafés in the Prater (p. 71), every afternoon in summer (free); at the Thiergarten (p. 71); Venedig in Wien (Venice in Vienna; Pl. I, G 3, p. 71), in the Prater (also popular forces and marionettes); Augarten (p. 62), on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; Kolosseum, IX. Nussdorfer-Str. 4 (with garden and variety performances); at the Hotel Kohlernberg (p. 74), every Sun. in summer, and also on Thurs., in good weather. Also at Weigl's Drachenpark, in the XII. district; Hopfer's Casino (formerly Dommayr's), Hietzinger Hof, both at XIII. Hietzing (p. 73); the Restaurant in the Türkenschans Park (p. 71); Bockkeller at Nussdorf (p. 71); etc. — in winter: Ronacher's Concert Hall (see above), on Sun. and holidays; Musikverein-Saal (p. 58; Ed. Strauss); Curasjon, in the Stadtpark (p. 59; Mon. and Thurs.), Restaurant in the Volksgarten (see above; Sun. and holidays); Franziskaner-Keller (Anndhof; p. 3); Bairischer Hof (p. 5). — Concerts of Antirrists in winter in the rooms of the Musikverein, or in those of the piano-manufacturers Bösendorfer, I. Herrengasse 6, and Ehrbar, IV. Mühlgasse 28.

Church Music. At 10 a.m. on Sun. in the Votive Church (p. 25) and the Alterenfeld Church (p. 66); at 11 a.m. in St. Stephen's Church (p. 14), the Hofburg Kapelle (p. 17), the Augustin Church (p. 19), and the Karls-Kirche (p. 64).

Popular Festivals. During the Carnival public Masked Balls take place in the Sophien Saloons (see below), the Flower Saloons (p. 59), etc. More select Assemblies ("Redouts"; adm. only by invitation-card) are held in the Rathaus (p. 27) and in the Künstlerhaus (p. 58). — Festivals in the Prater, see pp. 71, 72.

Baths (fee 10-15 kr.). I. District (inner city): Centralbad, Weihburggasse 20, in three departments: 1st, vapour (1 fl. 20 kr. to 3 fl.), plunge (1-2 fl.), and shower-baths (60 kr.); 2nd, hydrotherapy (80 kr.) and massage (1½ fl.); 3rd, medical baths. Hours 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. — II. District: Dianabad (Pl. II; D 2), Obere Donau-Str. 93 (steam-launch from Franz-Josef-Quai), 30-1 fl. 80 kr., swimming-baths in winter for ladies and gentlemen (40 kr.). Römisches Bad, Kleine Stadtgutgasse 9, opposite the N. Station (Pl. I; F 3). — III. District: Sophienbad (Pl. II; F 3), Marxergasse 13, 9 to 12 o'clock ladies only; Josefabad, Sophienbrücke-Str. 12; electric baths, massage, hydrotherapy, vapour; Beatrix-Bad, Linke Bahngasse 5, with swimming-bath (ladies only 9-12). — IV. District: Florabad, Floragasse 7. — V. District: Margarethen-Bad (Pl. I; E, 5), Wildemanngasse 5; bath 50 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr. — VI. District: Esterhazy-Bad, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59; Russian Vapour Bath, Liniengasse 5. — VII. District: Marienbad, Schottenfeldgasse 94. — River Baths. Stadlitsches Bad, on the right bank of the Danube, above the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (Pl. I, G 2; p. 72), 1st class bath 1 fl., plunge 10-30 kr. — Military Swimming School & Baths (Pl. I; J 4), on the right bank, below the Rudolf Bridge; Holzer's River Baths, on the left bank, near the bridge. Baths at Ober-Döbling, Haupt-Str. 70, in a shady park (also warm baths);
VIENNA.

Route 1.

Shops.

at Heiligenstadt (Curpark), Grinzinger-Str. 28; at Meidling, Matzleinsdorfer Str. 22, 24 (mineral); at Nutzdorf, Haupt-Str. 8, etc.

Medical Advice gratis at the Allgemeine Poliklinik, IX. Marianneengasse 10, and at the Mariahilfer Ambulatorium, VI. Esterhazygasse 31. Surgical cases are well attended to at Dr. Fürth's Private Establishment, VIII. Schönigasse 14. — DENTISTS: Fischer-Coltrie, I. Kohlmarkt 11; Hillischer I. Stephans-Platz 11; Jarisch, I. Freiung 3; Meinitz, I. Am Hof 11.

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

Shops. The best shops are in the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Kärntner-Str., Ring-Str., and Stephans-Platz; while the Mariahilfer-Str. contains numerous warehouses. Exhibition of Vienna industries at the Museum of Art and Industry (p. 61). Leather-ware and fancy-goods sold by J. Weidmann, I. Babenberger-Str. 7; Aug. Klein, I. Graben 20; Pachofer, I. Kärntner-Str. 30; Rodek, I. Kohlmarkt 7; F. Hiess & Sons, I. Kärntner-Str. 25; G. Hildebrandt, I. Kärntner-Str. 30; Sirk, I. Kärntner-Str. 51; K. Schittenhelm's Son, I. Kärntner Str. 30. — Carpets: Haas & Sons, I. Stock im Eisen-Platz 6; Schein, I. Bauermarkt 12; Backhausen, I. Opern-Ring 1. Oriental carpets and embroidery Gensersch & Orendi, I. Lugeck 2; Zacchirs, I. Bartensteingasse 3; Jac. Adult I. Fleischmarkt 6. — Jewellery and plate: Kinkosch, I. Kohlmarkt 22; Mayer Sons, I. Stock im Eisen 7; Brandeis, I. Singer-Str.; Goldschmid Sons, I. Kärntner-Str.; Köchert, I. Neuer Markt 15. — Electro-plate: Chris toffe & Co., I. Opern-Ring 3; Depot of the Berndorf Manufactory of Metal Wares, I. Wollzeile 12. — Meerschaum: Hiess & Sons, I. Kärntner-Str. 25; C. Hiess, I. Graben 11. — Crystal wares: Lobmeyr, I. Kärntner-Str. 32; Bakalowits, I. Kärntner-Str. 16-18; Schreiber, I. Tegetthoff-Str. 3; Coun Harraech's Depot, I. Freiung 3; Wallisch, I. Johannigasse 3. — Porcelain Wahliss, I. Kärntner-Str. 17; Denk, I. Graben 13; Haas & Cejzek, I. Kärntner Str. 5; Räddler, VII. Breitengasse 26 (portraits on porcelain). — Galvano plastic works of art: C. Haas, VII. Westbahn-Str. 21. — Works of Art (ancient and modern pictures): Artaria & Co., I. Kohlmarkt 9; Miethe, I. Dorotheergasse 32 (permanent exhibition, 30 kr.); E. Hirschler & Co., I. Graben 14. — Photographs: Czihak, I. Graben 22; Artaria & Co. (see above); Heck, I. Kärntner-Ring 12. — Bohemian garnet-ware: Kersch, I. Graben 16. — Tailors: C. M. Frank, I. Graben 12 (fashionable, with corresponding prices); Rothberger, I. Stephans-Platz 9 (ready-made clothing); Greinbaum, I. Graben 26. — Outfitters: Jägermayer, I. Kärntner-Str. 38; Malovan & Franz, I. Tuchlauben 7 and Opern-Ring 23; Riedel & Beutel, I. Stephans-Platz 9; Trettenhahn, I. Weihburggasse 4; Schostal & Härtheim, I. Kärntner-Str. 13; Waldner & Budke, I. Tuchlauben 13; Bellaric (Bohem lace), I. Graben 29; Steinbühler, I. Freiung 6. — Ladies' Outfitters and Costumiers: Seepold & Co., I. Kärntner-Ring 1; Zwiebach, I. Kärntner-Str. 11; Dürr, I. Kärntner-Str. 19; Jungmann & Nephew, Albrechts-Platz 3; Binder I. Jasmundgottgasse 8; Grünsweig, I. Wipplinger-Str. 12; Tomasi, VII. Kirchengasse 28. — Umbrellas: Schaller, I. Bognergasse 15 and Wollzeile 36; Högendorfer, I. Brandstätte 1; B. Huber, IX. Währinger-Str. 17. — Perfumery: Zeno, I. Graben 7; Calderara & Bankmann, I. Graben 30; Pilz, I. Graben 13; J. Mar. Faina, I. Kohlmarkt 22; G. Steinnetz, I. Bauernmarkt 1. — Gloves: Eichhorn, I. Graben 29; Zacharias, I. Seilergasse 3, Tuchlauben 15, and Kohlmarkt 11; Littman, I. Seilergasse 2; Kuent, I. Goldschmiedegasse 7. — Hatters. For gentlemen: Habig, I. Kärntner-Str. 51, and IV. Haupt-Str. 25; Pless, I. Graben 31; Skriman, I. Tegetthoff-Str. 5. For ladies: Galtimberti, I. Seilergasse 7, and VI. Mariahilfer-Str. 33; Demelbauer, I. Singer-Str. 7; Wopalensky, I. Kohlmarkt 3.

Tobacco and Cigars. The sale of tobacco is a government monopoly in Austria, the retail depots being known as 'Tabak-Trafiken'. Among
the favourite kinds of cigars are Virginias (about 5½ kr.; very strong), Britannicas (7 kr.), Trabuccos (8 kr.), and Regalitas (9 kr.). Havanna cigars may be obtained at I. Kärntner-Str. 3.

Money Changers. Union Bank, I. Graben 13; Escompte-Gesellschaft, I. Kärntner-Str. 7; Anglo-Austrian Bank, I. Strauchgasse 1; Lombard-Bank, I. Kärntner-Str. 10; Epstein, I. Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3; Verkehrsbank, I. Wipplinger-Str. 28.

Markets. The markets of Vienna deserve a visit in the forenoon. Excellent fruit in the Fruit Market (in the Hof and at the Elisabeth-Brücke, IV. Wieden, p. 63). Many varieties of fish at the Fish Market in the Obere Donau-Str. (II. near the Stefanie-Brücke): e.g. the Fogasch caught in the Plattensee (p. 395); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon; Zander, a kind of perch, etc. — Horse Market (‘Wiener Tattersall’), H. Schützel-Str. 54 (Pl. I; G, 4).

The Auskunfts-Bureau, or Information Office, of the Verein für Stadtinteressen, I. Johannisgasse 29 (open daily 9-2; closed on Sun. and holidays; no fees), gives information and help to strangers. — The Wiener Wohnungs-Zeitung, I. Wallfischgasse 8, is of use in finding apartments.


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

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, III. Metternichgasse 6; Consul General, Mr. Paul von Schoeller, I. Landstrasse 1; Consul, Mr. Moriz Feldscharek. — American Ambassador, Addison C. Harris, Esq., IV. Türgener-Str. 4; Consul General, Dr. Carl Bailey-Hurst, Esq., I. Reichsrath-Str. 27 (10-2); Vice-Consul General, Alveost. H. Hogue, Esq.

English Church Service at the Chapel of the British Embassy (Christ Church) at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Rev. William H. Hechler, Chaplain to the Embassy, I. Elisabeth-Str. 16. — Queen Victoria Jubilee Home for British Governesses in Vienna, I. Graben 29 (Tratnerhof).

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

Diary. The accompanying table (pp. 10 & 11) shows the days and hours when the various collections, etc., are open.

Exhibitions. In addition to the collections, etc., mentioned in the following table there are a number of exhibitions which are open every day, including Sundays, viz: —

Exhibition of Exports, Wollzeile 37, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12.
Pictures (modern), Permanent Exhibition in the Künstlerhaus (p. 58), daily 9-6 or 7, in winter 9-4 (50 kr., Sun. afternoon 30 kr.). An international exhibition takes place every fourth year. — Permanent Exhibition of the Kunstverein, Tuchlauben 8, week-days 9-6, Sun. & holidays 9-7, in winter 9-4 (adm. 50 kr.). — Permanent Exhibition of the Secession (p. 57), daily 9-7, in winter 9-4 (adm. 50 kr.). — Miethe's Permanent Exhibition of Art, I. Dorotheergasse 11, daily, 9-6 (30 kr.).

Principal Attractions, when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 13); Ring-Strasse (p. 25); Imperial Museums (pp. 30, 33); Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (p. 68); Kärntner-Str. (p. 20); Graben and Kohlmarkt (pp. 15, 16); Michaeler-Platz and Imperial Palace (p. 16); the Prater (p. 74); Schönbrunn (p. 72); Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg (p. 74).
**Route 7. VIENNA. Collections.**

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<th>Sun. and holidays</th>
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<th>Wednesday</th>
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<td><strong>Academy of Art:</strong>&lt;br&gt; Casts (p. 54)</td>
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<td>Picture Gallery (p. 54)</td>
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<td><strong>Library (p. 54)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Agricultural Collections (p. 25)</strong></td>
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<td>Albertina (p. 20)</td>
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<td>Arsenal (Army Museum; p. 64)</td>
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<td><strong>Deaf &amp; Dumb Asylum (p. 64)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Geological Institution (p. 63)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Handels-Museum (p. 68)</strong></td>
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<td>Hofburg (p. 16)</td>
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<td><strong>Imperial Library (p. 18)</strong></td>
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<td>Imperial Stables (p. 53)</td>
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<td>Imperial Treasury (p. 16)</td>
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<td><strong>Museum of Art &amp; Industry:</strong>&lt;br&gt; Collections (p. 60)</td>
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<td>Library (p. 61)</td>
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<td><strong>Museum of Austrian Ethnography (p. 25)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Museum of Hist. of Vienna (p. 27)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Museum of Industrial Hygiene (p. 26)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Museum of Natural History (p. 30)</strong></td>
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<td>Musicverein (p. 58)</td>
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<td>Picture Gallery, Czernin (p. 67)</td>
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<td>Picture Gallery, Imperial (p. 49)</td>
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<td>Picture Gallery, Schönborn (p. 24)</td>
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<td>Rathaus (p. 27)</td>
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<td>Reichsraths-Gebäude (p. 29)</td>
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<td>Vivarium (p. 71)</td>
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Collections. VIENNA. 1. Route. 11

Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Admission free except when otherwise stated |

9-1 9-1 | — | 10-1 | Also Sat. in winter, 5-7. |
3-6 3-6 | 9-1 | In winter daily, except Sun. & Sat., 3-7. |
8-2 8-2 | 8-2 | Closed Aug. & Sept. |
9-2 — | — | On application. |
10-2 — | — | Other days on application. |
— — | 10-12 | 50 kr. on Tues. In winter on Thurs. 10-2 free; other days 9-1, 50 kr. Artillery Workshops only on War Office order. |
9-12 & 2-4 | 9-12 & 2-4 | 9-12 & 2-4 | Closed July 15th-Sept. 15th. |
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— 10-4 | 10-4 | Michaeler-Platz, last door to the left. |
10-4 10-4 | 10-4 | 30 kr. on Mon., Tues., & Wed. Rainer |
10-4 10-4 | 10-4 | Papyrus. Mon. & Frid., 2-5. Library |
9-2 — | — | in winter 9-1 and 6-8.30. |
10-4 — | — | Wed. & Sat. 50 kr. Closed on Jan. 1st, |
2-6 2-6 | 2-6 | Holy Thurs. - Easter Sunday, Whit- |
10-4 10-4 | 10-4 | Sunday, Nov. 2nd, Corpus Christi, and |
9-5 9-5 | 9-5 | Christmas Day. |
10-2 — | — | 30 kr., Sun. & holidays 10 kr. In winter |
— — | — | only on Wed., 10-8, & Sun. 9-6. |
10-4 10-4 | 10-3 | In summer. On other days 9-3; tickets |
10-5 — | 10-3 | 1 fl., from the director. |
9-5 9-5 | 9-5 | 20 kr.; free on Monday. |
10-2 — | — | 50 kr. on Mon., Wed., & Sat. Closed on |
— — | 10-4 | same days as Mus. of Art-History. |
9-4 9-4 | — | Fee 20 kr. |
— 9-3 | — | Closed in winter. |
2-6 2-6 | 2-6 | In winter on application to the secretary. |
10-4 10-4 | 10-4 | Wed. & Sat. 50 kr. Closed on same days |
10-4 10-4 | 10-4 | as the Mus. of Art-History. |
9-4 9-4 | — | In winter on special application only. |
— 9-3 | — | Closed Nov. 1st-May 31st. |
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9-6 9-6 | 9-6 | In winter on week-days 9-8. |
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Vienna—(436 ft.), the capital of the Empire of Austria and the residence of the emperor, lies in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the Danube Canal, the southern arm of the river, into which the Wien falls within the city. The city is divided into 19 districts (‘Bezirke’): I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margarethen, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josefstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten, XI. Simmering, XII. Meidling, XIII. Hietzing, XIV. Rudolfsheim, XV. Fünfhaus, XVI. Ottakring, XVII. Hernals, XVIII. Währing, XIX. Döbling. According to the census of 1896 the interior of the city had a population of 67,440, the whole town 1,511,000 inhab., including 120,000 Jews and a garrison of 22,650 soldiers.

Vienna was originally the ancient Celtic settlement of Vindomina or Vindobona (old Celtic Vindobona), which the Romans seized and fortified about A. D. 14. Marcus Aurelius died here in 160. By the end of the third century the settlement had become a municipium or town, and the seat of the Roman civil and military government, and it continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 588. From that date the Roman Vindobona disappears from history until 791, when Charlemagne conquered the Avars and made the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otho II. (973-988) the sief of Austria (the ‘Eastern Mark’) was held by the Babenbergers, who exchanged their title of ‘Markgraf’, or count of the Mark, for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent.). The first mention of Viennis occurs in a charter of 1030; in 1137 it is spoken of as Vienensis Locus; and in 1196 it became the residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, owing to the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia occupied the country (1251-1276), those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1365 Duke Rudolph IV. founded the University. In 1519 Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund I., King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying:—

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

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

The great Religious Houses and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold much valuable property in Vienna. They own several of those huge edifices called Häfe, which contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the largest is the Schottenhof (p. 24), once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott in 1158, but afterwards gave place to German monks. Opposite to it, and nearly as large, is the Mönchnerhof, owned by the Abbey of Melk (p. 90). The Starhembergische Freihaus in the suburb of Wieden contains upwards of 200 different dwellings, and the Rothe Haus in the Alsergrund is scarcely smaller.

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

I. THE INNER CITY AND THE RING-STRASSE.


The *Church of St. Stephen (Pl. II; C, 3), or Cathedral, the most important edifice in Vienna, was erected after conflagrations
in 1258 and 1276, on the site of an earlier church dating from 1144-47. The W. façade, which retains Romanesque forms on the portal and towers, was begun immediately after the first fire. The choir, with three aisles, was not built until the following century, and was consecrated in 1340. Duke Rudolph IV. (1356-65) directed the architect, Meister Wenzla of Klosterneuburg, to prepare comprehensive plans for the remaining portions and he laid the foundation of the nave, and probably of the S. tower also, in 1359. The latter was completed in 1433, but the N. tower, begun in 1450, was left unfinished in 1519. Among the other architects of the church are Ulrich Helbling, Hans von Prachatitz, who completed the tower in 1433, and Hans Puchbaum, who vaulted the nave in 1446. The church, which is in the form of a Latin cross, and is built of limestone, is 355 ft. long; the nave and aisles are of equal height (69 ft.) and nearly equal width (35 and 29 ft.). The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with upwards of 100 statues. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. Since 1852 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. von Schmidt (d. 1891), and Herrmann.

Exterior. At the W. end are the Romanesque Riesenthor, or Giant's Door (opened only on occasions of great solemnity), the two towers called the Heidentürme (210 ft. high), and a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. On the S. side, adjoining the first entrance (Singerthor), is a tombstone said to be that of the Meistersänger Neithart Fuchs (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of the tower with the Primitthor, in which are memorial tablets, with busts, by Kundmann (1834), of L. Ernst and Fr. von Schmidt (see above). The Choir is surrounded by tombstones. In a recess is a fresco of Hell by Danhauser (1827; restored in 1894 by Groll). The reliefs in stone, Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and Bearing of the Cross, date from the 15th century. On the N. side is the Pulpit of the Franciscan monk Capistranus (1491); adjacent is the entrance to the catacombs (p. 15). The entrance to the bay of the (unfinished) N. tower (213 ft.) is named the Adlerthor (Eagle's Door), the second is the Bischofsthor (Bishop's Door).

Interior. The Adlerthor forms the entrance to the bay of the N. tower, to the left of which is the CHAPEL OF ST. BARBARA, containing a votive altar in memory of the escape of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1853 (p. 29). Next to this is the FRAUENCHOR (N. side choir), with a new altar designed by Schmidt and many monuments, including those of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the HAUTCHOR (centre-choir), on the left, is the altar of St. John of Nepomuc; in the centre a high-altar of black marble, with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen, by Bock; on the right the altar of St. Carlo Borromeo; richly-carved choir-stalls of the 15th century. In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial vault of the sovereigns of Austria; but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins (p. 20). The THEKLA CHOIR or FRIEDRICH SCHOR contains the "Sarcophagus of Emp. Frederick III." (d. 1493), by Lerch, completed in 1513, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats-of-arms; in 8 sections below are Scripture scenes; at the feet of the figure various animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a Monumental Brass, with three coats-of-arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three town-councillors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. To the right of the emperor's tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1885 from the Neukloster at Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178). - In the bay of the S. tower is a
St. Peter's.

VIENNA.

1. Route.

15

triumphal *Arch (50 ft. high) of red marble in the baroque style, by Hellmer (1894), commemorating the relief of Vienna from the Turkish besiegers in 1683; the numerous figures and reliefs in Carrara marble are explained by the inscription. Opposite is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHERINE, which contains the tomb of Archbp. Milde (d. 1853) and a fine font of 1481. — The NAVE contains the *Pulpit, executed in stone in 1512 by the architect Pilgram; on the front, four Fathers of the Church; under the stairs, the figure of the master, looking through a window; on the hand-rail, toads, lizards, and other animals. — On the N. wall, immediately to the W. of the entrance, and forming the termination of a former organ-choir, is the *Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechel (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a rule and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window. — By the W. Portal, on the N. side, is the SAVOY OR LIETHENSTEIN CHAPEL, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736). Two of the stained-glass windows in the choir date from the 14-15th cent., the others are modern, by Geyling (three from designs by Führich). All the other windows of the church are also filled with stained glass. — Below the church are extensive Catacombs, consisting of three vaults, one below another, filled with bones and skulls. Visitors not now admitted.

The *Tower of St. Stephen's (449 ft.), which affords an extensive view and a good survey of the battlefields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling, was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former tower, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the huge bell. Tickets for the ascent (533 steps) obtained at the sacristan’s office, Stephans-Platz 1 (20 kr.; on week-days only, 8-5).

On the N. side of the STEPHANS-PLATZ is the Archiepiscopal Palace, erected in 1632-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain; in the chapel an altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Opposite, at the corner of the Brandstätte, is the handsome Thonet’sche Haus. — The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is called the Stock-im-Eisen-Platz.

No. 6, at the corner of Graben, is the richly-decorated house, by Vander Nüll (1867; rococo style), of Ph. Haas & Sons (p. 8). — At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str., in front of the Equitable Assurance Office (built 1830), is the 'Stock im Eisen', the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of its supposed sanctity. The stump is secured with an iron hoop and a lock bearing the date 1575. It is said once to have marked the end of the Wiener Wald. — At the corner of the Stephans-Platz and the Singer-Str. rises the handsome house 'Zum Goldenen Becher', adorned with frescoes.

The GRABEN (Pl. II; C, 3), with its attractive shops (p. 8), the principal business-street in Vienna next to the Kärntner-Str. (p. 20), was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall. Its appearance has been entirely modernized within the last few decades.

On the right, No. 31, is the Asientahof, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer; then (No. 29) the Trattnerhof (1776) and (No. 21) the First Austrian Savings Bank (1836). To the left (No. 8) is the New York Insurance Co. The Leckiehlner’sche Haus, or ‘Grabenhof’ (on the left, Nos. 14, 15), has a rich façade by Wagner and Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the Trinity Column (Pl. II; C, 3), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1679, on the cessation of the plague. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two Fountains are by J. M. Fischer (1804).

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

The Kohlmarkt (Pl. II; B, C, 3), another busy street, leads from the end of the Graben to the left to the Burg. To the left, in the Michaeler Platz, is the Church of St. Michael, originally erected in the Transition style in 1219-21, with a Gothic choir and tower (1327), but greatly altered in the 17th century. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels, in stucco. Many tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. Paintings by Schnorr and others. — The large Fountain in the middle of the square is by Hellmer (1895).

b. The Imperial Hofburg.

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

At the entrance from the Michaeler-Platz are four Hercules groups: Fight with the Hydra, by Hoffmann von Aspanburg, Rescue of Hesione, by Joh. Scherpe, Deliverance of Prometheus, by Jos. Lar, and Fight with Cerberus, by A. P. Wagner. Over the entrance is an inscription (Franciscus Josephus I. vetus palatii opus a Carolo VI. inchoatum a Maria Theresia ct Josepho II. continuatum perfect. A.D. mcccxciii); above which, in the attic story, is a group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by Joh. Benk. — In the outer archways to the rotunda are two reliefs designed by Kenner: on the right, Departure of the Ruler to War, executed by Otto König; on the left, Victorious Return, by Stefan Schwartz. In the niches of the narrow cross-passages are four allegorical figures: to the right, Pietas Augusti by H. Kalmssteiner, and Fides Publica by W. Seib; to the left, Providentia Augusti by Fr. Koch, and Spes Publica by W. David. Beyond the rotunda are the moat of the various princes who have taken part in erecting the Burg. — At the entrances from the Franzens-Platz and from the Schaulergasse (on the N.W.) are four Hercules groups by Matthielli (Anteus, Busiris, at the former; Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull, at the latter).

The Imperial Treasury (adm., p. 10) is still highly interesting, though many objects have been removed to the Imperial Museum of Art-History (p. 33). Among its contents may be mentioned: *Insignia of the Holy Roman Empire, once preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle, afterwards (1424-1766) at Nuremberg: the crown of Charlemagne, the sceptre, orb, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, coronation-robe, book of the Gospels; swords of Charlemagne and of St. Mauritius; sabre of Haroun al-Raschid; also the relics which were
shown during the coronation (fragment of the 'true cross', lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc.). — The Austrian REGALIA: crown, sceptre, and orb, of the time of Rudolph II.; crown of the empress, reset in 1867. — Burgundian HERALDS' VESTMENTS (15th cent.) from the treasury of Charles the Bold, brought to Vienna after the marriage of Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy. — The Collection of JEWELS is of enormous value. One of its most interesting objects is the celebrated 'Florentine' diamond, 133½ carats in weight, valued at 57,449l., also once the property of Charles the Bold, said to have been found by a peasant after the Battle of Morat and sold to a Bernese merchant for 1 fl. It was subsequently purchased by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, and is now set in a hat-clasp. Decorations of Orders: e.g. jewel of the Golden Fleece, composed of 150 brilliants with the so-called 'Frankfort solitaire' (45½ carats) in the centre; scarf with the Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, with 548 brilliants and a pink diamond in the centre (26 carats); star of Joseph II. Insignia of NAPOLÉON I. as King of Italy; also the silver-gilt cradle of the King of Rome, weighing 5 cwt. Historical Curiosities: Staff of the president of the imperial chamber, presented by Maximilian to his privy-councilor and chancellor, Frederick, Count of Hohenzollern, on 18th Oct., 1495; Horoscope (talisman) of Wallenstein; Snuff-box of Prince Kaunitz.

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

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

Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the Amalienhof, erected at the end of the 17th cent., and sometimes occupied by the late Empress Elizabeth. It contains the office of the Oberst-Stallmeister (tickets for the stables are obtained on week-days from 10 to 12 at the office to the right in the passage under the clock, p. 10). The passage to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the coloured and gilded armorial bearings, leads across an old drawbridge and moat to the Schweizerhof (16th cent.), the oldest part of the Burg now left. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five larks (or properly eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. To the left in the corner of the Schweizerhof is a side-entrance to the Treasury (p. 16). On the right is the Burgkapelle; the end of the choir is the only relic of the original Gothic building of 1449. (Church-music, see p. 7). A gateway leads hence to the Josefs-Platz and the Augustine Church. In the Josefs-Platz, in the corner to the right, is the entrance to the Imperial Library, and in the middle is the entrance to the Cabinet of Engravings. On the left are the Redoutensäle, or Ball Rooms, and the Winter
Riding School, erected in 1735, with a gallery borne by 46 columns. In the centre of the Platz rises the *Equestrian Statue of Emp. Joseph II.* (d. 1790) by Zauner, in bronze; two large reliefs at the sides refer to agriculture and commerce; on the granite corner-columns are 16 small reliefs in bronze, scenes from the emperor's life. — The Augustine Church, etc., see p. 19.

The *Imperial Library* (entrance in the S.E. corner of the Josefs-Platz; adm., see p. 10), erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1722, occupies the S.W. side of the Josefs-Platz. Roman antiquities on the walls of the staircase. In the centre of the richly decorated *Hall* (56 by 18 yds.) are statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. The imposing dome is embellished with frescoes by Daniel Gran. The library contains upwards of 400,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., including valuable Oriental documents collected by Baron von Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1856), and 12,000 vols. of music. Among the 6800 *Incunabula* (i.e. books printed prior to 1500) are a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer and Fust, and the oldest edition of the Biblia Pauperum, of 1430. The chief treasures of the library are exhibited in eight glass-cases.

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

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

On the right, in the large Outer Burg-Platz, or Helden-Platz, between the Burg and the Ring-Strasse, rises the equestrian Statue of Archduke Charles (d. 1847), in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the victory of Aspern (p. 325), designed by Fernkorn (1860). To the left is the equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy ('der edle Ritter'; d. 1736), also by Fernkorn (1865).

The outer *Burgthor* (Pl. II; B, 4), with five passages, and adorned with twelve Doric columns, was erected by Nobile in 1822. On the side next the town is the motto of Emp. Francis II., *Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum*. Semper's design for the reconstruction of the Hofburg includes two large wings, extending from this gate,
The Volksgarten (Pl. II; A, B, 3), on the N.W. side of the Burg-Platz, laid out by Emp. Francis in 1824, contains pleasant grounds which attract numerous visitors (café; concerts, see p. 7). The so-called Temple of Theseus formerly contained Canova’s marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, now in the Imperial Museum of Art (p. 33). — To the left, near the café, is the Grillparzer Monument, erected in 1839, forming a semicircle, in the central niche of which is the sitting figure of the poet (d. 1891), over life-size, by Kundmann; the inner walls of the wings are embellished with scenes from his works, in relief, by R. Weyr: on the left the Ancestress, Dream a Life, King Ottokar; on the right Sappho, Medea, and Leander.

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

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

In the Josefs-Platz (p. 17), opposite the statue, is the Palais Pallavicini (No. 5; Pl. II, B, C, 3), built in 1784; colossal double Caryatides at the entrance by Zauner. No. 6, on the right, is the Italian Embassy. On the left is the Stallburg (built in 1529), containing the offices of the Oberstkämmerer and the Obersthoftmarschall, connected with the Hofburg by an arcade.

In the Augustinergasse, which leads hence to the S. to the Albrecht-Platz, is the Augustiner-Kirche (Pl. II, B, C, 4; court-church), begun in 1330, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir (nave 61 ft., choir 75 ft. high). The tower, dating from 1850, replaces one burned down in 1848.

Opposite the entrance stands the beautiful marble Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina (d. 1733, daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), by Canova. Farther on, to the left, is the door of the Loretto-Kapelle, which contains the hearts of all the emperors and empresses since Matthias. In an adjacent chapel on the left, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble by Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this ‘patriae liberator’. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. — Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

Nearly opposite the church are the Dorotheergasse with the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches (Nos. 18 and 16), and the small Lobkowitz-Platz with the Palais of Prince Lobkowitz (1685-90), now the French Embassy. In the Albrecht-Platz (Pl. II; C, 4) is the Mozart Monument, by Tilgner (1896), with charming putti on the pedestal. Opposite, at the corner of the Augustiner-Bastei, is the Albrechts-Brunnen, erected in 1869, and adorned with marble statues by Meixner: in the centre the Danube with Vindobona; on
the right the Theiss, Raab, Enns, Traun, and Inn; on the left the Save, March, Salzach, Mur, and Drave. Above it rises the Equestrian Statue of Archduke Albrecht (d. 1895), in bronze, by Zumbusch (1899).

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

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, was founded by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (d. 1822), enlarged by Archduke Charles (d. 1847) and Archduke Albrecht, and now belongs to Archduke Frederick. It is chiefly remarkable for its Drawings, 18,000 in number. Among them are about 50 by Raphael (including the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, presented by Raphael to Dürer in 1515), 150 by Dürer, 52 by Rubens (nearly all genuine), and 147 by Rembrandt (100 authenticated; the largest existing collection of Rembrandt's drawings). Among the most interesting are the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called 'Green Passion', the barge, the flowers, etc., by Dürer, and the numerous etchings and sketches by the best masters. The number of Engravings exceeds 220,000, the older masters being copiously represented (works of Marcan- tonto Raimondi in beautiful specimens, etc.). The finest plates are framed and exposed to view in cabinets. — The Library of 50,000 vols. includes many superb old works, historical, military, and relating to the history of art. Also a collection of 24,000 Maps and Plans.

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

The Tegetthoffgasse leads to the N. from the Albrecht-Platz to the New Market (Pl. II; C, 3, 4), enclosed by handsome blocks of buildings, erected since 1894. The *Fountain in the centre represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube. The original in lead, by Raph. Donner (1739; restored by C. M. Fischer in 1801), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze.

On the W. side of the Platz is the Capuchin Church (Pl. II; C, 4), a rococo edifice of 1622, containing the Imperial Vault. The latter is open to the public on All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day (1st and 2nd Nov.), and to strangers daily, from Easter to All Saints', 9-12, in winter 10-12. Apply to the porter (the guide, a Capuchin, expects a donation for the poor). A passage leads down the middle of the long vault, between the numerous coffins (120).

In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867); Crown Prince Rudolph (d. 1889); Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898). In the side-vault on the left Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792). In the side-vault to the right the older sarcophagi, most of them richly decorated: Charles VI. (d. 1740), Leopold I. (d. 1705), Joseph I. (d. 1711), Matthias II. (d. 1619). The last-named, with his empress (d. 1618), were the first members of the imperial family to be buried here.

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

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

From the Stephans-Platz the busy Rothenthurm-Strasse runs to the N.E. to the Leopoldstadt. No. 10, on the right, at the corner of the Lugeck, is the grand ‘Germaniahof’. The Lugeck, then the Bäcker-Str., to the right, lead to the small Universitäts-Platz (Pl. II; D, 3), in which rises the University Church, erected by the Jesuits in 1628-31 in the baroque style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andr. Pozzo in 1705, were restored by P. Krafft in 1834; high-altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Adjacent (No. 2), is the old building of the University, a handsome rococo building (1753-55) with a splendid vestibule, occupied since 1857 by the Academy of Sciences (founded in 1846).

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

From the N.W. end of the Graben the Bognergasse (observe memorial tablet on No. 1) leads straight to the Hof and the Freiung, while the Tuchlauben to the right (No. 8, the Austrian Kunstverein; p. 9) leads to the Hohe Markt (Pl. II; C, 2, 3), said to have been the forum of the Roman Vindobona (p. 12). The Sina Palace (No. 8), restored by Hansen and decorated by Rahl, is part of the Berghof, the oldest house in Vienna, where the Roman Praetorium is supposed once to have stood (inscription). In the centre rises a Votive Monument designed by Fischer von Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph I. at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. The figures are by Corradini. On each side of it is a fountain. Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lay the old Jewish Quarter. From the N. angle of the Markt the Marc-Aurel-Str. and Vorlauf-Str. lead to the Danube. — No. 8 Wipplinger Str., a little to the N.W., is the Old Rathhaus (unoccupied), the oldest part of which, next to the Salvatorgasse, dates from 1455, and the façade in front from 1706. In the court is a Fountain with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner. Opposite, No. 11, at the corner of the Juden-Platz, are the offices of the Minister of the Interior, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716.

Adjoining the old Rathhaus on the right is the Salvator- or Rathhaus-Kapelle (Pl. II; C, 2), consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1361, the other from 1452-57, and the fine Renaissance portal from 1515. Tower added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of Maria-Stiegen (‘Maria am Gestade’; Pl. II, C, 2) in the Salvatorgasse, attended by the Bohemians, contains handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, dates from 1394 (restored 1817-20); it joins the choir (completed about 1550) in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.), of the close of the 15th cent., terminates in an elegant open-work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., where we have a glimpse, between Nos. 22 and 24, of the ‘Tiefe Graben’ below. The Färbergasse leads hence to the Platz am Hof (Pl. II; B, C, 2, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on No. 14 (see above) records, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 12). In the centre rises a Column of the Virgin, erected by Leopold I. in 1667. The Equestrian Statue of Fieldmarshal Radetsky (1766-1858), by Zumbusch, on the S. side of the square, was unveiled in 1892. In the S.E. corner of the Platz is the War Office (No. 14). Adjoining it is the Church am Hof (Pl. II; C, 2), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a rococo façade added in 1662. The handsome building
Harrach Gallery. VIENNA. 1. Route. 23

opposite (No. 6) is the Austrian Credit-Anstalt (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1858–60 and adorned with six statues by Gasser. The Civic Arsenal (No. 10), on the N. side, built in 1562, with a façade of 1732, has yielded its collection of weapons to the New Rathhaus (p. 27).

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

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

enthroned, with the Child and two saints; 363. Correggio (1), Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 364. Luini, Madonna; 370. Marco Basaiti, Madonna.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

e. The Ring-Strasse.

The *Ring-Strasse, 62 yds. in breadth, which with the Franz-Josef-Quai (see p. 61) encircles the inner city, has been constructed since 1857 mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis (comp. p. 13). From the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schotten-Ring it is 2 M. in length. Apart from a number of disfiguring buildings erected by speculators, it is architecturally one of the finest streets in Europe.

Beginning at the Franz-Josef-Quai (p. 61) is the Schotten-Ring (Pl. II; B, C, 1, 2). On the left (No. 16) rises the *Exchange, built in 1872-77 in the Renaissance style, by Hansen and Tietz, a rectangular edifice (108 by 100 yds.). The vestibule and great hall are worth seeing (adm. 10 kr.). On the second floor (entrance from the Wipplinger-Str.) is the Museum of Austrian Ethnography (adm., see p. 10; catalogue 15 kr.), opened in 1897, a collection of ethnographical specimens, costumes, and curiosities from the different countries of the Austrian empire. — Behind the Exchange, Börsen-Platz 1, is the Central Telegraph Office (Pl. II; B, 2). — Farther on, to the right, is the Police Office (Pl. II; B, 1); then, at the corner of the Hessgasse, is the Stiftungshaus or Sühnhaus (Pl. II; B, 1, 2), a charitable institution, with an 'expiatory chapel' on the first floor, erected by Fr. Schmidt, at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned down in 1881 with the loss of about 400 lives (comp. p. 73; commemorative mass yearly on Dec. 9th).

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

The Schotten-Ring is continued to the S. by the **Franzens-Ring** (Pl. II; A, B, 2, 3), where a number of grand new buildings make this section of the Ring-Strasse the finest part of Vienna. On the right rises the **University** (adm., see p. 10), a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style, built by Ferstel in 1873–84, containing the university collections, the library, and most of the lecture-rooms. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with sculptures, and opens on the vestibule of the lofty Aula. A marble tablet on the left bears the names of all the rectors since 1365. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the magnificent festival hall. Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble **Statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I.**, by K. Zumbusch. Beneath the arcades in the quadrangle are placed the busts of distinguished professors: (from right to left) R. von Eitelberger, J. B. Quarini, F. Schuh, G. B. van Swieten, J. Hyrtl, A. J. von Stift, Joh. and Th. von Oppolzer, Lor. von Stein, etc. The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the University Library, built on the model of that of Ste. Geneviève at Paris, and containing 500,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (296 seats; adm., see p. 10).

The University, founded in 1365, reorganised under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten (p. 19), and now attended by about 6500 students, has a staff of 347 professors and lecturers. — To the University belong also the Observatory (p. 71); the Physical Institute (IX. Türken-Str. 3); the Botanical Garden with herbaria (III. Rennweg 11); the Chemical Laboratory (p. 68); the Anatomical & Pathological Museum (p. 68); the Protestant Theological Faculty (IX. Mariannengasse 25, Alsergrund); the Anatomical Institute (IX. Währinger-Str. 13; see p. 68), etc.

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

No. 23 Reichsraths-Str. (Pl. A, 2), the **Museum of Industrial Hygiene** (adm., see p. 10), containing inventions for the protection of workmen in industrial establishments.

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

I. Section. Monuments from St. Stephen's: Sun and Moon which crowned a tower of the 15th cent.; stained glass of the 15th cent.; remains of wall-paintings of the 13th century. — II. Section. Roman antiquities: coffins, votive stones, relics of a Roman bath, capitals of columns, coins; pre-Christian antiquities from the environs; medieval and modern stone monuments. Statues of Austrian dukes and of saints, from St. Stephen's (14-15th cent.); medals (16-19th cent.). — Plans of Vienna; studies of Roman Vienna and of mediaeval extensions (Nos. 1-3, 4-13); original plan of 1438-55 (No. 14); others of 1547 by Hirschvogel and Wolmuet (15, 17), by Suttinger of 1684 (19), by Anguissoila and Marinoni of 1706 (20), by Nagel of 1770 (21); the last three are copies, etc. — Nos. 37-454. Views; 37. Oldest view, of 1438; 38. View of 1463 (from the Schedel Chronicle); 39, 40. By Hirschvogel, 1547; 41. By Lautensack, 1566; 43. By J. N. Vischer and Hafnagel, 1610; 44-46. By M. Vischer, 1675; 47, 48. By Suttinger, 1676; 49. By Folbert van Allen, 1680-82; 54-57. By Delsenbach, 1719; 69. Large bird's-eye view by J. D. von Huber, 1774; views of the 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water-colours, the most interesting of which are those by F. Matsch and G. Köh (Interior of the old Burg-Theater), Charlemont (311-313. Interior of Amerling Museum), Jacob, Franz, and Rudolf Alt (Nos. 327-330. The Old Rathaus, 331. Makart's studio), Varonne, etc. Engravings by Pfeffel, Kleiner, Schütz, Ziegler, and others. Views of the fortifications from the 16th cent. down to their recent demolition. — Nos. 455-523. Historical events: 460. Panorama by Meldemann, showing the position of the Turks in 1529; 463-474. Turkish officers and soldiers of 1529; 485-529. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, including a large oil-painting by Wyk; entries of emperors, doing of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848 (in oils, water-colours, engravings, etc.). — Nos. 624-788. Costumes and fashions of the 18th and 19th cent. Nos. 789-841. Festivals, balls, concerts. Nos. 842-1035. Eminent persons of the 16th cent. downwards, in oils, miniatures, woodcuts, etc. — III. Section. In the corridor: 4-14. Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, "instruments of
Route I. VIENNA. Hofburg Theatre.

Bust of Ferdinand I. — Room I. 1225-1145. Portraits of poets, musicians, actors, etc. 1216, 1233. Pianos of Mozart and Schubert; 1240-1242. Death-masks of Haydn, Beethoven, and Lenau. Also, autographs of Haydn, Beethoven, F. Laube, F. Raimund, Liszt, Herwegh, Rossuth, Bismarck, etc. — Room II. Pictures: H. Kauffmann, Death of Mozart; J. Schmid. A 'Schubert-evening' in a Vienna citizen's house; A. Hlavacek, Large view of Vienna; portraits of celebrated Viennese, etc. In the centre, 1365. Model of the inner city with the bastions and glacis (1832-54). — Room III. Pictures of the earlier Vienna School (Donhauser, Waldmüller, Gauermann, etc.). — Grillparzer Room, to the left of R. I. In the antechamber, portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family; adjoining room and cabinet containing his furniture and library; glass-cases containing his MSS., honorary diplomas, etc.

IV. Section ('Museum of Weapons'), on the second floor: 1460 objects in 7 rooms.

I. Ante-Room. Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI. in 1463 and of Emp. Frederick IV. in 1493; Milan armour; Gothic equestrian accoutrements (15th cent.); artistically painted targets or cavalry shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — II. Room. Black morions; two-handed and other swords (15th and 16th cent.); hand-archebus (15th cent.). — III. Room. Spears, pikes, lances; armour, some of it finely chased (Nos. 592, 593 of the 16th cent.). In glass-cases: cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (15-17th cent.). By the walls: groups of the rare 'Ahlspiese', or pikes of the 15th cent. (a specialty of the collection), armour, shields, pikes, etc. — IV. Room. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; Hungarian breast-plate; numerous trophies from the second Turkish siege (1683), flanked with busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha (?), with the silken cord with which he was strangled at Belgrade in 1683 after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna; his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head cut off and brought to Vienna); the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, implements, etc. On the walls: lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers' guild. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John. — V. Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon; French weapons of 1805-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis I. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna; blunderbusses. The cases contain ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish 'banjars'. At the exit is a cast of the Hofer Monument at Innsbruck, by Natter. — VI. Room (Corridor). Hofer's alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards; six cannon presented to the citizens by the emperor in 1809; uniforms worn by Emp. Francis I. at the Battle of Leipsic and the Entry into Paris. Busts of Wrblna and Saurau. — VII. Room. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; models of the Vienna Volunteers (1859 and 1866).

Opposite the Rathhaus, on the E. side of the Ring-Str., is the new *Hof-Burgtheater (Pl. II, A, B, 2, 3; p. 6), in the later Renaissance style, built by Semper and Hasenauer in 1876-89 (2000 seats).

Exterior adorned with sculptures by Kundmann (Apollo and the Muses of Comedy and Tragedy, above the attic of the central part), by Weyr
Reichsraths-Gebäude. VIENNA. 1. Route. 29

(Triumph of Bacchus, bas-relief over the entrance), by Edm. Hofmann and Tügner (Busts of Calderon, Shakespeare, Molière, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Hebel, Grillparzer, Halm), by Benk ( Allegories), by Coste nobile, Gasser, and others. — The ceiling-paintings of the two *Staircases, by Matsch and the brothers Klimt, portray the development of the drama. Each staircase is embellished with two allegorical figures by Benk and statues of famous actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by Karger, in the foyer by Charlemont. The rooms adjoining the latter contain the *Collection of portraits of actors of the Burg-Theater, founded in 1786 by Joseph II., in the lunettes and domes of the main room are paintings by R. Russ and Charlemont. — The Interior of the theatre itself (daily visible, on application to the inspector) is enriched with sculptures by Weyr and Tügner, and with paintings by Hynais. Observe in the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes the frieze (figures of children and animals) by Eisenmenger and a statue of Clytie by Benk.

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

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, in the Volksgarten-Str., is the Justizpalast or *Palace of Justice, built in the German Renaissance style by Wielemanns in 1875-81, and containing the supreme courts of the Austrian empire. In the magnificent hall in the centre rises a marble statue of Justice by Pendl, 10 ft. in height. — Beyond the Justizpalast is the *Deutsche Volkstheater (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 6), in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by Fellner and Helmer. Sculptures on the chief façade by Vogl, those in the interior by Friedl. Ceiling-paintings and curtain by Veith. In front of the theatre is a monument to Ferd. Raimund, the Vienna dramatist (1790-1836), by Vogl (1898).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· From the Vestibule we ascend the short flight of stairs to the right to the —
GROUND FLOOR. The 19 chief rooms are adorned with 112 *Wall Paintings* by the best Austrian artists, illustrative of the different collections (with inscriptions above them of the subject and the painter).

A. *Mineralogical-Petrographical Collection*. Room I. Large rock-crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. At the middle window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Grotto (p. 195). — Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases on the transverse walls (No. 101, 102. Diamonds and precious metals). — Room III. In the central case the famous *Jewel-bouquet in a vase of rock-crystal*, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I. (valued at 600£.). Adjacent, on the left, *Opal from Cserwenitsa in Hungary, perfectly pure (valued at 200,000*) Opposite, in the tables of the central window, jewels, rough, polished, and set, particularly diamonds of various colours. — Room IV. Building materials from Vienna, the German Empire, Italy, ancient Rome, etc. — Room V. In the central cases, collection of *Meteorites, the finest in Europe*, from about 430 different places. Thus, in

![Diagram of the rooms](image)

the 1st case, a meteorite from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case, large fragments of meteoric iron and a piece of telluric iron from Ovisfak in Greenland.

B. *Geological-Faunological Collection*. Room VI. To the right, by the door, *Emp. Francis I. with the directors of his collections, an oil-painting by F. Mesmer*. Wall-cases to the left of the door and at the back, impressions and stems of coal-forming plants. — Room VII. By the window-wall, near the entrance, limestone slabs with marks of erosion, from Divača, Nabresina, etc. — Room VIII. In frames on the walls, water-lilies (observe No. 103); ichthyosaurs from the Swabian lias (Nos. 106-109, 111, 112, 114); pterodactyls and ramphorhynchis from the slate-beds at Solnhofen (Nos. 131, 132, 135, 137). — Room IX. In frames by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of mountain-goat. — Room X. *Skeletos of bears, lions, and a huge stag found in caverns; in the large central press, *Skeletons of moas, the extinct giant-bird of New Zealand; in the two central presses, remains of large diluvial bones; in the middle of the wall-case at the back (Nos. II-15), remains of pleistocene *Mammalia from Maragha in Persia*.

C. *Pre-Historic Collection*. Room XI. In the first central press, (No. 8) human skull of the earliest flint-period, from a cavern at Lautsch in Moravia; in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, (Nos. 20-34) relics from lake-dwellings of the later flint and the bronze periods. — Room XII. In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th central cases, and by the first window, *Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria (first iron or 'Hallstatt' period); by the second window-pier and by the exit, urns from a tumulus
at Gemeinlebnarn, Lower Austria; in the wall-case on the left, (Nos. 76-78, 55-60) rich yield of the Byciskala Cavern in Moravia. — Room XIII. Wall-cases to the right of the entrance, and 1st central case, implements of the first iron period from Waatseh in Carniola; in the 3rd central case, relics of the Celtic or second iron period (note Nos. 35-39).

D. Ethnographical Collection. Room XIV. On the end-wall to the right, round wickerwork boat from the Euphrates; by the window opposite the entrance, two Arabian "crystal" lamps from Cairo (14th cent.); in the 3rd central case, (Nos. 19, 20) two ancient Chinese boxes of red lacquer, (Nos. 21-23) Chinese bronze, cloisonné, and silver-filigree vases; in the 5th central case, (Nos. 39-42) Japanese works in lacquer, porcelain, and bronze. (Nos. 43-46) Musical instruments; in the 6th central case, (Nos. 52-58) Japanese toilet-articles, ornaments, and weapons (some very ancient and valuable). In the wall-cases Nos. 70-91, Japanese religious objects, figures of gods, altars, priests' vestments, etc.; in cases 92-94, armour; cases 99, 100. Garments. To the right, large Japanese bell. — Room XV. In the 1st central case, (No. 2) old Indian ornaments; 4th central case, (Nos. 43-48) Javanese weapons, some of them very old; wall-cases on the left wall, (Nos. 74, 75) magicians' wands of the Battas in Sumatra; wall-case by the third window, (No. 86) skull-trophies of the Dayaks of Borneo; by the adjoining window, neat figures for the Javanese Wayang ('shadow') game. — Room XVI. Wall-case to the right, by the door, (Nos. 73-76) ancient vessels from the Philippines, some of them in pale-green porcelain; by the exit-wall, (Nos. 88-93) spears from New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands; adjacent, by the window-wall, (95, 96), and in the last central case, (61-63) painted carvings from New Ireland; in No. 64, masks made of human skulls from New Britain. — Room XVII. First central case, (No. 12) New Zealand axes of jade; over the 2nd central case, carved model of a canoe, and by the side-wall, (70-73) other carvings, jade amulets, and a human mummy from New Zealand; 2nd wall-case, (74) feathered helmets from Hawaii. In No. 84, by the exit-wall, is the figure of a warrior in full war-dress from the Gilbert Islands. By the first window, part of a war-canoe from New Zealand. — Room XVIII. 2nd, 3rd, 4th central cases, "Feather-ornaments, etc., of Brazilian Indians. — The door to the left leads to the Side-Room XVIII, b. In the central case, N. American and early Mexican flint-weapons, idols, and ornaments. — Small Side-Room XVIII, a. In a frame by the right wall, "Feather-ornaments of Emp. Montezauma of Mexico; below, ancient Mexican sculptures; in the wall-case by the exit, (Nos. 4, 5) stone masks; below, on the right, a human figure in green jade. — Side-Room XIX, b. In the wall-cases, (Nos. 7-15) ancient Peruvian vases; in the central case, offerings to the dead from ancient Peruvian tombs. — Side-Room XIX, a. In the separate glass-cases, ancient Peruvian garment, garnished with tapestry; adjacent, two Peruvian mummies with their burial-gifts. — We return to Room XIX. In the case by the end-wall to the right, (Nos. 61-67) and in the 1st and 2nd central cases, objects from the negro countries on the Upper White Nile; 3rd and 4th central cases, objects from equatorial W. Africa.

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

First Floor. Zoological Collections. To the left, Room XXI. In the wall-cases, all kinds of coral; by the left wall, (Nos. 10, 11) fine "Corals; in Nos. 19-22, 30-33, by the end-walls, reef-building coral. — Room XXII. Insects; in the wall-cases, an interesting biological collection; in the 1st central case, wasps' and bees' nests; by the window-piers, ants' nests; in the 2nd central case, (No. 55) curious grasshoppers, including the "Walking Leaf" or leaf-grasshopper (Phyllium curfolium); 63. Scarabæus (Ateuchus sacer); 65. Rhinoceros-beetle and cognate tropical beetles; 66, 69. Beautiful proboscis and coloured beetles; 71, 72. Huge stag-beetles (Macropius longimanus, etc.); 74-84. Butterflies. — Side Room XXII, c. Wall-case to the left of the door, large crabs; in No. 6, the enormous Macrolebrea Kämpferi from Japan. — Room XXIII. In the first three central cases,
a beautiful collection of snails' shells. — Rooms XXIV-XXVI. *Fishes, the most extensive and best-arranged collection in the world. — Room XXVII. Batrachia and reptiles; by the middle-window, huge Indian serpents (Python molurus; note also skeleton by the wall, right of the entrance); in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, large exotic lizards. — Room XXVIII. In the cases by the end-walls and above them, large tortoises and turtles; in the central cases, crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX. *Austrian birds, with their nests, eggs, etc.; by the middle window, a complete eagle's nest. — Room XXX (where, as in the following rooms, the chief treasures of the collection are placed in the front part of the cases). Wall-case to the left, pelicans; 1st central case, flamingoes; 2nd, S. American screamers (palamedea) with spurred wings; 4th, running birds, including 51. Kiwis (Apterygidae), 52-55. American and African ostriches. — Room XXXI. 1st central case, pheasants; 3rd, pepper-peckers; 4th, parrots. In this room also is the Scharnhelm Collection (acquired in 1864) of osteological preparations of the skulls, tongues, and aural organs of birds. — Room XXXII. In the wall-cases by the doors, humming-birds; 1st central case, birds of paradise; 4th, lyre-bird; 15th wall-case, weaver-birds with their nests. — Room XXXIII. 1st central case, falcons; 4th case, vultures; in No. 53, below, a condor. — Room XXXIV. *Skeletons of mammals; by the exit, right and left, apes; side next the windows, to the right of the skeletons of whales, huge barbs (whalebone) of the Japanese whale. — Room XXXV. Wall-cases left of the entrance, marsupialia; wall-cases right of the exit, sloths, armadillos, ant-eaters. — Room XXXVI. Two skeleton and two stuffed elephants. — Room XXXVII. By the back-wall, rodentia; in the central cases, antelopes and stags. — Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey. — The door to the left leads into *Side Room XXXVIII, c. which contains the spoils of the gun of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, tastefully arranged. — Room XXXIX. Apes; in the central case those most akin to man, admirable specimens.

The Second Floor is reached by a double staircase near Room XXX.

Botanic Collections. Rooms L-LIII contain the famous Vienna Herbarium, but are not shown to the public. The botanical collection in Room LIV chiefly contains woods, fruits, and seeds, dried or preserved in spirit.

The **Imperial Art-History Museum contains the extensive art-collections of the Austrian imperial house, which were formerly distributed in the Belvedere, the Imperial Hofburg, and other places.

(Adm., see p. 10; sticks and umbrellas must be given up.)

The Exterior of this building, like that of the Natural History Museum, is lavishly adorned with sculpture. The dome is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Pallas Athene by Joh. Benk, while the four flanking canopies contain allegorical figures of Talent, Moderation, Enthusiasm, and Will, by Fr. Gastell. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central building are Victories by Härdt and Benk. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of artists, and in the medallions of the 2nd floor, the spandrels of the great windows, and the niches of the avant-corps are allegorical figures, explained in the official guide (see p. 34). Between the columns of the central projection on the ground-floor are figures of Painting by Hellmer and Sculpture by Benk, in front, and figures of Architecture and Industrial Art by Kundmann, at the back.

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

The collections are arranged as follows:

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


D. Second Floor. RR. XXXV-XLVI. Water-colours and drawings. On this floor also are the copying and restoring rooms.

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

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

The Heroön of Gjölbashi, the tomb of a Lycian prince, found near the ancient Trysa in Asia Minor, has been placed in the large S.W. court and the central room on the S.W. side of the museum. This tomb, dating from about the middle of the 5th cent. B.C., was originally discovered in 1812 by the Prussian scholar Schönborn, and was re-discovered in 1831 by Prof. Benndorf of Vienna and brought to Austria in 1832-33. The tomb-enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased formed a kind of miniature cemetery, 78 ft. long and 65 ft. broad, and the entire inner surface of the walls as well as the exterior of the S. wall, beside the door, was embellished with a double limestone frieze, most of which has been preserved. The subjects of the frieze (very much mutilated) are taken from the Iliad, the Odyssey, and other epic works (now lost) dealing with the Greek heroic myths, and appear to have been executed by Ionian sculptors under the influence of the paintings by Polygnotos and his school. — A Reconstruction by P. Kohl, in the centre of the room, gives an excellent idea of the original arrangement of the tomb, which is not seen to advantage in its present position. In the court, facing the entrance, is the Door of the Heroön, with portions of four winged bulls and other carvings on its exterior, and on its interior, relief of two dancing youths and seven dwarfish figures resembling the Cabiri of the Phœnicians. Among the Reliefs from the Frieze, in the interior of the hall, may be mentioned the following. In the anteroom to the right: to the right, I, 1 (above). The Seven against Thebes; I, 2 (below). Greeks landing near Troy; II, 3 (above). Contest of Amazons and Greeks; II, 4 (below). Strife of the Lapithæ and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithous. In the anteroom to the left: to the right, V, 9 (above). Ulysses slaying the wooers of Penelope; V, 10 (below). Calydonian boar-hunt; to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room: VI, B. Storm of Troy (to the left); VI, C. Battle of Amazons (to the right). In the centre room: VII, 12. Rape of the Leucippids (to the right); IV, 8. Feasting and Dancing (to the left).

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

Lapidarium, to the right of the archway. Pillar I. 6. Stele from Erythrai in Asia Minor, with the copy of a national decree of the Myth-
lenians (2nd cent. B.C.); 10. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King Amyntas of Macedonia (390-374 B.C.) and the cities of Chalcis and Olynthus. Pillar II. 28. Inscription from a basilica in honour of the Emp. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.), from Assuan (Syene) in Egypt; 38. Votive tablet in honour of Marmogius, the Celtic war-god, from Perwart in Lower Austria. Pillar III. 53-55. Small tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs), with the names of the deceased. — The Larger Tombstones are placed by the right end-wall (Nos. 91-96) and the back-wall (Nos. 98-107, 109, 110-116). — By the left end-wall (181-185) are Early Christian Inscriptions and Roman Milestones, the latter being continued along the window-wall (122, 124-128, 131-136, 138-142). — By the right end-wall (144-164, 166-168, 178): Inscriptions from Carthage. — Table-case I: Handles of Amphorae, showing the maker’s mark. Show-case II: Fragments of Vessels in so-called terra sigillata. Show-case III: Leaden Missiles, etc.

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

We return to the vestibule and thence enter the ground floor to the right.

The Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, founded in 1821 mainly with the acquisitions of Dr. Burghardt, and increased in 1878 by the incorporation of the Egyptian collection from Miramar, contains chiefly small plastic works and specimens of industrial art from the earliest times to the Roman period. Director, Dr. A. Dedekind.

Room I. In the centre, two ancient clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is covered with coloured copies (by Weidenbach) of mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Beni Hassan (ca. 2400 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the period of the primæval monarchy to the new empire. The most noteworthy of the sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. II. Seated statue of a scribe (5th Dynasty); V. Granite sarcophagus (26th Dyn.); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.); XIV. Altar (quartzite); XIX. Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid beside it; XXI. Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.); XXXIX. Colossal bust of the youthful Horus (granite; Græco-Roman period). — To the left is R. II. On the upper part of the walls, copies of tomb-paintings as in R. I; below, steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Roman period. By the windows: No. XVIII, small pyramid; fragmentary sculptures, mainly of the Saite period (7-4th cent. B.C.); 172. Tombstone of Ta-That (Ptolemaic period). In the middle of the room, mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles’ eggs, skulls of bulls, etc. — R. III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards dating from the new empire and later periods. The wall-cases contain statuettes of the dead (from the new empire). In the middle of the room, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (22nd-26th Dyn.). — R. IV. In the cases are coffins, mummies, and canopi. Cabinet VII. Statuettes of the dead (Saite period). Case VI. Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard; 16. Painted mask from a mummy-covering. Case IV. Dye-earth, fruit, scarabeæ, and amulets from ancient Egyptian tombs. — R. V, to the right. In the middle of the room, beside a large red granite column from a temple (16th cent. B.C.), I, III. Colossal heads of kings (probably Saite period); II, IV, VI. Andro-sphinxes. By the first window, VII. Painted limestone portrait-statue (period of the new empire). Cab. I. Portrait-heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. Cab. II-IV and Cases V, VI. Statuettes of gods. Cab. VII. Bronze vessels, etc. Cab. VII, IX. Statuettes of sacred animals. Cab. X. Wood-carvings and wooden tomb-stele. Cases III, IV. Scarabeæ. Cases Vb, VIb. Amulets. — We now pass through R. VII and enter R. VI. Cab. I. Articles of the toilet. Case II. Ornaments, etc. Pedestal VII. Vessels and canopi. Case X. Fragments of reliefs with figures. Cab. XI. Vessels. Cab. XII. Implements and utensils. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.).
The *Collection of Antiquities* consists of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman collections formerly preserved partly in the Cabinet of Antiques in the Burg and partly in the Lower Belvedere. Director, Dr. Rob. Ritter von Schneider.

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

**Route 1.** VIENNA. Art-History


in the middle, 62, 63. Marcus Aurelius; 64. Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus; 65. Boy with the club of Hercules (tomb-figure); 51, 52. Augustus; 53. Statue of Isis; 55. Hadrian; 57. Trajan.

R. XI. 78-81. Limestone sculptures from Cyprus; *82. Dying Amazon, fragment of a group, a good copy of an archaic Greek work of the beginning of the 5th cent. ; *83. Discobolus, after Myron; 92. Doryphoros (torse), after Polyclitus; 97. Hera; 98. Aphrodite; 107, 110. Youthful satyr; 118. Poseidon from Chios (3rd cent. B.C.); 96. Satyr and Mænad; **108. Head of Artemis, from Tralle, recalling the Venus of Milo; **121. Sarcophagus of Pentelic marble, with reliefs of the battle of the Amazons, known as the ‘Fugger Sarcophagus’ (about 300 B.C.); 126, 127. Fragments of an Attic tomb-relief; 141. Hygieia, fragment of a votive relief. In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815. Farther on, on the side next the street: 146. Large cratera, with Bacchic scenes; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Roman period); 152 (revolving stand). Artemis a statuette from the studio of Praxiteles, with traces of painting; *153. Tombstone of a youth, an Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 156-167. Pediment-figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace; 168. Lower part of a statue of Aphrodite; 172. Torso of a centaur; 175. Medallion, in porphyry; 176. Portrait-head, in dark granite; *179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher; 180, 184, 188. Female portrait busts; *193. Portrait of a barbarian (Roman period); 200. Statue of Kora, restored as Euterpe.

R. XII. Bronzes. Cab. I. Etruscan implements and vases, and prehistoric articles from Hallstatt and Transylvania. Table II. Candelabra and tripod; in the middle, *50. Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians; upon this, *49. Figure of a griffin; on the window-wall, behind, mosaic with the head of Oceanus. Case III. Roman vases and implements, including 105. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istria. Case IV (at the entrance). Spoons, handles, needles, etc.; above, mosaic of a sea-fight (after Homer’s Iliad). Case V (at the exit). Keys and locks; above it, Head of Zeus, in brass. Cab. VI. Swords; helmets, including 281, 282. Greek helmets in the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite morion; 284-295. Morions from Radkersburg in Styria; 360. Roman helmet; also, lamps, bells, etc.

R. XIII. Bronzes. Allegorical ceiling-paintings by Karger; in the lunette, the Heron of Gjölbashi (p. 34), by Fischer. At the entrance, to the left, statuette of a general (so-called Menelaus). Upon Case VII is a seated panther; 1st section, masks, heads, and figures, mostly from mountings; 472. Sleeping negro (5th cent. B.C.); 2nd section, Handles of vessels. Case VIII. 515-664. Fibulae or buckles; 665-701. Finger-rings; 702. Earring; 703-707. Belt-buckles. Case IX. 701-729. Etruscan mirrors and mirror-cases; 730, 753-755. Bronze plates with chased reliefs; 767. Roman traveller’s clock; 771-789. Tessere or admission-tickets to games and the theatre. In the window-recess to the left is a bronze tablet bearing the Senatorconsultum de Bacchanalibus (186 B.C.), the most ancient Roman public document in existence. The other cases contain bronze figures: Cab. X. 816. Zeus enthroned; 817, 818. Athene; 819. Dodonian Zeus; 833. Hercules; 839. Hypnos, god of sleep; *841. Apollo, perhaps after Phidias; 842-851. Hermes resting. Cab. XI. Etruscan figures. Cab. XII. 894, 956. Aphrodite; 955. Youthful Bacchus; 942. Silenus; 944. Laughing satyr; 968. Dionysos. Cab. XIII and XIV. Figures from Roman domestic altars (‘lararia’). Cab. XV. Roman portrait-heads, figures of gods and animals. In the middle of the room, on a revolving stand, *Bronze statue of a youth, probably a victim in the Greek games, an original of the school of Polyclitus (early 5th cent. B.C.), found at Vironum in Carinthia in 1502.

R. XIV. Cab. I–IV. Gold and silver articles. Case I. Rings, with gems in antique settings. Case II. Silver articles (1. Votive cup from Aquileia, with relief of a Roman emperor as Triptolemus sacrificing to Ceres), golden ornaments, etc. Cab. IV Treasure of twenty-three golden vessels, drobally dating from the period of the barbarian migration, discovered in 1799 at Naén Szent Miklos in Hungary. Cab. V–XIV contain a valuable

Next follows the Collection of Coins and Medals. Director, Dr. Friedrich Kenner.

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

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

On the walls of these two rooms is a Collection of Portraits, formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol in 1580-90, also small portraits from the 16-17th centuries. On the entrance-wall of Room XVI. 1-146. Copy of Ant. Waiss's Genealogical tree of the house of Hapsburg (1584).

The **Collection of Industrial Art embraces the productions of the industrial art of the middle ages and the Renaissance. Director, Dr. Julius Schlösser.

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

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

R. XIX. Ceiling-painting by Jul. Berger: Rudolph II. as a patron of the arts. This room contains the most valuable articles in the collection, including goldsmiths' work, jewellery, and works in rock-crystal, agate, etc. Detached Exhibits. A. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). D. Iron
cabinet richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work; 1567). **K. So-called salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, a table service executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France. F. Automatic clock in the shape of a sumptuous ebony cabinet (Augsburg work; 17th cent.). H. Ebony cabinet, with silver reliefs and figures (Augsburg work; end of the 16th cent.). I. Silver antependium from St. Blasien (1637). Cab. I. Goblet made of an ostrich’s egg (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 26. Drinking-vessel in the shape of a fool’s cap (1576); 33. Goblet surmounted by a pelican feeding its young (Nuremberg; 1593); 50. Small golden horn (16th cent.); 64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda and the swan (16th cent.); 90, 91, 93-96. Caskets, small baskets, bezor-stones, with silver-gilt filigree (18th cent.); 110. Silver-gilt boat with three masts (16th cent.); 159. Tankard made from an onyx, set in gold with enamels and gems (Italian; 16th cent.); 167. Ornamental dish, by Christoph Jamnitzer of Nuremberg; 183, 187, 191, 195. Gilt bronze figures of the seasons, by Wenzel Jamnitzer (d. 1585); 185. Goblet with St. Michael on the lid (French?); 168, 171. Silver reliefs (Madonna and saints, Scouring of Christ) of the 16th cent. (Italian); 175. Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lencker of Augsburg (d. 1613); 178. Goblet made from the horn of a narwhal; 195. Silver-gilt table equipage, made at Vienna for Emp. Francis I. (d. 1766); 257. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery; belonging, like most of the exhibits in this section, to the so-called ‘Night-gear’ (time of Empress Maria Theresa). Cab. II. Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent.); also, 204. Mosaic of precious stones, etc., representing Christ and the Samaritan woman, in a frame adorned with Caryatides, festoons of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian; 18th cent.). Case III. Watches of the 16-18th cent.; jewels; miniatures. Cab. IV & V. Vessels and small figure-subjects carved in agate, jasper, etc. Below, in Cab. V, 42. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). Case VI. Ornaments made of very large pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). Cab. VII. Objects of rock-crystal (159. Small vessel of the 16th cent., with elaborate goldsmiths’ work).

R. XX. L. Large table-service, Ruins of the three Greek temples at Pæstum in S. Italy; bronze elephants, etc. Cab. I. Moorish and S. Italian majolica; Oriental pottery. Cab. II-IV. Majolica from Central Italy; also, 26. Dish in reticulated Venetian glass (16th cent.); 27. Collection of small ornaments in variegated Venetian enamel (16th cent.). Cab. V-VI. Mosaics, etc. — Case VII. Modellings in wax: 4. Relief of Leda and the swan (Italian; 16th cent.); 8. Neptune and other marine deities (17th cent.); 18. Christ and the Samaritan woman, by R. Donner (study for the relief No. 22 in R. XXIV). Cab. IX. Italian and German majolica and stone-ware, Oriental pottery (No. 39. Italian majolica platter with the history of Ino and Athamas, by Maestro Giorgio of Gubbio, 1528). — Cab. X. Enamels of the 16-19th cent.: No. 5. Round dish of Limoges enamel, with the triumphal procession of Diana, said to have belonged to Diana of Poitiers (1556); 67. Goblet of rhinoceros horn, beautifully ornamented with gold and enamel (16th cent.). — Cab. XI. Venetian glass; goblets; in the rococo style, chiefly from Bohemia; moulded glass of the German Renaissance. — We now turn to the left and enter R. XXI, which contains sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

figure-subjects: 50-70. Miniature works in the style of J. M. Dinglinger of Dresden (18th cent.); 114. Cybele, with traces of painting (17th cent.). — We now turn to the left and enter —


The remaining rooms of the groundfloor are occupied by the **Museum of Weapons and Armour.

This incomparable collection was originated by Emp. Frederick III. and was largely increased by bequests of Maximilian I. and Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol. After the separation of the Spanish line the weapons belonging to the House of Hapsburg were divided between Madrid and Vienna. After the death of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1564) that half of the
residue which belonged to Emp. Maximilian II. remained in Vienna, the other, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was taken to Innsbruck, zealously extended by its owner, and deposited in Schloss Ambras. In 1606 his son sold it to Emp. Rudolph, who allowed it to remain at Ambras. In 1806 this and the other treasures of Ambras were removed to Vienna, and in 1814 were placed in the lower Belvedere. The first-mentioned half, which had remained in Vienna, was afterwards largely enriched, but sustained severe losses in 1805, 1809, and in 1848, when the Arsenal was plundered. In 1856 it was re-arranged in the Arsenal and greatly enriched with additions from imperial châteaux, and in 1859 it was removed to the Imperial Art-History Museum and united with the Ambras collection.

Room XXV (Medieval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I.).
2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious (d. 1476); 3. Armour of Robert of Sanseverino (d. 1467); 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 41. Equestrian suit of Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1495); 43. Suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (one of the finest works of the period); 52. Heavy equestrian suit of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 66. Suit of Philip I. of Castile when a boy; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1528); 121. Suit of Maximilian I. with ‘death’s head’ helmet (an ancient form), and horse-shoes; 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished.

— In the central cases: 12. Norman helmet of about 1000; 17. Sword-blade of the 13th cent.; 24. Two-handed sword, with fine Passau blade, of the early 15th cent.; 71. Helmet of George Castirolia Prince of Albania (Skanderbeg; d. 1467); 86. Sword of Maximilian I., with fine etching; *104. Shield of the same emperor, with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work); 113. Sword of Philip I. of Castile.

Room XXVI (Maximilian I.). 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Wurttemberg (d. 1569). 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich von Zollern (d. 1512); 148, 149. Suits of the Archbishops of Salzburg Matthias Lang (d. 1540) and Max Sittich von Hohenems (d. 1553); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1511); 181. Consecrated sword (comp. p. 42), presented in 1510 by Pope Julius II. probably to Maximilian I.; 185. Lantern-shield (for night use), about 1525.

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurttemberg (d. 1550), very large; 297. Large suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564); *299. Suit with the rose-leaves; 337. Light equestrian suit of Ferdinand I.; 341. Half gala-suit of General Cornnelio Bentivoglio (Ital.; ca. 1540). — On the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and gilded, with figure-scenes; 226. Half-suit of Conrad von Bemelberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1587); 207. Half-suit of George of Frundsberg (d. 1529); 213. Half-suit of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 331. Landsknecht armour of Lazarus Schwendi (d. 1584); 295. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598). — Under glass: 363. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure-scenes. — In the cases: 253. Sword of Charles V. (1530); 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, carried by him at his wedding with Anna of Mantua in 1532; *267. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison (ca. 1560); 272. Spring-dagger; 274. Sword of George of Frundsberg; 345. Skanderbeg’s (Castirolia’s) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V., in one piece, admirably embossed (scenes from the Aeneid); *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes from the life of a hero; 363. Gala-sword, enriched with reliefs; 364. Sword, with an iron hilt embellished with delicate reliefs from religious history; *379. State-sword of Charles V., one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith’s art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, very tasteful, of the best Renaissance period; 385, 386. Stirrup and riding-whip, with tasteful reliefs in the style of Wenzel Jannitscher (ca. 1560).
Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). 396. State-armour of Stephen Bathory (d. 1586); *403. Infantry-suit of Giose. Bona, the gigantic retainer of Archd. Ferdinand (nearly 9 ft.); 407. Suit of Archd. Ferdinand; Horse-armour, adorned with black etched patterns (German; about 1550); *417. State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing; 422. 'Bohemian hat' of the archduke, of thick gray stuff with silver threads; 426. Gala-shield of iron, with beautifully embossed mythological scenes (German work); 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for the archduke, 16th cent. style, imitating the antique; *475. 'Milanese' armour of the archduke, in the antique style and richly ornamented; 476. State half-suit, worn by him at his wedding in 1582; 477. Saddle belonging to the last.

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.). On the walls: 480. Armour of Joh. Jak. Fugger (d. 1575); 492. Half-suit of Andrea Doria (d. 1560); 490. Set of armour (six suits and two tournament-saddles) of Maximilian II. (d. 1576). — In the cases: 491. Casque and shield of Archd. Karl of Styria (d. 1580), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes; 521. 'Ash-gray suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 493. 'Silver hussar-suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 534. Hungarian sword of George von Thury (d. 1571); 535. State-sword with exquisite hilt (Ital.; ca. 1590); 538. Fine Toledo rapier; *543. Casque and gala-shield with beautiful figure-scenes; 520, 530. Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, sent to Archd. Ferdinand by Pius V. and Clement XIII.

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). 572. Parts of a suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577); *627. General's baton of Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), a fine ivory work, at the top the emperor's head in enamel; 635. State-armour of Aless. Farnese (1592), richly decorated; 644. Landsknecht suit of Archd. Karl of Styria (d. 1600), casque covered with velvet, the face protected by a 'beard' attached to the breast.

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


Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Implements). 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Fracasso (d. about 1510); *902. German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautifully designed borders in late-Gothic style and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of linen stuffed with straw, with which the blindfolded horses were padded. — In Case II, in front of the middle window, are 'favours' or gifts bestowed by ladies as a reward for skill. — On the exit-wall: 996. Racing suit of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Copy of armour of Francis I. of France (original taken to Paris by order of Napoleon in 1806).
We return to the 34th Room and thence enter —

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour). 84. Hungarian sword with Turkish blade, and the halberd of Michael Apafi II. (p. 42); these, together with the flag over Case II, formed the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty; they were presented to the emperor in 1701. In Central Case III: 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented by Lazarus Schwendi to Archd. Ferdinand. Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22); walls-case on the left), and other objects (126-130; Case IV) at the siege of Vienna in 1848. In Central Case IV: 115-122. Oriental accoutrements. Wall-Case V: 151. Chinese dagger, with fine carved ivory handle.

Room XXXIII (Weapons and Gear of the Chase). Central Case: 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly wrought. Wall Case I: 37, 38. Guns with stocks covered with a kind of asphalt, inlaid with Netherlandish arabesques in ivory; 56. Gun with ivory stock, inlaid with bone and fine work in iron; 126. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved. Wall Cabinet II: 155. Large set of hunting implements of exquisite workmanship; the ivory hilt enriched with beautiful and elaborate reliefs, and covered with thin layers of amber; the case also admirably executed. 157, 158. Rifle and powder-flask of artistic iron-work, stock encrusted with silver and enriched with fantastic ornamentation in brilliant enamel.

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

On the first floor is the **Picture Gallery, divided into two parts by the domed saloon and the staircase, and occupying 15 large rooms and 18 cabinets. On the S. (left) side are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools and the modern paintings; on the N. (right) side the Netherlandish and German Schools. Each picture bears the name of its painter. Catalogues, 40 and 60 kr. Director, Herr Aug. Schäffer.

The 1700 ancient paintings in this gallery, which was preserved in the Belvedere (p. 63) from 1776 until 1891, represent several separate collections united in the 15th cent.; hardly any recent additions having been made except to the modern department, which now contains about 300 canvasses. The older collections referred to are: 1. ‘Kunst & Wunder Kammer’ of Prague, founded by Emp. Rudolph II., which at one time embraced 783 paintings (5 Raphael, 5 Correggios, 16 Titians, etc.), but was unfortunately diminished by the plundering Swedes in 1648 and by sale. 2. Collection of Archd. Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II, and Stadholder of the Netherlands in 1648-56, which included not only Dutch works but also Venetian paintings of rare excellence. 3. Collection of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of Ferdinand I., which yielded some at least of its treasures to this gallery (Raphael’s Madonna al Verde; Moretto’s St. Justinus).

The Imperial Picture Gallery may justly boast of possessing master-pieces of almost every school in the world, at once deeply interesting to students and delightful to amateur; but its chief strength lies in the examples of the Venetian School, of Rubens, and of Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed. Most striking among the works by Early Italian Masters are two by Perugino (R. 1; Nos. 27, 22); Fra Bartolommeo’s Presentation in the Temple (I; 41), painted in 1506, remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; Andrea del Sarto’s Pietà (1; 39), characterised by robustness of expression. Raphael’s Madonna al Verde (I; 29), an example of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to the similar Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardellino), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. The St. Margaret (I; 31) formerly attributed to Raphael is now usually ascribed to Giulio Romano. Of the Masters of Upper Italy, Correggio and Mazzola or Parmigianino,
who, though not his pupil, is closely related to him. Chiefly claim our attention. Correggio reveals himself both as an impressive delineator of Scriptural types (I; 63) and as a fascinating narrator of myths (I; 59, 64). Parmigianino is best represented by his Cupid shaping his bow (I; 62) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (perhaps Lorenzo Cibo?; I, 67). Among the many excellent works by Venetian Masters it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of Titian, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is perhaps nowhere studied to such advantage as here. With what a host of different emotions the mind passes from the Ecce Homo (II; 178) to the Callisto (II; 169) or the Entombment (II; 179) to the mysterious allegories of love (II; 173, 157), from the sweetness of his Madonnas (II; 166, 176, 180) to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varechi, a Strada, or Parma the physician (I; 171, 182, 187). In portraits the Vienna gallery is particularly rich, and it affords an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velasquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to Giorgione the 'Geometricians' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among other noteworthy Italian works are the Visitations and Madonna of Palma Vecchio (II, 170, 140), the Madonna with saints of Paolo Veronese (III; 399), the Madonna of Lorenzo Lotto of Bergamo (II; 214), and the St. Justina of Alessandro Bonvicino of Brescia, surnamed Moretto (II; 218), one of the gems of the collection.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we find that Jan van Eyck's Portrait of an old man (XVIII; 824), the sketch for which is at Dresden, is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. By Geertgen van Haelen are a Pietà and the Burning of the bones of John the Baptist (XVIII; 615, 644); by Rogier van der Weyden a Crucifixion and a Madonna (XVIII; 634, 693); and by Memling altar-pieces with the Virgin (XVIII; 685-688).

Dürer's masterpiece, the most perfect composition he ever produced, is the Trinity (IX; 1415), painted in 1511. The best of the portraits by Holbein the Younger are those of Derick Tybis, a London merchant, and John Chambers, the physician (IX; 1485, 1480). In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by Rubens rivet the attention by their dramatic expression and their skilful colouring (XIV; 665, 860). Other fine works of the great Flemish painter are (in R. XIV) the Boar Hunt (888), St. Ambrose (850), and the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Madonna with St. Ildefonso (834) and the Festival of Venus (830). A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of Van Dyck, who is admirably represented by his two Madonnas (XII; 1089, 1040), his Delilah (XIII; 1045), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada (XIII; 1046). The portraits by Rembrandt, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XII; 1271, 1272) are painted luminously and minutely, the portrait
of himself (Cab. XIII; 1274) belongs to his middle period, while the portrait of himself in a round hat (Cab. XIII; 1268) shows the deep golden one of his later years.

To the left of the domed saloon is the —


We now turn to the right and enter —


II. MAIN ROOM. Venetian School of the 16th century. To the left, Palma Vecchio, 133. Portrait, 136. Lucretia, *137. Portrait of


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

Cabinet IV. Italian Schools from 1550 to 1700. In the centre: Pietro da Cortona, 336. Betrothao of St. Catharine, 337. Hagar; 359. Lupicini, Martha and Magdalen; 363. Lod. Cardi (Cigoli), The


We now return to the entrance, pass through the domed saloon, and enter the NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN ROOMS.


XIV. Room. Rubens and his School. Rubens: 830. Festival of Venus; 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; **834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso: in the centre, Mary with four women and St. Ildefonso, on the left, the Archduke Albert, stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right, Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife, with her patron saints; 836. Portrait; 837. Park of a château; 838. Portrait; *839. Pietà (1614); 840. Nude children at play; 841. Charles the Bold;
843. Scene from the Decamerone of Boccaccio. — 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian); 853. Man in a fur cloak; 855. Old man; *S50. St. Ambrose forbidding the Emp. Theodosius to enter the church. — *S57. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the gods of the rivers Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; 858. The Calydonian boar-hunt; 859. Portrait of himself; *S60. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (S63. Sketch for this work); *S64. Pietà; 861. Assumption of the Virgin (1620); *S65. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (862. Sketch for this work); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Begga; 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury visiting Philemon and Baucis. — *S71. Holy Family under an apple-tree; 875. Head of an old man; 876. St. Andrew.


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


XII. Room. Flemish Masters of the 17th century. To the left of the entrance: G. Seghers, 1101. Diana, 1102. Holy Family. —


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

Cabinets X–VII and Rooms VII, VI, & V contain Modern Paintings, mostly by Austrian artists.


4 *
Landwehr soldier; 70. Steinfeld, Deserted mill; 87. Amerling, Portrait of himself.

X. CABINET. 9. J. David, Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the St. Bernard Pass; 100. J. Rebell, Ideal landscape.


IX. CABINET. C. Blaas, 218-262. Sketches for the frescoes in the Army Museum (p. 69); 264. Charlemagne chiding the careless scholars.


On the Second Floor is the COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Director, Herr Aug. Schäffer.

the Virgin; 437-441. Marko, Landscapes in distemper; 460. Profile portrait of Leo X., painted in 1513. — R. XLVI. Engert, Cartoons for the Marriage of Figaro, the frescoes in the Opera House (see below).

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

The Burg-Ring is continued to the E. by the Opern-Ring (Pl. II; B, C, 4). To the left, in the Albrechtagasse, are the offices of the Palace of Archduke Albert, connected by a covered passage with the palace (p. 20) on the Augustiner-Bastei. Farther on rises the —

*Imperial Opera House (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 6), a magnificent Renaissance building, erected in 1861-69 by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg.

The sumptuous decorations of the Interior (visible daily, except Sun. & holidays, 3-5 p.m. on application at the office) were executed by Schweind, Engert, Rahl, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-portraits of the architects by Cesar; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by Gasser. Adjoining the foyer, which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by Schweind and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by Schweind (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by Hähnel. The winged horses on the pedestals to the right and left above the balcony are also by Hähnel. The interior, with seats for 2350 spectators, is richly gilded and painted. Ceiling-painting by Rahl; curtain for tragedy (legend of Orpheus) designed by Rahl, for comedy by Laufberger. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

In the Opern-Ring, opposite the Opera House, is the Renaissance Heinrichshof, erected by Hansen in 1861-63. On the upper floor are frescoes on a gold ground by Rahl. At the back of it is the Elisabeth-Str., leading to the Schiller-Platz (Pl. II; B, 4, 5), with the *Schiller Monument, by Schilling, unveiled in 1876. The bronze statue of the poet stands on a lofty bronze pedestal, at the corners of which are sitting figures of the four ages. At the sides are figures of Genius (in front), Poetry and Science (right and left), and Philanthropy (behind). On the pedestal are medallion-reliefs of Pegasus, the pelican, the tragic mask, and the head of Minerva. In the gardens to the left and right are marble busts, by K. Schwerzek (1891), of the poets Nikolaus Lenau and Anastasius Grün. — On the W. side of the square is the Ministry of Justice, on the E. side the Ministry of Railways. On the S. side is the —

Imperial Academy of Art (Pl. II; B, 5), a Renaissance edifice built by Hansen in 1872-76. The upper stories are enriched with terracotta ornamentation. The windows of the façade alternate with niches containing copies of celebrated ancient statues. The two
bronze *Centaurs* on the steps in front are by E. von Hoffmann (1892). The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692 and frequently reorganised, has occupied its present position as a school of art since 1872.

The flight of steps in front leads into the Vestibule, borne by columns, whence we enter the *Aula*, the ceiling of which is embellished with A. Feuerbach's imposing *Fall of the Giants*. This is also the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 10), a rich collection of copies (1850 in all) of ancient, mediaeval, and modern sculptures, and also containing several good originals. Observe the *Torso of Hera*, of the best Greek period, the leaden model of Fischer's *Anatomy*, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Boyer, Zauner, etc.

The *Entresol* on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the *Library* (catalogue of 1876; 3 fl.) and the collection of *Engravings and Drawings* (about 21,300 drawings and water-colours, 62,300 engravings and wood-cuts, 5500 photographs; adm., see p. 10). The most interesting drawings are those of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the *Prodigal Son*, those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinic, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and Rottmann. Among the engravings note the Hüsgen collection of Dürrer's works (with a lock of Dürrer's hair).

The *Picture Gallery* (adm., see p. 10) is on the first floor, No. 152, on the right (entrance by the W. corridor). The greater part of this valuable collection (1220 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg in 1812; the remainder consists of purchases by government and presentations by the Emp. Ferdinand (1838), Prince Liechtenstein, etc. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the chief treasures are the Dutch masters of the 17th cent.: thus, Pieter de Hooch (one of his best works), Van Goyen, Jac. van Ruisdael, Willem van de Velde the Younger, and the architectural and flower painters. The Graces and the *Rape of Oreithyia* by Rubens, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet by Titian, and Boys playing at dice by Murillo deserve special mention. There are also a number of modern paintings, including less important examples of the Viennese school of the beginning of the present century.

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

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


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Academy of Art. VIENNA.

1. Route. 57


Adjacent to the Academy is the Secessionists' House, a singular building from Olbrich's designs, opened in 1898 (permanent exhibition, see p. 9).

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

We return to the Ring-Strasse. In the Kärntner-Ring (Pl. II; C, 4, 5), which, like the adjoining Kolowrat-Ring, is thronged towards evening by fashionable carriages, are a number of handsome dwelling-houses and hotels. To the right in the Academie-Str. is the Handels-Akademi (Pl. II; C, 5), erected by Fellner in 1860-62. At the entrance are statues of Columbus and Adam Smith by Cesar. Opposite, facing the Lothringer-Str. and the Wien, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. II; C, 5), built in the Italian Renaissance style by A. Weber in 1865-68 and enlarged in 1881 (exhibitions of pictures, see p. 9; balls, see p. 7). Beyond it, in the Künstler-Gasse, is the Musikvereins-Gebäude (Pl. II; C, 5), in the Renaissance style, erected by Hansen in 1867-70. In the tympanum, the myth of Orpheus in terracotta, designed by Rahl; in the niches of the façade, statues of ten famous musicians by Pilz. In the interior are the class-rooms of the Conservatory of Music and superb concert-rooms; the chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by Eisenmenger. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works, and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm., see p. 10; concerts, see p. 7).

We regain the Kärntner-Ring by the Canovagasse. The cornerhouse on the left is the old Palace of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, now the Hôtel Impérial (p. 1). To the right, in the Schwarzenberg-Platz (Pl. II; D, 5), rises the equestrian Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg (d. 1820), 'the victorious leader of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', designed by Hähnel (1867). On the left is the Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor (No. 1), erected by Ferstel in the Italian Renaissance style in 1865 (rich façade). Farther to the S., beyond the Wien which has recently been vaulted over, is the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg (Pl. I; F, 5), with a pleasant garden (open to the public in summer). In front of the palace is the Hochstrahl-Brunnen, with a jet 100 ft. high.
The Kolowrat-Ring (Pl. II; D, 4, 5) begins at the Schwarzenberg-Platz. To the right in the Christinengasse is the Academic Gymnasium, with a handsome Gothic façade, erected by Schmidt in 1863-66. In front of it is the Beethoven-Platz, embellished with a Monument to Beethoven, by Zumbusch (1880). On a lofty granite pedestal is the sitting figure of the great composer in bronze, $83/4$ ft. high; to the left is Prometheus Bound, to the right Victory with a wreath of laurels; at the front and back are youthful genii.

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

The *Stadt-Park* (Pl. II; D, 4), about 32 acres in area, is a favourite resort on summer-evenings. The pretty Cursalon, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by Garben (concerts, etc., see p. 7). On the N.E. side, near the Wien, is a fountain with a figure of the Danube by Gasser. A little farther on, by the pond (‘Schwanenteich’; skating in winter), is the tasteful monument of J. E. Schindler (1842-92), the landscape-painter, with a seated marble-figure by Hellmer (1896); to the left, near the S.W. end of the pond, a statue of Hans Makart (d. 1884), the painter, from Tilgner’s design (1898). Farther to the N., near the Ring-Str., are *Schubert’s Monument* (d. 1828), by Kundmann, and a bronze bust of Burgomaster Zelinka (d. 1868), by Pöninger.

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

In the Stubn-Ring, on the right, are the *Austrian Museum of Art and Industry* (Pl. II; E, 3) and the School for Art-Industry (‘Kunstgewerbeschule’), two Italian Renaissance edifices in brick, erected in 1868-71 and 1875-77 from designs by Ferstel. The articulation of the museum is of stone, that of the school is in terracotta. The museum is embellished with two friezes in sgraffito by Laufberger, and with majolica medallion-portraits of 33 celebrated artists and art-workers. The two buildings are united by a corridor, on which is a colossal figure of Pallas Athene in mosaic, by Laufberger, rising above a fountain. In the interior of the museum is an arcaded quadrangle, flanked with four exhibition-rooms on each
side. On the first floor are the library, lecture, business, and other exhibition rooms. This museum, founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, encourages the industrial arts by oral and written instruction, practical training, and object-lessons. The collections are arranged (subject to frequent alterations) with a view, as far as possible, to show the development of technical perfection and style. Adm., see p. 10. No catalogue.

The Arcaded Court contains (on the groundfloor and in the gallery) sculptures, chiefly casts of ancient and modern works. — Right: Room I. Specimens of the Goldsmith’s Art and kindred branches. E. wall, Cases 1-3: Transylvanian women’s girdles (17th and 18th cent.) and other ornaments, weapons, shields, dishes, vases, goblets, etc., of German, Italian, Spanish, Russian workmanship; 4-7. Ecclesiastical objects, partly owned by the Duke of Cumberland; 8, 9. Galvanoplastic copies; 10, 11. Enamels; 12, 13. Armour and weapons; 14. Galvanoplastic copies. In the large cases 15-23, in the middle, are Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and other Oriental works in gold and enamel and galvanoplastic copies. In the desk-cases trinkets of every country and period. By the exit is a Swiss stove (ca. 1700).

— Room II. Ceramic Arts. At the entrance and on the W. end-wall: Persian tiles; Turkish, Indian, and Morocco pottery; Chinese and Japanese porcelain and stoneware. — In the central cases: Spanish-Saracenic majolicas (15-18th cent.); Italian majolicas (mostly 16th cent.); Delft ware (17-18th cent.); French and German fayence (16-18th cent.); Dresden and Berlin porcelain (18-19th cent.); Old Vienna porcelain, from the factory closed in 1806; old French, English, Italian, and Spanish porcelain; Faïssy ware and modern imitations; modern porcelain. — N. long wall: German stoneware of the 16-18th cent. (Siegburg, Kreussen, Bunzlau), Austrian and Swedish stoneware. — E. end-wall: modern English stoneware, including a series of tiles from designs by Walter Crane.

Room III. Glass. Glasswares from the Vienna porcelain-factory; Venetian glass (15-19th cent.); Russian enamelled glass; Bohemian and German cut and painted glass (16-19th cent.); ancient Arabian mosque lamp (15th cent.); antique glass. — At the window-wall, Oriental tiles; German and Austrian stained glass (12-16th cent.).

Room IV. 1st section. Ancient Pottery. Greek vases of the older style (Cyprian, Mycenaean, Dipylon, and Protocorinthian); Attic vases with black and with red figures. Then Lower Italian and Etruscan vases, Greek terracotta figures, Greek and Italian lamps. Three masks of mummies in the Greco-Roman style, from Balansurah in Upper Egypt. — 2nd section. Left wall: Carved panels in wood, frames, small sculptures. Right wall: larger ecclesiastical sculptures. In the middle, sculptures in wood, alabaster, ivory, and wax. — Passing through the colonnaded court, we enter —

Room V. Metals (other than the precious). On the left a fountain-top in gilted bronze (Ital., 16th or 17th cent.); fine German wrought-iron gate (18th cent.); galvanoplastic copy of the sacristy-door of St. Mark’s, Venice; Pygmalion, a lead-relief by Donner. Cases 1, 3. Medieval bookbindings, etc., in bronze and brass; 4. Greek, Roman, and Etruscan bronzes (mirror-case with elaborate reliefs; antique goblet with pewter lid, etc.); 5. Bronze, copper, and brass utensils of the 15-17th cent.; 6, 7. Bronzes, chiefly Italian Renaissance (statuette of St. Sebastian, Bolognese work of the 17th cent.; Nessus and Dejanira); 8. Works in lead and pewter (chiefly German and Austrian, 16-18th cent.; recumbent female figure, by Donner); 9, 10. Works in iron (14-16th cent.); 11. Modern cast-iron objects; 12. Ancient ibulae; 12, 14. Modern medals; 15, 16. Modern metal work of Austrian, English, Italian, and French workmanship; 17. Modern metal work (Girl bathing, by J. Kalmus; Water and Wine, groups by O. König; Female figure with mirror, by H. Kühe); 18. Bosnian; 19, 21. Keys and locks (15-19th cent.); 20. Chinese works in tin, Indian brass vessels; 22. Persian bronze (16th cent.) and copper; 23. Mountings and ornaments in brass, bronze, and hammered iron (17th and 18th cent.).
Room VI. Furniture. 1st section: Large bed with a tester (French; ca. 1600); Italian chests. 2nd section: Intarsia work by Ant. Barile, from the baptistery of the cathedral at Siena, with the portrait of the artist (1502). German cabinets (16th and 17th cent.). 3rd section: German cabinets (16th and 17th cent.). 4th section: Italian and French cabinets (16th and 17th cent.). 5th section: German Gothic (15th cent.) and French Renaissance works (16th cent.); table with tempera paintings (Swabian school of the 15th cent.). — Corridor: Casts (on sale).

Room VII. Book-bindings of 15-19th cent.; Leather-work; Decorative paintings from Pompeii and Upper Italy; Straw and bast-plaiting, chiefly Oriental; Painted terracotta figures of popular types from E. India, Mexico, Sicily, etc.; Modern leather and lacquered work; Prayer-books with miniatures (15th cent.); miniature-portraits (17-19th cent.); collection of fans; Indian lacquered work and miniature paintings; Small furniture, cabinets, inkstands, etc. Walls hung with tapestry.

Room VIII. Furniture, Sculptures, etc. 1st section: Furniture of the 18th cent.; Bouille work; portrait-medallions; modern Japanese panels inlaid with shells and bone. — 2nd section: Textile Fabrics. Byzantine and early Italian embroideries (12-14th cent.); Italian and German figured embroideries (14-16th cent.); Italian and German damask, mitres, and other ecclesiastical works (16-18th cent.). Small cabinet with the monogram of Henri II. of France and Diana of Poitiers (about 1560). Gilt hoods and other peasant works from the Austrian Alps. Modern Indian, Persian, Turkish, Chinese, and Japanese embroideries. Collection of tapestry. — 3rd section: Casts, mostly of Renaissance works.

First Floor. The rooms to the left are used for varying exhibitions. Lecture Room adjacent. — The Library (adm., see p. 10) contains a rich collection of old and modern designs, drawings, and photographs, and over 10,000 technical books. To the right of the entrance is the Oriental Room. Farther on is the richly decorated Sitzungssaal, or meeting-room.

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

Second Floor (entrance to the left of the museum-vestibule; adm., see p. 10). On this floor is the Papyrus Rainer, an extensive collection of ancient documents in the Egyptian, Greek, Arabian, and other languages, chiefly found in 1877-78 in the Fayûm, the ancient Arsinoë, in Central Egypt, and purchased for Vienna by the Archduke Rainer, along with other discoveries from El-Ashmûnein and Akhmîm. Full scientific catalogue (1884).

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

The Ring-Strasse ends at the Aspern-Brücke, a chain-bridge erected in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. — The Franz-Josef-Quai leads hence to the left along the canal, passing the Ferdinands-Brücke and the Stephanie-Brücke (steamboat-pier, p. 1), to the Schotten-Ring (p. 25) and the Maria-Theresien-Brücke. This suspension-bridge, with buttresses adorned with statues, opposite the large Rossauer or Rudolfs-Kaserne, leads to the Leopoldstadt and the Augarten (p. 62).
II. THE OUTER DISTRICTS.

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

On the E. the Leopoldstadt is bounded by the **Prater** (p. 71). On the N.W. lies the **Augarten** (Pl. I; E, F, 2; concerts, see p. 7), a park of 125 acres laid out in the French style, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775.

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the **Brigittenau** (Pl. I; E, 1, 2), which contains extensive factories and the handsome early-Gothic *Church of St. Brigitta*, with two towers, built by Schmidt in 1867-73. The richly painted interior is adorned with frescoes by C. and F. Jobst. Altar-sculptures by Erler; stained glass by Geyling. — The **Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Brücke** (Pl. F, 1), constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 269).

The III. District, **Landstrasse**, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends W. to the Heugassee and S. to the former Belvedere-Linie. Opposite the Asperm-Brücke the Wien is crossed by the **Radetzky Bridge** (p. 61). On the right are the **Goods Post Office** and the **Custom House** (Pl. II; E, 3), on the left the **Steamboat Offices** (p. 1). The Radetzky-Str. and the Löwengasse lead straight to the *Weissgärberkirche* (St. Othmar's; Pl. II; F, 3), erected by Schmidt, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

On the Wien, to the S. of the Custom House and beyond the Stuben-Brücke (p. 59), stands the **Central-Markthalle** (Pl. II; E, 4). In the Invalidengasse, a little to the E., beyond the railway- viaduct, is the **Imperial Invalidenhaus** (Pensioners' Hospital; Pl. II; E, 3, 4), containing two large paintings by Krafft of the
battles of Asen and Leipsic (adm. on application to the Commandant). — Heumarkt No. 1, a little to the S., is the Imperial Mint. Near it, in the Linke Bahngasse, is the Veterinary College (Thierarznei-Institut; Pl. II, E, 5), attended by 1000 students.

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

Farther to the S., in the Boerhavegasse, is the Rudolph Hospital (Pl. I; F, 5), built in 1862-65. Then the large Artillery Barracks (Pl. I; G, 5), and, outside the former St. Marxer Linie, the Slaughter Houses, with the Central Cattle Market (Pl. I; G, 5, 6), covering 18 acres of ground, with room for 37,000 head of cattle. — From this point the Rennweg leads N.W. to the Schwarzenberg-Brücke (p. 59), passing the new Government Printing-Office ('Staatsdruckerei'; Pl. I, F, 5), the Botanic Garden (Pl. I; F, 5), with the Botanical Museum of the University, the Palais Metternich (right; No. 27), built by Romano in 1840, and the Lower Belvedere. What was once Prince Metternich's park (Pl. I; F, 5) is now covered by a handsome new quarter, including the palaces of the German and British Embassies (Metternichgasse 3 and 6) and of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg.

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

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

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

The quarter to the S. E. of the Karlskirche now contains many handsome new buildings. In the Theresianumgasse (Pl. I; E, F, 5) is the Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild (No. 14), by Gisette, with a beautiful garden. The adjacent Heugasse contains the palaces of Miller von Aichholz (No. 30), Baron Albert von Rothschild (No. 26), by Destailleurs, and others.

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

The fourth district is adjoined on the S. by the X. District Favoriten, in which are the stations of the Südbahn (*Restaurant) and Staatsbahn (Pl. I; F, 6). Near the latter is the *Arsenal (Pl. I, F, 6; adm., p. 10); station on the girdle-line (p. 6); tramway from the Schwarzenberg-Platz to the Südbahnhof, in summer only; omnibus from the Stephans-Platz, see p. 5. The Arsenal, erected in 1849-55, is enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than \(\frac{1}{2}\) M. in length, and \(\frac{1}{4}\) M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance through the Commandantur-Gebäude; over the entrance are statues in sandstone by Gasser, representing the different handicrafts connected with war, with Austria in the centre. Within the precincts are the Army Museum, the gun-factory, smithies, 'carpenters' yards, a cannon-foundry, etc. (adm. to the workshops only by order of the war-office).

The *Army Museum ('Heeresmuseum'; adm., see p. 10), erected by Hansen in a rich Romanesque style, contains on the first floor the Ruhmeshalle, and on each side of it the Waffensäle. The superb Vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. The Staircase, supported by four clustered
In the saloon on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa order; on the left, Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815; on the left, Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipzig 1813, Novara 1849. The gallery of the central hall (ascent in the corner to the left) affords a good survey of the frescoes in the dome and the twelve smaller scenes in the corners. The marble walls of these three rooms bear tablets recording the names of Austrian generals and colonels who have fallen in battle since 1618.

The Weapon Rooms on the right and left are fitted up as an Austrian Army Museum. In the weapon-room on the left, ranged along the walls in stands, in chronological order, are the weapons and accoutrements of the Austrian army from the Thirty Years' War down to the year 1788. Above, in large groups, are other Austrian weapons with contemporaneous foreign weapons, banners, and other trophies captured in war. The glass cases in front of the windows and by the walls contain the most interesting objects, e.g. the sword of Tilly; the collar of Gustavus Adolphus, covered with bullet-marks and blood-stains, which the king wore when he fell at Lützen; Wallenstein's written orders to Füppenheim, general of cavalry, found soaked in blood on his dead body after the battle of Lützen; hat of Marshal Aldringen, torn from his head by a bullet at the battle of Rain (1692); swords of Emp. Ferdinand III. and Gen. Spork; Turkish watch, found after the battle of St. Gotthard in 1664; Montecuccoli's general's baton and coat-of-mail; sword worn by Count Rüdiger von Starhemberg at the siege of Vienna (1683); hat of Gen. Heister, which was pinned to his head by the arrow-head lying by it at the siege of Vienna (1683); hussar's helmet of Gen. Zrinevi. Interesting collection of medals relating to the siege of Vienna; two general's batons, a cloth waistcoat with sleeves of mail, a cuirass with bullet-marks, and a lock of hair of Prince Eugene of Savoy; sword of Marshal Bouyer; hat, sword, scarf, and lock of hair of Marshal Laudon.

Adjoining this case is the monument dedicated to Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, general of artillery, by Empress Maria Theresa. — The room on the right contains Austrian weapons and trophies from the year 1789 down to the present time (including Montgolfier's balloon, captured at Würzburg in 1786). In the cases are the crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa of all the deceased knights since 1763; the swords of Warmser and Clerfaut; the dragoon's sabre of Emp. Joseph II.; by the first pillars on the right and left, memorials of the patriotic spirit of the Austrians in the years of war 1792-94: the uniforms, weapons, and works on military science of Archduke Charles; adjoining the case are the colours of the Zach regiment, which the Archduke seized at the decisive moment at the battle of Aspern and with them led the Austrians to the charge and to victory (comp. Monument in the Outer Burg-Platz, p. 14); hat, sword, stick, and scarf of the marshal Prince Carl Schwarzenberg. In the central cases: Weapons, orders, and uniforms of Emp. Francis I., of Generals Ferraris, Unterberger, Bianchi, Nugent, Windischgratz, Haynau, and Hentzi, of field-marshall Count Radetzky (with numerous insignia of honours conferred on him), of Col. Kopai, and of Admiral Tegetthoff. By the last pillar on the left, goblet presented by the Austrian army in Italy to Grillparzer (1849); opposite, gift of honour presented to Admiral Tegetthoff by the city of Trieste after the battle of Lissa (Neptune hurling a man-of-war into the abyss). — On the GROUND FLOOR, to the left, is the Library, containing a large collection of engravings illustrative of the history of the Austrian army. — To the right is the Gewehr-saal (with upwards of 500 guns, mostly of the 19th cent.), and the large
Artillerie-Saal, with about 200 models of cannon, a collection of shot and ammunition, and plastic representations of battles.

In front of the Museum Building is a collection of 320 cannons; on the left Austrian guns from the year 1400 down to modern times, on the right foreign pieces, mostly captured.

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

In Mariahilf, the VI. District, on the left bank of the Wien, Magdalenen-Str. No. 8, is the Theater an der Wien (Pl. II, B 6; p. 6), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801. In the Gumpendorfer-Str., between the Windmühlgasse and Amerlinggasse (Pl. I; D, 5), lies the Esterhazy or Kauzitz Garden, the property of the city. The marble Statue of Joseph Haydn, by Natter, in front of the Mariahilf Church, was erected in 1887. In the Haydngasse (Pl. D, 5), to the S.E., is the house where Haydn died in 1809, with the Haydn Museum, containing reminiscences of the master, portraits, the original manuscripts of the Creation, etc. — The Textile School (Pl. I; D, 5), Marchettigasse 3, belongs to the School for Art-Industry (p. 59). A little to the S.W., in the Gumpendorfer-Str., is the Romanesque *Protestant Church, built by Förster and Hansen in 1846-49. At Wallgasse 18, at the W. end of this district, near the old Gumpendorf Line, is the Raimund Theatre (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 6), opened in 1893.

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

In Neubau, the VII. District, at the back of the Justizpalast, Hofstall-Str. No. 7, is the former *Trautson Palace, by Fischer von Erlach (1710-12), with a rich façade and imposing vestibule (now a barrack; visitors admitted). — In the Kaiser-Str., stands the *Lazaristen-Kirche (Pl. I; C, 5), built in the Gothic style by Fr. Schmidt in 1860-62. — In the Lerchenfelder-Str., on the N. side of the district, is the *Altlerchenfeld Church (Pl. I; C, 4), a finely proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediaeval style, with two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built from Müller's designs in 1848-61. It is tastefully decorated with frescoes by Binder, Führich, Kopetzwieser, and others. The Imperial School and Experimental Institute of Photography and Reproductions, Westbahn-Str. 25, is open to visitors in the morning, on application. Behind the imperial stables, Breitgasse 26, is the house of Herr Rädler, porcelain manufacturer, decorated throughout with painted porcelain.

In the Josefstadt, the VIII. District, at the corner of the Lerchenfelder-Str. and the Auersperg-Str., rises the handsome Palace of Prince Auersperg (Pl. II; A, 3), built in 1724 by Fischer von Erlach, rebuilt in the 19th century. — Farther to the N., Landes-
Czernin Gallery. VIENNA. 1. Route. 67

gerichts-Str. 7, is the Military Geographical Institute (Pl. II; A, 3), a handsome building, in which the ordinance and other government maps are executed. — Adjacent, Landesgerichts-Str. 9, is the Count Czernin's Palace (Pl. II; A, 2), containing the Czernin Picture Gallery (adm., see p. 10; 343 pictures and a few antique sculptures), exhibited in four saloons and the private apartments. Catalogue 80 kr.


In the grounds at the back of the Rathhaus (p. 27) is a monument to Fr. Schmidt, the architect, by Hofmann and Deininger. — Farther on, Landesgerichts-Str. 19, is the Criminal Court (Pl. II; A, 2), a large building with two corner-pavilions, erected in 1830–34, and recently enlarged by an addition fronting the Alser-Str. The court-room for jury-trials is very handsom (adm. during the assizes). — A little off the line of the Ring-Strasse are the Josefstadt Theatre (Pl. I, D, 4; p. 6), Josefsthädiert-Str. 26a, and the Imperial School of Agriculture, Laudon-Str. 17.

The Alser-Str. separates the Josefstadt from Alsergrund, the IX. District. Immediately to the right, in the Maximilians-Platz, rises the *Votive Church (p. 25). Farther to the W., in the Alser-Str., is the vast Public Hospital (Allgemeine Krankenhaus; Pl. I, D, 3), the largest in Europe (2000 beds). At the back is the so-called Narrenthurm, or 'Fools Tower', built by Joseph II. for insane patients. To the W., No. 14 Lazarethgasse, is the Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum (Pl. I; D, 3), built by Fellner in 1848–52, and enlarged in 1878, fitted up for 700 inmates, with extensive gardens.

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

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

The gallery is rich in important works by Rubens and Van Dyck. The six pictures illustrating the story of Dectius bear witness to Ruben's study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The Daughters of Cecrops and the portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish and early Italian works will also repay careful inspection. Besides the pictures, a large number of sculptures and other works of art are exhibited (majolica, porcelain, Italian chests, bronzes, etc.). The rooms are decorated with ceiling-paintings by Bellucci, Franceschini, and Pozzo. The beautiful stucco mouldings should be noticed.

**First Floor.** Room I. Florentine terracotta-relief from the studio of the Della Robbias; terracotta bust of St. Lawrence, ascribed to Donatello; relief of the Madonna by Rossellino; majolica vessels; fine enamelled plate by P. Courteys of Limoges (1510-50), with scenes from the Trojan War, glass, decorative plates, etc.


Room VI. **47-52. Rubens, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures, executed in 1618 by A. van Dyck from Rubens's designs for the Brussels tapestry manufactory: 47. Announcement of the dream; 48. Taking the augury; 49. Sacred procession; 50. Lictors sent back; 51. Battle, with death of Decius; 52. Funeral. Bronze busts and statuettes after antiques.

Room V. To the right: 64. Rubens, Entombment (after Caravaggio); A. van Dyck, 62. same subject, *61. Italian nobleman (wrongly called Wallenstein; 1624); Rubens, 60. Crucifixion, 59. Allegory; Van Dyck, **58. Maria Louisa de Tassis of Antwerp, 152. Frans Snyders, the painter. — 71. Fr. Pourbus the Younger, Portrait; **75. Frans Hals, W. van Heythuysen, a citizen of Haarlem (ca. 1630); Van Dyck, 76. Young lady, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 67. Virgin and Child, 66. Portrait, 69. Eyckelaert, the painter, 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man; 70, 71. Rubens, Old man and woman.


Room II. Porcelain. Pictures: Bern. Belotto (Canaleto), 218. The Königsstein (on the Elbe); no number, Two views of the Liechtenstein Palace. Then, a series of views of Venice by Antonio Canale (Canaleto). — RR. III-V are closed at present.


Route 1. VIENNA. Liechtenstein Gallery.


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

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

The district of Währing (XVIII), which lies to the W. of Alsergrund, outside the former Währinger Linie, contains the tasteful
villas and handsome casino of the Wiener Cottage-Verein (Pl. I; C, D, 2), charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the Türkenschanze. On the top of the Türkenschanze is the Observatory; and around it is the newly opened Türkenschanz Park (Restaurant). Beautiful View from the top of the belvedere (10 kr.). — In the Gürtel-Str. is the Jewish Hospital (Pl. I; D, 2), founded by the late Baron Anselm von Rothschild, and admirably fitted up. — Near the Martins-Str. is the Evangelische Jubiläums-Kirche, from the plans of Bach and Schöne (1898).

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

The *Prater, a park and forest on the E. side of the city, adjoining the Leopoldstadt, 4270 acres in extent, became the property of the imperial family in 1570, and was used as a chasse till 1776, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park. From the Prater-Stern (Pl. I; F, 3), a circular space at the end of the busy Prater-Strasse (formerly Jägerzeile, p. 62), radiate three great avenues, the Haupt-Allee, the Ausstellungs-Strasse or Feuerwerks-Allee, and the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse, which divide the Prater into three fan-shaped sections. The Haupt-Allee, or principal avenue, to the right, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, is a fashionable resort in spring, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The chief gala-days are Easter Monday, 1st May, and 18th Aug. (the Emperor's birthday). The usual drive extends past the three Cafés (see below) as far as the (1½ M.) Rondeau (Restaurant), or to the Lusthaus (Restaurant), 1½ M. farther on. Near the entrance of the Haupt-Allee, to the left, is the large pleasure-resort known as Venice in Vienna, with a theatre (p. 7), a giant wheel (50 c.), etc.; farther on are the Vivarium or menagerie (adm., see p. 10), and the Three Cafés (the third also the Summer Orpheum, see p. 7). Opposite the last, on a hill, is *Sacher's Restaurant, with an artificial pond. The three cafés contain good restaurants (p. 7; military bands daily in summer). Excellent beer may be obtained at the Kreuz, Schweizerhaus, Hirsch (Haupt-Allee), etc. — A few min. to the S. of the Vivarium, between the Laufferbaggasse and the Kurzbauergasse, is the Thiergarten (Pl. I; G, 3, 4), with restaurant and concert-garden (steam-boat from the Stefanie-Brücke; Pl. I, E 3).
The part of the Prater between the Haupt-Allee and the Ausstellungs-Strasse, and beyond the latter, known as the Volks- or WURSTEL-PRATER, is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday and holiday afternoons, and abounds in suitable attractions (‘Wurstel’ = buffoon). *Venice in Vienna*, see p. 71; *Jantsch-Theater*, see p. 6. Fire-works occasionally in summer, and on the Emperor's birthday (18th Aug.).

To the *International Exhibition* held in the Prater in 1873 originally belonged the Rotunda, the two ‘Pavillons des Amateurs’, and the Maschinenhalle, now used for exhibitions, concerts, studios, etc. Extensive view from the roof of the rotunda (1ft, up and down, 30 kr.; adm. week-days 2-5, on Sun. after 8 a.m.). Near this are the *Course for Trotting-Matches* and the dairy of the Krieau (*Restaurant*). — At the end of the Prater is the Freudenauf, where the chief horse-races take place (grand stand 2 fl.); on race-days steam-boats 1-2 p.m. from the Ferdinandbrücke (Pl. II; D, 2).

At Wittelsbach-Str., No. 5. (Pl. I; G, 4), is the Blind Asylum; foreign visitors admitted daily 11-12 on application to the physician in charge; public adm. Sat. 10-12.

The *Danube Improvement Works*, on which 32 million florins were spent in 1870-77, have provided a broad new channel for the river on the N.E. side of the Prater, where a new quarter, called the Donaustadt, is projected. At the end of the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Strasse (tramway), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Danube, to the left, is the admirably organised *Städtische Bad* (p. 7; Pl. I, G 2), with a Café-Restaurant (from the terrace fine view of the new channel of the Danube, as far as the Kahlenberg). The *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke*, built by Fischer in 1872-76 at a cost of 3 million florins, crosses the Danube here to Kagran, passing the Franz-Joseph-Land on the right (Pl. I, H, 2; Restaurant, boats for hire). Below the bridge, on the right bank, are extensive warehouses and magazines, connected by rails with the N. station and the junction-line. About ½ M. farther down, on the same bank, are the *Military Swimming Baths* (p. 7).

*Schönbrunn* (Pl. I, A, B, 6, 7; excursion of 3-4 hrs.; tramway via Mariahilf or Margarethen, p. 5), an imperial château on the Wien, 1½ M. to the S.W. of the old Mariahilf Line, was once a hunting-lodge of the Emp. Matthias (1619). The present building, begun in 1696 by Fischer von Erlach under Leopold I., was altered under Maria Theresa in 1744-50. Napoleon I. had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809, and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, afterwards died (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father. — The extensive GARDEN, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer and others; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the
centre. On a hill (777 ft.) is the Gloriette, a colonnade built by J. F. von Hohenberg, commanding a fine view of Vienna and the Wiener Wald (ascent to the right in the arcade). To the left of the main avenue are the Roman Ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Beyer), whence the château derives its name. The Menagerie, on the W. side, is an old-fashioned zoological garden. The adjacent Botanic Garden is well stocked with palms and exotic plants (large palm-house, open in summer Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 2-5; Mon. 50 kr., other days free). The park is adjoined on the E. (exit to the E. of the Gloriette) by the Tivoli Restaurant (Pl. I; B, 6, 7), with a large garden and pretty view.

On the W. side of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, past the 'Kaiserstöckl') lies Hietzing, the XIII. District (tramway, see p. 6), consisting almost exclusively of villas and pleasure-resorts (Casino Hopfner, Tucher's Etablissement, Restaurant zum Engel, etc., see p. 7). In the principal Platz a bronze Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1871. The cemetery contains the monument of a Baroness Pil-pressions of interest are generally indicated by coloured

2. Environ of Vienna.

The Left Bank of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram, fought in 1809 on the Marchfeld (p. 267), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. (Visitors to the battlefield take the Steam Tramway from the Steffanie-Brücke, p. 6; to Aspern 46, 36 kr., return-tickets 76, 56 kr. A stone lion marks the battlefield.) The beautiful environs on the Right Bank, such as the Leopoldsberg, Kohlberg, Hermannskogel, and Sofien-Alpe, the picturesque hills of the Wiener Wald, and Laxenburg, the Brühl, Baden, etc., farther to the S., are easily reached by railway. The paths to the points of interest are generally indicated by coloured
Route 2. KAHLENBERG.  Environ

marks and signs, a key to which is sold at the railway-stations. — Excursions by the Westbahn, see pp. 31 et seq.; to Greifenstein, p. 92; by the Semmering Railway, pp. 177 et seq.

KAHLENBERG and LEOPOLDSBURG.

Charming excursion. RAILWAY (from the Franz-Josef-Bahnhof; Pl. I, E, 2) in 10 min., or STEAMBOAT (starting from the Stefanie-Brücke at 1.04, 2.24, 3.24, 4.54, 5.54, etc., p.m.) in 40 min. to Nussdorf (railway-fares 30, 20, 10 kr.; steamboat 15 kr.). From Nussdorf to the top of the Kahlenberg by the Zahnradbahn (rack-and-pinion railway) in 1/2 hr. (fare 1 fl. or 50 kr., return 1 fl. 40 or 70 kr.); trains hourly, half-hourly from 5.32 to 9.52 p.m. Through-tickets (not advisable) from Vienna to the top of the Kahlenberg: by rail and Zahnradbahn 38, 62, 52 kr., there and back 2 fl. 16 kr. 1 fl. 90 kr.; by steamer and Zahnradbahn, return-ticket 1 fl. 70 or 95 kr. — TRAMWAY: Schotten-Ring-Nussdorf in 40 min., 12 kr.

Nussdorf, see p. 71. We follow the lines of the steam-tramway from the railway-station to (5 min.) the station of the Zahnradbahn. The ‘Zahnradbahn', 31/4 M. long, constructed like that on the Rigi on the ‘rack-and-pinion' system, ascends at a gentle gradient (1:33 to 1:10) to the top in 32 min., passing first through vineyards, then through fine woods. Stations: 11/4 M. Grinsing (Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, shady garden and good wine), above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numerous villas (observe that of Herr Ferstel, in the Gothic style); 13/4 M. Krapfenwaldl (Restaurant), a favourite resort, near which is the Kobenzl, with château and park. The line now curves round the Wildgrube, and reaches (31/4 M.) the terminus on the Kahlenberg (1404 ft.). The adjacent *Stefaniewarte (ascent 10 kr.; printed panorama 5 kr.) affords a splendid view over Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 267) to the spurs of the Carpathians, and to the Styrian Alps on the S. About 1/4 M. below are the hamlet of Josefsdorf and the large Hôtel Kahlenberg, in an open situation (band, see p. 7).

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

A pleasant forest-path (red marks) leads from the hotel to the *Leopoldsburg (1380 ft.), the last spur of the Wienerwald, 1/2 hr. from the Kahlenberg, rising abruptly 886 ft. above the Danube. In the church here, built on the site of an old castle, the generals of the allied army offered prayers for success in their approaching conflict with the Turks (3rd Sept., 1683). Inn adjacent. *View similar to that from the Kahlenberg: N., the hilly region from the heights at Meissau to the Polauebirge; E., the Wetterling, Plassenstein, and the Lesser Carpathians with the Ballenstein and the Thebenerkogel; S.E., the Leithagebirge; S., the Styrian Alps.
and the Wienerwald; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; lastly, in the centre of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the Leopoldsberg a path (along the wall to the left of the inn-door; guide-board) descends in easy zigzags to Kahlenbergerdorf (railway and steamboat station, p. 93), at the N.E. base of the hill, in 1/2 hr. Another path (yellow marks), before the inn to the left, descends to (1 hr.) Klosterneuburg (see below).

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of Grinzing (p. 74) as far as the (20 min.) beautifully-situated Villa Belle vue; and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a board) to the still higher *Am Himmel Inn (finest view from the steps of the Elisabethkapelle). Ascent of the Hermannskogel hence, see p. 76. From the Himmel a rapid descent through a shady valley to (1/4 hr.) Steiering (Inn Zur Heiligen Agnes) whence omnibuses run every half-hour to Vienna (p. 6).

KLOSTERNEUBURG, DORNbach, NEU-WALDBDG.

At Klosterneuburg (Schiff; Herzogshut), 5 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Vienna (a station on the Staatsbahn, p. 257), a small town (8700 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 71) is situated the oldest and wealthiest Augustinian Monastery in Austria. The church, consecrated in 1136, was originally a Romanesque basilica, with later Gothic additions, but has been completely modernized. Fine cloisters. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected about 1750 by Felice Donato d'Allio. On the E. dome rises the imperial crown, on the W. dome the archducal hat, wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the actual archducal hat which is used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance.

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

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

In the Weidlinger-Thal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuburg, lies the pleasant village of Weidling (Strauss; Zum Tiroler). Farther up the valley are Unter-Weidlingbach (*Matuschka's Restaurant) and (41/2 M.) Ober-Weid
Dornbach and Neu-Waldegg, two adjoining villages to the W. of Vienna (Restaurant zur Güldnen Waldschneepfe, closed in winter; tramway and omnibus, see pp. 5, 6), are also frequently visited. The chief attraction here is the Park of Prince Schwarzenberg, through which a road (one-horse carr. 1 1/2-2 ft.) ascends from the tramway terminus to the (3 M.) Hameau, or Holländer Dörfl (1515 ft.; Inn), a fine point of view: E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 326); S., the mountains with the Schneeberg in the background. From the Holländer Dörfl a pleasant path leads in 3/4 hr. to the *Sofien-Alpe (1595 ft.; Inn), which may also be reached direct in 1 1/4 hr. by a picturesque path from Neuwaldegg via the Rohrer-Hütte (Inn). The *Franz-Karl-Aussicht, 10 min. to the S.W., is another fine point of view. We may then descend the Halter-That, or by the path past the ‘Knödelhütte’ Inn, to (1 1/4 hr.) Hütteldorf.

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

A steep path descends to the N. from the Holländer Dörfl to Unter-Weidlingbach (see p. 75). — A fine point of view is the *Habsburgwarte (adm. 10 kr.) on the Hermannskogel (1780 ft.), ascended from the Holländer Dörfl in 2 hrs., or from Sievering, Weidling, Weidlingbach, or Himmel (p. 75) in 3/4-1 hr. A little below the top is a restaurant. A path, indicated by red marks, leads from the Hermannskogel over the Jägerwiese (Tavern; close by is the *Jungfern-Bründl) to the Kahlenberg (comp. above). — The Galzinsberg (1273 ft.; Restaurant), to the S.W. of Dornbach, is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring, which is connected with Vienna by the suburban line and by tramway, by a pleasant path in 1/2 hr., or from the station of Hütteldorf (p. 82) in 1 hr.

**Briuhl, Laxenburg, Baden.**

S. Railway to (10 M.) Mödling in 23-35 min. (fares 70, 55, 35 kr.; return, 1 fl. 10, 86, 55 kr.); to Laxenburg in 3/4 hr. (90, 70, 45 kr.; return, 1 fl. 40, 1 fl. 5, 70 kr.); to Baden, 17 M., in 3/4 hr. (1 fl. 25, 95, 65 kr.; return-ticket, not available by express-trains, 1 fl. 35, 1 fl. 40, 90 kr.). — Laxenburg is 1 M. from (11 1/2 M.) Biedermannsdorf on the Aspang Railway (62, 41, 21 kr.).

The Southern Railway (see p. 177) passes through pleasing scenery (best views on the right). The train runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the Matzleinsdorf and Protestant cemeteries (p. 73). Farther on, to the left, on the top of the Wiener Berg, rises a Gothic column 55 ft. in height, erected in 1382, known as the *Spinnerrin am Kreuz.* The suburbs of the city extend as far as (21/2 M.) Meidling. To the right, beyond the
avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the Gloriette (p. 73). 3½ M. Hetsendorf, with an imperial château (to the left); 1½ M. to the W., on the Rosenhügel near Speising (800 ft.), is the chief reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. 5½ M. Atzgersdorf-Mauer; 6 M. Liesing (*Waldbauer), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).

From Liesing to Kaltenleutgeben, 4½ M., branch-railway in 22 min. (fares 35, 25, 15 kr.). The only intermediate station of importance is (1¼ M.) Perchtoldsdorf (*Schauer Adler, good wine), also a station on the steam-tramway to Mödling (p. 6). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1853, has been restored. — 4½ M. Kaltenleutgeben, a charming village with numerous villas and two hydropathics, in the valley of the Düre Liezing. We may thence ascend the (1¼ hr.) Höllenstein (2120 ft.), the Julienturm on which commands a superb view. Another good view is obtained from the Josefswart (1835 ft.), on the Föhrenberg or Parapltwierberg, reached in 1¼ hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk (1½ hr.) from the Föhrenberg to the Julienturm.

8 M. Brunnen am Gebirge.

10 M. Mödling (Hôtel Cursalon, R. from 1½ fl.; *Goldnes Lamm, good wine; Hôtel Mödling; Hirsch; Enzenbrunner, garden-concerts in summer) is an old town with 11,100 inhabitants. At the W. end is the Stadt-Park, with a 'Cursalon' and an open-air theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the Gothic Church of St. Othmar (built about 1454; restored 1690), with a crypt, adjoined by a round Romanesque burial-chapel ('Karner'), dating probably from the end of the 12th century. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of Schöfelf, with the Hyclt Orphanage. About 3/4 M. to the W. is the hydropathic of Priessnitzthal; and 3/4 M. farther on is the Richardskopf dairy-farm (hence to Gumpoldskirchen 1½ M., see p. 79).

The *Brühl (electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M. in 20 min., 33 trains daily; fare to Klausen or Vorderbrühl 10, Hinterbrühl 15 kr.), a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father adorned it with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. The road passes, at the entrance to the valley, under the Vienna water-conduit, and follows the left bank of the brook to (1/2 hr.) Vorderbrühl. The path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is preferable. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the Klaus (the houses on the road being named Klausen), at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of Mödling. The valley then expands into the pleasant dale of the Vorderbrühl (*Hôtel Garni Hajek, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 80 kr.-7½ fl.; *Zwei Raben, R. & A. 1½-4 fl.; L. 20, B. 50 kr., pens. 6-10 fl.; at the farm of the prince is a café; Dr. Scheimpflug's Sanatorium, pens. from 5 fl.). To the N.E., 3/4 M. above the Vorderbrühl, is the Hôtel-Restaurant Radetzky, charmingly situated.

Another very attractive path leads to the (3/4 hr.) Vorderbrühl along the brow of the hills bounding the Klaus on the N. Beyond the church of St. Othmar we ascend in 10 min. to the Schwarze Thurm on the Kalenderberg; thence a good path, protected by railings, at the end of which we descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may follow a path to the
right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (1/4 hr.) the extensive ruins of the castle of Liechtenstein, which was destroyed by the Turks; adjoining it is a modern Château with a garden in the English style. From the Hôtel Radetzky (p. 71) a road descends to the left to (3/4 M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. Brunn (p. 77) to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

One of the highest hills in the neighbourhood is crowned by the Husaren-Tempel (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1613. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The walking route (3/4 hr.) is preferable: we follow the highroad, passing the Raben and Stern inns, and then ascend by the second lane to the left ('Husarentempelgasse') to the latter inn. — From the temple viâ the Anninger to Baden, see below.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by Hinterbrühl (Weintraube; Restaurant Höldrichsmühle) and Gaaden (p. 80) to the ancient abbey of (7½ M.) Heiligenkreuz and its Romanesque church (1150-87; partly rebuilt in the Transition style in the 15th cent.), with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick the Quarrelsome and other members of the Babenberg family. The choir dates from the 14th century. Thence (diligence, see p. 79) through the Sattelbach-Thal and the pretty Helenen-Thal to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaaden by Siegenfeld to the Helenen-Thal, the latter part rugged. Another direct path descends from Gaaden to Baden in 1½ hr. viâ the Calvariengberg (p. 79). If time be limited, the traveller should return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, go by railway to Baden, and visit the Helenen-Thal thence.

The ascent of the Anninger (2215 ft.), 2½ hrs. from Mödling, is interesting. The Wilhelmswarte, on the highest point of the Anninger plateau, commands a magnificent view. At the Buchbrunnen, a little below the summit, to the N.W., is the Anninger-Haus (restaurant in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended from the Husaren-Tempel (see above; in ½ hr.), Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, Hinterbrühl, and Gaaden (shortest and easiest). The paths are all provided with finger-posts.

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

Monument of Francis I., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Ritterguth, a Gothic chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule. Near the latter (1 M. from the station) is the *Franzensburg, erected in 1799-1836 in the mediaeval style, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), and adorned with numerous works of art (visitors are hurried round by a guardian; fee 40-50 kr.). The Waffenhalle contains a lifesize leaden statue of Emp. Francis I., by Fr. Messerschmidt (1769). In the Hapsburg Saloon are marble statues of 16 sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI., by Paul Strudl (1860), and a leaden statue of Maria Theresa by Messerschmidt (ca. 1760); in the First Reception Room, portraits of 7 princes, and a majolica stave, leather hangings, and ceiling of the 16th cent.; Second Reception Room, ceiling of the 16th, and three cabinets and leather hangings of the 17th cent.; in the Drawing Room, two large pictures by Höchle (Marriage of Francis II. in 1808 to his third wife, and Banquet on that occasion); in the Dining Room, a fine inlaid table, said to date from 1628, old glass, etc.; in the Bed Room, a copy of Dürer’s Holy Trinity (p. 51); in the Dressing Room, wall-decorations of the 17th cent.; in the Throne Room, Coronation of Francis II. and Banquet in the Römer at Frankfort; ceiling of the 17th cent.; in the Chapel, marble walls, etc., from the Romanesque chapel of St. John (Capella Special; fresco, 1763, by Melch. Gruber). The church (p. 75), consecrated in 1222,
destroyed in 1799; in the Dungeon, an automaton which shakes its chains; from the Tower a superb view; in the Hungarian Coronation Saloon, the *Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of Empress Carolina (1825), by Bucher; in the Hall, Interview of Leopold with Sobieski, Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle; in the *Lothringersaal (Lorraine Room), portraits of 20 princes of this family; ceiling and panelling of the 16th cent.; modern stained glass. — We now cross the bridge at the back of the Franzensburg, turn to the right, and follow the bank of the lake past the Turnier-Platz (“tournament-ground”); then cross the Gothic bridge and ascend to the gold-fish pond; lastly return by the Kleine Prater to the railway-station. — If time permit, we may also visit the Mariannen-Insel (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing 1/2 hr. for the Franzensburg, takes 2 hrs.; but a delay sometimes occurs at the château, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time.

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

16½ M. Baden. — Hotels. *Grüner Baum (Pl. a; E, 2), Renngasse Central Hotel (Pl. b; E, F, 3), Kolbe’s Hotel, both near the station; Goldener Löwe (Pl. c; E, 3), Braithner-Str.; Stadt Wien (Pl. d; E, 3), Hauptplatz; Goldenes Hirsch (Pl. e; E, 2), Theresiengasse; Schwarzer Bock (Pl. f; D, 3), near the Franzensbad; Schäferin (Pl. g; E, 3), Wasser-gasse; Hôtel Nage (Pl. h; E, 3), Neugasse. — Hotels Garnis: Herzoghof; Hüt, Rechberger; Jüllenhorf, R. 1-10 fl., A. 30 kr., board 3/2 fl.; Mozart-hof, Marienhof, etc. — Restaurants in the hotels, at the Curhaus, and at the Station; also, Bauerhof, Weilburggasse. — Cafés. Curhaus: Pavillon, in the Stadtspark; Schopf, Weilburggasse; Café Francais, Hauptplatz; Fischer, Neugasse, with garden; Dobelhof, in the Dobelhof-Park (p. 80).

Cabs from the station to the town, one-horse 50-90 kr., two-horse 80 kr.-1/2 fl. By time: 50 or 80 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 20-25 kr. each additional 1/4 hr. At night 50 per cent more. Drives in the environs, see tariff. — Electric Tramway from the station to Rauhenstein, every 10 min. in summer (fare 12 kr.), and from the Felsgasse to Vöslau (3 M.; 15 kr.). — Omnibus. To the Krainer-Hütte from the Josephs-Platz (40 kr.) and from the terminus of the electric tramway (30 kr.); to A1and (65 kr.) and Heiligenkreuz (80 kr., return ticket 1 fl.), twice daily from the Schwarzer Bock Hotel.

Visitors’ Tax, after the first five days: 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 5 fl. — Music Tax, 3 or 2 fl.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Neugasse 65.

Baden (695 ft.), a town with 15,800 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Schwechat, is celebrated for its warm springs (72°-97° Fahr.; chief ingredient, sulphate of lime), which were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae) and are annually visited by about 23,000 guests. The chief spring (Römerquelle or Ursprung; Pl. 14) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite lime-stone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 25 kr.). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady Stadt-Park (Pl. D, E, 2), which contains the Oursaal, a Trinkhalle, and the Arena, an open-air theatre. In the park also is a bronze bust of the poet Franz Grillparzer (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Band daily 7.30-8.30, 12-1, and 8-9.30. Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common (“Vollbäder”), costumes being provided for the purpose. The Herzogbad (Pl. 6) holds 150 persons; adjacent, in the Franzens-Str., are the Antonshof and Theresienbad (Pl. 13).
In the Berg-Str., near the park, is a *Swimming Bath (Pl. 12) with thermal water (75° Fahr.; bath 30 kr.), and in the pretty Dobelhof Park (Pl. C, 2, 3) is a Swimming Bath with river water. In the Schlossgasse is the well-organized Kuranstalt Gutenbrunn (Pl. 5; R. from 10 fl., pens. 24½ fl. weekly).

A path ascends the (¼ hr.) Calvarienberg (1070 ft.). The Moritsruhe (Pl. D, 2), an open pavilion at the top, built in memory of the satirist Moritz Saphir (d. 1858), and the Annahöhe both command fine *Views. The (½ hr.) *Theresienwarte (1365 ft.; Pl. D, E, 1; Restaurant Rudolfshof at the foot) is another view-point.

The *Helenen-Thal (*Sacher's Hotel & Restaurant, with hydropathic, at the entrance) is a favourite resort. The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks. The road (electric tramway from the station to the Hydropathio) ascends on the left bank of the Schwechat; on the right bank there is a road as far as (1 M.) Weilburg only, where it descends to the left bank. The path, crossing to the right bank at the second bridge, is preferable. On the right bank at the entrance to the valley stands the Weilburg, a château built in 1823-25 by Archduke Charles (d. 1847), with a fine Gothic chapel. The hill above is crowned with the ruin of Rauheneck. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending past the Villa of Archduke Eugene up to the Auton-Brücke and beyond it (Restaurant on the side next Baden). On the steep rocks on the opposite bank isperched the considerable ruin of Rauhenstein (worthy of a visit; good path to it through the Alexandrowicz grounds, ascent from the Berg-Strasse in Baden, ½ hr.). Then, on the right bank, the ruin of Scharfeneck, a little farther up. The Uttelstein (1½ M. from Baden), a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley (small café). Farther distant are the Cholera-Kapelle and (4½ M. from the electric tramway-terminus) the Old and New Krainer-Hütte (omnibus, see p. 79), and a little higher up is the Augustiner-Hütte (all four with good restaurants).

The main road continues to ascend the valley of the Schwechat via Sattelbach and (3 M.) Mayerling, the hunting-lodge in which the Crown Prince Rudolph died in 1889 (now a convent; opposite on the hill-slope is a monument to the Crown-Prince. brought in 1899 from the château of Achilleion at Corfu), to (4½ M.) Alland (omnibus, p. 79), whence a road leads to the abbey of Heiligenkreuz (p. 78). Another road diverging ¼ M. above the Uttelstein tunnel unites the Helenen-Thal with (½ hr.) Siegenfeld and (1½ hr.) Gaaden (to the Bruhl, see p. 78); while a third road (omnibus, p. 79) leads direct from Sattelbach (see above) to Heiligenkreuz.

The *Eiserne Thor (Hoher Lindkogel; 2825 ft.), the highest hill in the environs, is ascended from Baden in 3 hrs.; to the shooting-lodge in the Weihachtal 1½ hr.; thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks, to the (1½ hr.) summit (Restaurant; view-tower). — Marked paths also ascend (in ½ hr.) from the Krainer-Hütte (see above) and from Merkenstein (p. 178).
### 3. From Vienna to Linz

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3. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. RAILWAY (Staatbahn) in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 25, 4 fl. 30, 2 fl. 35 kr.; express 10 fl. 15, 6 fl. 25, 3 fl. 35 kr.). The trains start from the West-Bahnhof (Pl. I; C, 5). In the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (9 hrs.); comp. p. 87.

*Vienna*, see p. 1. Soon after starting we observe Schönbrunn.
(p. 72) on the left. 2 M. Penzing (p. 73) and opposite it Hietzing, both with numerous villas. On the hill to the left rises the archiepiscopal château of Ober-St-Veit (where the burial-ground contains a fine tombstone with the Fates, by H. Natter); above it, the Children's Conventuscent Home of Countess Lanckoronska, built in the Italian Renaissance style by E. La Roche and opened in 1897. 3 3/4 M. Hütteidorf-Hacking (Hôtel Blank, at the station; Restaurant Knödelhütte, 1 1/2 M. from the railway, by a pretty wood-path), with numerous villas; to the left are the walls of a large deer-park enclosed by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (through the Halter-Thal to the Sofien-Alpe, see p. 76). On the left, Mariaabrunn, with its pilgrimage-church and a monastery, now an experimental forestry-station. Near (6 1/4 M.) Hadersdorf-Weidlingau are the château and park of Weidlingau.

A little to the N.C. lies Hadersdorf, once presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (fine sarcophagus in stone). Thence through the pleasant Mauerbach-Thal to (3 M.) Vorder-Hainbach ("Café-Restaurant Lohner"), from which a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) Hinter-Hainbach (ascent of the Sofien-Alpe, 3/4 hr., see p. 76). Above Vorder-Hainbach is (1/4 hr.) another lateral valley containing the charming hamlet of Steinbach (see p. 76). In the main valley, 1 1/2 M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of Mauerbach (now affiliated to the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick the Handsome (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (two inns in the village). A good path thence ascends the (1 1/4 hr.) *Tulbinger Kogel (1634 ft.), a fine point of view, with a belvedere-tower and an inn, frequently visited from Vienna. Descent to Tulln (p. 92) on the Franz-Josef-Bahn.

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

To the N.W. rises the (2 hrs.) Troppberg (1772 ft.), a good point of view. — A shady path leads to the N. over the Eichberg (1360 ft.) to (1 hr.) Vorder-Hainbach (see above). — The Rudolfsöhne (1502 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., also commands a beautiful view; we may return thence by the Schöffelwarte (1415 ft.) to (1/2 hr.) Purkersdorf.

The line quits the old highroad, turns to the left, and runs through the wooded valley of the Wien towards the heights of the Wiener Wald, passing the small stations of Kellerviese and Tullnerbach. To the S.W. of (12 1/2 M.) Pfalsau-Pressbaum (1040 ft.) are the sources of the Wien. Woodland scenery as far as (15 1/2 M.) Rekahwinkl (1185 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Brückl's Hotel, in the village), a summer-resort. The Wienerwald-Warte on the Jochgrabenberg (2118 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S., commands a wide view. Two long tunnels; then a viaduct across the Eichgraben, 144 ft. high. 23 1/2 M. Neulengbach, in the pretty Tullnach-Thal, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The Buchberg (1523 ft.); 1 hr. to the N., commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. is the long outline of the Haspelwald.

27 M. Kirchstetten; 30 M. Böheimkirchen, on the Perschlingbach. Beyond (34 M.) Pottenbrunn the line quits the mountains and crosses the Traisen near (38 M.) St. Pölten (876 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Pittner, Kaiserin von Oesterreich, both near the
station; Löwe; Hirsch), an episcopal see, with 10,906 inhabitants. The Abbey Church, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition style in 1266 after a fire, and restored in the degraded style of last cent., contains good stained glass in the S. aisle.

Excursions. To the S. to Schloss Ochsenburg, at the end of the Steinfeld, with fine view (1½ hr.); to the châteaux of Viehofen (9½ hr.), Goldeg (1½ hr.), and Friedau (1½ hr.), with gardens and art-collections.

From St. Pölten to Tulln, 29½ M., branch-line (2½ hrs.). We descend the Traisen-Thal to Radlberg and (12½ M.) Herzogenburg, a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to Göttweig (p. 92) and (25½ M.) Krems (p. 91), to the E. to Traismauer (p. 92), Gemeindebarn, Sitzenberg, Michelhausen, Judenaun, and (29½ M.) Tulln (p. 92).


From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf (p. 178), 46½ M., railway in 3 hrs., see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

43 M. Prinzendorf, on the Pietach, which is well stocked with fish. On the hill to the right stands Schloss Hohenegg. 44½ M. Markersdorf; 46 M. Gross-Sirning; 48½ M. Loosdorf, with large cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of Schallaburg; to the N., the ruined castle of Osterburg and the châteaux of Sitzenthal and Albrechtsberg. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) Melk (p. 90), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the Melk, and then skirts the Danube. On the opposite bank is the château of Weitenegg (p. 90). On the hill farther on, Schloss Aristetten, property of Archduke Charles Lewis.

— 58 M. Pöchlarn (p. 90; Rail. Restaurant).

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: Erlauf, Wieselburg, Purgstall, with a château of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. Scheibbs (10½ ft.; *Reinöhl; Hirsch; Rose), prettily situated and visited as a summer-resort. 19 M. Neubruck, at the mouth of the Jessnitz. 23½ M. Kienberg-Gaming (Hühner, at the station), the station for (2 M.; omn. 20 hr.) Gaming (14½ ft.; *Höllriegel; Lechner; Greifensteiner), a pleasantly situated little town, with the ruins of a Carthusian convent.

Excursions from Gaming (for fuller details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). Through the romantic *Erthal to the (5½ hrs.) Lassing Fall and the *Oetschergraben, very attractive. — Ascent of the *Oetscher, easy and attractive (diligence to Lackenhof in summer daily in 3½ hrs.). We follow the Lunz road (see below) to the (1 hr.) fork of the road before the Grubbberg (2470 ft.; Jaggersberger Inn), and then the road to the left to the (2½ hrs.) Lackenhof (2740 ft. ; Schrottmüller); thence by a marked path to the Riffelsattel (4210 ft.) in 1 hr, and to the Oetscher Inn (4680 ft.) in ½ hr. more; lastly across the Kreuzeboden to the (1½ hr.) pyramid on the top of the *Oetscher (6210 ft.; extensive view).

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. — 6 M. Lunz (1980 ft.; *Schadensteiner; Brandstetter), prettily situated on the Ybbs, and pleasant for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2020 ft.) lies 1½ M. to the E. Then (13 M.) Göstling (1745 ft.; *Reichenpfaader; Mitterhuber), at the confluence of the Ybbs and the Göstlingbach. The Calvariencberg commands a fine view. Pleasant walk through the *Steinbach-Thal; another through the *Nöth, a romantic gorge, to the (2 hrs.) Meisterhaus, in the Wintersbachau (Inn). — A road leads to the S. from Göstling to (8 M.) Lassing (Anderle), and through the Mendling-Thal to Paifau (p. 184).
Beyond Pöchlarn we cross the Erlaf. On the right, Marbach; above it, the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Tafel (p. 90). 61½ M. Krummnussbaum; in the distance on the left bank, beyond the long bend which the Danube here describes, lie Persenbeug (p. 90) and Ybbs, with a large poor-house and lunatic asylum (p. 90). — 64 M. Säusenstein.

Near (66 M.) Kemmelbach-Ybbs (Buffet) we quit the Danube and enter the valley of the Ybbs. 72½ M. Blindenmarkt. — 77½ M. Amstetten (*Hofmann's Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant; *Schmidt; Goldnes Lamm; Adler, 1/3 M. from the station, moderate).

From Amstetten to Klein-Refling, 29½ M., railway in 1/4-2½ hrs. Stations: Ulmerfeld, Hilm-Kematen, Sonntagberg (where the Ybbs is crossed), and (15 M.) Waidhofen (1168 ft.; *Hôtel Inför; Pfug; *Löwe, etc.), a summer-resort in a pleasant valley. The line here leaves the Ybbsthal and enters the Seeberger Thal, which ascends towards the S. At (20 M.) Oberland (1690 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and Enns, the boundary-line between Lower and Upper Austria, and then it descends past Goftens and Weyer, a long village in a narrow valley, to Kastenreith (29½ M.) Klein-Refling, a station on the Rulofbahn (see p. 188 and Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

82½ M. Maurer-Oehling; 84 M. Aschbach; 89 M. St. Peter (1½ M. to the S., the large Benedictine abbey of Seitenstetten). 94 M. Haag (to the left, Schloss Salaberg); 102 M. St. Valentin (Railway Restaurant), junction for St. Michael (see R. 26), and for Budweis (see p. 256). The Enns, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

106 M. Enns (920 ft.; Wedl; Ochs; Lamm), with its detached tower, is a picturesquely situated town (4674 inhab.), the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 91). Schloss Ennseck on a height, with its pleasant grounds, is the property of Prince Auer- perg. To the left lies St. Lorenz, the Roman Laureacum. — 109 M. Asten.

To the S.W. (3 M.) lies the extensive Augustine abbey of St. Florian, one of the oldest in Austria. The present large buildings are of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the church is of the 13th. The library, with 70,000 vols., contains valuable MSS. and incunabula. The pictures are chiefly copies. The large marble hall and the splendid dining-rooms on the second floor should be noticed.

The line crosses the Traun near (114 M.) Kleinmünchen.

117 M. Linz. — Hotels. On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. a; D, 2), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 36 kr.; Goldenes Adler (Pl. f; D, 2), E. 60 kr.-1 fl., L. 10 kr. — Above the bridge: *Rother Krebs (Pl. d; D, 3), R., L., & A. 11½-2½ fl., B. 50, omn. 30 kr. — In the town: *Zeininger (Pl. e) and *Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. b), in the Franz-Josef-Platz (Pl. D, 3); *Kanone (Pl. c; D, 3), *Goldenes Schiff, Landstrasse; *Drei Mohren, in the Promenade; *Austria, Harrach-Str. 26; Grüner Baum, Bethlehem-Str.; Zum Neuen Herrenhaus, Stadt Wien, both near the rail. station. — At Üfahr (tramway from the station, see p. 85): Achleitner, Haupt-Str. 20, moderate; Stadlbauer, Maximilian-Str.

Cafés. Fischer, on the Danube; Traumayer, Promenade; Steinböck, Franz-Josef-Platz; Derflinger, Café Central, both Landstrasse. — Confectioner: Zach, Promenade.
Restaurants at the hotels (see p. 84); *Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus (Pl. E, 4), Landstrasse 49, with garden; Schwarzer Bär, Herrengasse; Eureich, Domgasse; Volksgarten (Pl. E, 5; Sun. afternoons frequently concerts); Märzenkeller of the Linzer Aktienbrauerei (Pl. D, 6), with huge cellars built in the sand. — *Railway Restaurant.

Theatre in the Promenade (Pl. 18; D, 3), closed in summer. — Roithner's Theatre of Varieties.

Baths at the Obere Donaulände, near the Rother Krebs Hotel.

Post & Telegraph Office, Domgasse (Pl. 4; D, E, 3).

Electric Tramway every 5 min. from the Railway Station, past the Volksgarten, through the Landstrasse and the Franz-Josef-Platz, and across the Danube, to Urfahr (see below). Fares 3, 5, 10 kr. — From Urfahr an Electric Mountain Railway ascends the Pöstlingberg (24 min., see p. 86); up 26, down 15 kr., including the Tramway from the Rail. Station 50 kr. there and back.

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

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

Linz (813 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria (Austria 'ob der Enns'), with 50,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on the right bank of the Danube, and is connected with Urfahr (10,000 inhab.) on the opposite bank by an iron bridge 308 yds. long, resting on six granite piers (tramway, see above). A second bridge is under construction.

In the handsome Franz-Josef-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the Danube, stands a lofty Trinity Column (1723). The Kloster-Strasse leads hence to the W. to the Promenade (p. 86), and the Schmiedthor-Strasse to the S. to the Land-Strasse, the chief street of the town. In the Domgasse, on the left, is the Alte Domkirche (Pl. 6; D, 3), built in 1669-82 in the rococo style. Beyond it, in the Pfarrplatz, rises the Stadt-Pfarrkirche (Pl. 7), with its high tower.

Near this, in the Museum-Str., is the handsome *Museum Francisco-Carolinum (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, erected in 1895 from designs by Bruno Schmitz of Düsseldorf. Around the second floor, in front and on the E. and W. sides, runs a *Frieze (200 yds. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by Prof. zur Strassen of Leipsic (d. 1897) and executed by R. Cöllen, portraying the progress of culture in Upper Austria from the earliest times down to its occupation by the House of Hapsburg. (E. side: prehistoric times; façade: introduction of Christianity and the Nibelungen period; W. side: investiture of Duke Albrecht at Augsburg.) Adm. in summer on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, 50 kr.; Sun. and holidays 9-12, 5 kr.; in winter closed on Mon. and Thurs., other days 25 kr.

1st Floor. Prehistoric and Roman antiquities found in Upper Austria; large collection of weapons; art-industrial objects; collection of musical instruments, including a piano presented by Erard Frères to Beethoven in 1808; *Room with Gothic furniture; Hall with ecclesiastical sculptures and paintings; Hall with peasants' costumes. In the banquet-hall are two large landscapes by Obermühlner (Celtic burial-ground at Hallstatt
and View from Kreuzen near Grein). — 2nd Floor. Extensive mineralogical and geological collections; relief-map of Upper Austria; picture gallery. — Ground Floor. Coins, seals, natural history specimens. — Sunk Floor. Weapons from the peasants’ war, cannons; rustic tavern and dwelling-room, with interesting furniture. Objects in iron, tombstones, etc. — The building is surrounded by a garden; the gate, brought from the Landhaus, is a specimen of highly finished iron-work (end of the 17th cent.).

In the Promenade (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenue of plane trees, to the right, stands the Landhaus (Pl. 3), or House of the Estates, built in 1565, restored after a fire in 1800, with a court surrounded by arcades. The beautiful marble portal and the Hall of the Estates date from the original building. Opposite is the Theatre.

From the Promenade the Herren-Str. and then (to the right) the Baumbach-Str. lead to the *Marien-Dom (Pl. D, 4), commenced in 1862 from the designs of V. Statz of Cologne (d. 1898) in the early-Gothic style. The richly decorated chancel is completed, and used for service. The tower (425 ft. in height) is now approaching completion.

A good new road ascends hence in windings, over the Bauernberg, to the (1 M.) Freinberg (Pl. A, 5). The massive tower erected on the top by Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864), the constructor of the fortifications of Linz (which have since been dismantled), with a small church added later, now belongs to the Jesuits. A good level road leads hence towards the N. to the (1/4 hr.) *Jägermayer (Pl. A, 4; Restaurant; cab from Linz and back 1 1/2 ft.) and the Grounds of the Verschönerungs-Verein, with several fine points of view. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the *Franz-Josefs-Warte (Pl. A, 3), a tower 66 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau (adm. 5 kr.): at our feet lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. (When the view is clear a white flag is hoisted on the gallery of the Landhaus tower on the Promenade in the town.) Adjoining the tower is the inn Zur Schönem Aussicht. The Jägermayer is about 1 M. due W. from the bridge over the Danube. The direct route to it is by the Schweizerhaus-Gasse and the Römer-Str.; it is pleasanter, though 20 min. longer, to follow the road on the bank of the river as far as the Calvarienberg, and to ascend thence direct through the wood.

The view from the *Pöstlingberg (1762 ft.; electric tramway, see p. 85), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Urfahr, is still more extensive, and particularly fine by evening-light. The mountain-line (pretty views) ascends past the château of Hagen (now a brewery); to the right is the conspicuous building of the Petri num, a seminary for boys. From the terminal station we ascend in a few min. to the pilgrimage-church and the new inn on the top (near it is the Restaurant Jaglbauer). Good panorama by Edlbacher.

From the Pöstlingberg a path provided with way-marks leads in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Giselawarte on the Lichtenberg (3039 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view (1km.). About farther is the small bath
and summer-resort of Kirchschlag. The Giselawarte may also be reached from Linz directly by several routes (marked) in about 3 hrs. — *St. Magdalena, a pilgrimage church (1800 ft.) 3½ hrs. to the north of Urfahr, is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. 5 fl.), and may easily be combined with the Pöstlingberg. — The Pfeningberg is ascended in 1½ hrs. by a marked path beginning at Windeck (p. 256). — The Cisterian abbey of Wilhering (p. 89), 4½ M. down the Danube, may be reached by the high-road or by a route through the Kürnberger Forst.

From Linz (Linz) to Aigen-Schlägl, 36 M., railway (Mühlkreisbahn) in 3¾ hrs. The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (5½ M.) Ottensheim (p. 89), turns N.W. to Rottenegg, Gerling, and (20½ M.) Neufelden in the valley of the Grosse Mühl, and then follows that stream. 23½ M. Pürnstein—St-Peter (above, to the right, the ruined château of Pürnstein); 27½ M. Haslach; 30½ M. Rohrbach-Berg; 32½ M. Oeppping. — 36 M. Aigen (Almersberger) is a pretty village, enclosed by finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (9 M.) the wealthy old Premonstratensian abbey of Schlägl, with an interesting Gothic church and a considerable library.

From Linz to Klaus-Steyrling, 41 M., narrow-gauge railway (Kremsthalbahn) in 3¾ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 2, 1 fl. 36 kr.). At (7½ M.) Traun the line crosses the Traun (p. 93), and at (10 M.) Tollensedorf enters the smiling Kremsthal. In the background rise the Grosse Priel and other Styrian mountains. 12 M. NÖstelbach (with Schloss Weissenberg on the hill to the right); 13½ M. Neuhofen; 16 M. Kematen; 20 M. Rohr-Bad Hall (see below). — 22½ M. Kremsmünster (1085 ft.; *Kaiser Max; Post), a prettily situated little town, with an ancient and celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols., 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiquities contains several rare curiosities. In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. The fish-ponds are interesting. Good wine at the abbey-tavern. — 27½ M. Wariberg; 31 M. Schlierbach; 33½ M. Kirchdorf; 36 M. Micheldorf. At (38½ M.) Herndl the line enters the Steyrthal and soon reaches its present terminus at (41 M.) Klaus-Steyrling (1820 ft.; Bahnhof Hotel; Wegescheider). Thence to Stoder and Windischgarsten (p. 187), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

From station Rohr (see above) a branch-line runs in 20 min. to Bad Hall (1230 ft.; *Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth; *Erzherzog Karl; Süssmayer; Budapest), a watering-place with springs impregnated with iodine. Cur- haus, baths, and colonnade, and a theatre and fine park. — From Hall a railway runs via Stirnitzhofen in 1¾ hr. to (14 M.) Steyr (see p. 185 and Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

4. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

Steamboat to Linz twice daily in about 3½ hrs. (upstream ca. 8 hrs.), fares 2 fl. 80, 1 fl. 70 kr.; from Linz to Vienna once daily in 9 (upstream 18) hrs.; fares for the descent 4 fl. 70 or 2 fl. 70 kr., for the ascent 2 fl. 35 or 1 fl. 70 kr. Austrian custom-house examination at the landing-place in Passau. Passengers by the first morning steamer may embark the night before and sleep on board (berth 75 kr.). — RAILWAY, see R. 3. Down stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only.

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

The names of the steamboat-stations are printed in bold type.

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

L. Erlau. — R. Schloss Krempelestein, on an abrupt cliff.

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

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

R. Engelhartszell (*Post), prettily situated, with the Austrian custom-house. Near it is Engelszell, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.

L. Ranariedl, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of Niederranna.

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

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

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

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

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

L. Obermühl, a pleasant village, the Kleine Mühlbach descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

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

R. Aschach (Sonne; Adler; Niklas). a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, with a château and park of Count Harrach. The Pöstlingberg (p. 86) comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many sanguinary encounters during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz. — Railway to Wels, see p. 93.

About 1½ M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the favourite chalybeate baths of Mühllacken (*Curhotel, English landlady, pens. 3 5 fl.), in well-wooded environs.
Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of Stauf and Schaumburg.

L. Landschag, with a small château of Count Harrach.

R. Brandstadt is the station for (1 1/2 M.) Eferding (rail. stat., see p. 98). To the left, in the distance, rises the Pöstlingberg.


R. Wilhering, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden. The church and conventual buildings date from the 18th century.

L. Schloss Buchenau. Then the Pöstlingberg, with its church. To the right, the Calvarienberg, with the Jägermayer rising above it. The steamer passes under the handsome bridge and reaches —

R. Linz (see p. 84).

Below Linz the right bank of the river is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and environs. The steamer passes under the Linz and Prague railway-bridge (p. 256).

R. Ziselau, at the influx of the Traun (p. 84). Opposite to it —

L. Steyregg, partly concealed by a wooded island. Above it rises Schloss Steyregg, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. The steamer threads its way among islands, on one of which, to the left, is the ruined château of Spielberg.

L. Mauthausen (Post), a small town with a flying-bridge, station for Enns (p. 84), 2 1/2 M. from the river. Schloss Pragstein projects far into the stream. On the right the green Enns flows into the Danube, and retains its colour for a long distance. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Budweis (p. 256). The left bank now becomes flatter.

R. Erlakloster, with a dissolved nunnery.

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

L. On an eminence, a little inland, Schloss Klam. Near —

R. Ardagger the Danube suddenly turns to the N. On the Kollnitzberg (1538 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of St. Ottilia. The channel contracts, and is flanked by lofty, wooded hills.

L. Grein (715 ft.; Herndl; Kelcher), a pretty little town, is commanded by the Greinburg, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. On the hill above lies the hydropathic of Kreussen (1570 ft.; pens. from 19 fl., baths 6 fl. weekly; closed in winter), finely situated (on foot 1 hr.; carr. 3 fl.; omn. 30 kr.).

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

L. St. Nicola, with fine rocky scenery, a resort of artists.
L. Sarmingstein, with an old watch-tower.
R. Freyenstein, with a ruined castle. — L. Isperdorff, where the Isperbach, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube.
R. Donaudorf, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —
L. Persenbeug, a château of Archduke Otto.
R. Ybbs (Lamm; Stadt Wien), the Roman Pons Isidis. One of the two large buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poor-house, connected with that of Vienna. — The river forms a large bend. To the right is the mouth of the Ybbs (p. 84). To the S. a distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher. At Sarnling, on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 83).
R. Säusenstein, with the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Gottsthal, burned down by the French in 1809.

L. Marbach (Sonne; Ochs; Adler), a market-town. On the hill above it (1450 ft.; 1 hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Tuferl, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. The summit (Inn) commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps, from the Schneeberg near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier. Opposite Marbach is the rail. stat. Krummnussbaum (p. 84). A little farther on the Erlaf falls into the Danube.

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

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

R. Melk, or Mölk (rail. stat.; Lamm; *Ochs; Köttl, at the station), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated Benedictine Abbey, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701–38, resembling a large palace rather
than a monastery. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a famous organ. The library (30,000 vols., valuable incunabula, and MSS.) in its handsome saloon, and the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the ‘Melker Kreuz’, 2 ft. high, admirably executed in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, which lies farther down, are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. — The landing-place of the large steamers is 1 M. from the railway-station (p. 83). — Cable-ferry to the left bank (12 kr. there and back).

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

L. Emmersdorf, opposite the influx of the Pielach (p. 83), with a church and a monastery. — R. Schönbichl, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

L. Aggsbach. Opposite is Aggsstein, once the seat of the powerful knights of Kuenringer, afterwards a dreaded robbers’ castle. Below —

L. Schwallenbach the Teufelsmauer (devil’s wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

L. Spitz, a market-town with an ancient church and a ruined castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.

The *Jauerling (645 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tourists’ hut at the top).

L. St. Michael. On the roof of the old church are placed seven hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

L. Wesendorf. Then Weisskirchen (Salomon’s Inn).

Pleasant excursion by (1½ hr.) Weinsierl to (2½ hr.) the château of *Hartenstein (Hydropathic), finely situated above the Teufelskirche ravine. We may then go through the Kremsthal and past the ruin of Hohenstein to (2 hrs.) Obermeisling (*Inn), whence a road leads through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) Senftenberg, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) Krems (see below).

R. Rossatz, a market-town and château. Opposite, on a rocky eminence, rise the ruins of the castle of —

L. *Dürrenstein (680 ft.). In 1192–94, according to the tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur-de-Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village looks picturesque from the river; the modern Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are the chief buildings. In the ruins of a nunnery of St. Clara, dissolved in 1769, an inn has been established.

R. Mautern, the Roman Mutinum Favianis. An iron bridge, resting on six piers, connects Mautern with —

L. Stein (Elephant), a town of 4200 inhab., with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the Frauenberg the remains of another stronghold. The old town of Krems (Hirsch; Ross; Höt. Bahnhof;
pop. 10,584) is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of Und. From the river they look like one long town. A monument to Marshal Schmidt, who fell here in a skirmish with the French in 1805, was erected on the Promenade in 1820. The Städtische Museum is interesting (open on Sun.).

From Krems to Absdorf, 20 M., railway in 1¼ hr. Stations: Gedersdorf, Hadersdorf (junction of the Kamptal-Bahn to Sigmundsherberg on the Staatsbahn, p. 257), Wagram (½ hr. to the W. of which is Schloss Grafenberg, the property of the Duchess of Ratibor, with a fine park and interesting stables), Kirchberg on the Wagram. 20 M. Absdorf (p. 257).

The line from Krems to Herzogenburg-St-Pölten (p. 83) crosses the Danube below Stein. We now near the famous Benedictine abbey of Götweig, founded in 1072, on a hill 856 ft. high, 3 M. from the Danube. The present extensive buildings were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.

The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of Wetterkreuz (1207 ft.).

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

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

R. Tulln (Brenner; Hirsch; Löwe), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the Comagene of the Romans, and the station of one of their river-fleets, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Beside the old church is an ancient Romanesque Charnel-house. In the extensive plain here, the Tullner Feld, an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Staatsbahn (p. 257).

From Tulln to Herzogenburg and St. Pölten, see p. 83; to Absdorf-Hippersdorf and Krems, see above and p. 257.

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

R. Greifenstein (Schwarzer Bär; Hirsch), with a fine ruined castle of Prince Liechtenstein, which attracts many visitors from Vienna (station on the Staatsbahn, p. 257, which here skirts the bank). Hadersfeld (Inn), on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to Klosterneuburg, Kierling, etc., commands the whole valley of the Danube.

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

R. Höflein, below which the river suddenly turns to the S. In the distance we observe the Leopoldshöhe and the Kahlenberg (p. 74)
L. Korneuburg (548 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz; Restaurant Steinbach), formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the war between Matthew Corvinus and Emp. Frederick III., and in the Thirty Years' War, lies in the plain, far inland, on the Nordwest-Bahn (p. 262). Along the bank extends the vine-clad Bisamberg (1180 ft.). In the distance glitter the domes of the great Augustine abbey of Klosterneuburg.

R. Klosterneuburg (p. 75). Below it the Leopoldsberg (p. 74) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for the railway and the road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church of the Leopoldsberg (p. 74), at the foot of which, amidst vineyards, lies Kahlenbergerdorf.

R. Nussdorf (p. 71). The broader arm of the Danube, to the left, does not touch the capital. Passengers are conveyed by a smaller vessel through the Danube Canal from Nussdorf to the Franz-Josef-Quai, below the Stefanie-Brücke.

R. Vienna (560 ft.), p. 1.

5. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 97, 2 fl. 98, 1 fl. 66 kr., express 6 fl. 98, 4 fl. 32, 2 fl. 33 kr.).

Linz, see p. 84. — 6 M. Hörsching; 11¼ M. Marchtrenk. — 17 M. Wels (1026 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with R.; *Höng's Hôtel Greif; Schwarzer Adler; *Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station), an old town (10,118 inhab.) on the Traun, with a restored Gothic church and an old castle in which Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. The public archives and a collection of Roman antiquities may be visited. The town contains numerous borings, the gas issuing from which is used to heat and light the houses, as well as for motive power. The *Marienwarte, on the Rainberg, commands a wide prospect.

From Wels to Simbach, 56½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. — Stations: Wallern; Grieskirchen; 18½ M. Neumark (Rail. Restaurant; *Reiss), junction for Schärding (p. 94); Pram-Haag; 31½ M. Ried (Hirsch; Löwe), a thriving district-capital and the junction of the Salzkammergut-Bahn (Schärding to Steinach, see p. 94). Beyond several unimportant stations the line crosses the Inn at the old town of Braunau and at (56½ M.) Simbach reaches the Bavarian frontier (Rail. Restaurant). From Simbach to Munich, 76 M., railway in 4½ hrs., see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

From Wels to Aschach, 17½ M., railway in 1½ hrs., via Haiding, Breitenbach, and (12½ M.) Erfaching. The last is one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, where Chriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns (Nibelungen-Lied, 21st Adventure). Beautiful early-Gothic church. — 17½ M. Aschach, see p. 88.

From Wels to Unter-Rohr, 20 M., railway in 3½ hr. — Unter-Rohr and thence to Bad Hall, see p. 87.

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

From Lambach to Gmünden, 16 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 1/2 hr., through the finely wooded Traunthal. Stations: 8 M. Roitham; 8 1/2 M. Traunfall (station for the "Traun Falls, 1 M., footpath through the woods; comp. p. 107); Aichberg-Steyrermühl, with a large paper-mill; Laakirchen; Oberweis; Engelhof. — 16 1/2 M. Gmünden, see p. 106.

The line quits the Traun and enters the valley of the Ager. On the left, the Traunstein and the Höllenen-Gebirge. 26 M. Neukirchen; 28 M. Breitenschützing (branch to Wolfsegg, see below); 30 1/2 M. Schwanenstadt. — 3 1/4 M. Attnang-Puchheim (1322 ft.; Railway Hotel & Restaurant, R. 1 fl.), junction of the Salzammergut Railway (see p. 106).

From Attnang to Schärding, 42 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. — 7 M. Manning-Wolfsegg; 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of Wolfsegg ("Hüttl, with view; Post), charmingly situated on the slope of the Hausruck. Fine views from the Schloss-Park and the "Schanze." — 10 1/2 M. Holzleithen; branch-line to Thomasroith, in a coal-mining district. The train penetrates the Hausruck by a tunnel 770 yds. long, and descends by Hausruck, Eberschwang, and Oberbrunn to (20 1/2 M.) Ried (p. 93). 25 1/2 M. Aurolsmünster; 26 M. St. Martin, with a château of Count Arco-Valley; 30 M. Hart; 32 M. Andiesenhofen. The train approaches the Inn, crosses the Andiesenbach, and beyond (36 1/2 M.) Süßen the Prambach, and reaches (42 M.) Schärding (Altmann), an old town picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Inn. From Schärding to Passau (Ratisbon, etc.), see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

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

From Vöcklabruck to the Attersee and Mondsee (for details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). Railway to (7 1/2 M.) Kammer in 30-35 min.; thence Steamboat on the Attersee to Unterach six times daily in summer (1 1/2-2 hrs.; fares 1 fl. 20, 85 kr.); Omnibus from Unterach to (1 1/2 hr.; 40 kr.) See; and Steamboat thence to Schafberg (4 times daily in 1 1/2 hr.; 60 kr.) and to Mondsee (ten times daily in 1-1 1/4 hr.; 1 fl. 10 kr.). — The Attersee line diverges to the W. from the State Railway and skirts the wending Ager, which it finally crosses. — 7 1/2 M. Kammer ("Höf. Kammer, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 fl.; Köck; Traube, etc.), a pleasant village with lake-baths, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the "Attersee or Kammersee (1525 ft.). This lake, 12 1/2 M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 860 ft. in depth, is the largest (17 sq. M.) in Austria, and is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. The steamboat, leaving the quay near the railway-station, touches at several stations, including Attersee (Höf. Attersee), at the foot of the Buchberg (2650 ft.), and Steinbach (Inn), whence a pleasant excursion in dry weather may be made to (3 hrs.) the Langbath Lakes (p. 108). The steamer next steers close to the precipitous rocks at the head of the lake, and halts at Weissenbach ("Post), whence a good road leads through the sequestered Weissenbach-Thai to (9 M.) Mittler-Weissenbach (p. 108; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 109). The steamer coaches the pine-clad Breitenberg to Burgau ("Loildl) and Unterach ("Goldner Schif; "Mayer), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the See-Ache, which descends from the Mondsee. The Schafberg (p. 105) may be ascended hence in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (the finest route, recommended to experts; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 3 fl., from See on the Mondsee 2 fl. 40 kr.).

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (path through the woods on the right bank preferable) follows the left bank of the Ache to (2 1/4 M.) the steamboat-station See (Inn) at the E. end of the Mondsee (1570 ft.), a picturesque lake, 7 M. long and 1 1/4 M. broad, bounded on the S. by the
imposing Schafberg. The steamboat calls at Kreuzstein and Pichl (*Höf. Auhof) and then crosses to Scharfling (Wesenauer), on the E. bank, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 104). The Schafberg (p. 105) may be ascended hence in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide, 4 fl., unnecessary). Beyond Scharfling the steamer hugs the S. shore to Plamberg (Höf. Plomberg; railway-station, see p. 103) and then steers obliquely across the lake, with fine mountain views. — Mondsee (*Post; *Krone; Weisses Ross; Traube; Adler; *Königsbad, on the lake), a thriving place (1590 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake; fine survey from the (8 min.) Mariahilf Chapel. — Narrow-gauge railway to Salzburg via St. Lorenz, see p. 103.

Beyond Vöcklabruck the train twice crosses the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager here. On the right are the château and ruins of Wartenburg. 40 M. Timelkam; 43 M. Neukirchen-Gampern; 45 M. Redl-Zipf, with a large brewery; 47 1/2 M. Vöcklamarkt; 50 1/2 M. Frankenmarkt (1760 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The railway quits the Vöckla and winds through the wooded hill-district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54 1/2 M. Pondorf. The highest point is stat. Ederbauer (1960 ft.). Near (58 1/2 M.) Rabenschwand-Oberhofen the overhanging summit of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 60 1/2 M. Strasswalchen (1772 ft.); thence to the Mondsee, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps. 62 M. Steindorf, junction for Braunau (p. 98). 63 M. Neumarkt-Küstendorf.

The Tannberg (2570 ft.; Inn with view-tower), 1 hr. from Neumarkt or from Weng, commands a superb view (path marked). Descent to (2 hrs.) Mattsee (see below).

Beyond (65 1/2 M.) Weng the line skirts the pretty Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen. 67 M. Wallersee. — 69 M. Seekirchen (1765 ft.; Gmachl's Inn).

Diligence daily in 1 1/2 hr. to (8 M.) Mattsee (1650 ft.; Igberg; Stifl), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the Ober-Trumersee and Nieder-Trumersees (the 'Mattseen'); 1 1/4 M. to the N.W. is the smaller Grafensee. The Schlossberg (1860 ft.; 1 1/4 hr.) affords a good survey; and a still finer one is commanded by the Buchberg (2610 ft.; 1 hr.; key of the pyramid at a cottage near the top).

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the ravine of the Fischach (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. Eugendorf; 73 M. Hallwang-Elixhausen. We now turn to the S. into the valley of the Salzach; to the left, the rounded Gaisberg, to the right, the Untersberg, Watzmann, and the Stauffen. 75 M. Berg-Mariapfain (p. 103). — 77 1/2 M. Salzburg.

Salzburg. — Arrival. The State Railway Station is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1), about 1 M. from the Stadt-Brücke (steam-tramway, see p. 96). There are separate waiting-rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim-Munich). German money is accepted for tickets to stations in Germany. — The Salzammergut Station (p. 103) faces the state railway station.

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

*Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. D, 1), at the station, with lift and a large garden, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 80-3 fl. 50, B. 70 kr.; *Hôtel d'Autriche (Pl. a; D, 3). Schwarz-Str., R., L., & A. 11/2-2 1/2 fl., B. 60 kr.; *Hôtel Nelböck (Pl. b: D, 1), R. 11/2-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr.; *Elektrizitäts-Hotel (Pl. e; D.

- In the town, on the left bank: *Goldenes Schiff* (Pl. d; E. 4), Residenz-Platz, R. L., & A. 11/2-2 fl.; *Goldene Krone* (Pl. f; D. 3), Goldner Hirsch (Pl. 1; D. 4), Mödlinger (Pl. r; D. 4), Goldner Horn (Pl. q; D. 4), all in the Getreidegasse; Steiglbrau (Pl. z; C. 3), Gstättengasse. On the right bank: Zum Stein (Pl. h; D. 3), on the Salzach, R. 80 kr. 1 fl. 20, L. 20, B. 35 kr.; Gablerbrau (Pl. i; D. 3), Traube (Pl. k; D. 3), Römischer Kaiser (Pl. s; D. 3), Tiger (Pl. t; E. 3), moderate; Bergerbrau (Pl. w; D. 3), Linzergasse 17; Krebs (Pl. x; D. 2), Mirabell-Platz; Zum Wolf-Dietrich (Pl. y; E. 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16; Steinlechner, Alten-Str., 11/2 M. from the station. — **Pension Jüng** near the station; Koller's Hotel Gärtn (see below), Linzergasse, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.

- **Cafés.** Tomaselli, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; Lobmayr, Universitäts-Platz. On the right bank: Café Bazar, Schwarz-Str.; *Corso*, Gisela-Quai; Koller, Linzergasse (also rooms); **Central**, Schwarz-Str. — **Confectioner.** *Fürst*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz.

- **Restaurants.** *Curhaus* (see p. 101; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 32 kr.); Mirabell and Pitter’s, see above; Railway Restaurant. — Winke in St. Peter’s Stiftskeller (Pl. D. 4; p. 98); at Geisstler’s, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 18; at Mulser’s, and Keller’s, in the Getreidegasse; at the Tiger, Mohren, etc. — Beer at the Sternbräu-Garten, Getreidegasse; Steigkeller, Gstättengasse 8, with view; Schanzkeller, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; Mödlhamerkeller, outside the Klausen-Thor, also with view; Augustiner-Bräustübl, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

- **Baths.** Curhaus (p. 101), with baths of every kind. Municipal Baths in the Brodhäusl-Au near the Carolinens-Brücke (Pl. G. 4). Wasserball-Anstalt Salzburg-Porsch (p. 102), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. Swimming Baths, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 11/4 M. to the S.W. (p. 102; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). Mud, Pinecone, and Peat Baths at the Ludwigsbad and the Marienbad, 11/4 M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn and Blaue Gans); at Bad Kreutzbach, 3/4 M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.).

- **Cabs.** From the station into the town, with luggage, 80 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl.; at night 50 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 40 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To Berchtesgaden, see p. 114. — To Aigen, Marienbad, Heilbrunn, or Kleßheim, and back, including 1 hr.’s waiting, 2 or 3 fl.; tolls and fees included.

- **Steam Tramway** (Localbahn) from the railway-station through the town hourly to (55 min.) St. Leonhard (p. 114). The stations within the town are: Fünfhaus, Curhaus, Bazar, Inner Stein, and Aeusser Stein (branch to Porsch, p. 101), beyond which the line crosses the Carolinens-Brücke to (2 M.) Inner Nonnthal. Thence to (8 M.) St. Leonhard, see p. 114. Fares 60 or 40 kr.; return-tickets are valid only on day of issue.

- **Tramway** from the station every 1/4 hr. via the Stadt-Brücke to the Residenz-Platz and the Kapitel-Platz, and from the Residenz-Platz via the Mozart-Platz and Quai-gasse to Nonnthal. — **Cable Tramway** to the fortress, see p. 99. — Lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100.

- ‘Dienstmann’ (commissionnaire), to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs in weight to the station, 20 kr., between 22 and 110 lbs., 40 kr. — **Town Guides** (unnecessary), 25 kr. per hr., 2 fl. per day.

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

- **Art Exhibition** in summer at the Künstlerhaus (p. 100). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial Art in the Mirabell-Schloss (p. 100).

- **Money Changers.** Spünger, Mozart-Platz 4; Berger, Ludwig-Victor-Platz. — **Strangers’ Information Office** (Auskunfts-Bureau), in H. Kerber’s bookshop, Sigmund-Haflingerasse 10.

- **English Church Service** in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m and 4 p.m.
Salzburg (1350 ft.), the ancient Juvavum, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (27,600 inhab. 500 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the province. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the Salzach, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the Mönchsberg on the left bank, and by the Capusinerberg on the right bank. Frequent fires have left few mediaeval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. Shady promenades afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-bridge to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its central point being the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome *Residenz-Brunnen (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664-60 by Ant. Dario. Each of the hippocotami and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious Residenz, or Imperial Palace (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by Grand-Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the Neugebäude (1588), including the Government Buildings, Law Courts (Pl. 34), and Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the *Cathedral (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari in the late-Renaissance style, with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a Romanesque *Font in bronze, dating from 1321; while the chapels of the aisles have modern pictures representing the ascent to Calvary, and ceiling-paintings by Glötzle. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing (apply to the verger, in the transept to the right). — In the Dom-Platz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a Column of the Virgin, in lead, by Hagenaner (1771).

*Mozart's Statue (Pl. 28), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer (1756-91) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting Mozart Museum on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open in summer daily 9-12 and 2-4, Sun, 10-12; in winter daily 3-5; adm. 50 kr.). The Mozart Album, containing autographs and photographs of composers, singers, etc., is shown only by special permission (obtainable at Sigmund-Haffner-Gasse No. 29, first floor; 20 kr.). — Mozart's House (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (p. 100).
On the S. side of the cathedral is the Kapitel-Platz, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of this Platz is the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. E, 4).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the Burial Ground of St. Peter (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and adjoining the Chapels of St. Maximus and St. Gertrude are interesting. The former chapel, the most ancient Christian shrine in Salzburg, is, according to the legend, the spot whence St. Maximus and his companions were cast down in 477 by the pagan Heruli. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Margaret (Pl. 16) in the centre of the burial-ground was erected in 1483 and restored in 1864. Abbot Johann Staupitz (d. 1524), the friend of Luther, is interred in the Chapel of St. Veit. The Church of St. Peter (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the composer Michael Haydn (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn, and the tombstone of St. Rupert (d. 718). — The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter (Pl. 6) contains a library of 40,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the gate, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the Stiftskeller (p. 96; good wine).

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

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

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Universitäts-Platz, is a horse-trough (Pl. 31) with a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1670). Thence to the W. runs the *Neuthor, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenauer, in memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the exit. — In the Universitäts-Platz
rises the Collegiumkirche (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome rococo edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by Fischer von Erlach.

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

**Ground Floor.** In the Vestibule is a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The Lapidarium contains Roman mosaic pavements, milestones, monuments, etc. — **First Floor.** In the Hall of Industry are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with master-works. Music Room, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. Hall of Antiquities, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. Weapon Saloon: weapons of the last three centuries. Mediaeval Kitchen; Study; State Room of the time of the Thirty Years' War; Hunting Room; Women's Apartment, with bay windows and old paintings on glass; Dining Room; Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy, fitted up in the Gothic style; Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall. — **Second Floor.** Library, with more than 50,000 volumes. Collection of Documents, Seals, and Coins. Keil's Relief Map of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut, a large and carefully executed work, completed by Pelikan. Costume Saloon. Picture Saloon, with original panelling from the château of Goldegg (1609). The collection of natural history has been removed to the château of Mirabell (p. 100).

The houses of the adjacent Gstättengasse (Pl. C, 3; electric lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. The Klausen-Thor was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad Franz-Joseph-Quai, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron Franz-Karl-Gehsteig (foot-bridge; 1 kr.).

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

The *Mönchsberg (1645 ft.), a wooded hill about 1 1/2 M. in
length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with
beautiful views. An Electric Lift (200 ft.; fare 20 kr., down 10 kr.,
up and down 25 kr.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstättengasse 13
(Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (*Restaurant, with frequent
concerts). The Belvedere (10 kr.), 360 ft. above the Salzach, com-
mands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive,
than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the
fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the
S. to the Bürgerwehrsöller (Restaurant), to the W. to the *Restau-
rant St. Hubertus, below the St. Johann-Schlösschen (Villa Pasch-
kow), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station Mönch-
berg, on the cable-railway (p. 99), through an archway under the Restau-
rant Katz (fine view, see p. 99) and past the Ludwigs-Fernsicht and the
Villa Freyburg. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönch-
berg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 93);
another leads from the suburb of Müllin, past the Augustine Church (Pl. 5;
C, 2) and through the Monica Gate; a third from the suburb of Nonnthal.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the Nonnberg
(Pl. E, F, 4), so called from a Benedictine convent situated here.
The Gothic Convent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 15th
cent.), possesses a fine winged altar-piece, beautiful stained glass
(15th cent.), a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower
ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th
cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charm-
ing view from the parapet. — Outside the Kajetaner-Thor, on the
Salzach, is the Künstlerhaus (Pl. F, 4), for exhibitions of art (p. 96).

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron
Stadt-Brücke, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the
bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the House of Paracelsus
(Pl. 30), indicated by his effigy. The tomb of this celebrated physi-
cian and naturalist is in the Cemetery of St. Sebastian (Pl. 25), at
the end of the Linzergasse. Farther on, in the Makart-Platz, is the
Theatre (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Hell-
mer (1893). Opposite is Mozart's House (Pl. 29; p. 97). Farther
on, in the Mirabell-Platz, stands the Mirabell-Schloss (Pl. D, 2),
erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf-Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire
in 1818, and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned
with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains
the natural history section of the Museum (p. 99), including a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens, and also a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 96). Behind the château lies the Mirabell Garden (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. It is connected with the Cur-Garten by the handsome new Mirabell Steps.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept Cur-garten, containing a Curhaus and Bath House (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 96). A building in the park contains Sattler's Cosmos morama and Panorama of Salzburg (adm. 20 kr.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the Protestant Church (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by Götz (1867). — The garden of the Villa Schwarz, near the railway-station (1½ M.), contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner. Above the Stadt-Brücke (p. 100) on the right bank of the Salzach the Gisela Quay with its pretty villas (Café Corso, see p. 96) extends to the Carolinen-Brücke and the new Franz-Josef-Park in the Brodhäusel-Au (Pl. G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadt-Brücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the *Capuzinerberg (2130 ft.). The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the Capuzinerstiege (Steingasse 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (1 kr.) and enter the park. On the left, brought hither from Vienna, stands the 'Mozart-Häuschen', in which Mozart completed the opera of 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by Hellmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the 'Aussicht nach Bayern', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) 'Stadt-Aussicht' (1855 ft.), the finest point on the Capuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the Francisci Schlössl, or Capuziner Schlössl (Restaurant), 780 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect towards the E. and S. A shady path (pretty views) leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzergasse.

The *Gaisberg (4220 ft.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A Zahnradbahn, or rack-and-pinion railway, ascends to the summit from Parsch (1410 ft.), reached by the Staatsbahn (p. 119) in
6 min., or by the steam-tramway (p. 96) in 22 min. (from Aeussere Stein to Parsch, 8 min.), or by 20 min. walk from the Carolinen-Brücke (Pl. F, 4) via the Aigen and Gaisberg road (cabs, see p. 96). Opposite the station is the Hôtel Gaisbergbahn; to the left, higher up, Dr. Breyer's Hydropathic Establishment (Wasserheil-Anstalt, p. 96). The ascent by the railway, which is 23/4 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about 3/4 hr. (fares, up 2 ft. 4 kr., return-ticket 3 ft. 6 kr.). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of Judenberg-Alp (2405 ft.), to (43/4 M.) the Zistel-Alp (3270 ft.; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the terminal station (4190 ft.). A few paces to the W. is the Hôtel Gaisbergspitze (R., L., & A. 11/2-2 fl.), on the N.W. brink of the plateau, commanding a charming view of Salzburg. The *View from the summit (4220 ft.; 5 min.) embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be described.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 31/2 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 119). Morning-light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is a *Hotel & Restaurant, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (30 kr.). The Kanzel is the finest point.

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

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

— About 11/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of Anif (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 96). — From Hellbrunn to Aigen (see above) is a walk of about 3/4 hr.

About 11/2 M. to the S.W. of Salzburg (steam-tramway to Nonnthal, p. 96) is the château of Leopoldskron, with a large pond and Swimming Bath (p. 96; Restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the
extensive Leopoldsbruner Moos stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the ‘Moos-Strasse’, which traverses the moor to Gleanck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the ‘Moos-Bäder’ or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 96). The Ludwigad is 3/4 M. from Leopoldsbruner, and the Marienbad 1/4 M.

From the (21/2 M.) old castle of Gleanck (1460 ft.; Inn) a carriage-road ascending by the falls of the Glean leads to (3/4 M.) the Fürstenbrunnen (1650 ft.), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. In the vicinity are the (1/2 hr.) Quarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht).

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

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Gteireck (5910 ft.), the Salzburger Hochthron (8070 ft.), and the Berchtesgaden Hochthron (6480 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Gleanck (see above; guide necessary). The path leads via the Lower and (3 hrs.) Upper Rositten-Alp to the (11/2 hr.) Untersberg-Haus (5410 ft.; Inn in summer), whence the Gteireck may be ascended in 40 min.; thence to the Salzburger Hochthron, the finest point of view, in 11/2 hr. A visit to the Kolourats-Höhle, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, now easily accessible, may be made in 11/2 hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp.


40 M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3-31/2 hrs. (first class 4 fl. 11, third class 2 fl. 6 kr.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg may be combined (4-5 hrs. more; the steamer should in that case be joined at Lung, p. 104).

Salzburg, see p. 95. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 95). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with Maria-Plain to the left and the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. We then pass under the Linz line and reach (11/4 M.) Itzling (Kapellenwirth). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (3 M.) Söllheimer and (51/2 M.) Eugendorf-Kalham (1830 ft.; to the left, the large village of Eugendorf, p. 95). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. Kraiwiesen. At (11 M.) Enzersberg (2040 ft.) we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (183/4 M.) Irlach we cross the Fischbach. — 14 M. Thalgau (1770 ft.; Neuwirth), a prettily situated little town on the Fuschler Ach. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing Vetterbach and Teufelmühle (Restaurant, with river-baths). 171/2 M. St. Lorenz (1600 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the branch-line (21/2 M., in 10 min.) to Mondsee (see p. 95).

Near (181/2 M.) Plomberg (Höt. Plomberg) the train reaches the lovely Mondsee (p. 94), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly.
on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. Schrafftling (1770 ft.). The village (p. 95), with the small Etgsee, lies 1/2 M. to the left, below the line. — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the Eibenberg Tunnel (1900 ft.), is 1/4 M. long. Beyond the wood-girt Grottensee we reach (22 M.) Hüttenstein (Batzenhäusl), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see below). We descend at first through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. Beyond (23 M.) Billbroth the line sweeps round and reaches —

231/2 M. St. Gilgen (Rail. Restaurant; *See-Hotel, on the lake; Post, with restaurant on the lake; Kendler), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.

Excursions. *Falkensteinwand, 1-1/4 hr. We proceed to Fürberg (Ebner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via Brunnwinkel (1/2 hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the Scheffel Monument (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (1/2 hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the Villa Frauenstein, to St. Wolfgang; 1/2 hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Aber-See Panorama and (2 min.) the Scheffel-Blick, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (see above); bridle-pathe 31/2 hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to Hüttenstein (see above) and proceed to the E. from the Batzenhäusl, over meadows, to the (5 min.) Reithberger Inn. This point may also be reached on foot, from St. Gilgen via Winkel in 35, or from Fürberg (see above) in 20 minutes. A few paces farther on we ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse of the Aber-See is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through wood to the (1/2 hr.) Untere Schafberg-Alp (3150 ft.). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) Obere Schafberg-Alp (p. 105).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 181/2 M. The road passes (1/2 M.) Fuschl (2170 ft.; Mohr; Brunnauerth), at the E. end of the small Fuschlsee (21/2 M. long), ascends gradually to (91/2 M.) Hof (220 ft.; Post), and then descends, passing the Nockstein, to Guggenthal (1995 ft.; Bräuhaus) and (151/2 M.) Salzburg (p. 95).

The *Aber-See or St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1770 ft.), 71/2 M. long, 11/4 M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. A Steamboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at Fürberg (see above), on the E. bank, and then steers round the projecting Falkensteinwand (see above). On the S. face of the Falkenstein, in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet Victor von Scheffel. The next steamboat-station is at the Bräuhaus Lueg, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see p. 105). The boat then descends the lake, passing the Villa Frauenstein (1.), threads the narrows of St. Wolf-
gang, and calls at the Station of the Schafberg Railway and at St. Wolfgang (see below). Thence our course lies past the Pürglalstein to the terminus at Strobl, 1/2 M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 106).

The Railway leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to the stations of (25 M.) Lueg (see p. 104) and (26 M.) Gschwandt (Steinwirth) and then intersects the flat delta of the Zinkenbach. At (27 1/2 M.) Zinkenbach we cross the stream. 28 1/2 M. St Wolfgang (*Hôtel Erzherzog Franz Karl), the station for St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg Railway (steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain railway in 10 min.).

St. Wolfgang (1820 ft.; *Draul zum Weissen Ross, at the steam-boat-quay, R. 1 fl. 20, B. 30 kr.; *Hôtel-Pension Peter, in an elevated situation, R., L., & A. from 1 fl.; Zum Touristen, Zimmerbräu, both well spoken of; Alter Peterbräu, R. 60 kr.; Kortisenbräu, at the W. end of the village; Hirsch; Bär) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by M. Pacher in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs (1515).

The *Schafberg (5840 ft. above the sea-level, 65 ft. lower than the Rigikulm), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Aber-See, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A RACK-AND-Pinion RAILWAY ascends from St. Wolfgang to (4 M.) the top in 1 hr. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4 1/2 fl.). — The railway-station (*Hôtel Peter zur Schafberg-Bahn) lies 1/2 M. to the W. of the village, near the lighthouse. Soon after starting the line crosses the Dietlbach by a viaduct 50 ft. high and then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1:10. 1 1/2 M. Station for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the Dorner Alp (3130 ft.). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (21/2 M.) Schafberg-Alp (4465 ft.; Gasthof Schafbergalpe), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. Beyond a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed), we reach the (4 M.) terminus Schafbergspitze (5665 ft.). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (Hotel, R. 21/2-31/2 fl.; rooms should be ordered in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

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

Paths also ascend the Schafberg from St. Gilgen or Hüttenstein (see p. 104), from Scharfling (see p. 95), and from Unterach (see p. 94).
The Railway to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (see p. 105) along the Aber-See. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogel, in the background the Todte Gebirge. — 31 M. Strobl; the village (*Hôtel am See, with garden, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Brandauer; Aigner) and steamboat-station (p. 105; to St. Wolfgang 1/4 hr.) lie 1/2 M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the Weissenbach and pass (34 M.) Aigen-Voglhub (Restaurant zur Voglhub) and (left) Weinbach. 34 1/2 M. Wacht (Inn). We cross the Ischl, flowing from the Aber-See, to (35 M.) Aschau and recross it to (36 1/4 M.) Pfandl (Inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (33 1/4 M.) Kaltenbach, at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the Kaltenbach Viaduct, 130 yds. long, which is supported by iron piers, and immediately afterwards cross the Traun (bridge 75 yds. long) and reach the main station of (40 M.) Ischl (p. 108).

7. From Attnang to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

- 48 M. Railway to (27 1/2 M.) Ischl in 1 1/4-3 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 54, 93, 52 kr.); to (48 M.) Aussee in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 4, 1 fl. 2 kr.). — From Vienna to Ischl via Attnang, 178 M., express in 6 1/4 hrs.; via Amstetten and Seisthal, 202 M., in 8 1/4 hrs. — View-carriages, see p. 119.

Attnang, see p. 94. The railway crosses the Ager (on the right, Schloss Puchheim, p. 94) and the Aurach, and then follows the Aurach-Thal via (1 1/4 M.) Wankham and (3 M.) Aurochkirchen (1525 ft.) to (7 1/2 M.) Gmunden. The station (1575 ft.; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1 1/2 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in 10 min., 20 kr.)

Gmund. — Hotels. *Hôtel Austria (Pl. a), *Bellevue (Pl. b), both first-class, on the lake; *Goldener Schiffl (Pl. c), R. 1 1/2-2 fl., L. 20 kr.; *Hôtel Mucha (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 2-2 1/2 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; Krone (Pl. e), Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Post; *Goldener Brunnen (Pl. f); *Goldene Sonne (Pl. g); Nöstlinger, Rathhaus-Platz; *Hôtel am Kogel (Pl. h), 1/4 M. from the lake, fine view; Goldener Hirsch (Pl. i), in Traundorf, plain; Zum Grünem Wald, near the rail. station, well spoken of. — Cafés. *Cur-Salon (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc.; Kiosk, on the Esplanade; Nöstlinger, Fürstinger, both in the Rathhaus-Platz; Deininger (Goldenes Schiff). — Confectioners. Kiosk, see above; Hörejsch, Grellinger, on the Esplanade.

Sanatorium, well situated on the slope of the Hochkogel, pens. from 4 fl. — Baths of all kinds at the Bellevue and Austria; Fischill's Baths, at the bridge over the Traun; Theresienbad, Elisabeth-Str. 76; Swimming Baths, by the Esplanade (bath with towel, etc., 30 kr.).

Theatre (Pl. 3) from June to September. — Visitors' Tax. Visitors staying longer than 6 days pay 8 fl.; additional members of the same family fl. each. Music tax 2 fl.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 50 kr., two-horse 70 kr.; to the Railway Station 1 or 1 1/2 fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Traun Fall (2 1/2 hrs.) 4 or 6 1/2 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 60 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day.

Boats. To Ort or Weyer: with one rower 30 kr., Grünberger Gut 40 kr., Steinhaus 60 kr., Altmünster 80, Kleine Ramsau or Ebenzweier 90 kr.
Hoisengut 1 fl., Lainaustiege 1 fl. 30 kr. (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 10 kr. per 1/4 hour; boat per hr. with one rower 60, with two rowers 90 kr.

Gmunden (1395 ft.), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (6500 inhab.) and favourite summer-resort, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern Protestant Church in the English Gothic style. The shady Esplanade (band 8 to 9, 11.30 to 12.30, and 6 to 8; Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake; to the left is the wooded Grünberg (3295 ft.), then the Traunstein (5550 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the Erlakogel (5150 ft.); farther to the right, in the background, the Wilde Kogel (6865 ft.) and the Kleine Sonnstein (3030 ft.), apparently terminating the lake; then the Sonnstein-Höhe (3430 ft.), the broad Fahrnau (3940 ft.), the Kranabet-Sattel, and the Höllen-Gebirge. Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

Short walks (routes all indicated by marks). To the N.W. the (10 min.) Wunderburg and (5 min. farther) the Calvarienberg (1615 ft.); to the N.W. the Hochkogel (1770 ft.); with splendid view (1/4 hr.); at its S.W. base the new Town Park (fine views); to the W. the (20 min.) Satori-Anlage, with a charming park; to the S.W. Ort (1/2 M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 77 yds. long. To the N.W. Rosenkranz (25 min.), to the N.E. Baumgarten (1/4 hr.), and to the E. Inselried (1/4 hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marien-Brücke) lies the shady Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen (pleasure-grounds), with two restaurants (1/2 hr.). On the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission). — On the E. bank lie the Alpensteig (10 min.), Grünberger Gut (20 min.), Steinhaus (1/2 hr.), Kleine Ramsau (50 min.), and the Hoisengut (1/4 hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see p. 106). In the afternoon the steamer touches at the Ramsau, Hoisengut, and Steinhaus.

Longer Excursions. Past the Satori Park (see above) to the (11/2 hr.) Gmündner Berg (2700 ft.; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the Reindl-Mühle (Inn) in the Aurach-Thal, and return by (1 hr.) Ebensweiler (11/2 hrs. in all). — The Traun Fall may be visited on foot (31/2 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 91) or by one of the salt-barges that leave Gmunden twice weekly at 10 a.m., descend to the fall in 11/2 hr., pass it by means of the canal (der Gute Fall), and land passengers 11/4 hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip quite without danger; fare 11/2 fl.). The return is made by train. — Across the Himmelreich-Wiese (2590 ft.), and the Hochgaischirr (3140 ft.), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (3 hrs.) Laudach-See (2890 ft.) return either by Franzl im Holz (2 hrs.), or by (11/4 hr.) the Kleine Ramsau (see above), and take a small boat thence to (11/4 hr.) Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. — Traunstein (5550 ft.), ascended in 6 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide necessary, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden). The Alpen spitze (the highest peak) commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Todte Gebirge and the Dachstein.

From Gmunden to Ischl (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 75 and 40 kr., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train). The train (best views to the left) passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg’s Villa, and at Altmental, with an old partly Gothic church, approaches the beau-
tiful *Traunsee (1385 ft.; 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. long). — 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. (from Attnang) Ebensweier, with a château (now a girls’ school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached. Behind the Traunstein are the Hochkogel (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of the Erlakogel (5150 ft.). — 13 M. Traunkirchen; about \(\frac{1}{4}\) M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the *Stein Inn, with a shady garden and terrace (R. from 80 kr.). The train next threads two tunnels and reaches (14\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Traunkirchensee, the station for the village of Traunkirchen (*Post; Burgstaller, with a terrace overlooking the lake, unpretending; Swimming Bath), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the Sonnstein Tunnel, 1570 yds. in length, and stops at (17 M.) Ebensee-Landungsplatz (Post, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Bäckerwirth), a steamboat-station. It then crosses the Traun, and reaches (17\(\frac{3}{4}\) M.) Ebensee-Bahnhof (1395 ft.; Hôtel Lehr, plain; Rail. Restaurant), a prettily situated place of some importance (5860 inhab., including Langbath), with salt-works, a watch-factory, and a large ammonia-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 112) in wooden pipes.

Excursions. Pleasant walks on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. the *Steinkogl Hotel, a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below). — The *Langbath Lakes (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the Vordere See twice daily, returning from the Kreh, there and back 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) fl.). The road ascends the Langbath-Thal to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) the Kreh (2130 ft.; Inn) and (1 M.) the Vordere Langbath-See (2215 ft.), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) Hintere See (2385 ft.).

The line now follows the wide Traunthal. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Steinkogl (*Marien-Gasthof, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from the station; *Steinkogl, on the left bank of the Traun), at the mouth of the Traunweissenbach-Thal, 6 M. up which lies the picturesque Offensee. — 22 M. Langwies. 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Mitter-Weissenbach (road to the Attersee, p. 94). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

27\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Ischl. — Hotels. *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); *Hôtel Vormals Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, both 1st class, with corresponding charges; *Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 fl.; *Post (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. 1-3 fl.; Hôtel Austria, Habsburger Hof, both on the Esplanade; *Victoria (Pl. 4); Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6); the last four with garden-restaurants; Hôtel-Pension Rudolfshöhre, with café-restaurant, at the end of the Esplanade. — Second-class: Stern (Pl. 7); Kaiserkrone (Pl. 8); Bayrischer Hof (Pl. 9), etc. — Pension Flora; Hôtels Garnis Ramsauer, Athen, Redlich. — Dr. Hertzig's Hydropathic Establishment, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. from the end of the Esplanade, pension 25-32 fl. per week; Dr. Wiener's Hydropathic, Kaltenbach 66.

Cafés, etc. *Curt-Salon, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 109). — Café Ramsauer, opposite the Post Hotel; Walter, Esplanade; Zauner, Pfarrgasse, confectioner's; Rudolfshöhre (see above). — Rail. Restaurant. — Theatre (Pl. 16) during the season.

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

Carriages. From the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; at night 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr.; to the station 1 or 1½ fl.; at night 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl. Drive within the town 40 or 50 kr.; at night 70 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To Hallstatt (2½ hrs.), 6½ fl. or 10 fl. 10 kr.; Gosau-Schmied (4 hrs.), 9 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr.; Weissenbach on the Attersee (2½ hrs.), 6½ or 11½ fl. These fares include the driver’s fee.

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

Ischl (1535 ft.), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the Traun and the Ischl, is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. (Incl. Gries) 8500. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt) there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady Bahnhof-Strasse leads from the station past the Rudolfs-Garten and the new Post Office to the Parish Church (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa, restored in 1877-80, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser. In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz are the Trinkhalle (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, and beyond it, to the right, the Wirerbad and the Giselabad. To the left are the extensive Salt Works (Pl. 13) and the Salt-Water Vapour Bath (Pl. 14).

From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads to the W. to the Franz-Carl-Platz, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor Franz Joseph, and to the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the Sophien-Esplanade, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner’s, and café. — In the Wirer-Park is the Cur-Salon, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. — In the Schulgasse (No. 7) is a small Museum (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 20 kr.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The *Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The Neue Schmatnau (1½ M.), a café to the left of the road to Ebensee, affords a good view of Ischl. — The *Sophiens-Doppelblick* (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the St. Wolfgang-Thal) may be reached in 1½ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (1¼ hr.) *Dachstein-Aussicht* and the Hohenzollern Waterfall; we return either to the right by Trenkeltbach (¼ hr.) or to the left through the Faimen-Thal and by the Gsätten Inn (1¼ hr.). — To the W. by the (1¼ hr.) Calvariengberg to the (1½ hr.) Ahornbühl (café). — From the Esplanade through the Franzens-Älsee past Rottenbach rail. station (p. 106) to the (1½ hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josef's-Platz; to the ruin of (1 hr.) Wildenstein, on the slope of the Kater-Gebirge. Through the valley of the Traun by the shady promenade following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) Laufen (see p. 110). — Right bank of the
Route 7.  

**AUSSEE.**  

Salzkammergut.

Traun: Ascent of the *Siriuskogel or Hundskogel* (1960 ft.; ½ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs from the Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte (small restaurant). — Across the Steinfeld-Brücke to the (½ hr.) Rettenbach Mill (café) and the (¾ hr.) Rettenbach-Wildnis (a pretty ravine); return by Sterzen’s *Abendsitz* (line view) to (¾ hr.) Ischl.

To the Ischl Salt Mine (*Ischler Salzberg*, 3170 ft.), 4 M. We follow the road via *Reiterndorf* (*Bachwirth*) to (3 M.) *Pernegg*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. The mine, an inspection of which takes 1½ hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly; the illumination at other times costs about 5 fl. The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off.

From Ischl to St. Wolfgang and the *Schaferg*, a charming excursion for half-a-day, see p. 105 (return-ticket, 2nd class 6 fl. 66, 3rd class 5 fl. 63 kr.). — To *Aussee*, see below; to *Hallstatt* and *Gosau*, see R. 8. — To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 91) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., via *Mitter-Weissenbach*.

**FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEE.** The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the *Siriuskogel* (see above), and recrosses the Traun. 30½ M. *Laufen*. The picturesque village (1570 ft.; *Rössl; Krone*) lies on the opposite bank, ¼ M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the ‘Wilde Laufen’. — The train again crosses the Traun. 31½ M. *Anzenau*. On the opposite bank lies *Ober-Weissenbach*, at the mouth of the *Weissenbach-Thal*. About 6 M. up the valley is the *Chorinsky-Klause*, a huge dam with sluice-gates (disused). — 33½ M. *Goisern* (1640 ft.; *Petter’s Hotel*, R. 70 kr.-1 fl. 50 kr.; *Goiserer Mühle; Ramsauer; Zur Wartburg; Bür*), a considerable village (4150 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer-resort. About ½ M. to the N. are the small sulphurous and iodine baths of *Goisern*, with the *Marie-Valerie-Quelle*. — 35½ M. *Steg* (Goldnes Schiff, R. from 60 kr.), at the E. end of the *Lake of Hallstatt* (p. 112). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50 ft. above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the *Sarstein* (6470 ft.). 38 M. *Gosaumühl* (p. 112). 39½ M. *Hallstatt*; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 112). We then pass to the rear of the small château of *Grub*, with its four towers. — 41 M. *Obertraun* (*Zum Sarstein*, at the station; *Höll, Hinterer*, on the lake), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

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

**Aussee. — Hotels.** *Erzherzog Franz Carl* (Post); *Hackinger*; *Erzherzog Johann*; *Sonne*; *Wilder Mann*; Pension Hürsch; Pension Szamwald. — Curhaus, with restaurant, reading-room, etc., in the Mecészy Promenade.

Kilometer

Geograph. Melde
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Cab from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1 1/2 fl.; to the Grundl-See, or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 80 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 or 6 fl.; to Gössl via Grundl-See and back (tour of the three lakes), with stay of 1 hr., 5 fl. 40 kr. or 8 fl.; each additional hour's stay 60 kr. or 1 fl. These fares include the driver's fee. — Omnibus from the station to the town 30 kr.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundl-See, see below.

Aussee (2155 ft.), a Styrian market-town, charmingly situated on the Traun, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. The small Spitalkirche contains a good winged altar-piece of 1449. — A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee, is *Dr. Schreiber's Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim (hydropathic establishment; R. 1-4, board 3-4 fl.), and about 1/2 M. farther on is the *Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth (R. 1 1/2-2, board 4 fl.).

Excursions. — To Alt-Aussee (3 M.), a drive of 1 1/2 hr. (carriage, see above); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station (70 kr.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade preferable for walking; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the Alt-Ausser Traun to Alt-Aussee (Seeewirth, prettily situated on the lake; Kitzewirth), on the charming Alt-Ausser Lake (2320 ft.; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Triesselwand on the E., the Tressen on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. The lake is skirted all the way round by the Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade, 4 1/2 M. long. The Seeseewiese (on foot 3 1/4 hr., by boat 1 1/2 hr.), at the N.E. end, commands a good view of the Dachstein. — From Alt-Aussee to the Grundl-See, direct, across the Tressen-Sattel (3140 ft.), 2 1/2 hrs. (guide advisable for the inexperienced) beautiful views on the ascent and descent.

To the Grundl-See (4 M.), a beautiful drive of 1 1/2 hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriages, see above; omnibus thrice daily, fare 50, from the station 70 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) Seekläuse (to the right, the *Hôtel Grundlsee, with fine view), and then along the lake to the (1 M.) Schramml Inn (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. The Grundl-See (2300 ft.), 3 1/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the Todte Gebirge. The road next leads past the (2 M.) Inn zum Ladner to (1 1/2 M.) Gössl (Veit), at the upper end of the lake. From the Seekläuse a small screw-steamer plies five times daily in summer to the Schramml, Ladner, and Gössl. From Gössl a path leads to (1 M.) the beautiful *Toplitz-See (2350 ft.), 1 1/4 M. long (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About 1/4 M. farther on lies the sequestered Kammer-See (2860 ft.), in a grand situation at the base of the Todte Gebirge. This "Drei-Seen-Tour", or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (fare from Schramml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the ferry across the Toplitz-See, 1 fl., 2 pers. 1 1/2 fl.).

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

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

Railway to (12 1/2 M.) Hallstatt station in 40-50 minutes. Steamboat between the station and town of Hallstatt in 1/4 hr., in connection with each train (fare 25, return 40 kr.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the Hôtel Secauer). — Steamboat from Gosau-mühle to Hallstatt and from Hallstatt to Obertraun and back once or twice daily. — Omnibus (9 seats) between Hallstatt (Seeauer) and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 2 1/2 hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 1 1/2 fl., there and back 2 fl. — Carriage from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied
and back, 8 fl., with two horses 12 fl., from Gosaumühl or Steg (Goldnes Schiff) 6, carr., and pair 10 fl. (fee included). — One-horse carr. from Ischl to Hallstatt in 2½ hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr., two-horse carr. 10½ fl.; to Gosau (Brandwirth) in 3½ hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to Gosau-Schmid in 4 hrs., 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 50 kr. (driver's fee included). — DILIGENCE from Gosau to Abtenau daily in 4 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to Golling daily in 2½ hrs. (1 fl. 60 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4 fl., two-horse 7½ fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (12½ M.) Hallstatt station, see p. 110. The Hallstätter See or *Lake of Hallstatt (1620 ft.), which is 5 M. long and 1½—2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge).

Hallstatt (*Hôtel Seeauer, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 70 kr., with garden on the lake and a dépendance named the Post; *Grüner Baum, same proprietor; Zur Simonyhütte, well spoken of; Goldner Adler, plain), a long village (1400 inhab., ½ Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the Mühlbach forms a waterfall. The old Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The Protestant Church is modern. In the former 'Ge- fängnishaus,' or prison, is a small Museum (open 8—12 and 1—6; adm. 20 kr.), with Celtic antiquities. A road leads to the S. to (½ M.) the Lahn (Inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, with the Salt Works.

Excursions. — The Rudolfsthurm (2800 ft.), occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which more than 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Imperial Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna (p. 31) and in the Museum at Linz (p. 85); but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (see above). — The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine (3675 ft.) are reached in ¾ hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than that of the Ischl mine (p. 110; tickets of adm. at the offices).

The "Waldbach-Strub (2060 ft.), in the well-wooded Fehren-Thal, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 305 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The Schiefer Fall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Poth are insignificant in dry seasons. — A picturesque path (Malersteig) leads along the Waldbach from Croailo's Inn (halfway through the Fehren-Thal) to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

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

The road from HALLSTATT to GOSAU skirts the lake to the (2 M.) Gosau-Zwang (p. 113), ½ M. to the W. of the Gosaumühl (*Inn; ferry to the station, see p. 110), at the mouth of the Gosau-Bach. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting Soolenleitungs-Weg (¼ hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolfsthurm along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake; at the Gosau-Zwang it joins the road.] The road
now turns to the W., passes under the Gosau-Zwang (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140 ft. high at its highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the Gosau-Bach. Near the long village of (6 M.) Gosau (2510 ft.; Brandwirth; Kirchenwirth) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the Donnerkogeln (6730 ft.). The carriage-road ends at (3 M.) Gosau-Schmied (2690 ft.; *Inn).

We may ascend on foot through the wood to the (¾ hr.) beautiful green *Vordere Gosau-See (2930 ft.), 1/2 M. long, 1/2 M. broad, surrounded by woods. To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkogeln. About 5½ M. farther up the valley (ferry to the upper end of the Vordere See 30 kr.) is the light-green *Hintere Gosau-See (3790 ft.), a lake about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated.

**FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M.** From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the Pass Gschütz (3185 ft.; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the province of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. The road now descends via (2½ M.) Russbach-Säge (2660 ft.; two Inns) to the (5 M.) Lammer-Brücke (1/2 M. to the S. is the Zwieselbad, see below) and re-ascends to (3 M.) Abtenau (2335 ft.; Post; Rother Ochs), a village of some size.

The route over *Zwiesel-Alp (5195 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (from Gosau 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 70 kr., to Abtenau 3 fl.). The bridle-path from Gosau, indicated by red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond a fence, the path to the right leads to the (2½ hrs.) Ed-Edf (4770 ft.; Inn), 1/4 hr. below the summit. The magnificent view includes the Dachstein and Thorstein, with the Gosau-Thal and its lakes far below; to the S. the Tauern chain, from the Hochalm to the Gross-Venediger; to the S.W. the Uebergossene Alp, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, and finally the Untersberg. — The descent leads through wood and past several farms to the (1½ hr.) Lammer-Brücke. We may either cross the bridge and follow the road direct to (1½ M.) Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Zwieselbad, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation. The road hence joins the (½ M.) Gosau road (see above), and in 3 M. more reaches Abtenau. (From Abtenau to the Zwiesel-Alp 4-1/2 hrs.; guide, 2½ fl., advisable.)

**FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 112).** The new road leads to the N.W. to Döllerhof and (1½ M.) Mühlrain and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the Schwaubach, which it crosses near its junction with the Lammer (1½ M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (1/4 M.) the Voglau Inn. 1 M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer to the (5 min.) *Aubach Fall, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230 ft. (20 kr.). About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the St. Veit's Bridge, which affords a fine view of the wild *Lammer-Öfen. (The path descending into the gorge is now impassable.) The road descends to (1 M.) the Lammer-Brücke, crosses it (Brückenwirth, on the right bank), and follows the right bank to (3 M.) Scheffau and (3 M.) Golling (p. 119).

From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

15½ M. Steam Tramway to (8 M.) St. Leonhard in 55 min.; Omnibus thence to Berchtesgaden seven times daily in 1½ hr., and to Königs-See four times daily in 2 hrs. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 2nd cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., 3rd cl. 1 fl.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 70, 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket 2 fl. 60, 2 fl. 10 kr. Circular ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and back via Reichenhall, 2 fl. 90, 2 fl. 10 kr. For a day's excursion the best plan is to leave Salzburg at 9.8 a.m., arriving at Königs-See at 12.25 p.m., and row to the Obersee and back (3 hrs.); then from Königs-See at 3.40 p.m. to the Salt Mines (4.20 p.m.; stay of 1 hr.) and thence back to Salzburg, which will be reached about 8.15 p.m. — In summer (June-Oct.) an Omnibus plies direct from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to the Königs-See, starting at 6 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 9.30 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 3.30 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 4.30 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 5.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., there and back 2 fl.). — Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case). The drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-mines, occupies 8 hrs. A supply of small change in German money will be found useful.

The Steam Tramway (‘Salzburger Localbahn'; p. 96) leads through the suburb of Nonnthal (p. 100), passes (4 M.) Hellbrunn (p. 102) and (5 M.) Anif (p. 102), and near (6½ M.) Grödig (*Bräuhaus; Löwe), at the foot of the Untersberg (p. 103), crosses the Alm Canal, conducted to Salzburg from the Ache, which drains the Königs-See. On the hill to the right is the old château of Glaneck (p. 103), behind which towers the pointed Hochstaufen (5815 ft.); on the left is the Schmidtenstein (5555 ft.), resembling a castle. About 1½ M. to the W. is the Gostleier Fels (1870 ft.), commanding a fine view of the valley. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of St. Leonhard (1585 ft.; Restaurant). On the hill to the left is Schloss Gartenau, above the prettily-situated village of St. Leonhard.

On the right, near the (5 min.) Restaurant Drachenloch, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch (‘dragon's hole'). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the Hangende Stein (1490 ft.), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — 9½ M. Schellenberg (1560 ft.; *Forelle; Untersberg), with a monument to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71. — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the (2½ M.) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel (1660 ft.), where a bridge on the right leads to the Almbach-Klamm, a picturesque gorge recently made accessible as far as the (1 hr.) Theresien-Klause. About ½ M. beyond the hotel the road from Hallein via Zill (p. 119) joins our road on the left. The valley expands, and the Grosse and Kleine Watzmann, with the Watzmann Glacier between them, suddenly appear. Crossing the Larosbach, and then the Ache
by the (1/2 M.) Freimann-Brücke, we soon obtain (1/2 M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About 1/2 M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Salzberg und Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the Goldenbach-Brücke to (1/4 M.) the Salt Mine (1742 ft.).

*Visit to the Salt Mine (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürnb erg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., 2 M each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., separate trips for not less than 12 persons, 2 M each, and 3 M extra for the whole party (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The entire visit takes barely an hour.

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

151/2 M. Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel & Curhaus*, well situated, R., L., & A. 4-5, board 6 M; *Bellevue*, with baths, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 7-10 M; *Leuthaus or Post*, R. 2-3 M, B. 80 pf.; Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the village, with garden and view; Deutsches Haus; Hotel—Restaurant Bahnhof, Schwabenwirth, both near the station, pens. 5-6 M; Watzmann, R. 2 M; Stiftskeller; Krone; Neuhaus; Bärl. Hirsch; Triemacher. — Pensions. Giege; Berchop; Villa Minerva; Villa Gisela; Luitpfold; Waldgut; Göhlstein; Fürstenstein; Wenig, etc. — Pensi. Villa Gregory; Märtler, etc., in Schönau (see p. 117); Moritz, Steiner, and Regina, on the upper Salzberg (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.). — Café Forstner, near the Post; Café Grassl, Wittelsbach, at the S. end of the town, with fine view. — Reading Room at the Rathhaus.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the better hotels and pensions; Huber, Bahnhof-Str.; Wilhelmsbad, near the park. Open-air Baths at the Aschauer Weihcr, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by S. and P. Zechmeister, Kaserer, Walch, Wenig, Huber, Grassl, and others.

Carriages. In the town and nearer environs, 1/4 hr., with one horse 70, two horses 1 M 20, every 1/4 hr. more 50 pf. and 1 M. To the Königs-See and back, with stay of 3 hrs.; one-horse carriage 8 M, two-horse 11 M 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 M more); to Ramsau 8 M 10 or 11 M 70, there and back (1/2 a day) 11 M 40 or 15 M 70 pf.; Hintersee 11 M 40 pf. or 17 M, there and back 13 M 40 or 20 M 40 pf.; to Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht, returning via Hallthurm, 17 M 50 or 26 M 5 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Omnibus from the station to Königs-See in connection with the trains (1 M); to the Wimbachklamm Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the station (2 1/2 M); to the Hintersee once daily in July and August from the Hôtel Bellevue (3 1/2 M).

English Church Service in summer.
**KÖNIGS-SEE.**

Berchtesgaden (1870 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2350 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality (165 sq. M.). The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The Abbey Church possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The Luitpold Park, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold*, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann and the Hochkalter. In the valley, on the Ache, are situated extensive Salt Works and the Station of the Reichenhall Railway. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. Baudeler’s Eastern Alps).

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

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 6 M. long and ½ - 1 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The new road crosses the Ache near the station, ascends for about ¾ M., and proceeds on the same level along the hillside to (3 M.) the lake.

At the Wernholz, 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route diverges to the right, leading past Unterstein (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco-Zinneberg (not accessible). The roads unite again about ¼ M. from the lake. — Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady footpath, which at the Hôtel Bahnhof crosses the Ramsauer Ache, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the Königsee Ache, to the (1-½ hr.) village of Königsee.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of Königsee (Zum Königsee, Schiffmeister, both on the lake).

The ‘Schiffmeister’ presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are 4-5 regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 4½ hrs., including ¾ hr. at the Saller-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomä (fare for each pers. 11/2 M.). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomä 3 M.; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4½, to the Saller-Alp 6½ M.; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7½ and 11 M.; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 M. and 1½ M. each (fee to the boatmen). The best plan is to row direct to the Saller-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

**Lake Voyage.** To the left, on a promontory, is the Villa Beust; in the lake lies the islet of Christlieger, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the Falkenstein, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the Sagereckwand, the Grüne-Tauern, and the Funtensee-Tauern, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeld-
spitze (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the Königsbach falls over a red cliff (about 2525 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (Brentenwand). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the Kuchler Loch, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the Kessel, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the Kesselbach (bridle-path to the Gotzen-Alp, see below).

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

On the S.W. bank of the lake the Schrainbach is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The Sallet-Alp, a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königsee from the beautiful *Obersee (2000 ft.), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by high rocky mountains. To the left rises the sheer Kaunerwand; beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7855 ft.), from which a brook descends over the Röthswand in several arms from a height of 1600 ft. On the E. bank is the Fischunkel-Alp, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in 1/2 hr. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (see above) a good path ascends in long windings to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Gotzen-Alp (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) Gotzenthal and (1 hr.) Seeau, and then ascends in zigzags via the Kreuzack, where we take the path to the right, to (1 hr.) the Gotzen-Alp, with three chalets (rustic quarters in the Springel-Hütte). Magnificent view of the Ubergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmara, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the (1/4 hr.) Feuerpalfen (5840 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the Ramsau a road (poor at places) leads direct from the Königsee via Schönau (p. 115) to (4 1/2 M.) Ilssank (see below).

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

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; Restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.) *Wimbach-Klamm*. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. The whole length of the ravine should be traversed. About 10 min. before its upper end, to the right, is a bench commanding a beautiful view of the romantic Wimbach-Thal, enclosed by the Watzmann, Hundstod, and other massive mountains.

The ascent of the Watzmann (Vordere Gipfel or Hocheck, 8700 ft.; 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)-7 hrs.; guide 10 $\mathring{M}$) is fatiguing but interesting. The night is spent at the (4 hrs. from Ilsank) Watzmann-Haus on the Falzkopf (6930 ft.; Inn in summer).

On the road, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. above the finger-post (see above), is the Inn zur Wimbachklamm, and a little beyond it the Inn zum Hochkalter. Then (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M.) Ramsau (2190 ft.; Oberwirth; Pens. Villa Steinberg). The road divides 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. farther on, the branch to the right leading to (12 M.) Reichenhall via the Schwarzachwacht (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

The Saalfelden Road (to the left) crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road, which almost all carriages now follow, leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and at the (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Hintersee-Klause reaches the Hintersee (2580 ft.), a lake 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. in length (ferry to the Wartstein Inn, 10 pf.). About 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. farther, 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) M. from the lake, are the forester's house of Hintersee and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is *Auzinger's Inn (pens. 4-4\(\frac{1}{2}\) $\mathring{M}$), at the junction of the old road, which skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing (3\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. from Auzinger's) the hotels *Villa Gemisbock and *Wartstein (pens. 4-5 $\mathring{M}$), and affording a picturesque view of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis, the Hohe Göll, etc. The beautiful wooded valley between the Hochkalter (left) and the Mühlsturzhorn (right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) Hirschbühl (3780 ft.; Inn), with the Austrian custom-house of Mooswacht.

The *Kammerlinghorn (8225 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-4 hrs (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 $\mathring{M}$), commands a splendid view of the Steinerne Meer, the Tauern, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the Saalach-Thal. Before us rise the imposing Leoganger Steinberge. About 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. from the Hirschbühl, by a saw-mill, a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the *Seisenberg-Klamm*, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the Weissbach, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) Binder-Mühle, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Thal; a road leads hence to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Ober-Weissbach (2150 ft.; *Auvoigt, near the church), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühl (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies lies 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. to the S. Hence to (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) Saalfelden, see p. 123.

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall, 11 M., railway in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr., via Hallthurm, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.
10. From Salzburg to Innsbruck via Zell am See.

156 M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 5½-9½ hrs. (fares 9 fl. 84, 5 fl. 88, 3 fl. 21 kr.; express 13 fl. 85, 8 fl. 52, 4 fl. 54 kr.). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofsfalen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriage at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations on taking a supplementary third-class ticket ('Ergänzungsbillet') for that distance.

Salzburg, see p. 95. — The train describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 101). To the right is Hohen-Salzburg; to the left the château of Neuhaus. 2½ M. Parsch (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 101); 4 M. Aigen (p. 102). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous Untersberg (p. 103) becomes more prominent. Several old country-seats are passed. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of Anif (p. 102). 6 M. Elsbethen, 1½ M. to the N. of which lies St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 102). Beyond (9½ M.) Puch the train passes the large brewery of Kellenhausen, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the Alm.

11 M. Hallein (1450 ft.; *Stern, with salt-baths, near the station; Alte Post; *Auböck; Schönadorfer; Gasthaus zum Bahnhof, at the station, unpretending), an old town (3940 inhab.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The Dürnberg, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 110. About 350 miners are employed here. Permission to visit the salt-mine is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (1-2 pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each). The entrance (2350 ft.) is reached in ¾ hr.; the visit occupies 1-1½ hr.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The road viâ Zill is recommended to walkers, but is not very suitable for driving.

15½ M. Kuchl (1525 ft.; Schnöll), an old village with a Gothic church. To the W. rises the Hohe Göll (8265 ft.); to the S. the Tennen-Gebirge (p. 120).

18 M. Golling (1530 ft.; *Hôtel-Pension Bahnhof, in an open situation at the station; *Alte Post, Neue Post, Traube, Metyer Holz herr, in the village) lies on a hill, 1½ M. from the station.

The route to the (2½ M.) *Golling or Schwarzbach Fall cannot be mistaken (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of (1½ M.) St. Nicolaus, on a hill (guide-post). In 5 min. more we reach *Maier's Inn, and 3 min. farther on is the inn Zur Mühle. On the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the Schwarzbach is precipitated from a cavern (190 ft. above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge.

The *Salzach-Oefen, 2½ M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the highroad to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by
paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not 1/4 M. apart, though the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies 1/2 hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the (16 min.) Createn-Höhle, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg. At the S. entrance to the Oefen is the Maria Brunnneck Chapel (700 ft.), whence the best view is obtained of the Pass Lueg (see below).

Route from Golling to Abtenau (Lammeröfen; ubach Fall) and via the Zwiesel-Alp to Gosau, see p. 113.

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

28 M. Werfen (1700 ft.). The important-looking village (*Post; *Tirolerwirth) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the Uebergosseene Alp (see below). — 281/2 M. Pfarr-Werfen. The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 188), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

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

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

To the *Liechtenstein-Klamm (on foot there and back 31/2-4 hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 11/2 hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; omnibus to Plankenau 50 kr.). We cross the Salzach and the Wagreiner Bach and follow the Grossarl road to the village of (2fl. M.) Plankenau (*Winkler's Inn). The new road diverges here to the right and ascends to (11/2 hr.) the bridge over the Grossartier Ache, 5 min. from the entrance to the wild rocky gorge (adm. 30 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, 970 yds. in length, is perfectly safe, being a yard
wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the imposing Second Gorge (1/2 hr.) is a *Waterfall, 175 ft. in height.

The *Hoch-Gründeck (5990 ft.) may easily be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. by a marked bridle-path from St. Johann or Bischofshofen. Beautiful view. Summer Inn 1/4 hr. below the top.

The valley of the Salzach now contracts and bends towards the W. — 42 M. Schwarzach-St. Veit. The train crosses the Salzach, which here dashes through a rocky ravine, passes through a tunnel, recrosses the Salzach, and reaches —

47 M. Lend (2070 ft.; Turri's Inn). The village (*Straubinger; *Post) lies on the opposite bank. — Road to Gastein, see p. 125. Below the village (1/2 M.) a fine *Waterfall is formed by the Gasteiner Ache just before it joins the Salzach.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the Eschenauer Plaik and the Embacher Plaik (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the Untertstein, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We next skirt the Salzach and reach (51 1/2 M.) Rauris-Kitzloch, at the entrance of the Rauris-Thal, 1/2 M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

*Kitzloch-Klamm (1 1/2 hr. there and back from the Rauris-Kitzloch station). We cross the Salzach to the *Restaurant Embacher, and then the Rauriser Ache (adm. 20 kr.), and ascend the right bank of the latter to the (25 min.) Kessel, into which the Ache is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 390 ft. (*Kitzloch Fall). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, and at the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 56 yds. long. This point commands a striking view of the chasm. We may either turn here or follow the footpath farther to the (1/2 hr.) village of Rauris.

The shortest route to the Rauris, a valley known for its gold-mines, leads through the Kitzloch-Klamm, the new road being 1 1/2 M. longer. — 6 M. Rauris or Gaisbach (3110 ft.; *Bräu; *Post) is the chief place in the valley, which at Wörth, about 3 M. farther, divides into the Seitenwinkel-Thal (right) and the Höttweninkel-Thal (left). About 3 hrs. up the former lies the Taunehaus (4965 ft.; rustic Inn), whence we may proceed to (2 1/2 hrs.) the Hochthor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Taunen (8440 ft.) and (1 1/4 hr.) Heiligenblut; see Baedeker's Eastern Alps. — A bridle-path ascends the Höttweninkel-Thal via (1 hr.) Bucheben (Inn) to (3 hrs.) Kolm-Saigurn (5240 ft.; *Holleis' Inn), with gold-mines worked by a French company, in a grand situation, and to (2 1/2 hrs. farther) the Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg (7680 ft.), situated on the margin of the Goldberg Glacier, which has covered part of the old mines. The interesting ascent of the *Sonnblick (10,180 ft.; splendid view) may be made from Kolm-Saigurn in 4 1/2-5 hrs., with guide. On the top is the Zittelhaus, an inn and meteorological station. Descent to Heiligenblut, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the Gasteiner Nassfeld via the Pochhard-Scharte, see p. 127.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. — 53 M. Taxenbach (2330 ft.; *Alte Post; Taxwirth; Restaurant at the station). The village, on an eminence 3/4 M. to the E., has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court. — The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) Gries, is the church of St. Georgen (2700 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad Hohe Tenn (11,080 ft.)
rises from the Fuscher-Thal. The train crosses the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

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

The most attractive and the most frequented approach to Heiligenblut from the N. leads through the beautiful *Fuscher-Thal. A road ascends from Bruck to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of Fusch (2845 ft.; *Zum Imbachhorn, Embacher) and thence on the E. side of the valley to (1 1/2 hr.) Bad Fusch or St. Wolfgang-Bad (4040 ft.; *Weilguni, pens. 3 1/2-6 1/2 fl.; Post), a frequented summer-resort in the Weiβelsbach-Thal. Pleasant footpath hence to (1 1/2 hr.) Ferleiten. — The valley-road goes on from Fusch to the (1/2 hr.) Bär Inn (2890 ft.), whence a cart-track (ride or walk) leads to (1 1/4 hr.) Ferleiten (3775 ft.; *Lukashansl Inn; Tauernhaus, plain), the last hamlet, commanding a fine view of the imposing head of the valley. The best points of view are the Durcheck-Alpe (5595 ft.; rfm.), on the E. side of the valley, 2 hrs. above Ferleiten, and the Trauner-Alpe (5055 ft.; *Inn), on the way to the Pfandelscharte, 1 1/2 hr. to the S. — To Heiligenblut via the Fuscher Thörl or the Pfandelscharte, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

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

62 M. Zell am See (2460 ft.; *Kaiserin Elisabeth, on the lake, opposite the station; Böhm's Hotel am See; Pinsgauer Hof, near the station; Krone, on the lake; Post; Metzger Schwaiger; Bodingbaur; Lebzeller, moderate), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort.

The *Zeller See (2450 ft.) is 2 1/2 M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 68° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (60 kr.). Stations: Thumersbach (Bellevue, restaurant with view), on the E. bank, and Seehausl (Restaurant), on the N.W. bank. The E. bank commands a beautiful view to the S. of the Tauern, Imbachhorn, Hochteinn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. Evening-light most favourable.

The *Schmittenhöhe (6455 ft.) is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide, 2 1/2 fl., unnecessary; horse 6 fl.; chair-carriage for one pers. 6, there and back 8, incl. night on top 12 fl.). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmitten-Thal to (1/4 hr.) Schmitten. Here we turn to the left and follow an easy bridle-path, which ascends mostly through wood via the (1 1/2 hr.) Schweizerhütte Restaurant and (1 1/2 hr.) Brunner's Inn to the (1 hr.) summit (*Haschke's Hotel, 90 beds). The superb panorama embraces the S. the entire Tauern range from the Ankogel to the Gross-Venediger; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaiser-Gebirge to the Dachstein; immediately opposite us is the Kaprun Valley.

An attractive day's excursion may be made to the *Kaprun Valley. Omnibus from the Post Office to the Kesselfall Hotel, from July 15th to August 31st five times, from June 1st to July 15th and 1st to 15th Sept. thrice daily in 2-2 1/4 hrs. (allowing time for a visit to the Sigmund-Thun-Klamm), return in 1 1/2-1 1/4 hr.; single fare 1 fl. 60, return-ticket 2 fl. 80 kr.; fast carriages 2 fl., return 3 fl. 60 kr. Carriage and pair from Zell to the Kesselfall-Alpenhaus for 1 1/2 day 11 1/2, whole day 14 1/2 fl.; horse or chair carriage from the Kesselfall to the Rainer-Hütte and back (incl. 1 1/2 hr.'s stay) 8, to the Mooserboden and back (incl. 2 hrs.' stay) 10 fl. A new road leads from Zell through the broad valley of the Pinzgau and across the Salzach to (1 1/2 hr.) the village of Kaprun (2460 ft.; three rustic Inns), with a ruinous château, at the mouth of the valley. It then follows the
right bank of the Kapruner Ache and winds up the Birkgogel (3155 ft.),
which forms a barrier across the valley, through which the torrent has
forced its passage by means of a highly picturesque gorge, the "Sigmund-
Thun-Klamm. Passengers alight near the entrance of the gorge, walk through
it (adm. 30 kr.) and rejoin the carriage at the (21/4 M.) Bittmarsh-Brücke,
at the top of the hill. The road then proceeds through the open valley
to the (11/2 M.) Hinterwaldhof in the Wüstelau (2385 ft.). At the (83/4 M.) in
zum Kapruner Thörl we enter the fine Ebenwald and ascend to the (11/2 M.)
*Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (3355 ft.), a good first-class hotel, near the beautiful
Kesselfall (electric light in the evening). The road, now steep and narrow,
here crosses the Ache, mounts in windings to the (11/2 hr.) Limberg-Alpe
(5145 ft.), at the beginning of the Wasserfallboden, and then leads to the
(25 min.) Orgler-Hütte (Inn) and the (6 min.) Rainer-Hütte (5320 ft.; Inn).
On the opposite bank is the Wasserfall-Alpe. The "Mooserboden (6465 ft.;
new Hotel), the highest terrace of the valley, is reached in 1 hr. from the
Rainer-Hütte (to the end of the Karlinger Glacier 11/2 hr. more). It is
surrounded by a majestic amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-clad moun-
tains: Wiesbachhorn (11,710 ft.), Glockerin (11,235 ft.), Bärenkopf
(11,175 ft.), Johannisberg (11,375 ft.). Kitzsteinhorn (10,510 ft.; etc. — For
mountain ascents (Kitzsteinhorn, Wiesbachhorn, etc.), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

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

The train quits the lake at Schloß Priellau, now occupied by
peasants. 641/2 M. Maishofen (2495 ft.; Post), on the flat watershed
between the Salzach and the Saalach; to the left, the château of
Saalthof, at the mouth of the Glemmtal, from which the Saalach issues.
The broad grassy valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the
Steinerne Meer on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. Saal-
felden (2380 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Dick's Inn). The village (Neue Post; Alte Post),
with 2919 inhab., 1 M. to the E. of the station, is prettily situated on the
Ursлаuеr Ache, in the middle of the broad valley. About 1/4 hr. to the S. of the village is *Thalmayr's Bath
Establishment (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and
rooms to let (pens. 2–21/2 ft.).

From SAALFELDEN to LOFER, 151/2 M., diligence daily in 31/2 hrs.; carr.
6, with two horses 10 fl. The road runs on the right bank of the Saalach
through the Diesbacher Hohltwege, a narrow gorge about 6 M. long, to
(31/2 hrs.) Oberweissbach (2160 ft.; *Frohnwies Inn; *Auvoi, near the church),
where the road from Berchtgaden via the Hirschbühl descends on the
right (p. 118; 1/2 hr. to the N. is the interesting "Seisenberg-Klamm). Cross-
ing the Saalach, we next pass the Lamprecht's-Ofenloch (left), a capacious
cavern, and the (1 hr.) mouth of the Schättachgraben, 1/2 hr. up which
is the imposing *Vorderkaser-Klamm; and beyond (1 hr.) St. Martin reach
(1/2 hr.) Lоfеr (2085 ft.; *Post: *Bräu; *Schweizer), a frequented summer
resort, amid beautiful surroundings (to the W. the Lоfеrer Steinberge,
and to the E. the Reitalt-Gebirge). Hence to St. Johann via Waldring, see p. 124.
A beautiful road (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.) leads from Lоfer to
(171/2 M.) Reichenhall, via Unken (1810 ft.; *Post; Lamm), a summer-resort
near which lie the baths of Oberrain, and via Melleck, Schneidereut, and
Jettenberg. A preferable route for pedestrians leads via the Nesselgraben
and past the Thun-See. For details and for a description of Reichenhall,
see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Saalach, enters the
Leogang-Thal, and ascends rapidly at the base of the Birnhorn to
(75 M.) Leogang (2750 ft.; Inn). About 3/4 M. to the N. are the
baths of the same name. The line next crosses the Weissbach and
Griessenbach, and beyond Pass Griesen (2385 ft.), which was once
fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. Beyond (81 M.) Hochfilzen (3170 ft.), on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn, the train descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the right side of the Pramau-Thal, or Pillersee-Achenthal. — 87 M. Fieberbrunn (2560 ft.; Wieshofer, at the station), a picturesquely situated summer-resort (Obermaier; Hammerwirth; *Post; *Sieberer). We next pass Schloss Rosenberg and the Pillersee Iron Works (with the Loferer Steinberge, on the right). The Pillersee-Ache is crossed.

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

A road leads to the N. from St. Johann through the Achenthal and via Erpfendorf to (3 hrs.) Waidring (2560 ft.; *Post), a thriving village on the watershed between the Ache and the Saalach; and thence through the wild Pass Strub (to 2 hrs.) Lofer (p. 124). — A pleasant walk may be taken from Waidring through the Ofen or gorge of the Strubache to the (1¼ hr.) picturesque Piller-See (2735 ft.; inn at the S. end; trout).

97 M. Kitzbühel (2420 ft.; Haas, at the station; Tiefenbrunner; Hinterbräu; Goldener Greif; *Englische Pension Pfleghof and Schloss Lebenberg, pens. 3½-4 fl.; Rössl; Schwarzer Adler, etc.), a charmingly situated little town, much frequented in summer. About 3½ M. to the S. is the Kitzbühler Bad, with a chalybeate spring.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (150 ft.; 3½ hrs.; guide, 3½ fl., unnecessary; horse 4-5 fl.) is a highly attractive point. A good bridle-path ascends to the (2½ hrs.) Inn above the Trott-Alp. The chapel on the summit is reached in ¾ hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve.

A picturesque road leads to the S. from Kitzbühel via the Pass Thurn (4150 ft.) to (5½ hrs.) Mittersill (p. 128).

The railway curves round the town and gradually ascends via (101 M.) Schwarzenssee to (103 M.) Kirchberg (2690 ft.; Bechlwirth; Rainwirth), prettily situated at the entrance to the Sperten-Thal. The line now descends at the S. base of the Hohe Salve to (107 M.) Westendorf (2490 ft.; Restaurant), 1¼ M. to the W. of the large village of Brixen, and beyond a tunnel enters the Windau-Thal, where it describes a wide curve before traversing a second tunnel (360 yds. long) back to the narrow Brixen-Thal. — 113½ M. Hopfgarten (2030 ft.; Post; *Rose; Diewald; Restaurant at the station, with rooms), a large village.

The *Hohe Salve (595 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is usually ascended from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.; guide, 2 fl., unnecessary; horse 5, 'chaîne-à-porteurs' 12 fl.). The route leads through the (1¼ hr.) village and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to the (1½ hr.) Thenner Inn. Thence it leads past the Kaltn-Hütte to the (1½ hr.) summit, on which are a chapel and a clean Inn (10 beds at 80 kr.). Splendid *View, especially to the S. (Uebergossene Alm, Tauern, Oetztal glaciers, etc.); to the N.E., the Kaiser-Gebirge.

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

118½ M. Wörgl and thence to (156 M.) Innsbruck, see p. 138,
11. The Gastein Valley.

Diligence from Lend (p. 121) to Bad Gastein (21 M.) in summer twice daily in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Passengers with through-tickets to Bad Gastein or with circular-tour coupons (Zell-am-See-Gastein, Bischofshofen-Gastein) are conveyed by the railway-company from Lend to Gastein in comfortable landaus ('Bahn-Expositur' at Gastein, adjoining the Wandelbahn). Two-horse carriage from Lend to Hof-Gastein 9 fl., to Bad Gastein 13 fl. (there and back 20 fl., if a night be spent 23 fl.). — The valley below Bad Gastein is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian.

Lend (2070 ft.), see p. 121. The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post' past (10 min.) a restaurant. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. Near the (1/2 hr.) Klammhöhe (2700 ft.), at the beginning of the pass proper, stands a Chapel. The *Klamm Pass* is a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage. At the end of the pass the road crosses by the (20 min.) Klammstein-Brücke (2550 ft.) to the right bank. At (1/4 hr.) Brandstatt (Inn) a view is disclosed of the green Gastein valley; to the right rises the double-peaked Bernkogel (7625 ft.). We now ascend gradually, passing Mairhofen, to (1 1/2 hr.) Dorf Gastein (2740 ft.; Edler) and (2 hrs.) —

14 M. Hof-Gastein (2850 ft.; *Moser*, R. from 1 fl.; *Müller; Post* or *Traube; Bieber zum Boten*), the capital of the valley (800 inhab.), which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of Moser, with arcades on each floor. The Kaiser-Platz is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Bad Gastein. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 100° to 93° Fahr. Baths (60 kr.) at the 'Märktische Badeanstalt', the hotels, and many private houses.

The *Gamskarkogel* (3085 ft.; horse and attendant 10 fl.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or the Bad Gastein in 4 1/2 hrs. On the summit is a refuge-hut. The snow-mountains of the Ankogel and the Tischlerkar Glacier are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W., the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the Wiesbachhorn; N., the Uebergossene Alm; N.E., the Dachstein and the Hochgolling.

The road to Bad Gastein (7 M.), by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the left we obtain a view of the Kötschach-Thal, commanded by the Bockstein kogel and Tischlerkar Glacier.

21 M. Bad Gastein (3250 - 3430 ft.). — Hotels. *Straubinger*, R. 1 1/2-6 fl., L. & A. 50 kr., with dépendance Austria (R. 2-10 fl.); *Gasteiner Hof*, R. from 1 1/2 fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; *Weismayr; Badeschloss; Schernthaner* (Grabenwirth), opposite the lower fall of the Ache; *Moser; Hirson* (1/4 M. from Straubinger's), *Germania*, both in open situations; all these with baths. — Lodging Houses, with baths: *Elisabeth Hof; Schwaigerhaus; Gruber; Dr. Schider; Mayer; Höller; Mühlberger; Bellevue; Solitude; Villa Hollandia; Lainer; Villa Ella and Villa Louise, below the Wandelbahn; Grover; Angerer; Radlinger, with
restaurant; Sabathil; Erzherzog Johann, picturesquely situated at the beginning of the promenade of that name; Senger; Echo; Helenenburg; Alpenrose; Wenger (the last three without baths). — Post & Telegraph Office in the Straubinger-Platz. — Office (Expositur) of the State Railways, adjoining the Wandelbahn. — Visitors' Tax during the season (May-Sept.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 4½-15 fl. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less; for the poor 1 fl.

Most of the older houses of Bad Gastein, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of recent years, however, the Bad has become a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome houses and villas. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small Straubinger-Platz, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels, and the Wandelbahn, a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. At the W. end is the Cur-Casino, with reading-room, etc.

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent Waterfalls, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high. The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from Moser's café-pavillon or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.) rise on the slope of the Badberg and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses invigorating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, etc.

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

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the Kaiserweg, which follows the slope of the hill above the Church of St. Nicholas, and leads past the Memorial to the Emperor William I., with a bronze bust by Kohlsky (1889), to (20 min.) the Habsburger Hof Restaurant (fine view) and to (25 min.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschach-Thal (see below). — The Schwarz Lisl, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Habsburger Hof. — Shady paths with steps ascend from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (5 min.) Hohe Brücke with a view of the upper fall, and to the (1½ hr.) Pyrkeröhöhe (café). — The best ascent to the (5 min.) Schiller-Höhe is from Gruber's.

Longer Excursions. The Windischgläts-Höhe (3½ hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Bockstein, the Schareck, etc. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patscherger. — The picturesque Kötschach-Thal is reached by the road leading to the (2 M.) Café zum Grünen Baum (see above), whence a bridle-path ascends past the (1¼ hr.) Himmelwand to (1½ hr.) Prossau, the last Alp (4220 ft.; refreshments).

Bockstein and the Nassfeld are the two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. (The shady Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade, which
WILDBAD GASTEIN.
leads to the left from the Café Bellevue over the hill and then follows
the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers 1½ hr.). The road leads from
the Hohe Brücke (p. 126), following first the left, then the right bank of
the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) Patschger (inn). ½ hr. Böckstein (3700 ft.;
*Curhaus, with garden; Mühlberger) is a straggling village, charmingly
situated opposite the mouth of the Anlauf-Thai, which stretches to the
S.E. towards the Ankogel. A good path diverging to the right near the
(1 hr.) Tauern Fall leads via the Hohe or Korn-Tauern (2800 ft.) to (7 hrs.)
the Hannover-Hütte (3330 ft.) or (8 hrs.) Mallnitz (see below; guide, 7 fl.,
unnecessary in fine weather). The Ankogel (10,705 ft.) is easily ascended
by experts from the Hannover-Hütte in 2½-3 hrs.

The route to the Nassfeld (from Böckstein 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary)
is a carriage-road for 1½ M. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road
through the Asten, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache
forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Keisel Fall, at the end
the Bären Fall. Below the latter the stream, which drains the Pochhard-
See, falls into a ravine over a precipice 260 ft. high, forming the graceful
Schleier Fall (‘veil-fall’). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on, the path enters
the Nassfeld, a sequestered green valley, 2½ M. in length and 1½ M. in
breadth, surrounded by massive mountains, amongst which the Schareck
is conspicuous. Near the last bridge (8 min.) stands the Erzherzogin Marie
Valérie Schützhaus of the German Alpine Club (5212 ft.; Inn in summer).

From Böckstein to Ober-Vellach over the Mallnitz-Tauern
10 hrs. (guide unnecessary in fine weather). From the Nassfeld-Haus to the
Rack-Hütte at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld, 3½ hr. The bridle-path, indicated
by stakes, winds up a steep slope to the (2½ hrs.) Mallnitzer, or Niedere
Tauern (7920 ft.). A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the Mall-
nitzer Tauernhaus (7455 ft.; Inn, bed 1 fl.). The path descends via the
Mannhart-Alp to (2½ hrs.) Mallnitz (3290 ft.; *Drei Gemsen), whence a
carriage-road runs to (2 hrs.) Ober-Vellach (*Post), in the pleasant Möllthal,
4½ hrs. from the station of Sachsenburg (p. 173; cat. 3½ fl.).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte
7900 ft.), an attractive route of 4-4½ hrs. (guide from Gastein 5½ fl.), see p.121

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

Comp. Map, p. 124.

33 M. PINZGAUER LOCALBahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3½ hrs. (2nd
class 1 ft. 63, 3rd cl. 82 kr.) — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is
somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing
and may be visited by means of the new railway in a long day’s journey.

Zell am See, see p. 122. The line skirts the lake and then turns
to the right. 2 M. Bruckberg; to the left, at the mouth of the Fuscher
Thal (p. 122), rises the Imbachhorn, joined by the snowy
summit of the Hochnenn. The line now proceeds almost on the
same level to the W., along the foot of the hills on the S. side of
the valley. 3½ M. Fürth-Kaprun. To the left, at the entrance to
the valley of Kaprun, are the village and castle of that name, com-
bunded by the Kitzsteinhorn (10,510 ft.). 5½ M. Piesendorf; 7 M.
Walchen; 9½ M. Niedernsill (Hackl). Near (13 M.) Uttendorf
(2535 ft.; *Bichlworth, 3½ M. from the village) opens the Stubach-
Thal, with the Schnecawinkelkopf (to Kals over the Kals Tauern,
see p. 173). Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied
by the river and its numerous stony islands, but much of this
area has lately been reclaimed. 15½ M. Stuhlfelden; then the small
sulphur-baths of (16 M.) Burgwies.
17½ M. Mittersill (2560 ft.; *Post, on the left bank; *Schwaiger, Gruntner, Rothbacher, on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old Château, on a height on the left bank, 500 ft. above the river, is fitted up in the old-German style and commands a fine view of the Velber-Thal to the S. — Over the Pass Thurn to Kitzbühel, see p. 124.

19¼ M. Rettenbach; 20½ M. Hollersbach, at the mouth of the valley of that name. In the distance rises the snow-clad Kratzenberg (9925 ft.). 21¼ M. Dorf-Pass-Thurn (footpath to the right to Pass Thurn, p. 124); 23 M. Mühlbach; 24½ M. Bramberg (*Seningerbräu); 26 M. Habachthal. To the right is Weierhof, with a ruined castle (Inn, with old panelled rooms, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the Habach-Thal, with the Hohe Fürleg (10,750 ft.) and the Habachkopf (9945 ft.) in the background. On the left, beyond (27½ M.) Neukirchen (2800 ft.; Schett; Kammerlander), is the Sulzau, at the junction of the Unter- and Ober-Sulzbach-Thal. The Unter-Sulzbach Fall (½ hr.) deserves a visit.

We now pass the ruin of the Hieburg (right), and reach (30½ M.) Wald (2900 ft.; Strasser's Inn), where the path to (4½ M.) Gerlos, via Ronach, diverges to the right (p. 137). The line crosses the (1½ M.) Salsach, which here unites with the Krimmler Ache to form the Salsach, skirts a projecting rock called the Falkenstein, and reaches its terminus at (33 M.) Unter-Krimml (3020 ft.; *Kastlunger's Inn), 2 M. (omnibus in 1½ hr., 50 ft.) below —

Ober-Krimml (3500 ft.; *Waltl; Zum Wasserfall, near the falls), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent *Wasserfalls, the finest among the German Alps.

The Krimmler Ache, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400 ft. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by new paths on the left bank (there and back 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (½ hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left, see below). Passing various points (*Riemanns-Kanzel) commanding views of the Lowest and Middle Falls, we ascend over the Schönringerl (Hofer's Inn) to the (½ hr.) 'Jung-Kanzel', the first point of view for the "Highest Fall", which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460 ft. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) Crossing the Ache above the highest fall, we may return by the well-made Tauern path on the right bank.

To Gerlos over the Platte, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to Gerlos 5, to Zell 11 ft.); see p. 137.

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kaseern, 9 hrs., laborious (guide advisable). In the Krimmler Achenthal, 3 hrs. from Krimml, is the Tauernhaus (5350 ft.; Inn, plain). Thence to the Innerkees Alp, 1½ hr. We then ascend the Windach-Thal to the (2 hrs.) pass of the Krimmler Tauern (8640 ft.), where a splendid 'View is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Röthspitze, etc. Rapid descent thence to (2 hrs.) Kaseern (5135 ft.; Steger, plain), the highest village in the upper Ahrnthal (see p. 117), whence a road leads in 8-9 hrs. to Bruneck.
III. TYROL.†

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† For a detailed description of Tyrol, with mountain-ascent, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps, 9th Ed., 1899.

13. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *Tiroler Hof (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 fl., B. 70 kr., D. 21/2 fl.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 11/2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; Goldene Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 11/2-21/2 fl.; these three 1st class, near the station. — Second-class: Victoria (Pl. e; D, 4), opposite the station; Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margarethen-Platz, near the station; *Habsburger Hof (Pl. k; D, 3), Museum-Str., with garden-restaurant; Stadt Mönchen (Pl. N; C, 4); Goldener Adler (Pl. d; B, C, 5), near the Inn bridge; Post, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Hotel Veldhena (Pl. i; B, 6), in an open situation, near the railway-station of Witten; Hirsch (Pl. i; B, C, 5); Rainer, Hofgasse 12; Delevo, Maria-Theresien-Str., with garden; Krone, by the triumphal arch; Löwe; Rother Adler (Pl. g; B, 3); Grauer Bär, Universität-Str., good wine. — On the left bank of the Inn: *Hotel-Pension Kayser (p. 136), charmingly situated 1/2 M. from the bridge, pens. from 3 fl. — Second-class: Goldner Stern (Pl. l; B, 2); Mondschau (Pl. i; B, 3), Kaiserhof, by the bridge. — Pensions, Junek, Landhaus-Str. 10; Schloss Weherburg (p. 135); Schönruh, pleasantly situated near Schloß Ambras.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; *Stadt säle (Pl. 19; C, 3); Maximilian, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Deutsches Café (band daily), Hierhammer, both in the Museums-Strasse; Café Central, Erler-Str. — Confectioners, Jenny, Maria-Theresien-Str. 38; Wiedersberg, Margarethen-Platz.

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one-horse 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 30 kr. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr. — Mühlauf 1 fl. 60, 2 fl. 50 kr. — Weihburg and Mühlauf 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr. — Ambras and back 2 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr. — Stephans-Brücke 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr. — Lams 4 fl. 50 kr., 8 fl. — Lams and Igls 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl. — Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr., 10 fl. (in all cases with stay of 1 hr.).

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlauf and Hall every hour; every 1/2 hr. in the afternoon from Berg Isel to Mühlauf. The stations are Berg-Isel, Willer, Triumphal Gate, Landhaus, Therien-Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot-Bridge, Saggen, Dollinger (Stern, at Mühlauf), Mühlauf, Arzl, Ram, Thaur, and Hall (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Therien-Strasse takes 12 min.; hence to Dollinger 1/4 hr., to Hall 1/2 hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 5 to 18 kr. (e.g., from Therien-Strasse to Berg Isel or Mühlauf 8 kr.). This line greatly facilitates a visit to Berg Isel, the Lanzer Köpfe, Schloß Ambras, Mühlauf, Hall, etc.

Baths. Swimming and other Baths in the Adamgasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz; Kaiserkrone, Herzog-Otto-Str.; Swimming Baths at the Giesens, on the left bank of the Inn; Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad, at St. Nikolaus; at Büchenhausn (p. 198).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str.; branch office at the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at F. Unterberger’s, Museums-Str., and Cechnya’s, Herzog-Friedrich-Str.

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

English Church Service in the Liedertafel-Saal, Bürger-Str. 14 (in winter in the Tiroler Hof) at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck. (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol, with 30,000 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains (Brandjoch, Frau-Hitt, Seegrubenspitzen, Hafelekär, Rumerjoch), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded Berg Isel, rise the noble outlines of the Saile-Spitze and Walderster-Spitze. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the Lanzer Köpfe, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofel.
Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the Rudolf-Strasse to the Margarethen-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4), where the Rudolfsbrunnen (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolph IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

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

The ‘Goldene Dachl’ (Pl. C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol ‘with the empty pockets’ is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000£) in order to refute the imputation in his nickname. The paintings on the outer wall, representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble commemorate the restoration of the balcony by that emperor in 1504. — The handsome old Stadtthurn or Feuerthurn, 236 ft. high, commands a fine view.

Thence the Hofgasse leads to the right to the *Franciscan Church, or Hofkirche (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 178), whose sumptuous *Monument occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his contemporaries and ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations; begun as early as 1509, it was not finished till 1598 under Archduke Ferdinand. The general design is due to Gilg Sesselschreiber of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by Stephan Godl, Bernhard Godl, Gregor Löffler, Hans Lendenstreich, and others; and the famous Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur (the finest of the series) and Theodoric (8th and 5th on the right) are attributed, also took part in the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by L. del Duca. On the sides of the sarcophagus are: 24 *Reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor’s life. The first four are by Bernhard and Albert Abel of Cologne; the other twenty, by Alex. Collins of Malines (d. 1612), have been pronounced by Thorvaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different
nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing; those who wish a closer inspection must pay 50 kr. for admission within the latter.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the Silberne Kapelle, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1585), executed by Collin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippa Welser of Augsburg (d. 1590), first wife of the archduke (see p. 194), is embellished with two reliefs by Collin. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the Monument of Andreas Hofer, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with a relief by Klieber. Hofer was shot in 1810 at Mantua, and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck and solemnly interred here. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher (d. 1820) and Haspinger (d. 1858). Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1795, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or Hofburg (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 8-11 and 2-5 from the Hofkirche by the Silver Chapel (see above); the Riesensaal (with portraits) is worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the Stadtssäle (Pl. 19; Restaurant, see p. 130) and the Theatre (Pl. C, 3). In the Rennweg, in front of the Stadtssäle, rises the Leopoldsbrunnen, erected by the town of Innsbruck in 1893, with a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. and other bronze figures by C. Gras (1626). — To the N. is the well-kept Hofgarten (Restaurant). Farther to the N.E.; in the quarter between the railway and the Inn, is the large new Orphanage (Pl. E, 1, 2), founded by J. von Sieberer, with a fine chapel. The sculptures on the façade are by Baumgartner. Near it, in the Sieberer-Str., is an interesting Panorama of the battle of Berg Isel, by Diener and Burger (adm. 50 kr.). Adjacent are the old Exhibition Grounds, with a large restaurant, etc.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the University (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 1000 students and possesses the usual collections. The Jesuitenchurch or University Church (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200 ft. high. Adjoining is the University Library (Pl. 25), a collection of 180,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5). — The adjacent Botanic Garden (Pl. C, D, 3) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

Near this point, in the Museums-Str., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the *Ferdinandeum or Tyrolese National Museum (Pl. C, D, 3). Begun in 1842, it received its upper story in 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 50 short guide 10, catalogue of pictures...
15 kr.). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent natives of Tyrol.

Ground Floor. In the Corridor are Roman, mediæval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze. — The central Hall, containing portraits of the founders and benefactors of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left and right are the Zoological Collection and the Geological Collection. — First Floor. Room I: Collection of Arms. — R. II: Rhaetian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities. — R. III: Ethnographical Collection. — R. IV: Geographical Collection; globes by Anich; ancient measuring-instruments. — R. V: Collections illustrating the history of civilization. — R. VI, a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mauthern; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, etc.; Speckbacher’s chain, sabre, and belt; Hasinger’s hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. The Radetzky Album, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII: Sculptures and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolean artists. — R. VIII: Small objects of art. — RR. IX, X: Objects of art in metal. — R. XI: Coins. — Second Floor. The Picture Gallery here occupies seventeen rooms and cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V: Tyrolean, German, and Dutch artists of the 14-16th centuries. — RR. I-III: Works by Tyrolean masters of the 17th, 18th, and first part of the 19th centuries. — R. IV (‘Defregger Room’): a 22. Defregger, Speckbacher and his son Anderl; six copies of Defregger’s chief pictures, purchased up by himself. — R. V: Modern Tyrolean and German masters. — R. VI: Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. VII: Netherlands masters: Van der Helst, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Terburg, G. Dou, etc. — Cabinets VI-X: Engravings, water-colours, and drawings.

The Church of St. James (St. Jakob; Pl. C, 3), erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by L. Cranach (well known from numerous copies), surrounded with a painting by Schöpf, and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian (d. 1618), Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by C. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome Bridge (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of St. Nikolaus and Mariahilf on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the Inn Alley on the left bank is a zinc Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 151). To the Weiherburg and Mühlaus, see p. 136.

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

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the Tyrolean Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment (Pl. 24, B, 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the Lying-in Hospital (Pl. C, 5). In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the Law Courts (Pl. B, 4, 5), the Turnhalle (gymnastic institute; Pl. 6), and the Paedagogium (teachers’ seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4-7 from May 1st to July 15th, 8-12 and 2-4 from July 15th to Sept. 15th) contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large and interesting Relief
Model of Tyrol (scale 1:7500; vertical scale 1:2500), by Prof. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and reproducing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts (see to school-attendant who explains it). In the Anich-Str. rises the Technical School (Pl. 21); more to the S.W. are the large Municipal Hospital (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), with the University clinical institutions, the Children's Infirmary, and the Pathological and Anatomical Institutes (Pl. A, 5). In the same quarter lies the well-kept Cemetery, containing handsome modern monuments by Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Colins, the sculptor (p. 131), in the Renaissance style.

About 3/4 M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 146), is the Premonstratensian abbey of Wilten, the Roman Veldidena. By the portal of the church to the E. are statues of the giants Haimon and Thyrsus, the traditional founders of the abbey. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the *Berg Isel (2460 ft.), at the foot of which is the station of the steam-tramway (p. 130). A little farther up are the Bierstindl Restaurant and a notice indicating the way to the shooting-range of the Tyrolese Riflemen ("Kaiseral-Jäger"). The road sweeps to the right and ascends in 10 min. to the park-like plateau (restaurant), in the middle of which rises a *Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer, by Natter (1893). Beyond is the rifle-range, on the side next the Sillthal. The Pavilion at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

Among the other monuments on the plateau is an obelisk bearing the inscription: 'Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domi moenia semper erunt.' The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under Andreas Hofer, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Ambras. — The central block is arranged as a museum, and contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. in summer from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 20 kr.).

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Ambras, the direct road to which leads by Pradl. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-track to the left, which leads to the road in 10 min.) The other road, via Wilten, is longer but pleasanter (steam-tramway, see p. 130). It passes to the left from the tramway-terminus, crosses the Sill, and then leads straight to the (3/4 hr.) château along the base of the hills (Schlosskeller Restaurant, to the right, near the entrance).

*Schloss Ambras or Amras (2070 ft.), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he had met at the diet of Augsburg in 1547 and secretly married in 1557. The archduke, an enthusiastic lover of art, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563,
extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons (p. 40). The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent a thorough restoration. The objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; tickets of admission gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg. The visitor is first shewn the 'Unterschloss', and then the 'Hochschloss' with the 'Spanish Saloon' (see for each). In the Unterschloss ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable Collection of Weapons, from the 16th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large Spanish Saloon, 140 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, built in 1570-71, and restored in 1856-77. — The Ground Floor of the Hochschloss ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser (p. 132). The First and Second Floors contain miscellaneous collections: furniture, models of buildings, objects in metal, sculptures in marble, wood, ivory, etc., glass and pottery, and a large collection of portraits, including those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1560), etc.

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

The finest of the shorter excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the *Lanser Köpfe (3050 ft.), accomplished from the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 130) in 1 hr. Beyond the bridge over the Sill, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the Paschberg past the Brettorkeller, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (6 min.) finger-post ('Abkürzungsweg nach Lans') we diverge to the right and ascend (good path) through wood, passing (20 min.) a bench (*View of Innsbruck); 6 min. farther on we join the road and follow it to its highest point (15 min.), whence a path (yellow way-marks) ascends to the (12 min.) N.E. summit (330 ft. above the plateau) which commands a charming *View of the Inn valley from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai glaciers, Habicht, Waldraster-Spitze, Saile, etc., towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). We may also drive from Innsbruck to the foot of the Lanser Köpfe and back in 4 hrs. (carr. and pair, incl. stay of 1 hr., 6 fl.). — We may return past the small and boggy Lanser See (2760 ft.; bath-house) to (1/2 hr.) Igls (2900 ft.; *Iglerhof; first-class, with baths, pens. 4-6 fl.; *Altwirth; Stern, unpretending), a finely situated summer-resort, and thence follow the road via (3/4 M.) Vill (2660 ft.; Inn) to the (3/4 hr.) tramway-terminus (p. 150): or we may proceed to the left from the S. base of the Lanser Köpfe to
From Innsbruck

(1 M.) Lans (2835 ft.; Traube; Wilder Mann), and follow the road via Aldrans (2495 ft.; Plattner) to (2 M.) Ambras (p. 134).

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by St. Nicolaus (p. 133), the château of Büchenhausen (with a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the Pension Kayser (p. 130), to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Weiberburg (2210 ft.; Pens. and Restaurant), with a terrace commanding a charming *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800 ft. above the Weiberburg (steep ascent of 1/2 hr.) is the cottage of Maria-Brunn (the 'Hungerburg'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubai glaciers; carriage-road back to Innsbruck via Hötting, 2 M.

—— We may return from the Weiberburg by (20 min.) Mühlau (2025 ft.; Pension Edelweiss; Stern), a charmingly situated village, at the mouth of the wild Mühlauer Klamm (Innsbruck Electric Works, interesting), and thence to (1 1/2 M.) Innsbruck, either by the steam-tramway in 12 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge (1 1/2 hr.).

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

14. From Innsbruck to Salzburg via Kufstein and Rosenheim.

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

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

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

9 1/2 M. Fritzens; 12 1/2 M. Terfens. — 18 1/2 M. Schwaz (1765 ft.; Brückenwirth; Post; *Zum Freundsberg; *Thurn; Stern), a town with 6000 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of Freundsberg. On a hill to the right is the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht, restored after a fire in 1868.

The ascent of the *Kellerjoch (7690 ft.; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) is easy and attractive. The route (marked path) leads past the château of Freundsberg through wood to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Kellerjoch-Hütte (6055 ft.), and thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit (fine view). Descent to Fügen (p. 137), 3 1/2 hrs.

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

ZILLERTHAL. 14. Route. 137

"To the Achensee, 4¼ M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack- and-pinion system), eight trains daily in 3½ hrs.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 1 fl. 55, down 1 fl. 2 kr.; return-ticket available for 10 days 2 fl. 4 kr. including a round of the lake 3 fl. 34 kr.). The railway ascends (16:100), with a pretty view on both sides of the Inn valley, via the station of Burgeck. The highest point of the line (3189 ft.), where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2 M.) Eben (3160 ft.; Kirchenwirth), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Nothburga (d. 1313). The line now descends slightly to Maurach and reaches the (1¼ M.) terminus beside the Seezpitze Hotel, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier. The dark-blue Achensee (3045 ft.; 5½ M. long, ½ M. broad) is the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat belonging to the abbey of Fiecht makes the circuit of the lake six times daily in 1½ hr. On the S.W. bank is the Pertisau, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus, on the lake; Höt. Stefanie; Pfandler; Karl, in the village). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the Hôtel Seehof, 1 M. farther on is the Hotel Scholastika, and at the end is Maters's Inn. The Umflucht (6815 ft.; easy and interesting) may be ascended from the Scholastika in 3 hrs. — The scattered houses of the village of Achentirch (*Post, 3 M. from the lake; *Kern; *Adler) extend almost to the N. end of the lake. About 6 M. farther on, between the village of Achenwald (Traube), the Tyrolean frontier is reached in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen. For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The Zillerthal. An omnibus plies twice daily in summer from Jenbach to (21 M.) Mayrhofen in 5½ hrs. (1 fl. 50 kr.); carr. 9, with two horses, 1½ fl. and fee of 1 fl. — Quitting Jenbach the road crosses the Inn and enters the Zillerthal at (3 M.) Strass (Holzau). 7 M. Flögen (1785 ft.; *Post; Stern; Zum Aigner; *Sonne) is the capital of the lower Zillerthal; road then leads via Kapfen, Finsing (*Zum Erzherzog Johann), Uetersn, and Ried, and at (12 M.) Kaltenbach (Post) approaches the Ziller — 1½ M. Zell (1856 ft.; *Post, Davioter, on the left bank; *Welschwirth, *Brau, Greiderer, on the right bank), the chief place (1200 inhab.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the Gerlosbach with the Ziller. To the E. rise the Haimenberg and the Gerloswand (7105 ft.); to the S. the Tristner (9065 ft.) and the Ingent (9570 ft.). (To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos, through which a bridle-track leads to the Pinzgau (to Krimml 8-9 hrs.; horse 9 fl. guide, 4 fl. 20 kr., unnecessary), via (½ hr.) Gerlos (Alpenrose, Stöckl, Kammerlander) and thence either by the Gerlos Pass (4875 ft.) or the Pinzgauer Flotte (5900 ft.).] See Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

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

— 21 M. Mayrhofen (2065 ft.; *Neuhaus; *Stern; *Alte Post; Krammer), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated in a green basin amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into four branches: E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup, S.W. the Zemmlthal, W. the Tuxer-thal. Through the Tuxer-Thal an easy and interesting bridle-path leads via (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Tux (4900 ft.; Inn, with baths) and over the (2½ hrs.) Tuxer or Schmirner Joch (1675 ft.) to the Schmirner-Thal and (4¼ hrs.) St. Jodok on the Brenner railway (p. 147).

From Mayrhofen to Sterzing over the Pfitscher Joch (16 hrs.; two days), interesting. The Zemmlthal is worthy of a visit (to Ginsling 3 hrs.; to the Berliner Hütte 8-9 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Mayrhofen we cross the (10 min.) Zillerbach and (½ hr. more) the Stillup-Bach (fine waterfall), and turning to the left reach the (½ hr.) Hochsteg (2165 ft.), a covered bridge over the Zemmbach. The bridle-path then ascends gradually through the *Dornaberg-Klamm, a picturesque valley enclosed by lofty pine-clad hills, skirting the left bank of the Zemmbach, which is precipitated in numerous cascades through a rocky ravine. The Hochsteg, 13½ hr. from Mayrhofen, crosses the torrent, which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. 1½ hr. Ginsling (3280 ft.; *Kröll) is prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach. The path crosses again to the left bank and ascends via the Rosshag-Alp (3595 ft.; *Inn) to (2 hrs.) Breitlhner (4070 ft.; *Eder's Inn), opposite the mouth of the Zemml-Grund or Schwarzenstein-Grund, a picturesque
valley, in which a highly interesting excursion may be made to the (3½ hrs.)
*Berliner Hütte of the German Alpine Club, grandly situated on the Schwarzenstein-Alp (6725 ft.; Inn in summer).

Further on the path ascends the Zamser-Thal, at first rapidly, to the (2½ hrs.)
Dominicus-Hütte (5525 ft.; Inn), beautifully situated opposite the entrance of
the superb Schlegelsalm-Thal, and to the (2½ hrs.) Pfitscher Joch (1375 ft.; Inn). We then descend to (2½ hrs.) St. Jacob in the Pfitscher-Thal (4760 ft.; Rainer's Inn) and thence via Wieden and Afers to (4 hrs.) Serzing (p. 148).

28 M. Brixlegg (1690 ft.; Hirsch; Herrenhaus; Vogl; Neuwirth; Wolf, at the station), a pleasantly situated summer-resort. — 29½ M. Rattenberg (Post or Sonne; Ledererbräu), an old town with a picturesque ruined château. Short tunnel. — 33 M. Kundl.

37½ M. Wörgl (1665 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl.; Rose), the
junction of the Tyrol and Salzburg line (R. 10). The round summit
of the Hohe Salve (p. 12½) rises from the Brixen-Thal to the S.

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

47 M. Kufstein (1600 ft.; *Hôtel Gisela, near the station; *Auracher Bräu; Post; Eggerbräu; Drei Könige; Rail. Restaurant; Bavarian and Austrian custom-house examination), a small town of 2500 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. An interesting visit may be paid to the old fortress of Geroldseck. Fine view from the Calvarienberg, beyond the cemetery, 1/2 M. from the Inn. About 1/4 M. farther are the baths of Kienbergklamm, well fitted up.

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

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

68 M. Rosenheim (1470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Deutscher Kaiser and Bismarckbad; *Hôt. Greuliner; *König Otto; Alte Post; Deutsches Haus; Zum Wendelstein, moderate), the junction of the line to Munich (in 1¼-2 hrs.), is a town of 12,200 inhab., with salt-works and saline-baths (brine conducted hither from Reichenhall, over 50 M. distant). — About 3/4 M. from the station are the Kaiserbad, with a large park, the Bismarckbad, Marienbad, and Dianabad, all with hotel-pensions and salt and other baths. Pretty view from the (1½ hr.) Schlossberg (Restaurant).

The train crosses the Inn, passes (72 M.) Stephanskirchen, the Simm-See (33¼ M. long), with the station of (74½ M.) Krottenmühle (Restaurant) at its N. end, and (78 M.) Endorf, and then runs through a hilly district to (84 M.) Prien (1740 ft.; Hôt. Chiemsee, at the station; *Zur Kampenwand; Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof), a favourite summer-resort in the smiling Prienthal.
From Prien a steam tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) Stock, the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily in 1/4 hr. to the Herreninsel and seven times in 1/2 hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket to the Herreninsel, 2nd cl. in the steam-tramway, 1st cl. on the steamer, 1 M. 80 pf.). — The Chiemsee (1700 ft.), 8 1/2 M. long and 8 1/2 M. broad, contains three islands: the large Herrenwörth, with a Benedictine monastery (now an inn and brewery), the Frauenwörth, with a nunnery, and the Krautinsel (‘vegetable-island’), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. There are also a fishing-village and an inn on the Frauenwörth. On the much larger Herrenwörth (9 M. in circumference) rises the large Schloss Herrenchiemsee, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. from 15th May to 10th Oct. daily 9-5, ice 3 M., Sun. & holidays 1 1/2 M.; closed on 19th June). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are low, and in the distance to the S. extends the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolean mountains.

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

101 M. Traunstein (1935 ft.; *Traunsteiner Hof; *Krone, at the station; *Wiespauer; *Post; Weisses Bräuhaus), a thriving place with 6600 inhab., on a slope above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The Friedens-Denkmal, the Monument of King Max II., the Luitpold Fountain (1794), and the handsome marble Liendl Fountain (1526) in the upper Platz may be inspected. Mineral and Saline Baths, with large garden (pens. 4-8 M). The extensive salt-works are situated on the Traun; the brine is conducted here from Reichenhall, a distance of 22 1/2 M.

111 M. Teisendorf, with the ruin of Raschenberg. 119 M. Freilassing (*Fóckerer; *Maffei) is the last Bavarian station and the junction for Reichenhall. As we approach Salzburg the white walls of Maria-Plain (p. 103) appear among the woods to the left. The Salzach is crossed.

123 M. Salzburg, see p. 95.

15. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. The Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 144.

121 M. Railway in 43/4-9 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 4 kr.; express 9 fl. 18, 6 fl. 12, 3 fl. 6 kr.). — The *Arlberg Railway (Arlbergbahn), built in 1880-84, is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31:100, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 28:100. — View-carriages, see p. 119; holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck by express train pay 3 fl. 8 kr. extra.

Bregenz. — Hotels. *ÖSTERREICHISCHER HOF, on the lake, R., L., & A. 1 1/4-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *HÔTEL EUROPA, *HÔTEL MONTFORT, HABSBURGER HOF, all near the station; *WEISSER KREUZ, SCHWEIZERHOF, both in the Römer-Str.; KRON; POST; LÖWE, etc. — Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant, with view of the lake from the terrace; Austria; Weberbeck; Café-Restaurant Drexel; Rose, with garden and view. Wine at F. Kinz’s, Kirchgasse; *Old
Route 15.  BREGENZ.

From Bregenz

German’ Wine Room, opposite the station. Beer at the Hirsch, Forster-
brau, etc.

Bregenz (1260 ft.), the capital of the Vorarlberg (district ‘before
the Arlberg’), with 7000 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at
the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Ger. Bodensee). The Old, or
Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill,
occupies the site of the Roman Castrum, and formerly had two gates
of which that to the S. has been removed. The handsome Church,
with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The
Harbour Promenade affords a good survey of the town and lake.
The Vorarlberg Museum (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-5; 25 kr.) contains
natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities. Pleasant
walk along the Lindau road, to the (1 M.) Klause, which commands
a charming view.

The *Gebhardsberg (1965 ft.; ascent 3/4 hr.), on the summit of which
are the scanty ruins of the castle of Hohen-Bregenz, a small church, and
a restaurant, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of
Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the snow
mountains of Appenzell and Glarus.

The *Pfänder (3490 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a still more
extensive view. The best path (11/2-2 hrs.) leads via the Berg Isol (shooting
range) to Weissensreute, and then ascends to the right through wood via
Hintermoos to the *Hôtel-Pension Pfänder, 5 min. below the summit.

From Bregenz to the Schröcken, 12-13 hrs., a very pleasant expedi-
tion through the Bregenzer Wald. Railway to Schwarzkogel in 1/4 hr., or to
Dornbirn (see below) in 25 min., from both of which roads lead to the
E. into the mountains via (11/2 hr.) Alberschwaende (1’Taube) to (21/2 hrs.)
Schwarzenberg (2275 ft.; *Hirsch; Lamm), a summer-resort, charmingly
situated at the foot of the Hochälpfle (4810 ft.; ascent of 21/2 hrs., easy and
repaying). Thence the road leads via (21/4 hrs.) Mellau (2365 ft.; *Bär),
with chalybeate springs, (11/4 hr.) Schneffau, and (1 hr.) Au (Krone; Rössle),
to (1 hr.) Schopernau (2730 ft.; *Krone), where it ends. A good bridle-path
ascends hence, past the small sulphur-baths of Hopfren, to (21/2 hrs.) the
Schröcken (4130 ft.; Inn), a little village in a green basin, surrounded by
mountains rising to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture
at their bases and snow on their summits.

Mountain-paths lead in various directions from the Schröcken:
To Stuben on the Arlberg, 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary), a good bridle-
path via the Auenfeld-Alp to (21/2 hrs.) Lech (4745 ft.; Krone), prettily
situated in the upper Lechthal, whence a new road leads via Zus and the
Flexen-Sattel (5715 ft.) to (21/2 hrs.) Stuben (p. 142).
To Oberstdorf, 81/2 hrs. The path ascends to the N. via (11/2 hr.)
Krummbach ob Holz (6620 ft.; Inn) to the (1 hr.) Gentsche-Joch (6480 ft.) at
the foot of the Widderstein (5220 ft.; ascended in 11/2 hr. from the pass;
attractive), and then descends through the Gentsche-Thal (2 hrs.) Mittel-
berg (3980 ft.; Krone; Zum Widderstein), the principal place in the Klein
Walser-Thal, and via Hirschegg and Riezlern (Inn) to the Walser Schänle-
(Inn, good wine) and (1 hr.) Oberstdorf. See Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

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

71/2 M. Dornbirn (1435 ft.; *Hö.; Weiss, at the station; Hirsch;
*Dornbirner Hof; Mohren), the largest market-town in the Vorarl-
berg, with 14,000 inhab., is a busy place upwards of 2 M. long, on
the Dornbirner Ach. It consists of the four quarters of Markt, Ober-
dorf (E.), Haselstauden (N.), and Hatterdorf (S.; the last two are railway-stations). The S.W. horizon is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Curtfristen.

About 3 M. to the S.E. lies the Gütle (1700 ft.), with a cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain which plays to a height of 180 ft. About 1/2 M. farther up is the picturesque *Rappenloch Gorge, through which dashes the foaming Ach. The return may be made via the Zanzenberg (fine views; 1 1/2 hr. to Dornbirn).

12 1/2 M. Hohenems (1420 ft.; *Post), a well-to-do village (4970 inhab.), lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of Alt- and Neu-Hohenems.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the Kummenberg (2190 ft.), on the right. — Near (15 1/2 M.) Götzis (1400 ft.; Goldner Adler), with a modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the former Counts of Montfort. The train crosses the Fruttbach to (20 1/2 M.) Rankweil (*Hecht; Zum Schützen), at the entrance to the Laterner-Thal.

The ascent of the *Hohe Freschen (6580 ft.; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion. About 1/2 hr. from the top is the Freschenhaus (Inn in summer). Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the Vorarlberg, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Lake of Constance, etc.

22 1/2 M. Feldkirch (1510 ft.; *Englischer Hof; Vorarlberger Hof; at the station; Bär, with beer-garden; Löwe; Schäfe, well spoken of; Railway Restaurant), a thriving town (4000 inhab.), 1/2 M. from the station, is commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. The Gothic Church, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit. Pleasure grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the Ill-Klamm; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the *Margarethenkapf (1830 ft.), a hill 1/2 hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; adm. daily, except Fri., 7-11 and 3-7: free). — Similar views from the Veitskapf on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge).

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in 1/4 hr. The line passes the stations of Nendeln and Schaan (Linde), and near Buchs crosses the Rhine (comp. Baedeker's Switzerland). — About 2 M. to the S. of Schaan is Vaduz, the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the Upper and Lower Ill-Klamm. The train passes through a tunnel, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. Before (25 1/2 M.) Frastanz, the valley, now called the Walyau, expands. To the right is the Samina-Thal, and farther on, at (30 M.) Nensing, the Gamperton-Thal opens on the right, and the Grosse Wolser-Thal on the left. The train crosses the Mänk bach and the Ill, and reaches (32 M.) Strassenhaus.
36 M. Bludenz (1905 ft.; *Bludenzer Hof, Scesaplana, Hôtel Arlberg, all three near the station; *Eisernes Kreuz and Post, in the town), a prettily situated little town of 4500 inhab., dominated by the château of Gayenhofen (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Thal, with the Scesaplana and the broad snowy saddle of the Brandner Glacier in the background.

The *Hohe Frassen (6480 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 4 ft.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg and Rhaetian Alps. About 1 hr. below the summit is a refuge-hut with refreshments.

To the Lünner See and the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion (6-6½ hrs. to the lake; guide unnecessary). A narrow carriage-road crosses the Ill to Bürs and ascends the charming Brandner-Thal to (3 hrs.) Brändl (3360 ft.; *Beck; *Kegele), prettily situated at the base of the Mottenkopf. Hence a footpath leads via the Schattenlagant-Alp to the (3-3½ hrs.) picturesque dark-green *Lüner See (6475 ft.). On the W. side is the Döglass-Hütte (Inn in summer). — The ascent of the *Scesaplana (9735 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the highest peak of the Rhaetian chain, is rather fatiguing, but not difficult for moderately experienced walkers. Splendid *View.

Above Bludenz the beautiful Montafon Valley, watered by the Ill, opens to the S.E. The chief place in the valley is (9 M.) Schruns (7260 ft.; *Taube; *Löwe; *Stern). A prettily situated village, frequented as a summer-resort, reached from Bludenz by diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. (70 kr.). Various excursions may be made hence: past the monastery of Gauenstein to the (1½ hr.) top of the Bartholomäberg (fine view); through the Gauer-Thal to the (6 hrs.) Lünner See (see above); to the Sulzfluh (9200 ft.; 7 hrs.; with guide) via the Titlisuna-Hütte (Inn), etc. The Rhaetian chain, dividing the Montafon from the Prättigau in the Grisons, is traversed by several passes, all rarely used (Schlapina-Joch, St. Antonien-Joch, Drusen-Thor, Schweizer-Thor, etc.). — The road (rough at places) goes on above Schruns via (2 hrs.) St. Gallenkirch (*Adler; *Rössl) and (1½ hr.) Gaschurn (*Rössl; *Krone) to (2½ hr.) Putenen (3435 ft.; Essigwirth), the highest village. Attractive and not difficult passes lead hence over the Zimtstübli (6075 ft.) in 4 hrs. and over-the Bichlerhöhe (6710 ft.), with the Madlenerhaus of the Ger. Alp. Club (Inn in summer), in 6½-7 hrs., to Galtür (5010 ft.; *Rössl), the highest village in the Patschaun-Thal, whence a carriage-road descends via (2½ hrs.) Ischgl (Post; Walschwirth) and (2 hrs.) Kappel (*Löwe) to (3½ hrs.) Pians (p. 143).

The Arlberg Railway quits the Ill at the nunnery of St. Peter, enters the Kloster-Thal, watered by the Al/lenz, and ascends along its N. side. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the Rogelskopf (7460 ft.). 40½ M. Bratz (2313 ft.). Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. 43½ M. Hintergasse; 46 M. Dalaas (3055 ft.; Paradis), 300 ft. above the village. The line now skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, and crosses the picturesque Radona Gorge and two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is Wald) to (49½ M.) Danäuen. We cross the Spreubach, traverse two snow-sheds, and cross the Wäldlitobel by a single-arched bridge (205 ft. high, 140 ft. wide) to (51 M.) Klösterle (3470 ft.; *Löwe), at the mouth of the narrow Nenzigast-Thal. The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great landslip of 1892. — 52½ M. Langen (3990 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Post).

From Langen to St. Anton by the Arlberg (11½ M.), an interesting route for pedestrians. The Arlberg road leads via (2 M.) Stüben (4600 ft.; Sonne or Post) and ascends in windings to the (5 M.) Arlberg Pass (5910 ft.).
Beyond the pass (1/4 M.) is the hospice of St. Christoph. The road descends, with fine views of the Fervall-Thal and the Stanzer-Thal, to (4 1/2 M.) St. Anton (see below).

The train now crosses the Alfenzbach and plunges into the great *Arlberg Tunnel. This tunnel, 63/8 M. (or 10 1/4 kilometres) long, 26 ft. wide, and 23 ft. high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gotthard Tunnel), cost 16 million florins (about 1,300,000L). It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300 ft.; 1595 ft. below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to St. Anton. The transit (very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of Jul. Lott (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

59 M. St. Anton (4270 ft.; *Post; Adler, unpretending), the highest village in the Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is called the Fervall-Thal, and below it the Stanzer-Thal. — The railway next crosses the Rosanna twice. Above, to the left, is the hamlet of St. Jacob. To the right is the Rißler (10,365 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. 62 1/2 M. Pettneu. The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. To the left is Schnan, at the mouth of the Schnaner Klamm, a gully of the Schnanerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 67 M. Flirsch (3795 ft.; Post) is pleasantly situated at the base of the Eisenspitze (9400 ft.). The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. 69 1/2 M. Strengen (3355 ft.), 128 ft. above the village (Post; Traube), which lies to the left. Numerous tunnels and viaducts follow. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the Innthal; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. An imposing *Bridge, 280 yds. long and 180 ft. high, crosses the Trisonna, which issues from the Patnaun-Thal and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. 71 1/2 M. Wiesberg, with the picturesque castle of the same name, commanding a fine view. The line is now conducted along the Maienwand, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings.

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

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

The railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. 78 M. Zams, with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity.
Passing the foot of the lofty rock crowned by the ruins of Kronburg and traversing a defile by means of rock-cuttings, the train reaches (821/2 M.) Schönwies and (87 M.) Inst (2310 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on ground reclaimed from the Inn. The little town (2715 ft.; *Post; Lamm; Sonne), 2 M. to the N., is pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Gurgler-Thal. To the E. rises the Tschirgant (7770 ft.).

A carriage-road (diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.) traverses the shadeless Gurgler-Thal via Turrenz to (91/2 M.) Nassereit (2765 ft.; *Post), where the road from Telfs (16 M.; see p. 145) via Obstaij debouches on the right. From Nassereit to Reutte via the Fern Pass, 25 M., one of the finest passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (diligence twice daily in 5 hrs.). Passing the château of Fernstein and the picturesque Fernstein Lake, with the ruins of Sigmundsburg, we ascend to the (13/4 hr.) Fern Pass (3970 ft.; rustic Inn), and thence descend past the Blind-See and Weiss-See (fine views on the Wetterstein range) to (6 M.) Lermoos (3245 ft.; *Post; *Drei Mohren), prettily situated in a green basin, whence a road leads to Partenkirchen via Griesen (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). Our road leads via Heiterwang to (25 M.) Reutte (2705 ft.; *Post; Hirsch; Adler), a considerable village on the Lech. About 3/4 hr. to the E. are the picturesque Stuiben Falls, to the left of the road from Reutte to the (11/2 hr.) Plansee and (6 hrs.) Partenkirchen. — To the Upper Lechtal, Hohenschwangau, etc., see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

A visit to the Fissenthal, a valley opening to the S. of Inst, is recommended, especially to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track, beginning at the station, ascends to (1/2 hr.) Arl, finely situated at the foot of the Burgstall (3440 ft.), and thence via (11/2 hrs.) Wenus (3195 ft.; Ochs; Post; Adler) and (11/2 hrs.) St. Leonhard (4580 ft.; Sonne; Post) to (21/2 hrs.) Planggers (3500 ft.; Inn) and (11/4 hrs.) Mittelberg (3080 ft.; Kirschner's Inn), the last hamlet, beautifully situated in view of the huge Mittelberg Glacier, the grand ice-fall of which extends 3 M. farther to the bottom of the valley. In the Taschach-Thal, 6 M. to the S.W., is the imposing Taschach Glacier. — Various passes lead from Mittelberg (guides: J. J. Ennemoser, Al., Franz, and Jos. Dobler, etc.). To Sölden via the Fissenthal or Söldener Jochl (9830 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) laborious. The route to Vent via the Taufkof-Joch (10,530 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is preferable; on the Karlesköpfle, 3 hrs. from Mittelberg, is the finely-situated Braunenschweiger Hütte (9050 ft.; Inn in summer). — Via the Oelgruben-Joch (8885 ft.) to Gepatsch (71/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), attractive and not difficult: via the beautiful Taschach Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Taschach-Hütte (7980 ft.), in a magnificent situation, and thence across the Schleggenfer Ferner to the top of the pass (view limited), whence we descend over debris and grassy slopes to the Gepatsch-Haus (p. 157). For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

Beyond Inst the train crosses the Fissenthal Ache by a bridge, 130 ft. in height (to the left, the village of Karres, with its slender Gothic church-tower). The line is here carried along the sheer precipices on the right bank of the Inn. From (90 M.) Roppen (Klocker) a road runs over the hill to (13/4 hr.) Oetz (p. 145). A bridge, 130 yds. long and 65 ft. high, carries the line across the Oetzthaler Ache, affording a fine view of the Oetzthal with the Acherkogel, to the right, and of the Tschirgant and Weisse Wand, to the left.

921/2 M. Oetzthal (2256 ft.; Sterzing Hof, with carriages for hire) is the station for the Oetzthal.

The Oetzthal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a succession of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. A diligence plies from Oetzthal.
station twice daily to Oetz (1 1/4 hr.; 40 kr.), to Umhausen (3 1/4 hrs.; 90 kr.), to (15 M.) Längenfeld (5 1/2 hrs.; 1 fl. 40 kr.), and to (24 M.) Sölden (9 hrs.), see below. — The road leads along the right bank of the Ötztaler Ache to (31/2 M.) Oetz (2690 ft.); *Rasslwirth, pens. 2 1/2-3 ft.; Stern), a thriving village and summer-resort. At Habichten we cross the Ache, and ascend via (2 1/4 M.) Tumpen (*Acherkogl Inn) and (6 M.) Umhausen (3400 ft.; *Krone). About 2 M. to the S.E. is the beautiful *Stuiben Fall. — We now enter the wild defile of Maurach, and beyond a short ascent reach a broad green plateau in which lie the hamlets of Au and Dorf, and farther on (8 1/2 M.) Längenfeld (3860 ft.; *Hirsch; *Stern), at the mouth of the Stul-thal, from which the rapid Pischbach issues (1 M. from the Hirsch is the well-equipped Kurbad Längenfeld, with sulphureous springs). Above (2 M.) Huben the valley contracts. Crossing the Ache beyond the (31/2 M.) Aschbach Inn, we reach (31/2 M.) Sölden (4465 ft.; *Grüner zum Alpenverein; *Unterwirth Gsteiner; *Oberwirth Krumel), charmingly situated. To Mittelberg via the Resthal-Jöch, see p. 144. — From Sölden we proceed by a rough cart-track through a grand rocky ravine of the Ache called the Kühreien. At the (1 hr.) hamlet of Zwieselstein (4830 ft.; Unterwirth Frantl; Traube), at the foot of the Näderkogel (4035 ft.), the valley divides into the Gurgler-Thal, to the left, and the Venter-Thal, to the right.

The path into the Venter-Thal crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the Venter Ache to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreuz (5375 ft.) and to (2 hrs. more) Vent (6250 ft.; Tappeiner; Inn at the Cure’s), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the Thaltheitspitze (11,175 ft.), which divides the valley into two branches. The route via the Hochjoch (9455 ft.) to (8 hrs.) Unser Frau leads through the Rofen-Thal or N. arm; that via the Niederjoch (9990 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Unser Frau, through the Nieder-Thal or E. arm. From Unser Frau (4910 ft.; Adler) a bridle-path descends the pretty Schnals-Thal to (1 1/4 hr.) Karthaus and (1 hr.) Neu-Ratteis (3085 ft.; Inn), whence a new road leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to (6 M.) Naturns, on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 158; diligence several times daily in 1 1/2 hr. to Meran).

From Vent to Mittelberg via the Tüfjkar-Joch, see p. 144. — The route into the Gurgler-Thal, crossing the Gurgler Ache at Zwieselstein, ascends abruptly on the left bank, but (1 hr.) above the mouth of the Tummbach (p. 157) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of Pilberg and Königstein, and reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6260 ft.; *Scheiber’s Inn), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery. For excursions and ascents, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

Beyond Oetztal Station the valley of the Inn expands. To the right, beyond (94 M.) Haiming, appears the imperial chateau of Petersberg. — 97 1/2 M. Silz (2130 ft.; Railway Inn; Post, Löwe, in the village), with a handsome modern church; 98 1/2 M. Mötz; 100 M. Stams. In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian convent, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. To the N. are the massive limestone crags of the Mieminger Mts. and the Hohe Munde (8730 ft.).

102 M. Rietz. — 106 M. Telfs (2045 ft.; Seiser, at the station; Post; Löwe; Traube; Schöpf’s), a village 3/4 M. to the N. of the station, contains a large cotton-factory. From Telfs a picturesque road leads via Ober-Mieming (Post) and Obsteg to Nassereit (p. 144).

107 1/2 M. Flaurling; 108 1/2 M. Hatting; 110 1/2 M. Inzing.

112 M. Zirl (Zur Martinsvand, at the station). The village (2035 ft.; Löwe; Post) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruined castle of Fragens-stein. The Calvarienberg commands a beautiful view; to the S. rise the jagged peaks of the Selrain, to the E. the Solstein (2330 ft.).
Below Zirl the Martinswand (3650 ft.), the legendary scene of a perilous adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. while hunting, in 1493, rises perpendicularly from the valley. The spot where the emperor was in danger is marked by a cross in a small cavern, now accessible to steady walkers by a safe and easy path (1 1/4 hr. from the station).

**From Zirl to Mittenwald, 17 1/2 M., diligence daily in 4 1/2 hrs., via Seefeld (3550 ft.; Post) and Scharnitz. See Baedecker’s Eastern Alps.**

The line now skirts the Inn and crosses the Melach to (114 M.) Kematen, at the entrance to the Selrain-Thal. In a picturesque gorge, 11 1/2 M. to the S.E., are the Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls.

**16. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.**

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

83 M. RAILWAY in 4 1/4-6 1/2 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 25, 4 fl. 65, 3 fl. 10 kr.; express 7 fl. 55, 5 fl. 55, 3 fl. 75 kr.) Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left. View-carriages, see p. 119.

The Brenner (4400 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (22 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and Gossensass, whence Hochwieder should be visited (p. 148).

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), see p. 130. The train passes the abbey of Witten (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under Berg Isel, and then the Sonnenberg Tunnel (270 yds.), and crosses the Sill by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Further on it runs through the narrow Wippthal, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road, which a little farther on crosses the bold Stefans-Brücke over the Rutsbach, issuing from the Stubai-Thal; to the S. rises the finely-shaped Waldraustr-Spitze (3920 ft.). Two more tunnels follow before (4 1/2 M.) Unterberg; and beyond three others we reach (6 M.) Patsch (2570 ft.), the station for the Stubai-Thal.

The Stubai-Thal stretches for about 20 M. to the S.W., in the direction of the central Oetztal mountains. Diligence from Innsbruck via Schönberg to Fulpmes daily in 4 1/4 hrs. (1 fl. 20 kr.). — Ober-Schönberg (3325 ft.; Höt.-Pens. Jagerhof; Domanig’s Inn) may be reached in 3 1/4 hr. from the stations of Patsch or Unterberg, or (better) in 2 1/2 hrs. from Innsbruck by the Brenner road. The Witting-Warte at this village commands a beautiful survey of the valley, with the glaciers in the background. A road leads hence via (5 1/4 hr.) Mieders (Höt.-Pens. Larchen Hof; Post) and (1 hr.) Fulpmes (Pfurtscheller; Lutz) to (1 1/4 hr.) Neustift (3265 ft.; Stazburger; Hofer), where the valley forks into the Oberberg, on the right, and the Unterberg, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made up the Oberberg to the Franz-Senn-Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7120 ft.), finely situated near the foot of the great Alpeiner Glacier. — About 3 hrs. above Neustift, in the Unterberg or main valley, lies the hamlet of Ranuit (4130 ft.; Inn), 3 hrs. from which, in the Langenthal, is the Nürnberger Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7535 ft.; Inn in summer; ascents and passes thence, see Baedecker’s Eastern Alps). An attractive expedition from Ranalt leads via the
Mutterberger Alp to the (3½ hrs.) Dresdner Hütte in the Obera Fernau (7570 ft.; *Inn in summer), and over the *Bildstock-Joch (10,230 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Sölden (p. 145; guide from Neustift, 9 ft.). The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Stubai and Ötztal Alps.

Three more tunnels, including the Mühlbach Tunnel (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreiern Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, flows the Sill in its artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to (12½ M.) Matrei (3240 ft.; *Stern; *Krone), a beautifully situated village, with the château of Trautson, the property of Prince Auersperg. On the small Tebener See, 1 M. to the N.E., is the *Pension Kraft. — The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill, which is again crossed. — 15½ M. Steinach (3430 ft.). The village (*Steinacherhof; *Post; *Steinbock; Wilder Mann, moderate), much visited as a summer-resort, lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the Gschmitzthal.

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

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

The Eisak descends in several falls to the right of the station. — 27½ M. Brennerbad (4390 ft.; *Sterzinger Hof), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.). The line then descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30½ M.) Schelleberg (4070 ft.). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580 ft. below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the Pfierschthal, which opens here, gradually, descends on its N. slope, enters the hillside by the curved Aster Tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down,
but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschthal glaciers, with the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel. — 36 M. Gossensass (3610 ft.; *Gröbner; *Wielandhof; *Aukenthaler), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the foot of the Hühnerspiel (9025 ft.), which is frequently ascended for the sake of the view (4\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.; good path, no guide required). An exquisite view of the Pflerschthal is obtained from (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) *Hochwieden (4590 ft.; Restaurant). Swimming-bath near the station.

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

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

The *Rosskopf (7190 ft.; fine view) may be ascended from Sterzing or from Gossensass in 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hrs. (marked paths; guide unnecessary). About \(\frac{3}{4}\) hr. from the top is the Rosskopf-Hütte (sfrmts.). — Over the Penser Joch to Botzen, see p. 151; over the Pfitscher Joch to the Zillerthal, see p. 138; over the Jaufen to Meran, see p. 157.

A good road ( omn. thrice daily to Mareith in 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) hr.; 60 kr.) leads through the Ridnaun-Thal, which opens here to the W., via (2\(\frac{1}{4}\) M.) Wiedner's Hotel (in the vicinity, the *Gilfenklamm or Marmorklamm; \(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) and (2\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Mareith to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Ridnaun (1430 ft.; *Steinbock; *Sonklarhof). A very interesting excursion may be taken hence to the Uebelthaler Glacier, with guide (to the Grohmann-Hütte 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), Teplitzer Hütte 3, Becherhaus 6 ft.). We proceed via (\(\frac{3}{4}\) hr.) Mayr's to the (3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hrs.) Grohmann-Hütte (7275 ft.), splendidly situated opposite the end of the grand *Uebelthal Glacier. About 1 hr. farther up is the Teplitzer Hütte (8695 ft.), with a magnificent view. On the Becher (10,470 ft.), 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)-4 hrs. from the Teplitzer Hütte, is the Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhaus (Inn in summer), the starting-point for a number of grand mountain-ascent (Wilde Freiger, Sonklarspitze, Zuckerhüttl, etc.) and passes; see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Pfitscher Bach and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank rise the castles of Thumburg and Reifenstein, at the mouth of the Ridnaun-Thal (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy Sterzinger Moos by a long embankment and reaches (42\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Freienfeld. On the left lies the château of Wolfersberg. 45 M. Mauls; 47\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Grasstein. The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lies (50 M.) Mittewald, where Marshal Lefebvre was defeated by the Tyrolese under Hasinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At Oberau 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the Sachsen-Klemme.

The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klause, near Unterau (2510 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. The works (Franzens-
to Botzen. WAIDBRUCK. 16. Route. 149

festes), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Franzensfeste Station (2450 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. Pusterthal Railway, see R. 22.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142. To the right, near (57\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Vahrn (*Pens. Villa Mayr; Waldsacker), opens the Schalderer-Thal, in which lies the (3 M.) unpretending Bad Schalders. The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

59\(\frac{1}{2}\) M. Brixen (1860 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; *Elephant, at the upper end of the town, 1/2 M. from the station; Stern; Sonne; Kreus; Adler; Dr. von Guggenberg's Hydropathic, pens. 25-35 ft. per week), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5530. The 15th cent. Cathedral, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the Cloisters, containing old mural paintings and tombstones. At the S.W. end of the town is the Episcopal Palace, with an extensive garden.

The Eisak is again crossed. To the left, at the entrance to the Aferser Thal, stands the church of (61 M.) Albeins. At (64 M.) Villnöss (1770 ft.) opens the Villnöss-Thal, with the jagged Geislerspitzen (9930 ft.) in the background.

65 M. Klausen (1715 ft.; *Lamm; *Krone; Alte Post; Traube), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of Süben (2350 ft.), crowning the cliffs on the right, was a baronial castle until 1685. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting to the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements.

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

The Grödener-Thal is a narrow valley, 18 M. in length, watered by the Grödener Bach, and enclosed by massive dolomites. The local dialect is 'Ladin' (p. 171), but German is commonly understood. A diligence pilies thrice daily in 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) hrs. from Waidbruck to (7 M.) St. Ulrich (4055 ft.; *Rössl; *Adler), the chief village in the valley, with extensive depots of wood-carvings. — To the E. rise the Langkofel and Sella. A road leads hence via St. Christina (Inn) to (2 hrs.) St. Maria or Wolkenstein (5128 ft., Hirsch), the last village. Thence over the Grödener-Joch to Enneberg (to Corvara 4 hrs.), see p. 171. — To FASSA over the Sella-Joch (to Campitello 4 hrs.), attractive. The bridge-path ascends to the right at (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Pion, the last farm, to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7275 ft.; Valentini's Inn), between the Sella and Langkofel, which commands an admirable view of the Langkofel, Marmolada, etc. Descent to (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) hr.) Campitello (p. 164).

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a grand defile of porphyry rock. From (71\(\frac{1}{2}\) M.) Atzwang (1220 ft.;
at the mouth of the Finsterbach (p. 151), a steep bridle-path ascends to the right to (2½ hrs.) Kloebenstein on the Ritten (p. 151).

A pleasant excursion may be made to the Seiser Alp (5,000 ft.), the largest pasture in Tyrol. A bridle-path leads from Atzwang via (2 hrs.) St. Constantin to (1 hr.) Seis (3,285 ft.; *Seiserhof; *Unterer Wirth); while a carriage-road runs from Waldbruck past the Trossburg to (2 hrs.) Kastelruth (3,590 ft.; Lamm; Rössl), a frequented summer-resort in an open and picturesque situation, and thence via (3½ hrs.) Seis to (1 hr.) Bad Ratoes (3,950 ft.; *Inn), in a wild and wooded ravine at the foot of the Schlern, with a spring containing iron and sulphur. From this point a cart-track ascends in 1½ hr. to the alp, a lofty and undulating grassy plateau. 12 M. long and 8-9 M. broad, sprinkled with about 70 chalets and over 300 hay-sheds. Guide desirable, especially before the hay-harvest. The alp commands a fine view of the Schlern, Rosszähne, Rosengarten, Langkofel, and Plattkofel; still more extensive from the Pustatsch (7,140 ft.), the N. projection on the edge of the Grödener-Thal. — On the S.W. rises the huge dolomite mass of the Schlern (8,402 ft.), the interesting ascent of which may be made in 3½ hrs. from Bad Ratoes, via the "Touristen-Steig" to the Schlern-Haus (8,050 ft.; *Inn in summer, 20 min. below the rocky summit). Magnificent panorama; immediately to the E. are the Rosengarten and other Fassa dolomites.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the Schlernbach at stat. Steg (to the left, high up, the château of Prössels; in the background the Schlern), we next reach (78 M.) Blumau (1020 ft.; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the Tierser-Thal. On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Botzener Leite (p. 152). 81 M. Kardaun, at the mouth of the Eggern-Thal (p. 152; to the left, the castle of Karneid). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen (Botzener Boden), which resembles a vast vineyard.

83 M. Botzen. — Hotels. *Hôtel Victoria, at the station; *Kaiserkrone, Muster-Platz; *Hôtel Bristol, Weintraubengasse; *Greif, *Hôtes de l'Europe, Wulther von der Vogelweide, Johann-Platz; *Hôtes, Tirol, Obstplätz; Mondschein, Bindergasse; Erzherzog Heinrich, Riesen, Dominikanergasse; *Stiegl, at the Zollstange, 1/4 M. to the N. of the station, moderate.

Restaurants. Greif, Kräutner, Wulther von der Vogelweide, all in the Johann-Platz. — Cafés. Kusseth, Muster-Platz; Schrager, Johann-Platz, with garden. — Wine at the *Torgellhaus, Obst-Platz; *Botzenhäuser and Löwengrube, Zollgasse.

Botzen (880 ft.), a town with 12,000 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Talfer, which descends from the Sarnththal on the N., and the Eisak, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Thal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. Fine view of the environs from the Talfer bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the Wassermauer on the Talfer affords a cool walk after sunset.

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

The Galvarienberg (950 ft.) commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.; turn to the left from the highroad by the Botzener Hof beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). A more extensive view is obtained from the *Virgivarte of the German Alpine Club (1770 ft.), 20 min. farther up, to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the Eisak bridge, ascends in 1/2 hr. Gries (*Höt.-Pens. Austria, *Sonnenhof, *Bellevue, *Grieser Hof, all first-class, with gardens; *Badl, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths; *Höt. Brückl, on the Heinrich-Promenade; *Kreus; *Pens. Trafoier, etc.), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies 3/4 M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschnaberg, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests. The Curhaus contains a café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (music from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 p.m.). The *Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade, which gradually ascends the Guntschnaberg, affords a delightful walk. At its foot is a marble bust of the late Archduke Heinrich.

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken into the Sarnthal along the left bank of the Talfer, past the spinning-mill of St. Anton. The road passes below (1 1/2 M.) *Runkelstein (1350 ft.), a castle built in 1257, restored in 1884-88, and presented to Botzen in 1893 by the Emperor of Austria. It contains curious mediæval frescoes. Farther on we pass the castles of Ried, Rafeinstein, and Langegg, and enter the Mackner Kessel, a wild rocky chaos at the foot of the perpendicular Johannskofel. Then passing the Mayr Inn we reach (about 7 1/2 M. from Botzen) the *Inn zur Post Halweg, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and (6 M.) Sarnthein (3170 ft.; *Schneizler; *Post), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. — At Astfeld, 3 M. higher up, the valley forks, the left branch leading to (3 1/2 hrs.) Pens (Inn). From Pens to (7 hrs.) Sterzing (p. 148), over the Penser Joch (7200 ft.), uninteresting (guide 5 fl.).

The Ritten, an extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. A bridle-path leads from St. Anton (see above) past the church of St. Peter to (3 hrs.) Oberbotzen (3915 ft.); inn at Maria-Schnee, 1/4 hr. farther on. Thence a pretty route proceeds via Wolfsgruben to (2 hrs.) Klobenstein (3770 ft.; *Mayr's Inn, pens. 2 1/2–3 fl.), which commands a beautiful view of the Schtern, Rosengarten, etc. About 1 1/2 hr. farther on, beyond Lengmoos, in the valley of the Finsorbach, are the curious *Earth Pyramids, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water and preserved from farther destruction.
by stones or trees on their summits. — The *Rütterhorn (1420 ft.; guide unnecessary; horse 4 fl.), ascended via Pemmmern in 3½-4 hrs., is an admirable point of view; on the top is the Rütterhorn-Haus (Inn in summer).
— The direct route from Klobenstein to (3 hrs.) Botzen is by a rough road (not recommended for driving) via Unterinn and Kleinstein, and down the Botzener Leite, with its vineyards, to join the main valley road at Rentsch.

*Eggenthal. (Omnibus from Botzen to Vigo di Fassa, 26 M., daily in summer in 11 hrs.; to the Karersee Hotel, 20 M., several times daily in summer in 6½ hrs., returning in 4 hrs.; 3 fl., there and back 5 fl.). We follow the Brixen road to Rentsch, and cross the Eisak and the railway to (2½ M.) Kardaun. Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) and enter the narrow ravine of the Karneidbach, below the picturesque castle of Karneid. 1¼ M. farther on, the road passes through a short tunnel, immediately beyond a bridge under which the Karneidbach forms a picturesque fall. Two other short tunnels are traversed farther on. The valley now becomes comparatively uninteresting until we approach (7 M.; 12 M. from Botzen) Bircherbruck (2890 ft.; Post; Lamml, which commands a fine view of the Latemar, Rosengarten, and Rothwand. Thence the road ascends to the left to (15 M.) Welschnofen (3865 ft.; *Rössl; Krone), beyond which the road climbs to the (20 M.) Karersee Hotel (5580 ft.), a large establishment finely situated among woods, with splendid views of the Rothwand, Latemar, and other dolomites. About 1½ M. farther on is the top of the Karersee Pass (5765 ft.; *Rosengarten-Hof), between the Rothwand (left) and Latemar (right), whence the road descends to the left to (4½ M.) Vigo in the Val di Fassa (p. 164).

Uebertesch. Kaltern. Railway from Botzen to Kaltern, 12 M., in 1¼ hr. The line crosses the Adige to (3 M.) Uebertesch (on a hill to the left rises the conspicuous castle of Sigmundskron, built in 1473 and now used as a powder-magazine), and ascends to the right, passing the ruins of Wart and Altenberg, to (7 M.) St. Pauls (1286 ft.; Adler), a large village below the beautifully-situated ruin of Hoch-Eppan. The railway then leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (8½ M.) Eppan-Girton (1345 ft.; Hotel Hochepan), ¼ M. to the N. of Eppan or St. Michael (1345 ft.; *Eppaner Hof; *Sonne; Rössl), a well-built and thriving village, and via (10½ M.) Montigel to (12 M.) Kaltern (1390 ft.; Rössl), the capital of Uebertesch, noted for its wine. ('Seewein' is the best). — To the Trent railway from Kaltern there are two roads: one on the E. bank of the Kalterer See via Gmund to (2½ hrs.) stat. Auer (p. 164); the other on the W. side of the lake via Tramin, noted for its wine, to (2½ hrs.) stat. Neumarkt (p. 164).

From Botzen to Fondo over the Mendel Pass, 23½ M., omnibus three times daily in summer there and back (starting twice from the Hotel Greif, once from the Höt. Europa; return-tickets from Botzen to Mendel 3½, to Fondo 4½ fl.). The *Mendel Excursions form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from Botzen. The fine new road ascends from St. Michael (see above) in a wide curve to the (1¼ hr.) Malschacher Hof (2150 ft.; rams.), and climbs, still in a serpentine course, with a magnificent view of the valley of the Adige and the Dolomites, to the (1½ hr.) Mendel Pass (4470 ft.), ¼ M. beyond which are the *Hotel Penegat and the *Mendelhof Hotel, charmingly situated. The road descends past the (20 min.) Aquila Inn and Malasco to (2 hrs.) Fondo (3240 ft.; *Post). — The part from the Mendel to Fondo is uninteresting; those who wish to give one day only to the excursion are recommended to drive only as far as the Mendel, ascend the *Penegat (3665 ft.; 1½ hr.; Inn and beautiful view), and return to Botzen by the afternoon omnibus. — A new road (1898) leads from the Mendel Pass via Malè and Dimaro to (55 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (diligence daily in summer in 9 hrs., fare 5 fl.; curr. and pair from Botzen in 14 hrs., 42 fl. and see).
17. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 144.

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

The train crosses the Talfer and at (3 1/2 M.) Sigmundskron (castle, see p. 152) enters the valley of the Adige. We traverse embankments via Siebeneich (to the right, on a precipitous rock, the ruined Greifenstein) to (7 1/2 M.) Terlan (*Hôtel - Pens. Steindlhofer, pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.; *Oberhauser; Dr. Bederlangen, R. 50 kr.), famous for its wine, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. To the right, on a low rocky hill above Siebeneich, lies the ruin of Neuhaus or Maultasch, a castle which once commanded the valley. Beyond (10 M.) Vilpian (Rail. Restaurant) begins the new artificial channel of the Adige. To the left we observe the large village of Nals and the hills of Tisens, overtopped by the wooded summit of the Gall (5350 ft.); more in the background, the Laugenspitze (p. 156). The Meran hills appear shortly after (15 M.) Lana. To the left is Oberlana, with the ruined castle of Braunfels. — 18 3/4 M. Untermais, at the foot of the Marlinger Berg; to the left is the château of Lebenberg (p. 156). The train crosses the Passer and enters the station of (20 M.) Meran. Omnibuses at the station; cab to the town 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl., to Obermais 1-2 fl.

**Meran.** — **Hotels** (most of them closed in summer). *Meraner Hof*, on the left bank of the Passer, with garden; *Kaiserhof*, *Habsburger Hof*, *Tiroler Hof*, all near the station; *Post of Erzherzog Johann*, in the Sand-Platz, with garden; *Hassfurter*; *Graf von Meran*; *Hôtel-Pens. Austria*, at Obermais; in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1 1/2-2 fl.; *Hôtel Europa*, *Hôtel Walder, Habsburger-Str.*; *Hôtel Forsterbräu*, with garden-restaurant; *Stadt München*; *Hôtel Euchta, Hôt.-Pens. Finsternmünz*, Stefanie-Promenade; *Erzherzog Rainer*, in Obermais; *Maißerhof*, in Untermais; *Sonne, Engel*, etc., in the town.

**Pensions.** Passerhof; Neuhaus; Deutsches Haus; Edelweiss; Bracher; Speckbacher; Holweisen, all at Meran. At Obermais: Weinhart; Dr. Mazegger; Villa Regina; Warmegg; Ader, etc.; at Untermais: Villa Majja; Flora, etc.

**Cafés.** Curhaus (see p. 154); Café Gilf, on the Gilf Promenade; Ortes-stein, above the last, with pretty view. — **Restaurants**, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at Jos. Marchetti's, Laubengasse. Beer: Curhaus: Raffl; Forsterbräu (see above), with a garden, etc. — Curhaus (closed in summer), in the Gisela Promenade. — **Hydropathic establishments:** Hygiea (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May; Dr. Ballmann's Gisela Promenade.

**English Church Service** in the Church of the Resurrection.

**Meran** (1000 ft.), with 7176 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the right bank of the Passer, 1/2 M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of Untermais and Obermais (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business-quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistrats-
Gebäude', is situated the Burg, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent.; it has been skilfully restored and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption.

The Gisela Promenade (smoking prohibited), with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the Passer. Adjoining it is the handsome Curhaus (see p. 153) in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the Stefanie Promenade, with the new Protestant Church. Above the Spital-Brücke are tasteful pleasure-grounds on both banks of the river, united by means of the Tappeiner Steg. On the right bank are the Untere and the Obere Winter-Anlage, in the former of which is a new covered walk (band in the morning; smoking forbidden). On the left bank are the Untere and Obere Sommer-Anlage, or 'Maria-Valerie-Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds
extend along both banks, beyond the Steinerne Stey, to the Elisabeth-Garten at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the *Gilf-Anlage, with its luxuriant vegetation and the Café Gilf, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the Passeier road, to the Hôtel and Café Ortenstein (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the Tappeiner Weg, which gradually ascends from the Burg (p. 154) along the S. slope of the Küchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

Pleasant walk from Obermais towards the E., past Schloss Rubein with its cypress-avenue, and across the Naif (two cafés by the bridge) to the (20 min.) church of St. Valentin, which commands a charming view; then back by Schloss Rametz, or to the S. by Schloss Trautmannsdorf (*Restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux near Obermais are the ivy-clad Schloss Planta and Schloss Rottenstein, the latter belonging to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the Villa Schillerhof (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). The easiest and pleasantest route is by the Tappeiner Weg (see above), which commences at the back of the Magistrats-Gebäude in the Laubengasse; on the top of the Segenbüchel the 'Tiroler Steig' diverges to the left and joins the road (see below). — The road leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeierer Thor), past the Zenoburg, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends the Küchelberg to the left to (55 min.) Dorf Tirol (1960 ft.; Zum Rimmel, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; Zum Andreas Hofer). We next (¼ hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the Brunnenburg and several clay pyramids in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (13/4 hr.), rough at places, but level for the first 1/2 hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the highroad to the right opposite the Capuchin convent, and ascends by the village of Gratsch (wine at the *Wessobrunn Tavern), the old château of Diurnstein, and the church of St. Peter, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; fine view of Schloss Tirol).

Schloss Tirol (2095 ft.), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals (12th cent.) of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of
the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Töll to Meran); in the background, the Laaser Ferner (fee 20–30 kr.).

The château of *Lebenberg (1740 ft.; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; rf mts.), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. Shortest route by the ‘Marlinger Steig’, which crosses the fields to the (1 M.) Marlinger-Brücke, above the station of Untermais (p. 153). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the Lebenberger Graben, ascend on the other side to the right to Basling, and then by the road to the (40 min.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediævally-attired watchers (‘Saltner’) will generally secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by St. Anton and Marling.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran that of *Schönna (1925 ft.), at the entrance to the Passeier, built in the 12th cent. and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. A carriage-road leads from Obermais via (1 hr.) Dorf Schönna (*Prunner; Schlosswirth). The Gothic *Chapel, immediately beyond the inn, contains the tomb of Archduke John (d. 1859) and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (fee to the steward).

The Vinschgau road (p. 159) leads from Meran to the W. and crosses the Adige to the château of Forst, recently restored, beyond which is the (9½ hr.) Förster Brewery. The small château of Josefsberg lies 1½ hr. higher up (pension). The road ascends to the (1 M.) saddle of the Töll (1860 ft.; Inn), with the electric works for Meran and Botzen, whence a carriage-road to the left leads via the Quadrat-Höfe to the (2½ hrs.) *Höt.-Pens. Eggerhof (4210 ft.; fine views), and another path to the right ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Partschins Waterfall in the Zielthal. From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque Old Road, or along the Pöls Aqueduct to (1 hr.) Algund and (9½ hr.) Meran.

Ascents from Meran (Vigiljoch, Rothsteinkogel, Gfallwand), see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi (p. 165) through the Ulten-Thal and over the Kirchberger Joch (8130 ft.), 1½ hrs., not very attractive on the whole. About 5 hrs. from Meran lies the Ulter Mitterbad (3190 ft.), with a good bath-house, whence the Laugenapite (7890 ft.; club-hut near the top), a famous point of view, may be ascended in 1½–3 hrs.

The Passeier, the valley watered by the impetuous Passer, is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767; shot at Mantua 1810). New road past the Zenoburg (p. 155) via (1½ hr.) Riffau (1770 ft.) and (1½ hr.) Saltaus (Inn) to (2 hrs.) St. Martin (1930 ft.; Unterwirth). About ½ hr. farther on is the Sandhof (Inn), the house in which Hofer (the ‘Sandwirth of Passeier’) was born, containing a few mementoes of him. Adjacent is the Hofer-Kapelle, built in 1867.
Above St. Martin is the (21/2 hrs.) Pfandl-Hütte or Hofer-Hütte (1700 ft.), where he was concealed from Nov. 1809 until his capture on 28th Jan., 1810. Above (11/2 hr.) St. Leonhard (2430 ft.; *Stroblwirth: Brühlwirth), the chief village in the valley, rises the Jauernburg, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). — From St. Leonhard to Sterzing (p. 148), 7 hrs., guide advisable (4 fl. 20 kr.); the bridle-path leads through the Wallen-Thal to the E. and over the Jaufern (6870 ft.; Inn). — From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetztal, 101/2 hrs., guide 6 fl. A good bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the Passer to (21/2 hrs.) Moos (3340 ft.; Inn), beyond which it crosses the river and proceeds to (11/2 hr.) Seehaus (Inn) and via Rabenstein to (11/2 hr.) Schönau (5520 ft.; Inn, clean). Thence we ascend rapidly to the (21/2 hrs.) Timmel-Joch or Timbler-Joch (8230 ft.), whence we descend along the Timmelmach, either to the right to (4 hrs.) Sölden (p. 145), or to the left to (31/2 hrs.) Gargl (p. 145).


Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 145.

80 M. Diligence (landaus with four seats) daily in 15 hrs. (fare 12 fl. 90 kr.). Stehlgawagen (omnibus) daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. Extra-Post with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 81, to Mals 35 fl. 86, to Eyrs 43 fl. 9, to Meran 64 fl. 78 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.).

Landeck (2670 ft.), see p. 143. — The road ascends on the right bank of the Inn, which here forms several rapids, to the Alte Zoll (Inn), and then descends to the (6 M.) Pontlatzer-Brücke (2820 ft.), where the Tyrolese Landsturm nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809. On a precipitous rock, to the right, stand the ruins of Schloss Laudeck, near which is the village of Ladis (3900 ft.), with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. from Prutz, 11/4 hr. (new road) from Ried (see below). About 11/2 hr. higher lies Olandis (4545 ft.), with famous mineral springs, beautifully situated. — 3 M. Prutz (2840 ft.; Rose), where the road returns to the right bank, lies at the entrance to the Kaunser-Thal.

The Kaunser-Thal runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pittzthal, to the central mass of the Oetztal Mts. A new road ascends along the Faggenbach to (81/2 hrs.) Feuchten (1475 ft.; *Hirsch), whence it goes on to the (41/2 hrs.) Gepatsch-Haus (6325 ft.; 2 Inn, 26 beds), picturesquely situated at the head of the valley, opposite the imposing *Gepatsch Glacier, the largest in Tyrol but one. [Pedestrians will prefer to reach Feuchten by the footpath via Kauns and the pilgrim resort of Kaltenbrunn (4135 ft.; Eckhardt).] — Passes from the Gepatsch-Haus to Mittelberg in the Pittzhal over the Oelgruben-Joch (9885 ft.), 7-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), see p. 144; to Vent (p. 145) over the Gepatsch-Joch (10,630 ft.), 4-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 81/2 fl.); to Langtaufers over the Weiss-See-Joch (9745 ft.), 6 hrs. to Hinterkirch (guide 6 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. Graun (p. 153) is reached in 2 hrs. from Hinterkirch.

10 M. Ried (2875 ft.; Post), a thriving village, with the castle of Sigmundssried. The road now ascends over an extensive alluvial deposit and then closely skirts the Inn to (41/4 M.) Steinach (3055 ft.; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn at (11/2 M.) Bruggen, passes (11/4 M.) the Tschupbach Inn, and reaches (41/4 M.) —

19 M. Pfunds (3185 ft.), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Badurschel or Pfundser Thal, and consisting of two villages: Stüben (Post; Traube), on the highroad on the left bank of the Inn,
and Pfunds, on the right bank. To the S.W. towers the Piz Mondin (10,375 ft.), belonging to the N. Engadine chain.

Above Pfunds (1 1/2 M.) the road crosses the Inn by a pretty bridge, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) Hoch-Finstermünz (3630 ft.; *Hotel), a group of houses on the roadside, 420 ft. below which is Alt-Finstermünz, with its old tower and a new bridge crossing the Inn. Opposite is the Piz Mondin; to the left, the Piz Lat and other mountains of the Engadine.

The road now quits the Inn and enters (left) a small lateral valley, passing a fine waterfall and Fort Nauders. The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (1 1/4 hr.) —

27 1/2 M. Nauders (4470 ft.; Post; Löwe; Mondschein), a large village, with the old Schloss Naudersberg.

Highroad to the W. to the Engadine viâ Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's Switzerland.

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the Stille Bach to (4 M.) the Reschen-Scheideck (4900 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (31 1/2 M.) Reschen (4890 ft.; Stern), which lies near the small green Reschen-See, a striking *View is disclosed. The background is formed by the snow and ice fields of the Ortler chain (comp. p. 160). About 1 1/4 M. farther on, on the lake, is the hotel *Villa Fischersheim. The Adige, Germ. Etsch, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittersee and Heidersee. We next reach (11 1/2 M.) Graun (4880 ft.; *Traube or Post; Adler; Lamm or 'Doctor-Wirthshaus'), a village at the entrance to the Langtauferer-That.

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

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

Two days may be pleasantly spent by walking hence viâ Taufer to (3 hrs.) the Swiss village of St. Maria (4500 ft.; *Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail), in the Münstert-That, and thence over the Wormser-Joch (5210 ft.) to (4 hrs.) St. Maria on the Stelvio, returning to the valley of the Adige over the Stelvio Pass on the following day (see p. 161).!

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the Frölichsburg. In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, is the ruin of
Lichtenberg. To the left, at Schluderns, rises the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp. At (491/2 M.) Neu-Spondinig (2900 ft.; *Hirsch) the Stelvio road (p. 160) diverges to the right. Then (2 M.) —

511/2 M. Eyrs (Post). At Laas the ice peak of the Laaserspitze (10,835 ft.) comes prominently into view.

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

The Martell-Thal stretches to the S.W. towards the Ortler group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from Goldrain, 1 3/4 M. from Latsch) lies the village of Morter, with the castles of Unter-Montan and Ober-Montan, and 1 hr. farther on is the little chalybeate bath of Salt (3765 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, is Martell or Thal, a village with a church. The road (repaired since the inundations of 1889 and 1891) leads from Salt viâ (3/4 hr.) Gand (Inn) and (1 1/4 hr.) the chapel of Maria-Schmelz to the (1 1/2 hr.) Untere and (1 1/4 hr.) Obere Marteller Alp (5995 ft.), commanding a fine view of the snow-clad Cavedale (12,380 ft.). About 2 hrs. farther on is the Zufall Club Hut (7180 ft.; Inn in summer), finely situated opposite the huge Zufall Glacier. (Glacier-routes lead hence to Sulden (p. 160), in 6 hrs. viâ the Madritsch-Joch (10,230 ft.) or in 7 hrs. viâ the Eissee Pass (10,230 ft.); and to the W. in 8 hrs. to Sta. Caterina (p. 162), viâ the Cavedale Pass (10,730 ft.).

Beyond (2 M.) Latsch (Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige. To the left rises the picturesque ruined château of Kastelbell. The road next passes Tschars, Bad Kochenmoos, with a sulphur spring, and (6 1/2 M.) Staben (Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the ruined castle of Jufahl. Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the Schnalser-Thal (on the left bank of which runs the road to Neu-Ratteis, p. 145), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. Naturns (1855 ft.; Post), with a ruined castle. Beyond (3 3/4 M.) Rabland (1740 ft.) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the Töll (1660 ft.), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road crosses the (1 1/2 M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down, and descends the slope of the Marlunger Berg (p. 156) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass, on the right, the Forst Brewery, 1/4 M. beyond which is Schloss Forst on the left (p. 156).

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

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

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 164.

99 M. Diligence from Landeck to Malo (43 M.) daily in 9 1/4 hrs.; to Trafoi (61 1/2 M.) daily in 13 1/2 hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28 M.) daily in 6 hrs. Stellwagen from Landeck to Trafoi daily at 6.15 a.m., arriving at
7.40 p.m. (fare 8 fl. 50 kr.). Omnibus daily in summer from Mals to Trafoi in 4½ hrs. — Diligence from Eyrs to Bad Bormio over the Stelvio (31 M. pay for 43 M.) in summer daily in 12 hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.; comfortable ope vehicles). — Italian Diligence from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs.; Railway from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 min. Carriage from Eyrs to Gomagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to Trafoi 11½ fl. (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 66 lbs. of luggage; 4 fl. 60 kr.; to Franzenhöhe 15 and 17 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 34 fl. (extra horse 10 and 14 fl.); from Mals to Gomagoi carr. and pair for two pers. 4½ hrs.; larger vehicle 12½ fl.; to Trafoi 11 and 17 fl.; to Franzenhöhe 16 and 28 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 48 fl. Extra-Post with two horses from Mals to Trafoi 12½ fl.; from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi 65, to Sondrio 86 fl.

The route over the "Stelvio (Giogo di Stelvio, Ger. Stilfser-Joch), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055 ft. above the sea-level, constructe by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finer scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

Pedestrians crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following time should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from Prad to Trafoi 3 hrs.; Franzenhöhe 2½ hrs.; Stelvio Pass 2; St. Maria ½ hr.; Baths of Bormio 3 hrs. back to St. Maria ½ hr.; over the Wormser-Joch to St. Maria in the Münter; Maria ½ hr.; Münster ½ hr.; Taufer ¾ hr.; Mals 1½ hr.

From Landeck or Meran to Eyrs, see R. 18. The Stelvio road leads to the right and crosses the Adige at (2 M.) Neu-Spondin (2905 ft.; *Hirsch), and then runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the Trafoier Bach. At —

3½ M. Prad (2950 ft.; Neue Post; Alte Post), at the entrance to the Trafoier Tal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via Glurns (Sonne). At the Schmelz (Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of Stilf's, Ital. Stelvio, whence the route derives its name Opposite (5 M.) Gomagoi (4175 ft.; Reinstadler's Inn), with a small fort, opens the Sulden-Thal.

The *Sulden-Thal extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. A new road leads from Gomagoi to (2½ hrs.) St. Gertrud or Sulden (6060 ft.; *Eller; *Zum Ortler) and to (25 min.) the large *Sulden Hotel (R. from 1½, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 fl.), commanding a beautiful view of the Ortler, Königsspitze, Monte Zebù, etc. The large Sulden Glacier, descending from the Suldenspitze, has much receded, leaving its moraines behind it, and is now scarcely visible from the valley. A good view of it is obtained from the (2 hrs.) Schawbach-Hütte (8440 ft.; Inn), on the Ebenwand, the starting-point for the Königspitze, Cevedale, Schöntauarspitze, Cevedale Pass (to Sta. Caterina, p. 162), and the Madritsch-Joch (to Martell). The (2-2½ hrs.) Düsseldorfer-Hütte (6880 ft.; Inn; fine view of the Ortler) in the Zaithal, and the (2 hrs.) Baeckmann-Hütte on the Hintere Grat (8760 ft.), above the Sulden Glacier, are both worthy of a visit. The former is the starting-point for the Tschengelsl Hochwand, Veritanspitze, etc., the latter for Monte Zebù, the Ortler via the Hintere Grat or the Hochjoch (very difficult), etc. — Ascents from Sulden: *Hintere Schönauarspitze (10,905 ft.; 4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), easily reached in ½ hr. from the Madritsch-Joch, and conveniently combined with the expedition to Martell (p. 158). — Cevedale (highest peak 12,880 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), not difficult for experts; fine view. The night may be spent at the Hütte'sche Hütte on the Eissee Pass (10,280 ft.),
4½ hrs. from Sulden; thence to the top 2-2½ hrs. — Königspitze (12,655 ft.; 5-6 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 12 fl.), difficult. — The Ortler (12,800 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden and is not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sulden ascends rapidly through the Martl-Thal to the (3½ hrs.) Payer-Hütte on the Tabaretta-Kanne (9940 ft.; Inn in summer), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. over the Tabaretta Glacier and Upper Ortler Glacier. Splendid view from the top. — For farther details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

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

10½ M. Trafoi (5080 ft.; *Trafoi Hotel, 1st class, R. from 1½, D. 2, pens. from 4½ fl.; *Neue Post; Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht), a small village, is grandly situated.

Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the (2½ hr.) Heilige Drei Brunnen (5240 ft.). The path diverges from the road to the left by the Trafoi Hotel, runs through meadows and pine-wood, and finally crosses a moraine. Under a wooden roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a tavern. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoi Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from the bends of the road, short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (3½ M.) the *Weisse Knott (6110 ft.; rfmt. hut), a platform with a marble obelisk to the memory of Josef Pichler ('Passeirer Josele'), who in 1804 made the first ascent of the Ortler (see above). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overlooked by the Pleishorn. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the (1¼ M.) Cantoniera del Bosco, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At (2¼ M.) —

15 M. Franzenshöhö (7180 ft.; Inn) the highest summit of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

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

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

21 M. Santa Maria (8160 ft.; Gobbi’s Inn), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.
A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina, diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the Wormser-Joch (8240 ft.), or Giogo di S. Maria, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the Val Muranza to the Swiss village of St. Maria in the Münster-Thal (p. 158).

The ascent of the *Piz Umbrail (9845 ft.; 1½ hrs. from S. Maria; guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the Uogana to the left from the route to the Münster-Thal, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail Glacier remains to our right). Magnificent View of the Ortler, the Alps of the Val Tellina, the Bernina, Silvretta, and Oetzthal Alps. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7390 ft.; Inn), near a chapel, and then the Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga (7100 ft.), a house occupied by road-menders. The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the Braulio, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross by the Ponte Allo the brook descending from the Val Vitelli, and reach the (second) Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga (6495 ft.), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9775 ft.). The road skirts the mountain-slope and is carried through the Diroccamento (Wormser Loch) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5585 ft.), beyond which the Adda dashes forth from the wild Val Fraele on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the Corno di San Colombano (9115 ft.), the Cima di Piazzii (11,280 ft.), and the Cima Redasco (10,300 ft.); to the S.E. are the Mte. Sobretta (10,720 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,800 ft.). On the other side of the deep gorge are the cliffs of the Monte delle Scale (8210 ft.). The Bagno Vecchi (4760 ft.; *Inn, R., L., & A. 2-3½, pens. 6-8 fr.), or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. About ¼ M. farther down are the—

31 M. *New Baths of Bormio, or Bagni Nuovi (4380 ft.; hotel, R. 3-6, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; post and telegraph office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

33 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4020 ft.; Posta or Leone d’Oro; Abb. della Torre, Piazza Cavour), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the Val Furva, with many dilapidated towers.

From Bormio to Sta. Caterina, 9-10 M. (dillegence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.). The road leads through the Val Furva, along the Frolodlo. Sta. Caterina (3700 ft.; *Stabilimento Clementi; Ab. Tresero) is a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. A beautiful walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) chalets called Baitte del Forno (7600 ft.; Buzzi’s Inn), situated opposite the huge *Forno Glacier.

From Sta. Caterina to Ponte di Legno (p. 165), over the Gavia Pass (5465 ft.), 7-8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable); over the Cevedale Pass to the Martell-Thal, see p. 159.
The road crosses the Frodolfo at (1/4 M.) Santa Lucia, and then turning towards the S. traverses the broad green valley (Piano) of Bormio. Beyond (3 M.) Ceppina we pass the hamlet of Sant' Antonio and then Morignone. The Serra di Morignone, a defile 3/2 M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio from the Val Tellina, the broad valley of the Adda, the slopes of which yield excellent red wine. The Ponte del Diavolo was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile (right) are the ruins of a fort. The valley expands and the vegetation assumes a more southern character.

45 M. Bolladore (2840 ft.; Posta; Hôtel des Alpes). On the slope to the W. rises the church of Sondalo. The road crosses to the right bank of the Adda before (33/4 M.) Grosio and at (11/2 M.) Grosotto it crosses the Roasce. At (11/2 M.) Mazzo it returns to the left bank of the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous Piz Masuccio (9140 ft.). The road then descends by Lovere and Sernio to —

561/2 M. Tirano (1475 ft.; *Italia, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 11/2 fr.; Posta; Hôtel Stelvio), a small town which has also often suffered from the inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families.

About 3/4 M. farther on (right bank) lies Madonna di Tirano (*S. Michele), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church (17th cent.). (The road diverging here to the right leads to Poschiavo, and across the Bernina to the Upper Engadine; see Baedeker's Switzerland.) — We next cross the Poschiavino, which descends from the Bernina lakes. At (63 M.) Tresenda the Aprica road diverges to the left (comp. p. 165). On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of Teglio (2945 ft.), which gives its name to the valley (Val Teglin).

73 M. Sondrio (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Posta; Maddalena), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the Val Tellina, is prettily situated on the Malero, an impetuous torrent.

The Railway skirts the hill of Sassella, which produces a well-known wine, on the right bank of the Adda. 76 M. Castione; 791/2 M. San Pietro-Berbenno. At (84 M.) Ardenno-Masino the Val Masino, in which are the frequented Bagni del Masino, opens on the right. — The train crosses the Adda. 88 M. Talamona. — 90 M. Morbegno (850 ft.; Ancora), noted for its silk-culture. — 901/2 M. Cosio-Traona; 94 M. Delebio. — The lower part of the Val Tellina is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. Colico (700 ft.; Hôtel Risi, on the lake; Isola Bella) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's Northern Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

20. From Botzen to Verona.


89 M. Railway. Express in 31/2-41/4, ordinary trains in 51/4 hrs.

Botzen (870 ft.), see p. 150. The train crosses the Eisak, which falls into the Adige, or Etsch, 3 M. lower down. At (6 M.) Branzoll
Route 20.

S. MICHELE.

From Botzen

the latter river becomes navigable. At Gmund, beyond (10 M.) Au
the train crosses the river; to the right, on the hill, is Kaltn
(p. 152). — 13 M. Neumarkt-Tramin. The village of Neuma
(Post) lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway.

The Valley of the Avisio may be visited from Neumarkt. This vast
60 M. long, consists of the Cembra (or Zimmers), the lowest part, fr
Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.): the Fiemme (or Fieima), the central p:
as far as Moena (24 M.); and the Fassa (Evas), the highest part, extend
to Penia (15 M.) and famous for its dolomites. The shortest route to
last since the completion of the new road leads from Botzen via the Ka
see Pass to Vigo (see p. 152). — The Val Fiemme is conveniently read
from Neumarkt by a diligence plying twice daily in 7-7½ hrs. (1 fl. 90 t
to (25½ M.) Predazzo, whence an omnibus (80 c.) runs to Vigo in 2½ h
Carriages also may be hired. — The road ascends via (7 M.) Kalditsch (1
and (1½ M.) Fontana Fredda (3115 ft.; Brewery) to its culminating pol
near (3 M.) San Lugano (3610 ft.), and descends, passing the little suhl
baths of Carano, to (4 M.) Cavalese (3920 ft.; Ancora; Uva), the prince
place (2500 inhabit.) in the Val Fiemme, an Alpine valley of moderate wid
Viewed from the hill beside the church at Cavalese, the villages of (4
Tesero, (1½ M.) Panchia, and (1½ M.) Ziano, which we next pass, se
quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beye
Ziano we enter the broad valley of (3 M.) Predazzo (3340 ft.; *Nave d'O
Rosa), an excellent field for the mineralogist. To the E. opens the
Travignolo, through which a road (diligence) leads to (26 M.) Prim
(see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). — The last part of the Fiemme is a narr
sequestered dale. The road leads via (3 M.) Forno to (3 M.) Moena (3935
Corona, clean; Cavallet; Alvergo Alpine), the first village in the Val Fas
To the left rise the dolomite rocks of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, et
the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botz
To the N. the Langkofel (10,425 ft.), adjoined by the Plattkofel (9710 f
rears its white summit above the valley. Before and after (1½ M.) Boc
the road crosses the Avisio. We next reach (2 M.) San Giovanni, the chu
of Vigo (4515 ft.; *Hst. Vigo; *Corona; Rosa), the chief village in the
Fassa, see p. 152). The attractive ascent of the Monte Campestre (6500 f
the E. spur of the Cime dei Murgoni, may be made hence in 1½-2 hrs.
The road descends via Pozza (4230 ft.), at the entrance to the Val Monu
and (2 M.) Porra (Rizi's Inn), and 1½ M. farther on crosses the Soja
wh descends from the Rosengarten through the wild Vajolett Valley. Th
(1½ M.) Mazzin and (2 M.) Campitello (4730 ft.; B. Bernard 'al Mulinn
Valvintiti, plain), at the influx of the Duron into the Avisio, a good sta
point for excursions in the upper Fassa valley. Interesting pas
lead hence over the Sella-Joch (7275 ft.) to the Gröden valley (p. 149); on
the Sella-Joch and Grödener Jöchl (7010 ft.) to the Enneberg valley (p. 17
and over the Mahlknecht-Joch (7180 ft.) to the Seiser Alp (p. 150). The *
Rodella (3155 ft.; easily ascended from Campitello in 3 hrs.) commands
magnificent view. — The Val Fassa now turns to the E. 1½ M. Gries; 3½
Canaei (4790 ft.; Inn); 1 M. Alba (1880 ft.; *Rössl; Hôtel Contrin); 1
Penia (3095 ft.), the last village in the valley. Hence over the Fedaja P
(6710 ft.) to (5½-6 hrs.) Caprile (p. 175), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

On the slopes to the right (comp. p. 152) lie Tramin, Kurtats
and Marogreid. — 19½ M. Saturn (Adler), below the ruined Hade
burg, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle. To the rig
is the Rocchetta Pass, leading to the Val di Non (see below).

24 M. San Michele, or Wülsch-Michael (750 ft.; plain Inn at t
station), with an old Augustinian monastery.

The Val di Non and Val di Sole, opening here to the N.W., form
single valley, about 50 M. long, with many branches, and watered by t
Noce. A good road leads from S. Michele (diligence daily to Male a
to Verona.

TRENT. 20 Route. 165

Fucine) via (1/2 hr.) Mezzolombardo or Wälsch-Metz (865 ft.; *Victoria), then through the Rochetta (p. 164) and up the left bank of the Nave, to Tajo and (18 M.) Cles (2150 ft.; *Aquila), the capital of the Val di Non, in a fine situation. We descend to the Mostizzol Bridge, where the Val di Sole begins, and proceed via Caldes to (23 M.) Malè (4420 ft.; Höt. Malè; Höt. Onestein-ghel), the chief village in that valley. About 21/2 hrs. to the N.W., in the Val di Rabbi, are the frequent chalybeate baths of Rabbi (4000 ft.). — Beyond Malè we pass Dimaro (left; new road in 4 hrs. via the Campo Carlo Magno to Madonna di Campiglio, p. 166) and Mezzana (right) to (311/2 M.) Fucine (3135 ft.; Zanella; Leone), at the entrance to the Val di Pejo, 2 hrs. up which are the frequent baths of Pejo (4430 ft.). A mail-gig plies daily in 4 hrs. from Fucine over the Tonale Pass (6180 ft.) to (53 M.) Ponte di Legno (4140 ft.; Battistazza), in the Val Camonica, watered by the Oglio. Thence over the Gavia Pass to S. Caterina, see p. 162; to (41/2 hrs.) Edolo and through the Val Camonica to Iseo and Brescia, or over the Passo d'Aprica to Tirano (p. 163), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps or Northern Italy.

The line recrosses the Adige. Near (27 M.) Alle Nave is the Nave San Rocco, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non. — 281/2 M. Lavis lies on the Avisio, a torrent descending from the Val Cembra (p. 164), which with its ramifications is crossed by a curved bridge, 1000 yds. long.

35 M. Trent. — Hotels. At the station: *Grand Hôtel Trento (Pi. a; B, 1), R. L., & A. 11/2-2 fl. — In the town: Europa (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, R. & A. 1 fl. 40 Kr. — Second-class: Agenello d'Oro; Cornetta; Sole. — Restaurants. Railway Restaurant, with garden; All' Isola Nuova, near the station, with bedrooms; Löwenbräu, Via Larga. — Cafés. Europa, Specchi, both in the Via Lunga. — English Church Service in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640 ft.), or Trento, Lat. Tridentum, with 21,571 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large*Monument to Dante, designed by Zocchi, was erected in the grounds opposite the station in 1896.

The *Cathedral (Pl. B, C, 3), begun in the 11th cent., completed in the 15th, is a Romanesque basilica, with a lantern over the crossing. At the N. portal, as at Bozen, is a pair of lions (p. 151). In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with the pretty Neptune Fountain (1769), are the Palazzo Pretorio (now military offices) and the Torre Grande or Clock Tower (Pl. 11). — Santa Maria Maggiore (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members. Outside the choir to the S. a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1845.

The Museum, in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3; open on weekdays 9-12 and 3-6, Sun. 9-12; closed in July and Aug.), contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins and medals, etc. — On the right bank of the Adige is the fortified rocky hill of Verruca or Doss Trento (950 ft.; not accessible).

On the E. side of the town rises the Castello del Buon Consiglio (Pl. D, 1, 2), with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a barrack. The huge circular Torre di Augusto is not of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at
the officers’ guard-room). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the Capuchin Monastery above the castle.

From Trent to Bassano through the Val Sugana, 71 M. Railway from Trent to Tezze, 48½ M., in 4½ hrs., and diligence thence to (23 M.) Bassano in 4½ hrs. — The railway diverges to the left from the Verona line, crosses the broad valley of the Adige by means of a long viaduct, and ascends in a large bend (curved tunnel) to (5½ M.) Villazzano. At (8 M.) Pove it enters the ravine of the Fersina, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks. Near (9½ M.) Ponte Alto, to the left, is an imposing waterfall of the Fersina in a sombre gorge (not visible from the railway). — 15½ M. Pergine (1580 ft.; Voltolini), a market-village with a château. The line now descends gradually, skirting the beautiful Lago di Caldonazzo, to (24 M.) Levico (1665 ft.; Curhaus, Bellevue, Germania, etc.), a bathing-resort with arsenical springs, much visited by Italians. The Val Sugana, watered by the Brenta, begins here. — 30 M. Roncagno (Hotel) also has arsenical springs.

33 M. Borgo (1290 ft.; Hôtel Valugana: Croce Bianca) is the chief place in the valley. The line passes the stations of Castelnuovo, Strigno, Ospedaletto, and Grigno, and reaches its terminus at (48½ M.) Tezze, 1½ M. from the village of that name (Austrian custom-house).

The road crosses the Italian frontier (custom-house examination) to (3 M.) Primolano (710 ft.; Posta, poor) and enters the Canale di Brenta, an imposing gorge enclosed by lofty precipices. In a rocky gorge beyond the village are the ruins of the old frontiers-fortress of Coveo or Kofel, and 20 min. farther on we cross the Cismon, which descends from the Val Primiero. Beyond Solagna the valley expands. The road makes a curve and enters the extensive olive-clad plain of —

23 M. Bassano (120 ft.; S. Antonio: Mondo), a finely situated town (13,700 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The Museum (10-3) contains several pictures by the Da Ponte family of artists, who are usually surnamed Bassano, after their native place. The Cathedral contains pictures by Jacopo Bassano; the best is a Nativity, in the Oratorio S. Giuseppe. Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the ‘arciprete’ or dean of the cathedral. The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps. — Railway from Bassano via (9½ M.) Cittadella to (50 M.) Padua and (53 M.) Venice, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

From Trent to Campiglio, 45 M., diligence (4 fl. 70 kr.) in summer twice daily in 13 hrs. (carr. and pair in 10-11 hrs., 30 fl. and fee of 2-3 fl.). The road crosses the Adige and, skirting the Doss Trento (see p. 165), reaches its culminating point (1640 ft.) near the hamlet of Cadine. It then descends via Vezzano and past the picturesque Castel Toblino, on the lake of the same name, to (13½ M.) Sarche (860 ft.; Inn, good ‘vino santo’. Here we cross the Sarca and then ascend the imposing ravine of that river in long curves to (1¾ hr.) Comano (1160 ft.), a sulphur-bath frequented by Italians, whence we again descend to the (20 min.) Ponte delle Arche (with Stenico above it to the right) and through the picturesque Sarca valley to (27½ M.) Tione (1850 ft.; Cavasso Bianco; Corona), prettily situated, the chief village in Judicaria. The Val Sarca here becomes broad and fertile, and turning to the N., is known as the Valle di Rendena. Passing numerous villages, we reach (38 M.) Pinzolo (225 ft.; Hôtel Pinzolo; Corona), starting-point for the interesting visit to the *Val di Bove*, or highest part of the Val Sarca (to Bedole 4, Mandron Hutte 6 hrs.). Hence the road ascends to the E., with beautiful views of the Brenta and Adamello Alps, via S. Antonio di Mavignola to (45 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (4970 ft.), an old monastery, now the *Grand Hôtel des Alpes*, a pleasant summer-resort, in a sheltered situation at the foot of Monte Spinale (6630 ft.; easily ascended in 1½ hrs.; fine views). Here also are the Pension Rainalter, the Hôtel Brenta, and the Albergo Dante. — Excursions and passes from Campiglio, see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps. The most attractive is that over the *Bocca di Brenta* (from Campiglio to Molveno 9 hrs., guide 7 fl.; from Molveno to Mezzo Lombardo 4 hrs.). To Dimaro in the Val di Sole, new road in 4 hrs., see p. 165.
Portolt

I Contorni di Riva
Scala di 1:250,000

Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer

Scale of 1:500,000

Voggenre & Dörr, Leipzig
Österreich, Italien

ALPASHA I CONTORNI DI RIVA.
Scala di 1:250,000.
39 M. **Maturello.** On a hill to the left near (44 M.) Calliano rises the large château of **Beseno** (1420 ft.), the property of Count Trapp. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called **Val Lagarina** as far as the Italian frontier. 47 M. **Villa Lagarina.**

49 M. **Rovereto** (*Hôtel Glira; Agnello), a busy town with 9000 inhab., on both sides of the **Leno**, is noted for its silk-culture. The old **Castello** is interesting. **Sacco** (2300 inhab.), 1 M. to the W., has a large tobacco factory.

On the right bank of the Adige is **Isera**, with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, near **Lizzana**, is a castle in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. — 51½ M. **Mori** (570 ft.; **Railway Hotel**) is the junction for **Arco** and **Riva** (see below).

Near (53½ M.) **Marco** are the **Lavini di Marco**, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some, the remains of a vast landslip, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and is described by Dante (**Inferno xii, 4–9**). At (55½ M.) **Serravalle**, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

61¼ M. **Ala** (415 ft.; **Hôtel. Ala; Rail. Restaurant**), a considerable place (4600 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 62½ M. **Avio**, with a ruined château of Count Castelbarco, the last Austrian station.

67 M. **Peri** (410 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the ridge of **Monte Baldo** (p. 169). On a height to the right lies **Rivoli**, stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, afterwards ‘Duc de Rivoli’. 73 M. **Ceraino**. The train now enters the celebrated **Chiusa di Verona**, a rocky gorge at the entrance of which is the new fortification of **Incanale. 78 M. Domegliara; 82 M. Pescantina; 85 M. Parona.** The train crosses the Adige.

89 M. **Verona**, see Baedeker’s Northern Italy.

### 21. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

**Comp. Map, p. 164.**

15½ M. **Local Railway** in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 1 fl. 28 kr., 3rd cl 77 kr.). **Steamer** on the Lago di Garda, see p. 169.

**Mori**, see above. — The local railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) **Mori–Borgata**, the station for the long and straggling village of **Mori** (Aquila). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) **Loppio**, passes the pretty **Lago di Loppio** (720 ft.) with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass (915 ft.). At (8 M.) **Nago** (705 ft.), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of **Penegal** above it, the old road to Riva viâ (5 M.) **Torbolo** (*Hôtel Gardasee*) diverges to the left. The line hence descends to the right along the hillside, affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda and the Sarca valley. Beyond (10 M.) **Oltresarca** we cross the Sarca to —
12½ M. Arco. — Hotels. *Curhaus, *Schweizerhof (Cur-Casino), *Hôtel Olivo, *Hôtel Strasser, all in the Cur-Platz; Bellevue, near the rail. station; *Hôtel-Pension Arco, ½ M. to the W. of the Cur-Platz; *Hôtel Arciduca Alberto, in Chiarano, 1 M. from the Cur-Platz; AUSTRIA, Cur-Promenade; Corona, with garden; Hôtel Romarzolo; Hôtel Höder, at the station. — Pensions. Bellaria (well situated), Rainalter, Aurora, Olivenheim, etc. — The hotels and pensions are usually closed in summer.

Arco (300 ft.), an ancient town with a handsome domed church, in a sheltered situation, is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients. The château of Archduke Albert (d. 1895) has a fine winter-garden (custodian 50 kr.). To the N., on a precipitous rock (390 ft.), rises the Castle of Arco, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with garden and fine view (key at the Curhaus or the Schweizerhof; fee).

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley of the Sarca, via (13½ M.) San Tommaso, to —

15½ M. Riva. — Hotels. Hôtel Sole d’Oro, with a terrace on the lake. R. & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 40, B. 50 kr.; *Hôtel-Pension du Lac, 3/4 M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R., L., & A. 1½ fl., B. 40 kr., pension 2½-3 fl.; *Hôtel-Pension Riva, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Baviera, well spoken of; Giardino San Marco, outside the Porta S. Michele, Italian, pension 2½ fl.; Musch, Gallo, Alb. del Popolo, all three moderate. — Beer: Musch; Giardino San Marco (see above); Birreria Kräutner; Railway Restaurant. — Baths in the lake, to the E., beyond the barracks. — English Church Service in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230 ft.), a busy town and harbour with 6556 inh., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the Lago di Garda, close to the foot of the steep Rocchetta. On the hillside, high above the town, are the ruins of the round keep of a castle said to have been built by the Scaligers (p. 169). On the lake is the old castle of La Rocca, now a fortified barrack. Riva is suitable for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake.

Excursions. To the Fall of the Ponale, by boat (2-3 fl.), 1½-2 hrs. there and back; or we may go by boat and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. The best point of view is beyond the old bridge over the bridle-path from the Ledro valley (small Restaurant). — The walk to the fall by the *Ledro Road is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, and commands beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). From the point (3/4 hr.) where the road turns to the right into the Ledro valley (see below), the old bridle-path, descending to the left, leads to the waterfall.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) Varone (400 ft.), where there is a wild and picturesque *Gorge with a fine waterfall (fee 20 kr. for each person). Thence on foot by Cologna to (2 M.) Tenno (1310 ft.), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to Varignano and (4½ M.) Arco.

To the Valle di Ledro, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily to Pieve). Beginning of the road, see above. It then turns a corner high above the gorge of the Ponale, enters the valley to the W., and leads via Biacesa and Molino to the pretty Lago di Ledro (2150 ft.), on the N. side of which is Mezzolago and (9 M.) Pieve di Ledro (2155 ft.; Albergo Alpino). Thence via Storo to Condino (Giudicaria), see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.
The *Lago di Garda (213 ft.), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, 34½ M. long and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil’s description (Geor. II, 160), ‘Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino’, is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. The fish include the Carpione (salmon-trout), Trotta (trout; sometimes 25 lbs. in weight), Anguilla (eel), and Luccio (pike).

Steamboats. West Bank (the finer side). From Desenzano to Riva, twice daily in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c., with 10 c. passenger-duty) via Sirmione, Manerba, S. Felice di Scovolo, Salò, Gardone, Farano, Maderno, Gargnano, Tignale, Tremosine, and Limone. The morning-steamers also call at Castelletto, the afternoon-steamers at Malcesine (both on the E. bank) — East Bank. From Riva to Peschiera, twice daily in 4 hrs. (fares 4½, 2½ fr.), via Torbole, Malcesine, Assenza, Magognano, Castelletto, Torri, Garda, Bardolino, and Lazise. The steamboats also call at Gargnano and sometimes at Maderno on the W. bank. — Information as to the hours should be obtained on the spot. Fares are paid in Italian currency.

Steamboat Trip. — E. Bank. The first station is Torbole (p. 167), at the mouth of the Sarca. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long Mte. Baldo (7220 ft.) to Malcesine (Albergo Testa), a good harbour, with an old château. Beyond it rises the rock of Isolotto dell’Olivo, and farther on the small island of Trimelone. Then stations Assenza, Magagnano, Castelletto, Pai, and Torri. The promontory of San Vigilio, extending far into the lake, is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, and fig and other fruit-trees. The village of Garda (Tre Corone), in a bay at the influx of the Tesino, has a château of Count Albertini.

The next places on the E. bank are Bardolino and Lazise. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of Peschiera, at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. angle of the lake, ½ M. from the railway-station (Rail. Restaurant, poor; omnibus 50 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of Sirmione, 2½ M. in length. At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of this peninsula, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of Desenzano (Mayer’s Hôtel Royal; Due Colombe, with a small garden on the lake, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see Baedeker’s N. Italy; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. Bank. The first station, to the N. of Desenzano, is Sirmione (Hôtel Sirmione; Promessi Sposi), a fishing village near the N. end of the peninsula. Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet Catullus composed his poems (‘Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocelle’). The Scaligers, who ruled at Verona from 1262 to
1389, also built a castle here (fine view from the tower; fee). Farther on, on the W. bank, are the stations of Manerba and San Felice di Sevolo (not always touched at by the steamboat). Opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio lie the small Isola di San Biagio (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped Isola di Garda, or Isola Lecchi, the property of Prince Borghese. In a bay to the W. lies Salò (*Hôtel Salò), with 3200 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. Charming prospect from the Mte. S. Bartolommeo (1865 ft.; 1½ hr.).

At this point begins the Riviera, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. Gardone-Riviera (*Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera, closed in summer; Hôt.-Pens. Fasano, Hôt. Bellavista, both in Fasano, 1 M. to the E.; Pens. Villa Primavera, Häberlin, Aurora), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the Toscolano lies Maderno (Albergo S. Marco; Pens. Lignet; Pens. Amman), with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall) at the base of the Monte Pizzocolo. Then Toscolano, Cecina, and Bogliaco. Next, Gargnano (Cervo), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange plantations.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. Tremosine, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of Limone, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the Ledro Valley, with the Fall of the Ponale (see p. 168), and the new road (p. 168) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach Riva.

22. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.


132 M. Railway in 5-7½ hrs. (fares 9 fl. 40, 7 fl. 15, 4 fl. 80 kr.). Provisions should be taken, as the railway-restaurants are few and far between; dinner (1 fl.) will be handed into the carriage at Lienz, if ordered beforehand from the guard.

The Pusterthal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drave or Drau, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. The Val Ampezzo, Ahrntal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450 ft.), see p. 148. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the Eisak by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100 ft. lower is the old Ladvitsch-Brücke. Beyond Aicha is a tunnel 275 yds. long. At (3 M.) Schabs the line passes through the watershed between the
Eisak and Rienz by means of long cuttings, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the hillside by a lofty embankment. On the right is the conspicuous castle of Rodeneck.—5 M. Mühlbach (2540 ft.; *Sonne; Linde), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the Valser-Thal, is a summer-resort. Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the Mühlbacher Klause, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. Vintl, near the village of Nieder-Vintl (Post), at the mouth of the Pfunders-Thal.

The train crosses the Rienz. 11½ M. St. Sigmund. In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of Illstern. — 15 M. Ehrenburg, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near (18½ M.) St. Lorenzen (Rose; Post) the train crosses the Gader, descending from the Enneberg valley (see below). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right, the ruined Michaelsburg.

The Enneberg or Gader Thal, about 27 M. in length, is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its upper end. The language spoken is ‘Ladin’ (p. 149), but German is universally understood. The road (diligence to Corvara daily in 9 hrs.; 2 fl.) ascends from St. Lorenzen by the profound and romantic gorge of the Gader to (2 hrs.) Zwischenwasser or Longhiera (Inn), at the junction of the Vigil-Thal. In the latter, 1 hr. farther up, lies St. Vigil (3940 ft.; Stern; Krone), frequented as a summer-resort, at the foot of the Kronplatz (ascent in 3 hrs.; see p. 172). For expeditions and passes to the Val d’Ampezzo, Prags, etc., see Baedeker’s Eastern Alps.

At Zwischenwasser the road crosses the Vigilbach (to the S.W., the Pettlerkofel, 9440 ft.), and leads via Picolein to (3½ hrs.) St. Leonhard or Abeloi (Ladin Badia; 4510 ft.; Craffonara), at the foot of the Heiligkreuzkofel (9550 ft.). Before (1 hr.) Stern the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (1½ hr.) St. Cassian (5060 ft.; Inn), where fossils abound. The road follows the S.W. branch, finally crossing the Corvara-Bach or Grossbach to (1½ hr.) Corvara (5110 ft.; *Inn), a finely situated village. About 1½ hr. farther up, to the W., is Colfosco or Kohfusch (5400 ft.; Inn), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region. To the Grüden Valley over the Grödener Joch (7010 ft.; 3½ hrs. to Wolkenstein), attractive (see p. 149). — To the Passa Valley over the Grödener Joch and the Sella-Joch (7275 ft.; 5½ hrs. to Campitello, p. 164), see p. 149.

21½ M. Bruneck (2670 ft.; *Post; Stern; Höt. Bruneck, near the station; Bayrischer Hof; Krone; Sonne; Mayr’s, good wine; Niederbacher, at the station, well spoken of), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tauerer-Thal, is much frequented in summer. The Church, destroyed by a fire in 1850 and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. The Kaiserwarte on the Kühberg (3295 ft.; 1½ hr.) commands a fine panorama.

From Bruneck to Taufers, a pleasant excursion of 1 day (omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs., 70 kr.; one-horse carr. 5 fl.). The road runs through the Tauerer-Thal via St. Georgen, Gais, and Uttenheim to (3 hrs.) Taufers (2800 ft.; *Post: Elephant), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley, consisting of the villages of Sand on the right bank and St. Moritzen on the left bank. Above rises the old castle of Taufers. Farther up the valley, now called Ahrnthal, contracts. 1 hr. Luttach commands a beautiful view of the Zillertal glaciers (Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc.). The road goes
on to (1½ hr.) *Steinhaus* (*Inn) and (1 hr.) *Kasern*, see p. 128. — A very attractive excursion may be made from Taufer into the *Rainthal*, splendidly wooded valley, through which the Rainbach descends in a series of fine waterfalls. In 3½ hrs. we reach *Rain* or *St. Wolfgang* (9500 ft.; two rustic inns, admirably situated in view of the snow-covered *Rieser-Ferner* (Hochgall, Wildgall, Schneeheide Nock), which enclose the head of the valley.

The ascent of the *Kronplatz* (7455 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3½ fl.) is very attractive, whether made direct from Bruneck by the good new path (marked with red) *via Reichach*, or from Olang (see below) *via Geiselsberg* (*Inn*). The top (*Inn*) commands a splendid view of the Zillerthal glaciers, the Tauern, the Dolomites, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town, and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the *Lamprechtshurg*. At *Percha* it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. — Beyond two more tunnels we reach (23½ M.) *Olang* (3380 ft.), at the entrance to the *Geiselsberger-Thal* (ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above). Opposite, by the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer-Thal*, at the head of which the snow-clad Rieser-Ferner appear (see above). Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz. — 32 M. *Welsberg* (3555 ft.; *Lamm; Löwe; Rose*) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsies-Thal*. To the N. rise the ruins of Welsberg and *Thurn*; to the S., opposite the station, are the baths of *Waldbrunn*. The train crosses the *Pragser Bach*, and ascends slightly to —

35½ M. *Niederdorf* (3800 ft.; *Post; Adler ‘zur Emma’; Stern*), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer.

About 1½ M. to the W. of Niederdorf, and about the same distance to the E. of Welsberg (see above), the attractive *Pragser Thal* opens to the right (omnibus from Niederdorf to Alt-Prags twice daily, 60 kr.; one-horse carriage to Alt-Prags or Neur-Prags, and back, 3½ fl.; to the *Prager Wildsee* and back, ½ or 80 fl.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of *Alt-Prags* (4550 ft.; *Badhaus*), amidst beautiful scenery, with the lofty Croda Rossa on the S. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the *Pfützwiesen* (6500 ft.; H.t. *Dürrenstein*), to the S. of the *Dürrenstein* (9320 ft.; easily ascended in 2 hrs.), to (4 hrs.) *Schneiderbach*, on the Ampezzo road (p. 174). — From the baths of (1½ hr.) *Neu-Prags* (4920 ft.; *Inn*) a road leads to the (2½ M.) beautiful *Pragser Wildsee* (4800 ft.; *Hotel*), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9220 ft.) is reflected.

At *Gratsch* the train crosses the Rienz for the last time, and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3965 ft.), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave and the highest point on the line.

38 M. *Toblach* (*Hôtel Toblach*, a large house, opposite the station, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Germania, Ampezzo*, both near the station; *Waldhof, Ptoner*, both on the road, ¼ M. from the station). About 3½ M. to the N. of the railway-station lies the village of Toblach (*Mutschlechner; Kreuz; Adler*), with a handsome church, at the foot of the *Pfannhorn* (8730 ft.; ascent in 4½ hrs., by an easy bridle-path). The road to the Val Ampezzo runs hence to the S. (R. 23); beautiful view of the narrow entrance to the valley, surrounded by jagged dolomites, with the Cristallino in the background.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41½ M.) *Innichen* (3855 ft.; *Bär; Schwar-
zer Adler; *Pens. Saxonia, 3-5 fl. a day; Goldner Stern; Rössl), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the Sexten-Thal. The Romanesque Stiftskirche, dating from the 13th cent., has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial-chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the Helm (7985 ft.; bridle-path in 4-4½ hrs.); fine view from the top (Inn).

From Innichen a road ascends the Sexten-Thal on the left bank of the Sextenbach. In the woods above the main road, 2 M. from Innichen, is the Innicher Wildbach. In 1½ hr. we reach Sexten or St. Veit (4320 ft.; Post; Kreuz) and in ½ hr. more Moos or St. Joseph, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies (¼ hr.) Bad Moos (4455 ft.; *Inn), whence a most attractive walk may be taken to the (¾ hr.) *Fischleinboden, commanding a splendid view of the Dreischusterspitze, Bachernspitze, Zwölfer, Elfer, and other dolomites at the head of the valley.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (46 M.) the baths of Weitlanbrunn, to (48 M.) Sillian (3600 ft.; *Adler). To the N., at the mouth of the Villgratten-Thal, stands the castle of Heimfels. Beyond the stations of Abfaltersbach, Mittewald, and Thal the train enters the Lienzer Klausen, a defile 9 M. long, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. Lienz (2210 ft.; *Post; Rose; Traube; *Adler; Sonne; Lamm; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 3600 inhab., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the Isel, a river three times as large. Schloss Bruck, 1 M. to the N.W., is now a brewery. The (1 M.) Schiesstand (shooting-range) commands a beautiful view.

From Lienz to the Iselthal, to Kais, and to the Möllthal (Heiligenblut; passes to the Pinzgau), see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

69 M. Dölsach (Putzenbacher; to the Möllthal over the Iselberg. see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). Between (72½ M.) Nikolsdorf and (77½ M.) Oberdrauburg (2000 ft.; *Stern) we cross the Drave and the boundary of Carinthia. — 85 M. Dellach, to the right of which is the Reisskoft (7770 ft.); 89½ M. Greisenburg (1900 ft.; Post), where the Drave becomes navigable; 97½ M. Kleblach-Lind. — 108½ M. Sachsenburg (1840 ft.; Fleischhacker; Taschner), a village with a ruined castle, at the mouth of the Möllthal, is partly enclosed by the Drave. The train now crosses the Möll and traverses the fertile plain of the Lurnfeld. — 107 M. Lendorf; on the slope to the right lies the ruined Ortenburg.

108½ M. Spital (1770 ft.; *Alte Post; Ertl, at the station), a large village on the Lieser, has a handsome château of Prince Porzia.

A post-road leads hence to the W. over the Radstädter Tauern to Radstadt (comp. p. 188). — A pleasant excursion may be made through the Lieser-Thal to (8 M.) Millstatt (*Burgstaller; See-Villa, etc.) with lake-baths, prettily situated on the Millstätter See (1300 ft.), on which a steamboat plies.

23. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.


61 1/2 M. Post-Omnibus from the Toblach station to (18 1/2 M.) Cortina daily in 4 hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr., coupé 2 fl.). Omnibus from Hôp. Toblach in summer daily, at 3 p.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 30 kr.). Omnibus from the Hôtel Germania daily, at 6 a.m., in 3 1/4 hrs. (fare 2 fl.). — Carriage with one horse from Toblach to Cortina 7 (there and back 9), with two horses 16 fl., if kept overnight 11 and 18 fl. — Post-Omnibus from Cortina daily to Belluno in 11 1/2 hrs.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienza, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the Dolomites (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the term Dolomite belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The *Ampezzo Road (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pusterthal at the Toblach station (p. 172), leads due S. into the Höhlensteinert Thal, watered by the Rienza, and passes the small, dark Toblacher See (4130 ft.). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the right rise the jagged spurs of the Dürrenstein, while the view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Mts. Pian (see below). Above the Klaus-Brücke (4310 ft.) the Rienza issues from its subterranean channel. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

61 1/4 M. Landro, Ger. Hohlenstein (4605 ft.; *Post, kept by Baur, R. 11 1/2-3, D. 1 1/2, pens. 3-5 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the Schwarze Rienza, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening Drei Zinnen (Cime di Lavaredo; 9850 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light-green Dürrensee, dominated to the S. by the huge *Monte Cristallo (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the Piz Popena (10,310 ft.) and the Cristallino (9140 ft.), presenting a most striking picture.

8 M. Schluderbach (4730 ft.; *Hôtel Ploner, pens. 4 fl.), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the Val Popena. To the left are the Cadini (9320 ft.), rising beyond the Val Popena, and to the right rises the imposing red limestone pyramid of the Croda Rossa (Rothwand, or Hohe Gaisl, 10,330 ft.).

The *Monte Pian (7680 ft.) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 3 hrs.; guide not indispensable (2 fl.). We ascend the Val Popena by the Auronzo road, from which we diverge to the left after 1 hr. and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the Forcella Alta (6480 ft.) to the (4 1/2 hr.) summit. The highest point is on the W. margin (refuge-hut), commanding a beautiful view. — From Schluderbach to the Lago Misurina and via Tre Croci to Cortina, see p. 175; via the Plätzwiesen to Prags, see p. 172.

The road ascends, skirting the base of the Croda Rossa (see above), and reaches the Gemiërk, or Cime Banche, the low watershed (5000 ft.) between the Rienza and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. Ospitale (4835 ft.; Inn, good wine) lies opposite the entrance to the Val Grande. The road reaches its highest point near the Peutelstein (4945 ft.), to the left, a rock
formerly crowned with the ruins of a castle, which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the Ampasso Valley, watered by the Boite.

19 M. Cortina di Ampezzo (4025 ft.; *Hôt. Faloria, finely situated on the hillside, about 20 min. to the S.E.; *Bellevue; *Aquila Nera; *Stella d’Oro, frequented by the English; *Croce Bianca; *Hôt. Cortina; Victoria; Ancora), with 800 inhab., superbly situated and well adapted for a stay, is the capital of the valley. The Church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached Campanile (about 250 ft. in height) commands an admirable *Survey of the environs.

A fine view is obtained from the (1 hr.) *Belvedere on the Crepa (5050 ft.), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley (Restaurant).

From Cortina to Schluderbach via Tre Croci (5 hrs., or including Mte. Pian 8 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for travellers approaching Cortina by the highroad (guide unnecessary; light vehicle 6½ carr. and pair 12 ft.). A narrow road in the valley separating the Cristallo from the Sorapis, to the E., ascends to the (2 hrs.) Passo Tre Croci (5930 ft.; *Hotel), which commands a beautiful view of the Val Ampezzo, to the W., dominated by the imposing Tofana, and to the N. by the Cristallo and Popena; to the E. lies the Auronzo valley with the steep chain of the Marmarole, and farther to the left rise the Cadini. We descend by the road that goes on into the Val Auronzo, but diverge to the left from it after ¼ hr. and continue at the same level through wood. In ¾ hr. we reach the *Erz-Strasse* leading from the Val Auronzo to Schluderbach, and, slightly ascending at first, continue straight on via the Misurina Atta (fine view of the huge Drei Zinnen, etc.), to the (9½ hrs.) *Lago Misurina (5760 ft.; *Grand Hôtel Misurina, near the S. end. new; Albergo Misurina, at the N. end, well spoken of). Thence we again ascend slightly to the (5 min.) Col dell’Angelo, beyond which we descend the wooded Val Popena to (1½ hrs.) Schluderbach (p. 174). — Mte. Pian, see p. 174.

From Cortina to Capriole via the Falzarego Pass, 7 hrs., attractive. A tolerable road ascends to the (3 hrs.) Falzarego Pass (5945 ft.), beyond a hospice. Thence a rough cart-track descends via Andras (G. Pisazer) to Capriole (Albergo Belvedere, 10 min. above the village; *Posta; Albergo alle Alpi), finely situated on the Cordevole, 1½ M. to the N. of the pretty Lago d’Alleghe (3 M. long), which reflects the huge cliffs of the Mte. Civetta (10,565 ft.). From Capriole to Passo over the Fedaju Pass, see p. 164; through the Val Cordevole to Agordo and Belluno, see p. 176.

The road next reaches Zuel and then (3 M.) Acquabuona, the last Tyrolean village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) Chiapuzza, the first Italian hamlet. Between (1 M.) San Vito (Albergo all Antelao) and Borca (Alb. al Pelmo) it runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao (10,710 ft.). To the right (W.) towers the isolated Monte Pelmo (10,395 ft.), a colossal rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

34 M. Venas (2895 ft.; Alb. Borghetto), below which the Vallesina unites with the Boite. Then (2 M.) Valle, finely situated opposite the mouth of the Val Cibiana, (1½ M.) Tai di Cadore (Alb. al Cadore; Alb. Venezia), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. Pieve di Cadore (2905 ft.; *Progresso; Angelo; Sole), the capital of the Val Cadore, beautifully situated on a mountain spur high above the Piave. In 1880 a bronze statue of Titian (Tiziano Vecelli, b. at Pieve 1477; d. 1576), the great painter, by Dal Zotto,
was erected in the Piazza. The school contains a small Museum of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility (1533). The church possesses a Madonna by Orazio Vecelli etc. The (1/4 hr.) Chapel of Sun Rocco commands a fine view.

Beyond Tai the road rounds *Mie. Zucco (3930 ft.), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the Piave, into which the Boite here falls. 43 M. *Perarolo (1735 ft.; *Corona d'Oro, carr. and pair to Vittorio 25 fr.). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. To the right, near (5 M.) Ospitale, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of *Termine, on the left bank, is a second fall. 31/2 M. Castel Lavazzo. Then (21/2 M.)—

54 M. *Longarone (1470 ft.; Posta; Albergo di Roma), charmingly situated at the junction of the Mâè, which issues from the Val di Zoldo, with the Piave.

The valley now expands, without at first losing its wild character. 3 M. *Fortogna. 41/2 M. *Ponte nelle Alpi or Capodiponte (1295 ft.; Campana; Stella). The road divides here, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to Vittorio (20 1/2 M.) crosses the Piave, turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the Rai, which issues from the (6 M.) Lago di Santa Croce (1225 ft.; 21/2 M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of Santa Croce. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip and descends steeply to Fadalto. It next skirts the E. bank of the Lago Morto (925 ft.), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) Serravalle (510 ft.), connected by a fine avenue, 3/4 M. long, with the larger village of Ceneda. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (*Hôtel Vittorio, not far from the station, with garden; *Giraffa, in the town). — RAILWAY from Vittorio to Venice via Conegliano, in 21/4 hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.

The Belluno Road (omn. twice daily from Longarone) leads to the right from Ponte nelle Alpi to (5 M.)—

661/2 M. *Belluno (1330 ft.; Albergo delle Alpi, near the station; Cappello, well spoken of; Leon d'Oro), the capital of a province, with 5200 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The town is quite Venetian in outward appearance. The Cathedral, built by Tullio Lombardo, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 216 ft. high, commands a beautiful view. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon I.

From Belluno to Capriole, 31/2 M. The carriage-road leads through the picturesque Cordevole Valley (Val d'Agordo) via (4 1/2 M.) *Mas, (12 M.) Agordo (Ab. alle Miniere), the charmingly situated capital of the valley, and (6 M.) Cencenighe; and thence along the pretty Lago d'Alteghe to (9 M.) Capriole (p. 175). Thence to Campitello in the Val Fassa over the Fedaja Pass, see p. 164; to Cortina via Andraz and the Falsarego Pass, see p. 175. The head of the Cordevole valley, above Capriole, is called Val Livinadongo. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

From Belluno to Venice via Feltre, 72 M., railway in 4 1/2 hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.
IV. STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>From Vienna to Gratz</td>
<td>177 km</td>
<td>140 M. SOUTHERN RAILWAY in 4½-8 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 90, 6 fl. 70, 4 fl. 45 kr., express 11 fl. 60, 8 fl. 70, 5 fl. 30 kr.). Best views to the right as far as Payerbach, then to the left. — A glimpse at the interesting “Semmering Railway may be obtained by going as far as Mürzzuschlag, and returning the same day (return-tickets 8 fl. 20, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 10 kr., by Sun. excursion trains in summer, 2nd cl. 3, 3rd cl. 2 fl.). See BAEDERK’S EASTERN ALPS. From Vienna to (17 M.) Baden, see pp. 76-79. On the hills to the right are the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauhenbeck, with Schloss BAEDERK’S AUSTRIA. 9th Edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur</td>
<td>181 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>From Linz to St. Michael via Steyr</td>
<td>185 km</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Gratz and Environs</td>
<td>188 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>From Gratz to Trieste</td>
<td>194 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>From Marburg to Villach</td>
<td>200 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>From Laibach to Villach</td>
<td>203 km</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>From Bruck to Villach and Udine (Venice)</td>
<td>204 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Trieste</td>
<td>208 km</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>From Trieste to Villach Isonzo Valley</td>
<td>212 km</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>From St. Peter to Abbazia and Fiume</td>
<td>214 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>From Trieste to Pola and Fiume</td>
<td>215 km</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Weilburg and the Helenen-Thal between them (see p. 80). The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. Near (19½ M.) Vöslau (800 ft.; *Hôtel Bellevue; *Hallmayer; Vöslauer Hof, etc.), a watering-place (3680 inhab.), the best Austrian wine is produced. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.), contains swimming and other baths.

Adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of Gainfarn (*Weintraube), with two hydropathics. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) *Merkenstein (1480 ft.), with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Ascent thence of the Eisern Thör (2783 ft.), an admirable point of view, 1½ hr. (see p. 80).

Near (21 M.) Leobersdorf (Adler) the barren Schneeberg is seen on the right; 11/4 M. to the E. is Schönau, with a fine park. Branches to (46½ M.) St. Pölten (p. 82) and to (23½ M.) Gutenstein (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). — 26 M. Felixdorf, at the beginning of the Steinfeld, has a large artillery-range. Near (26½ M.) Theresienfeld (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. Wiener-Neustadt (930 ft.; *Hirsch; Kreuz; Krone; Rössl; *Rail. Restaurant), with 25,146 inhab., the birthplace of Emp. Maximilian I., was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1834, and is now an important manufacturing town.

The Parish Church is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.), partly Gothic (choir and transept, 14th cent.), with two modern towers. It contains interesting sculptures (painted statues of the Apostles, 15th cent.; *St. Sebastian, end of 16th cent.) and monuments.

At the S.E. angle of the town stands the ancient ducal Castle of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. The late-Gothic Schloss-Kapelle contains three superb stained-glass windows, that in the middle, with portraits of Max I. and his two wives and the Baptism of Christ above, dating from 1479. On the high-altar, under which reposes Emp. Maximilian I. (p. 131), stands an excellent bronze statue of St. George, of the 15th century. In the court, over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (89 quarterings, many quite imaginary) of Frederick III., and his motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima, or 'Austria est imperare orbis universo'); below is a statue of the emperor (1453). The building was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752 and contains portraits of the Empress and eminent officers educated here. In the garden are a statue of Maria Theresa and a monument to former pupils slain in battle.

The late-Gothic Neu Kloster-Kirche contains the tomb of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III. The Monastery possesses a Library containing ancient miniatures, and a collection of early-German paintings, ivory-carvings, majolica, etc.

In the Rathaus are preserved many charters of the 12th cent. and a small collection of antiquities, including the Corvinus Beeher, a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed in Germany.
in 1462 to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); also old codices (the Gospels of 1325), weapons, etc. (Custodian on 1st floor; fee.)

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohács, see R. 74.

From Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway in 11/4 hr. (from Vienna to Aspang, 51 M., in 3 hrs.). The station is on the E. side of the town. 5 M. Klein-Wolkersdorf; 7 M. Erlach; 8 M. Pitten, with a ruined castle; 10'1/2 M. Seebenstein, commanded by a noble Schloss of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a collection of armour (fine view). — 22 M. Aspang (1556 ft.; Aspanger Hof; Hirsch; Kreuz, etc.). The Wechsel (5702 ft.; 5 hrs.) is a fine point of view. From Aspang a road leads to the W., via Festritz, to (5 M.) Kirchberg on the Wechsel, where there is a grand stalactite grotto. Pleasant road through wood, by Schloss Kranichberg, a seat of the Archbishop of Vienna, to (7 1/2 M.) Gloggnitz (see below). — Diligence from Aspang to Hartberg, see p. 338.

Railway from Wiener-Neustadt to Puchberg, and rack-and-pinion railway thence to the top of the Schneeberg, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

To the right beyond Neustadt the Schneeberg is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left, the Leitha Mts. (in the distance, Schloss Seebenstein, see above). 35 1/2 M. St. Egyden; 39 M. Neunkirchen (Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. 42 M. Ternitz; 43 1/2 M. Potschach, with spinning mills. — 47 M. Gloggnitz (1426 ft.; *Baumgartner; *Adler; Grüner Baum; Restaurant opposite the station), a pretty little town (4500 inhab.) on the Schwarza, lies at the base of the Semmering. Schloss Gloggnitz on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now a private residence. On a hill to the left (13 1/2 hr. to the S.W.) is the picturesque castle of Wartenstein.

The *Semmering Railway, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed in 1848-54, is remarkable alike for its engineering and its scenery. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag (35 M.) there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The construction of this part of the line cost upwards of 60,000£. per English mile.

The train ascends with the aid of a mountain locomotive. Schloss Gloggnitz looks imposing. In the valley flows the green Schwarza, which is the large paper-factory of Schloßgmühl. On the left rises the Sonnwendstein with its three peaks; to the W., in the background, the Raxalp. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) Payerbach (1512 ft.; *Lebert; Schneemühl; Rail. Restaurant, R. 1-2 fl.).

To Reichenau and the Höllenthal, with ascents of the Schneeberg and the Raxalp, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 249 yds. long and 80 ft. high, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. 56 1/2 M. Eichberg. Two short tunnels; to the left, an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the Gotschakogel (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at (60 M.) Klamm (2254 ft.; Deininger) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now
half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of Schottwien in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel, a picturesque retrospect of the case of Klamm. Farther on a fine view is obtained of the deep Adlitzgraben with its rocky sides and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the Weizsettelwand, and reaches (64½ M.) Breitenstein (2540 ft.). To more tunnels. We then cross the Kalte Rinne by a viaduct 200 yd. long and 150 ft. high, and ascend to the last large viaduct (166 yd. long, 79 ft. high), which spans the Untere Adlitzgraben.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (69 M.) Semmering (2840 ft.; Hotel Stefanie), reached in 1½-13/4 hr. from Gloggnitz. On the rocks to the right is a memorial of Karl von Ghega, the constructor of the railway. About 1/3 M. to the N. is the *Hotel Panhans, and 3/4 M. farther (omnibus 40 kr.) is the large *Hotel Semmering (3280 ft.), in a fine situation. At the highest point of the highroad (3216 ft.), 11/2 M. to the S. of the station, is the Erzherzog Johann Inn. — Ascent of the Sonnwendstein (4995 ft.; 2 hrs.), s. Baeckers Eastern Alps.

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of tunnel, 1565 yds. in length, which penetrates the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940 ft.), whence the train descends into the grassy Fröschnitz-Thal. 76 M. Spital (2520 ft Hirsch; Schwan; Krone), a summer-resort.

80 M. Mürzzuschlag (2200 ft.; *Adler, R. 80 kr. - 1 fl.; *Post, R. from 80 kr.; Hôt. Meier; Hôt. Guck ins Land, 1/3 M. from station, well situated; Hôt. Lambach, 1 M. from the station; *Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), on the Mürz, is a summer-resort (Cottage, Hydropathic, etc.), with pleasant walks. In winter snow-shoeing with Norwegian snow-shoes ('skis') is a favourite pastime here. To Neuberg and Mariazell, see R. 25.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the Mürz, enlivened with iron-forges. 85 M. Langenvang; 87 M. Kriegslau (1970 ft.; *Höbenreich; Maurer), another summer-resort; 90 M. Mitterdorf (1935 ft.; Eggl, Mitterhammer). To the right, at the mouth of the Veitschthal, is the château of Pichl, with its four towers and farther on, near Wartberg, the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train sweeps round the Wartberg, crossing the Mürz twice, and reach (95 M.) Kindberg (1850 ft.; *Wolfbauer; Körner, etc.; Restaurant, with rooms), a summer-resort, with the château of Obekindberg (Count Attems). 99 M. Marein. 103 M. Kapfenbe (Ramsauer; Hirsch), at the entrance to the Thörithal, 1/2 M. fro which lies the sheltered Bad Steinerhof. Narrow-gauge railway from Kapfenberg to Au-Seeveis, see p. 184.

106 M. Bruck on the Mur (1525 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt Post, at the station; Löwe; Adler) is a small town (5788 inhab
at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mur, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic Kornmesser-Haus (the old ducal residence, 1497-1506), with arcades and an open loggia. Opposite it is a tasteful wrought-iron fountain of 1626. The Gloriette, to the E. of the station, and the Calvarienberg, on the right bank of the Mur, are good points of view. On a rocky hill to the N. is the ruin of Landskron, burned down in 1792. To St. Michael and Linz, see R. 26; to Mariazell, see R. 25; to Villach, see R. 31.

The train enters the narrow valley of the Mur. At (113 M.) Perneck (Linde) is a large château of Herr Lipith. Near (114 M.) Mixnis (Schartner) is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachenöhle, in the Röthelstein, 1533 ft. above the village. 122 M. Frohnleiten; the village (Stadt Strassburg, Krone, Sonne), with forges and a hydropathic, lies on the opposite bank. To the right is Schloss Neu-Pfannberg or Grafendorf, and on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of Pfannberg. The château of Rabenstein rises on a rock on the right bank. The valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the Badelwand by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (127 M.) Pegau the Schöckel (p. 193) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies Deutsch-Feistritz, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the Mur. 129 M. Stübing, with a château of Count Palfy; 132 M. Gratwein (1295 ft.; Fischerwirth), with a large paper-mill. — 134 M. Judendorf (*Fritscher’s Alpen-Hôtel; Materleitner) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment. On a height to the right lies Maria-Strassengel, a graceful Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with an open tower. The train passes the ruin and the new château of Gösting, property of Count Attems, and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left. with the capital of Styria at its base.

140 M. Gratz, see p. 188.

25. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Mürzzuschlag to (7½ M.) Neuberg in 34 minutes. — Diligence from Neuberg to Mariazell (29 M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.). One-horse Carriage from Neuberg to Mürzsteg 2, two-horse 3 fl.; two-horse carr. to Mariazell in 5 hrs., 12-14 fl. — From Mariazell to (23 M.) Au-Seewiesen Diligence twice daily in summer in 5 hrs. (3 fl. 18 kr.); from Au-Seewiesen to (14 M.) Kapfenberg, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From Gaming to Mariazell, see p. 183; from St. Pölten, via Lilienfeld and Kernhof, see pp. 88, 183.

Mürzzuschlag, see p. 180. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the Mürz, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) Kapellen (Rail. Restaurant, rooms to let; Baumgartner) and (7½ M.)
Neuberg (2400 ft.; *Post; Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Oesterreich), finely situated at the base of the Schneestpe (6245 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3 1/2–4 hrs. The handsome Gothic Cistercian Church, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we enter the elegant crypt. The abbey, suppressed in 1785, is partly occupied by the emperor during the shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. At the foot of the Calvarienvieng is a triangle carved in the rock, with a bronze portrait of Archduke John.

The valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Mürz, ascends to (8 M. from Neuberg) Mürzsteg (2570 ft.; *Eder, with garden; *Grabner), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the Hohe Veitschalp (6500 ft.). The valley divides here. The highroad ascends the Dobrein-Thal to the W. and crosses the (1 hr.) Niederartal Saddle (4000 ft.; fine view of the Veitschalp and Hochschwab) to (20 M.) Wegscheid, a village 91/2 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 184).

The new Road to Mariazell via Frein is preferable. This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the (3 1/2 M.) Scheiterboden (2700 ft.; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the Rosskogel on the right and the Proleswand on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called Zum Todten Weib (2730 ft.). The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2 1/2 M.) Frein (2840 ft.; Inn). Thence the road continues to the W. through the Freiner-Thal, passing (3 M.) Gschwand, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2 1/2 M.) Höhner-Weide or Schöneben-Sattel (3750 ft.), between the Student and the Fallestein. Descending to (1 M.) the Schöneben Inn (3630 ft.), we follow the road through the pretty Fallenstein-Thal to the (5 1/2 M.) Guswerk (p. 184), on the road from Bruck to (3 1/2 M.) Mariazell.

The Footpath from Frein over the Frein-Sattel to Mariazell (1 1/2 hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (3 fl.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) Gschwand (see above), and ascends into the wood to (3 1/2 hr.) the summit of the Frein-Sattel (3670 ft.). Then a steep descent (after 20 min., to the left, following the brook) to the Halththal, where we cross (1/2 hr.) the Salza to the Kernhof and Mariazell road (p. 185) and to (2 hrs.) Mariazell.

29 M. Mariazell (2830 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; Löwe; Krone; Weintraube; Greif; Kreuz; Rötel, etc.), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 100,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Gratz on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August.

In the centre of the village rises the imposing Church, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Madonna and Child,
to Bruck on the Mur. WILDALPEN. 25. Route. 183

20 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented in 1157 by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (the mother-church of Mariazell). Count Henry I. of Moravia built a chapel for it about 1200, and Lewis I., King of Hungary, enclosed this chapel in a larger church, after a victory over the Turks in 1363.

The interior is 20½ ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous Image, on a silver altar. The Pulpit is of red marble. On the High Altar is an ebony crucifix and two lifesize silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 6 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous votive pictures, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occurrences connected with Mariazell. — The Treasury contains precious vessels, reliquaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments; miniature altars of rare Itones; old mass-books, etc. Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early stilian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

Excursions. Through the Grünau (Maria Waterfall; refreshments at the Kliitznetzburger's) to the (1½ hrs.) Erlafsee (2740 ft.; *Seeewirth, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the Herrenhaus (*Inn), at the E. end, and thence by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell.

To the *Lassing Fall, 4-1½ hrs. (carr. there and back 8 fl.). We follow the road to the N. via Mitterbach and the Josefsberg (3365 ft.) to (3½ hrs.) Wienerbrück (2590 ft.; *Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (25 min.) fall, 250 ft. high, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) An interesting path descends to the left from the fall, crosses the Erlaf, and leads to the left through the romantic *Otschergrabten to the (2 hrs.) Klausen, and thence via the Riffel-Sattel (1210 ft.) to the top of the (5½ hrs.) Otscher (p. 83).

From Mariazell to Gaming (25 M.). The road leads across the Zellerain (3510 ft.) to (5½ M.) Neunau (3290 ft.; Konrad) and (15 M.) Langau (2260 ft.; Inn, clean), in the upper valley of the ßibis, and then over the Grubberg (p. 83) to (25 M.) Gaming (p. 88).

From Mariazell to Kernhof, 16 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs., through the Halthal and over the Knollenhals. — From Kernhof to St. Pölten, 33 M., railway in 3 hrs., via St. Egydi, Freiland, Schrambach, Lilienfeld (with a celebrated Cistercian abbey), and Schellmühl (p. 83).

From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling via Weichselboden and Wildalpen, 46½ M. Diligence to (18 M.) Weichselboden in 4 hrs. (6 fl.); thence to (11 M.) Wildalpen in 2½ hrs. (4 fl.); and thence to (17½ M.) Reifling in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). — The road quits the Bruck road at the (5 M.) Gusswerk (p. 184) and ascends the picturesque valley of the Salza. Beyond (6 M.) Greith (Inn) it quits the river and crosses the Hals (2785 ft.) to (7 M.) Weichselboden (2220 ft.; *Post; Schützenauer, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the Radmerbach with the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains. The road hence still follows the rocky ravine of the Salza. Beyond a small tunnel it crosses to the left bank and reaches (5½ M.) Gschöder (Inn), at the mouth of the Antengruben, and then leads between the precipices of the Riegertin (6370 ft.), on the right, and the Hochstall (6500 ft.), on the left. — 5½ M. Wildalpen (2000 ft.; *Zisler), a thriving village and summer-resort, is charmingly situated on the Wildalpenbach, which here falls into the Salza. We continue to follow the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza, which is joined on the right by the (2½ M.) Lassing and at Erzfelden, 4½ M. farther on, by the Menilding. Beyond the (¼ M.)
Route 25. SEEWIESEN.

Zur Wacht Inn the road divides. The shortest route to the Ennthal and the railway leads via the (3 M.) church of Pfaff (Hinterbuechinger's Inn), follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the Enns, and then crosses the latter to (2 1/2 hrs.) Gross-Reifling (railway-station, see p. 186).

The road to Seewiesen leads through the pretty valley of the Salsa. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the Sigmunds-Kapelle, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls in the 16th. cent. to protect it against the Turks. At the (5 M.) Gusswerk (2450 ft.; *Inn), with important iron-works, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see p. 183). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the Aschbach-Thal to the S.E., uniting after 2 1/2 M. with the road from Frein (p. 182), and reaches (9 M. from Mariazell) the small village of Wegscheid (2670 ft.; Neue Post; Alte Post). — From Wegscheid to Muerzsteig across the Niederalpel (3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 182.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden over the Kastenriegel, 12 M., a pleasant route (carriage-road). About 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the Rammer-Thal, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (6 M.) Kastenriegel (3545 ft.), a depression between the Zeller and Auenser Stallen (6525 ft.). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, to (6 1/2 M.) Weichselboden (p. 183).

The road ascends by the Goltradbach to (3 3/4 M.) the important iron-mines of Gotlrad, and 1 1/2 M. farther on reaches Brandhof (3660 ft.), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the Seeberg.

The villa is adorned with portraits and statues of Austrian princes, weapons, reminiscences of the chase, etc. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. In the garden is a select collection of Alpine plants.

The road now ascends steeply to the (1 1/2 hr.) Seeberg Pass (4115 ft.), where we enjoy a fine view of the Seethal, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (1 1/2 hr.) the village of —

181 1/2 M. Seewiesen (3175 ft.; *Post), picturesquely situated.

The Hochschwab (14 5/5 M.; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 5 ft.) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seethal to the (2 3/4 hrs.) Voithaler-Hütte (5415 ft.) on the Obere Dultwitz, and then ascend to the right by the Edelsteig to the (1 1/2 hr.) Schwab-Haus, on the Schwabenboden (7380 ft.; Inn in summer), and to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit. Extensive *View, embracing the whole of the V. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. — Descent to St. Ilgen (p. 189), via the Hochstein-Alpe, 3 1/2 hrs., easy; via the Gehacke, a precipitous cliff, shorter and more interesting, but more difficult.

From Seewiesen the road descends the narrow Seebraben, past the Dürrsee (2965 ft.), to (4 1/2 M.) Au-Seewiesen, 1/2 M. from the terminus of the Styrian Narrow-Gauge Railway to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. — Beyond (13 3/4 M.) Seebach-Turnau the railway descends the pretty Stübing-Thal, via (3 M.) Hinterberg and (6 1/2 M.) Wappensteinhammer, to (6 M.) Alten, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of which lies the village of that name (Post; Karlon), a favourite summer-resort. At (7 M.) Thörl (Sommerauer), a village with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the Thörlbach. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of Schachenstein.
A road leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty St. Ilgen-Thal to (11/2 M.) St. Ilgen (240 ft.; Pizzer) and the (11/2 M.) *Hotel Bodenbauer (2876 ft.), finely situated at the head of the valley. The attractive ascent of the Karthochkogel (1870 ft.) may be made hence in 3-31/2 hrs. Ascent of the Hochschwab (7415 ft.) via the Gehackte or via the Bodenbauer and the Hochstein-Alpe, see p. 184.

We next traverse the narrow Thörlthal, passing several iron works, to (12 1/2 M.) Winkel, (13 M.) Kapfenberg-Lokalbahn, 1/2 M. to the E. of which is Bad Steinerhof (p. 180), and (14 M.) Kapfenberg-Südbahn (p. 180). Hence to (3 M.) Bruck on the Mur, see p. 180.

26. From Linz to St. Michael via Steyr.

1431/2 M. Railway in 53/4-91/2 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 50 kr., 5 fl., 2 fl. 50 kr., express 11 fl. 23, 7 fl. 50, 3 fl. 75 kr.) Dinner (1 fl.) is handed into the carriages at Klein-Reifling, Selzthal, and St. Michael. View Carriages, see p. 119; the finest scenery is between Hieflau and Admont.

To (15 M.) St. Valentin (880 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 84. Our line here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W., and at (20 M.) Ennsdorf enters the valley of the Enns. 25 1/2 M. Rammingdorf.

28 M. Steyr (990 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Steyrerhof, R., L., & A. 1-2 fl.; Schiff; Krebs; Loewe, wine), with 21,500 inhab., at the confluence of the Steyr with the Enns, is noted for its iron-ware. The town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyrdorf by three bridges. On a hill rises Burg Steyr (10th cent.), the property of Count Lamberg. (Adm. to the park on application to the gardener.) The Gothic Church, built in 1443-1630, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1660; also a modern altar in carved wood by Guggenberger of Munich. The tower (288 ft.) was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The Rathaus, in the rococo style, and the extensive Austrian Rifle Factory (adm. on application), with a tasteful monument of its founder Jos. Werndl (d. 1889), by Tilgner, are also worthy of notice. The groundfloor of the Public School is occupied by the exhibition of the Styrian Industrial Society.

Walks. At the Franz-Josefs-Platz, the Carl-Ludwig-Platz, the Pfarrplatz, and other points in the immediate vicinity of the town are pleasant new grounds laid out by the Verschönerungs-Verein, with benches. Pretty views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (1/2 hr.) Hohe Ennsquelle, the (1/2 hr.) Tabor, and the (1/2 hr.) Dachberg. St. Ulrich, Garsten, and Christkindl are each within 1/2 hr. of the town. The tower on the *Damberg (2450 ft.), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about 1/2 hr. from the top is the Inn ‘Zur Dambergwarte’.

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) Garsten.

From Garsten to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty Steyrthal, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train runs via Steyrdorf, (41/2 M.) Pergern (branch to Bad Hall, see p. S7), and Aschach on the Steyr to (12 M.) Grünburg-Steinbach, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories. Then via (18 M.) Leonstein (1413 ft.; ‘Wecht; Wagner), a summer-resort, with a château and park of Count Hallburg, and (19 M.) Molln, at the mouth of the Krumme Styrling, to (20 M.) Agonitz, 31/2 M. from the station of Herndl, on the Kremsthal railway (p. S7).
The line follows the left bank of the Enns. 36 M. Ternberg; 42 M. Losenstein, with an old church and a ruined castle. 45 1/2 M. Reich-Raming, with iron-works. — 50 M. Gross-Raming; 55 1/2 M. Kastenreith, at the confluence of the Gaf lensbuch and the Enns (p. 84). 57 1/2 M. Klein-Reiffing (1200 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Amstetten (p. 84). — 66 M. Weissenbach-St.-Gallen (Gruber), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Lohner). At (72 1/2 M.) Gross-Reiffing (1400 ft.; *Baumann) the Salta falls into the Enns. To Weichselboden and Mariazell, see pp. 184, 183.

The train threads two tunnels and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75 1/2 M.) Landl are two other short tunnels. — 79 M. Hiesflau (1700 ft.; *Hübler zur Post; *Steinberger), with iron-works, is finely situated at the confluence of the Erzbach and the Enns.

From Hiesflau to Leoben, 34 M., railway in 3 1/2-4 hrs. Beyond (2 1/2 M.) Radmer, on a height to the left, stands the château of Leopoldstein. — 9 1/2 M. Eisenerz (2645 ft.; *König von Sachen; *Goldenes Schiff: Zum Heiligen Geist; Rudolfsbahn, near the station), with 5720 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ("iron-ore") imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6140 ft.) and on the W. by the Kaiserschütz (6880 ft.). The Church of St. Oswald, a Gothic structure founded in 1272 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is an interesting example of a mediaeval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting Historical Museum (adm. 20 kr.). The terrace in front of the Schicht-Thurm commands a fine view (direction-tablet). To the S. the red Erzberg (5030 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1400-1500 in winter and yield 800,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the Erzberg railway to the station of Prebichl (see below), and thence to follow the carriage-road (fine views) to the (1 hr.) Vorderberg. Berghaus (Restaurant). Thence (with guide, 50 kr.) descend to the (1/2 hr.) Barbara-Kapelle (Restaurant) and to (1/2 hr.) Eisenerz.

The *Erzberg Railway, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's cogged-wheel system. With an average gradient of 68:1000 it runs to the S., through the Schicht-Thurm Tunnel (below the above-mentioned tower) to the station of Krumenthal (2965 ft.), where the toothed rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the Klammsal Tunnel, traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the Ramsau and the Erzgraben, and stops at (13 1/2 M.) Erzberg (3510 ft.), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the Plattens Tunnel and the Prebichl Tunnel is the station of (16 1/2 M.) Prebichl (3950 ft.; *Spitaler's Inn). The line now descends to (18 M.) Glisbrense (3240 ft.) and (20 1/2 M.) Vorderberg-Markt (2660 ft.; Krone: Adler; Zeilinka), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. — 21 1/2 M. Vorderberg-Staatsbahnhof (2520 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs via Friedauerk and Hafning to (27 1/2 M.) Trofajach (2160 ft.; *Bräuhaus; Goldener Ochse, R. 50 kr.), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (3/4 hr.) Rudolfswarte (2020 ft.) — Thence the line proceeds via Gmeingrub, St. Peter-Freyenstein, and Donawitz to (34 M.) Leoben (p. 204).

The Ennsthall now turns towards the W., and we enter the *Gehäuse, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the Tamischbachthurm and the Grosse Buchstein on the N., and the Hochthor and Reichenstein on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a
series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400 ft.). The
road, which runs on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far
as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the Ge-
säuse 12 ft.). The railway on the right bank pierces two tunnels,
between which, on the left, opens the Hartlesgraben, and then crosses
to the left bank of the Enns. — 84½ M. Gsatterboden (1850 ft.;
*Hôtel Gesinuse), in a grand situation. The railway next passes the
mouth of the picturesque Johnsbach-Thal, on the left, and then the
wild gorge of the Burggraben, on the right, and crosses the Enns.
Beyond a short tunnel is the (89½ M.) station Gesinuse-Eingang.
The train then enters the broad green dale of —

93 M. Admont (2105 ft.; *Post; Sulzer; Buchbinder; Wöl-
zenberger; Windisch; Bartu; Neudorfer, at the station; good wine
at the convent), a picturesque village and summer-resort. The cel-
ebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont (‘ad montes’), founded in
1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1865, but has been partly
rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, St. Blasius-Münster, with its two
slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall,
comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 M=S. (open daily, 10-11 and 4-5).

Good views of the environs are obtained from the bridge over the Enns,
1 M. from the railway-station. — Above Admont, to the S., stands (½ hr.)
Schloss Röthelstein (2680 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an
admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded Pieschberg
(5686 ft.), with the church on the Frauenberg (see below) at its base; to the
N. rise the ‘Haller Mauern’, consisting of the Grosse Pyhrcon (7360 ft.),
Scheiblingstein (7220 ft.), Hexenthurm (7155 ft.), and Natterriegel
(6660 ft.); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7295 ft.); to the S.E. the Sparafelk
(7365 ft).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right,
nean (97½ M.) Frauenberg, rises the Frauenberg with the pilgrim-
aged church of Mariakum. At the confluence of the Paltenbach with the
Enns the line turns towards the S. — 102 M. Selzthal (2080 ft.;
Railway Hotel, Krone, both plain; *Rail. Róystant), the junction
of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg).

From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen. Railway to (30 M.)
Aussee in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 50 kr., 1 fl., 50 kr.); to (62 M.) Bischofshofen in
2½-3¾ hrs. (fares 8, 2, 1 fl.). — The railway crosses the Paltenbach and runs to
the W. through the valley of the Enns, crossing the Enns and the Pfhrn-
bach, to (3½ M.) Lietzen (2160 ft.; *Post; Fuchs), a large village at the mouth of the Pyhrnthal. A diligence plies hence daily in summer to (15 M.)
Windischgarsten (Fuchsjäger; Erzherzog Albrecht; Schöne Aussicht), a finely
situated summer-resort. — The railway skirts the hillside. At (12 M.)
Steinach-Irding (2105 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Würschinger) the line divides;
the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen.

The railway to Aussee soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of
the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. Beyond two tunnels it
enters the narrow and romantic Grimmingbach-Thal, and ascends in wind-
ings high up on the left side, reaching its highest point at (17 M.) Kiechau
(2750 ft.); 20½ M. Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2015 ft.); 26 M. Kainisch, on
the Oedense-Strass, which issues from the Oedense (2570 ft.), 4½ M. to the
S. Then along the wooded Traunthal to (30 M.) Aussee (p. 110).

The line from Steinach to Bischofshofen crosses the Grimmingbach
and skirts the base of the precipitous Grimming (7710 ft.) to (20 M.) Oedlarn
(Fischer; Groger). — 23 M. Stein, at the mouth of the Sölkthal; 25 M. Gröb-
ming, the village of which name lies 2 M. to the N.; 30 M. Haus. —
36 M. Schladming (2400 ft.; ± Alte Post; ± Brauhaus oder Neue Post; Tutler; Leder- ler; Zum Dachstein) is a large village pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Schladming- Thal. For excursions hence to the Rameau, etc., and mountain-ascent, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The Ennsthal contracts. 39½ M. Richl. At (42 M.) Mandling we cross the Mandlingbach, the. frontier between Styria and Salzburg. — 47 M. Radstadt (2810 ft.; ± Post; Thorlir) an old walled town, standing on a rocky hill to the right. A diligence plies hence daily in summer in 23 hrs. (the night being spent at St. Michael, 40 M.) to (67½ M.) Spital (p. 173) via the Radstädter Tauern (5700 ft.); see Baedeker's Eastern Alps. — At (48½ M.) Altmarkt the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the Plachau, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) Eben (2810 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then descends the narrow Fritzthal via Hüttau (Post), traversing several tunnels and repeatedly crossing the Fritzbach. It penetrates the Kreuzberg by a tunnel 770 yds. in length, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to (62 M.) Bischofshofen (1795 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 120.

The train skirts the slopes of the Dürrenschiert (5700 ft.) and enters the wooded Paltten-Thal, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of Strechau.

105 M. Rottenmann (2210 ft.; ± Tirolerhof; Post; Goldbrich) is an ancient little town with iron-works. From (112½ M.) Trieben a road leads to the right to (33 M.) Judenburg (p. 205) via Hohen tauern (4410 ft.). Near (115 M.) Gaishorn, to the right, lies the little Gaishorn Lake. The line ascends to the station of (121¼ M.) Wald, on the Schober Pass (2785 ft.), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the Liesing-Thal to Killwang, with copper mines, Mautern, Kammern, Seitz, and Traboeh-Timmersdorf. Then (112½ M.) St. Michael (± Rail. Restaurant), also a station on the line from Villach to Bruck (p. 205) and 17½ M. from the latter.

27. Gratz and Environns.


Hotels (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof). On the right bank of the Mur, near the Süd-Bahnhof: ± Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz, with garden, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; ± Hotel Daniel, at the Süd-Bahnhof, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, L. & A. 50 kr.; ± Goldener Engel, Griesgasse 5, R. 1-2 fl.; ± Florian (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse; ± Goldner Ross, Goldene Sonne, Goldner Löwe, Königs tiger (plain), all Mariahilfer-Strasse (Pl. A, 4); ± Drei Raben (Pl. e; B, 5), Annen-Strasse 43, with garden; Schwand, Annen-Str. 3. — On the left bank (3½ M. from the Süd-Bahnhof): ± Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack- Strasse, R. 1½-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; ± Stadt Triest (Pl. f; D, 5), Jakomin-Platz; ± Goldner Birne, Leonhard-Str. 8, near the park; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e; D, 5), Färbergasse 6; ± Hotel Gärtn, Kälbherggasse 1a.

Cafés. ± Thonethof, ± Europa, both Herrenagasse; ± Kaiserhof, Kaiserfeld-gasse; ± Union, Lichtenfeissgasse; ± Café Wirth, in the Stadt-Park (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon); ± Nordstern, Haupt-Platz; ± Gehler, Carl Ludwig-Ring 20, by the Stadt-Park; ± Promenade, Burg-Ring; ± Café Wien, Rechbauer-Str. 12; ± See, Glacis-Str. 43; ± Costelluzzi, Albrechtgasse 8. — On the right bank of the Mur: ± Oesterreichischer Hof, Helm, both in the Annen- Strasse; ± Daniel, at the Süd-Bahnhof.

Confectioners (ices). ± Strehrly, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz; ± Stuchlk, Hofgasse; ± Grünzweig, Sporgasse; ± Schmidt's Söhne, Herrenagasse.
Restaurants (beer). *Daniel's Rail. Restaurant; *Neu-Gratz, Hans-Sachsgasse 5; Müller's Theater-Restaurant, Carl Ludwig-Ring 3; Schuckeier Bierhaus, Herrengasse 15; Thonethof, Pfarrgasse; Kaufmannshaus, Neuthorgasse; Technical College, Rechbauer-Str.; Sandwirth, Griesgasse 27. — Military music several times weekly at the Annen-Säle, opposite the Süd-Bahnhof; Puntigamer Bierhalle, in the Jakobigasse; Steinfelder Bierhalle, Münzgraben-Str.; Gösser Bierhalle, Leonhardstr. 32. — Wine (also at the cafes, etc.): Admonterhof, near the Paradis; *Kleinoscheg, Herrengasse 13; Römischer König, Sporgasse 13; Landhauskeller, Schmiedgasse. — The best wines of Styria are Lottenberger (strong), Pickeler, and Kerschbacher. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwiebäck') at Sorger's, Mur-Platz 14; Spreng, Burgergasse 7, etc.


Theatres. Theater am Franzens-Platz (Pl. 11; D, 4), operas, operettas, plays (closed June-Aug.); Theater am Stadt-Park (Pl. D, 5), operettas, etc.

Military Music thrice a week in summer, alternately in the Stadt-Park and at the Hilmteich (p. 192); once a week on the Schlossberg and in the Volks-Garten; also in the Industrie-Halle, Jakominiagasse (Pl. D, 7), with a large park and race-course; and at the above-mentioned Bierhallen. — Band also 3-4 times weekly in the Stadt-Park (p. 191).

Post & Telegraph Office and Telephone Office (Pl. 9; C, 5), Neuthorgasse.

Cabs. Two-horse, 60 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; one-horse, 30 kr. for the first 1/4 hr., 50 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional 1/4 hr. — To or from the Süd-Bahnhof: middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. Small articles of luggage carried inside, free; larger articles, 20 kr. for one or more. At night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares in all cases one-half more. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 21/2 or 3 fl., afternoon 3 or 4 fl.; whole day 51/2 or 7 fl., etc.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the Süd-Bahnhof through the Annen-Str. and over the Franz-Carl Bridge to the Haupt-Platz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Staatsbahn of the Glacis-Strasse to the Geidorf-Platz, and via the Wickenburggasse, the Ferdinands-Brücke, the Lend-Platz, and the Volksgarten-Str. back to the Anna-Str. A branch to the right from the Glacis-Str. runs through the Leonhard Str. to the Hilmteich. — Electric Tramway from the Zinnendorf-Strasse (Pl. E, 4) via the Hilmteich to Maria-Trost (p. 192) in 28 min.

Omnibuses ply to every part of the environs. To Eggenberg (p. 193), 10 times daily (hourly on Sundays and holidays), starting from the Fischmarkt (15 kr.); to the Brunntal (p. 193), twice daily (20 kr.), starting from the Fischmarkt; to the Anhüfte-Ursprung (p. 192), 4 times daily (15 kr.), starting from the Ursuliner-Platz; etc.

Gratz (1135 ft.), the capital of Styria, with about 113,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4500 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of many retired civil servants and officers. On the left bank is the old or Inner Town (I. Bezirk, or district), adjoined by the former Jakomini Suburb (II.) to the S., and Geidorf (III.) to the N.; on the right bank are the districts of Lend (IV.) and Gries (V.). Gratz is an industrial place of considerable importance.

The chief thoroughfare between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is the Franz-Carl Bridge (Pl. C, 5), built in
1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on
the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles,
and a tasteful balustrade.

The **Haupt-Platz** (Pl. C, D, 5) is embellished with a bronze
*Statue of Archduke John* (d. 1859), by Pönninger, erected in
1878. — On the S. side of the Platz is the new **Rathaus** (Pl. 10),
a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1887-92
by Wielemann and Reuter. The façade is adorned with twelve
statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The
staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratz
in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N.
Strobel.

In the **Franzens-Platz** (Pl. D, 4), to the N.E., is a bronze **Statue
of Emperor Francis II.** (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece,
by Marchesi (1841). On the E. side of the Platz is the **Theater am
Franzensplatz** (Pl. 11) and the old **Imperial Burg**, or palace, now
government offices, with an interesting spiral staircase at the end of
the first court.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446-62
(the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has been extensively
modernized. It has an interesting W. Portal.

**Interior.** The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles
of St. Egidius, is by Jos. Flurer. On the walls are two votive paintings
by Peter de Pontis, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family
before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach
to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought
from Italy in 1617. The six small ivory "Reliefs, choice Italian works
of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from
Petrarch's 'I Trionfi')."

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was built by
Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who sought refuge in Gratz at the
outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tom band
the sarcophagi of his parents, Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and
his Archduchess.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or **Hall of the Estates**, in the Herren-
gasse, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was
erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting
portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted
notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or
'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'.

The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely
executed fountain, in cast and wrought iron of 1590, is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to Johann Kepler, the astronomer. The **Rittersaal**
and **Landtags-Saal** ('Hall of the Diet') may be inspected.

The old *Landes-Zeughaus*, or **Arsenal** (erected in 1644), ad-
joining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same
condition as it was 250 years ago, with a large quantity of weapons,
chiefly of the 17th century. (Admission from the Landhaus daily,
10-1, 30 kr.; Sun. free).
The Parish Church (Pl. D, 5), farther on, to the left, a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent. (restored in 1875), contains an Assumption by Tintoretto as an alter-piece. — Near the end of the street opposite the Carl-Ludwig-Ring is the graceful Auersperg-Brunnen.

The Joanneum (Pl. D, 5) was founded in 1811 by Archduke John. The Old Joanneum (Raubergasse 10) contains the Natural History Museum (geological, zoological, and botanical collections), the Prehistoric Collection (containing the 'Judenburger Wagen'), and the Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities (daily, 10-11, 20 kr.; Sun. free). The Library (over 140,000 vols.) is accommodated in a modern addition, which has reading-rooms on the groundfloor and an exhibition of rare books, etc., on the first floor (adm. 10-1, from May 1st to July 15th also 4-7; in winter 10-1 and 4-9).


The valuable collections of the Historical and Industrial Museum (Director, Prof. K. Lacher; catalogue 20 kr.) occupy three stories and are arranged in the following divisions: Dwelling-rooms from Styria; industrial and art-industrial works; ecclesiastical art and art-industries; historical portraits and relics; collection of samples of art-industrial works and a collection of models, with a drawing-room. Specially interesting are the *Landschadenbund-Bücher, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent.; the *Weizer Prunksaal* of 1563, and the old Styrian rooms of 1564, 1568, 1577, 1596, and 1607; the travelling-carriage of Emp. Frederick III., and the double litter of Stephan Bathory and his wife. Finally there is a room for the sale of modern Styrian art-industrial products.

The Collection of Paintings and Engravings is arranged in four rooms on the first floor. Among the works of the early-German school are: Cranach, Knight at the parting of the ways; B. Strigel, Emp. Maximilian; H. Memling, Mary of Burgundy. Dutch masters: Portraits by G. de Crayer and M. de Vos; P. Brueghel, Triumph of Death; H. Goltz, Ecce Homo. Italian masters: G. Vasari, Michael Angelo; L. Giordano, Adoration of the Magi; P. de Pomi, Apotheosis of the Archduchess Maria, wife of Charles II. The older and the more modern Viennese schools are also represented.

Opposite, in the Neuthorgasse, is the new Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), a magnificent building in the Renaissance style, by Fr. Setz. Adjacent, on the Stadtkai, rise the new Law Courts (Pl. q; C, 5), a handsome building designed by Wielemanns and Reuter.

On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the outlying suburbs, is the *Stadt-Park* (30 acres), charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a Bust of Schiller by Gasser, the 'Waldfichte' (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a poem by Rosegger), a marble statue of Count Anton Al. Auersperg, the poet (d. 1876), by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze *Franz-Josefs-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris. Near the last are the Café Wirth and a Band Stand (concerts, see p. 189).

In the Glacis-Str. is the Leech-Kirche (Pl. E, 4), a small but interesting Gothic church (13th cent.), with old stained glass. — The
Harrach-Str. leads to the E. to the new *Karl-Franz University (Pl. E, 3; 1730 students), an imposing building from Rezori's designs (1890-95). Adjacent, to the left, are the Physical and the Anatomical-Physiological Institutes, to the right the Chemical Institute. The University Library, at the back of the central building, contains upwards of 130,000 volumes. — In the Rechbauer-Str., to the S.E. of the Stadtpark, is the Technical College (Pl. E, 5), a handsome Renaissance building by Hauberrisser and Wüst (1888). Farther to the E., in the Naglergasse, is the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche (Pl. F, 5), a modern building in the early-Gothic style from Hauberrisser's designs, with a lower church (crypt) and a tower 360 ft. in height.

The *Schlossberg (Pl. C, D, 3; 1545 ft.) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. The plateau in front of the chalet (restaurant), halfway up the E. side, is adorned with a Statue of General Welden (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze. On the S. slope are a quaint Clock Tower (52 ft. high), bearing a gigantic clock-dial, and the Türkend-Brunnen (300 ft. deep). On the upper platform are a Belfry, 60 ft. high, and four topographical indicators. The noble *View is justly celebrated. The course of the Mur and the populous valley, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the Koralpe, S. the Bacher Mts.

A Cable Tramway, starting every 1/4 hr., ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 5 1/2 Sack-Strasse (Pl. C, 4); fares, up 20, down 10 kr., monthly ticket 2 ft. The line is 280 yds. long, has a double track with a toothed rail as an additional precaution, and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. Beside the engine-house at the top (360 ft. above the street) is a Café-Restaurant, with view-terrace. — Foot Passengers ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4): the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulustorgasse (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the Clock Tower and the Türkend-Brunnen (see above). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3).

Environs. About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadtpark by the Zinzendorf-Str. and Schubert-Str. (tramway and electric line, see p. 189) is the *Hilmteich (Pl. D, 1), with pleasure-grounds (Restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The (10 min.) Hilmwarte (98 ft. high; adm. 10 kr.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended. From*the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3) we ascend the Rosenberg (1570 ft.) as far as the (1 hr.) Steffbauer (1570 ft.; Inn). Thence we ascend the (1 1/4 hr.) Plate (2136 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1 1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün (1460 ft.), proceed by the finely situated Salvatorium Mariagrün and the Kainbrenn Hotel to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hilmteich (see above), and return thence to Graz by tramway. — Other excursions: on the left bank of the Mur, to Steinberg (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier; to the chateau of Lustbühel (1 1/4 hr.), on the Ruckenberg, and on to Höingthal (1 1/2 hr.), returning by the Riesberg; Anzritz-Ursprung (1 1/2 hr.); Maria-Trost (1540 ft.; *Restaurant Weitzer), a pilgrimage-church (1 1/2 hr.; electric tramway in 28 min.; p. 189). On the right bank of the Mur, to
Excursions. GRATZ. 27. Route. 193

the château and hydropathic establishment of Eggenberg (1 hr.); by the ruin of Gösting (1 hr.; near which is the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) Thal; to Judendorf-Strassengel, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 181; a walk of 2 hrs.), etc.

The *Buchkogel (2150 ft.; 2½ hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4½ M.) Martins-Brunnen or Brünnl (*Inn) in 3/4 hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing St. Martin, with its old château. On the summit is the Rudolf-Warte, a belvedere 36 ft. in height. The *View embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckl; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwang); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The *Schöckl (4745 ft.) is most easily ascended from Bod Rudegund (2340 ft.; Hydropathic, with numerous villas, etc.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. from Gratz, road through the Annagraben; omnibus twice daily in 2½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.); Thence to the upper Schöckel-Kreuz (3695 ft.) 1½ hr., and towards the left the Semriacher Alp (Inn) and the (1 hr.) *Stubenberg-Haus of the Styrian Alpine Club (Inn), on the top. Extensive view. — Direct ascent from the (1½ hr.) Andrä-Ursprung (p. 192) via Puch and the Göstinger Alpichte (r. Mts.) in 2½-3 hrs.

Tobelbad (1450 ft.; *Curhaus; Köngsbrunn Inn), pleasantly situated among pine-woods, 7½ M. to the S.E. of Gratz, may be reached either by carr. and pair via Strassgang in 1 hr., or in ½ hr.'s walk from the (25 min.) station of Premstätten, on the Köflach railway (see below).

From Gratz to Köflach, 25½ M., railway in 1½ hr. The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to (7½ M.) Premstätten, where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the Kainach, and ascends past (10 M.) Lieboch (branch-line to Schwanberg-Wies, see below). From (25½ M.) Köflach (Bräuhaus) a road leads to the N.W. over the Stubalp-Sattel (5090 ft.), to Weisskirchen and (10 hrs.) Judenburg (p. 203), in the upper valley of the Mur.

From Gratz to Klagenfurt via Schwanberg. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) Wies; then a carriage-road to (15 M.) Wuchern (p. 200). — At (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads via Lannach, Preiting-Wieselsdorf, and Gross-Florian (29½ M.) Deutsch-Landsberg (1220 ft.; Fritzberg; *Stelzer), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of Hollenegg to (34½ M.) Schwanberg; the little town (Krasser; Neuwirth; Mollak) lies 2 M. to the W. The next and last station is (42 M.) Wies (Heinisser; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the Weisses Buin, with iron-works and forges, commanded by an old castle. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.) Bistatisal, with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the Radlberg (2200 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Drau Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drau to (12 M.) Mahrenberg, a straggling village, with a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drau by means of a ferry to the (¼ hr.) railway-station of Wuchern (p. 200).

The Schwanberg Alps attract many excursionists from Gratz (comp. Map. p. 204). We take the train as far as Deutsch-Landsberg (see above), cross the Lassnitz, and ascend to the right via (2½ hrs.) Trähütten and the Forfus Inn (3245 ft.; fine view) to (1½ hr.) St. Maria or Glashütten (4150 ft.; *Inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1¼ hr.) boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left across the Weinbene to the depression between the Hüghenstätten and the Moschkogel, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the Schaf-Hütte or Grillhütte (5725 ft.; refreshments obtainable if the shepherds are there). From this point we mount in 1½ hr. more, through the Kar, to the summit of the *Koralpe (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the Speikkogel. The Koralpen-Haus (6435 ft.; *Inn), 1¾ hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Thal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger;

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28. From Gratz to Trieste.

Comp. Map, p. 200.

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 8 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 30, 11 fl. 65, 7 fl., 90 kr.); ordinary trains in 12½-13 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 10, 9 fl. 85, 6 fl. 65 kr.).

Gratz, see p. 188. — The line traverses the fertile Gratzer Feld, on the right bank of the Mur, at some distance from the river. 4 M. Puntigam; on a hill to the right rises Schloss Premstätten, the seat of Count Goess. On the left, beyond (8 M.) Kalsdorf, is the château of Weisseneck. Near (15 M.) Wildon the Kainach is crossed; on the height above rise the ruins of Ober-Wildon, once the seat of Tycho Brahe, the famous astrologer (restaurant; fine view).

To the right rises the vine-clad Sausal-Gebirge. Near (17 M.) Lebring opens the Lasnitz-Thal, and at (22½ M.) Leibnitz the valley of the Sulm. On a peninsula between the Sulm and the Mur lies the Lebnitzcher Feld, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found, once the site of the Roman Flavium Solvense. The episcopal château of Seckau, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 27 M. Ehrenhausen, with a château of Baroness Salvi and the mausoleum of the princes of Eggenberg, on a hill to the right. — 29 M. Spiel- feld (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Baron Bruck.

To Luttenberg, 35½ M., branch-line in 3½ hrs. through the fertile Murthal. The little town of (49½ M.) Radkersburg (676 ft.; 2600 inhab.; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kleinoscheg) has a fine late-Gothic church of the 15th century. On the opposite bank of the Mur is (21 M.) Ober-Radkersburg, with the lofty situated château of Count Wurmband (370 ft.). — 24½ M. Radein (656 ft.; *Curhaus, R. from 50 kr.), with a famous mineral spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) Kapellen (1004 ft.), with a fine view towards Hungary. — Thence the train runs via Eich-Mauthdorf, Wudischosfen, and Kreuzdorf to (35½ M.) Luttenberg, on the Stainzbach, noted for its wine.

The line now enters the Windisch-Büheln, the hills between the Mur and the Drave, penetrating the watershed by the Egidi Tunnel (200 yds.). Near (36½ M.) Pössnitz it crosses the Pössnitz-Thal by a viaduct 700 yds. in length, pierces the Posruck by means of the Leitersberg Tunnel (725 yds.), and descends to —

41 M. Marburg (880 ft.; *Erzherzog Johann; Mohr; *Stadt Meran; Stadt Wien; Traube; *Restaurant in the Casino; Rail. Restaurant), the second town in Styria, with 20,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Drau, at the base of the Posruck. The Tappeiner-Platz in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of Admiral Tegetthoff (1827-71), a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the Stadt-Park, with monuments to
the Emperor Joseph and Archduke John. Marburg is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation and contains the provincial pomological school. In the suburb of St. Magdalena, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (20 min.) Calavarienberg and the (1/2 hr.) Pyramidenberg afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) St. Urban (1950 ft.), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the Poesneck, with an extensive view (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in 3/4 hr.; carriage and pair there and back 4 fl.).

From Marburg to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 29, 22.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, the slopes of the Bacher-Gebirge, 481/2 M. Kranichsfeld; 521/2 M. Fragerhof (323 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Nagy Kanissa and Budapest (see R. 76).

The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels, 56 M. Windisch-Feistritz. — 601/2 M. Pöltzach (Baumann, near the station), at the base of the Wotsch (3215 ft.).

Post-omnibus several times daily by (91/2 M.) the Baths of Rohitsch, or Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch, a favourite watering-place, and (14 M. in 3 hrs.) Markt-Rohitsch. to (26 M. in 6 hrs.) Krapina-Tepitz (p. 396). The conical Donatiberg (2900 ft.) is a favourite point of view (21/2 hrs. from Markt-Rohitsch); near the top is the Prößl-Hütte (2840 ft.).

Railway from Pöltzach, via Heiligengeist and Gattersdorf, to (91/2 M., in 1 hr.) Goobitz (Hirsch), a pleasant wine-growing town with two châteaux.

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wendish dialect. The train winds through a sparsely-peopled district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Several small stations and foundries are passed. At length an extensive view of the Sannthal, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the Sannthal Alps, is suddenly disclosed.

821/2 M. Cilli (790 ft.; *Erzherzog Johann; Elephant; Stadt Wien; Hôtel Koscher), a pleasant old town on the Sann (6260 in-hab.), founded by Emp. Claudius (Claudia Celeja), attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths (in summer 75-85 Fahr.). The Museum contains interesting Roman antiquities (Sun. & Thurs. 10-12; other days on application). On the right bank of the Sann is the Town Park, prettily laid out.

The (1/4 hr.) Josephberg (885 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (1/4 hr.) Loitsberg (1545 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded Schlössberg stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli (1350 ft.; 1 hr.).

The Baths of Neuscha (1160 ft.; *Curhaus), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 101/2 M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). Thermal water (117 Fahr.), almost free from mineral ingredients, charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (9/4 hr.) ruined Schlagenburg (1680 ft.), with an extensive view.

Pleasant excursions from Cilli by Hohenegg and Schloss Sternstein to (4 hrs.) Goobitz (see above); by Sternstein to (4 hrs.) Wittenstein; through the Sannthal to (2 hrs.) Deutschenthal, with its large potteries; ascent of the (2 hrs.) Dostberg (2150 ft.), a fine point of view.

From Cilli to Wöllan, 231/2 M., branch-railway in 21/2 hrs. The line runs to the N.W. through the Sannthal via Pietroitsch and Sachsenfeld
to (8½ M.) St. Peter (Inn), with stalactite caverns, near the châteaux of Pragwalt and Neukloster. — 11 M. Heilstein-Prassltau. 15 M. Ritzdorf (*Post), on the Pack, near its confluence with the Sann. The line follows the narrow Packgraben to (2½ M.) Schönstein (Breinig) and (23½ M.) Wollan (1205 ft.; *Inn), with its large château (view from the top). The interesting Rudaluknah-Klamm, in the Packthal, is 6 M. to the N.

Excursions to the Sannenthal Alps or Steiner Alpen, see Baedecker's Eastern Alps.

The train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the narrow wooded ravine of that stream. The scenery between Cilli and Sava (see below) is the finest on the line. Several of the hills are crowned with churches and chapels. — 89 M. Markt-Tüffer (930 ft.), with the Franz-Josefs-Bad and a ruined castle.

The Franz-Josefs-Bad, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic Humberg (1620 ft.), on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (96-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the *Curhaus (pens. from 2½ fl.; closed in winter) and at the lodging-houses Zum Füsser, Zur Brücke, Bräuhaus, Villa Stein, Rödethof, and others.

94 M. Römerbad (690 ft.; *Post, at the station; Alte Post, 1¾ M. from the station, near the baths; both well spoken of). The baths of that name, Slav. Teplizia ('warm bath; 97°), which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, beautifully situated on the opposite bank of the Sann, have a good Curhaus (200 rooms; closed in winter), etc.

Beyond Rotschach, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of Weichstein, rising above the Save, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad in 1½ hr., 5 fl.). Another excursion is through the Grammitz-Thal (a side-valley of the Sann, with grand dolomite rocks) to Gairach, with its ruined monastery (12 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 7 fl.).

97½ M. Steinbrück (*Rail, Restaurant, with rooms) is a thriving village on the Save or Sau, which here falls into the Sann.

From Steinbrück to Agram, 47 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations: Lichtenwald, Reichenburg, Videm-Gurkfeld, Rann, and Zaprešić (to Varaždin and Csakathurn, see p. 395). From (41½ M.) Podusewe we may drive to Samobor (p. 398) in 1 hr. — 47 M. Agram (Süd-Bahnho), see p. 397.

The train follows the ravine of the Save, bounded by lofty limestone cliffs. 103 M. Hrastnig; 106 M. Trifail, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria (yielding about 300,000 tons annually). The coal is excavated in large open quarries, where the huge seam, 65-80 ft. thick, doubled and trebled at places by dislocations, rises in cliffs of quite imposing appearance. 109 M. Sagar, the first place in Carniola; 114 M. Sava. The valley expands. At (118 M.) Littai the Save is crossed; to the right, the château of Poganek. Scenery still picturesque. 122 M. Kressnitz; 127½ M. Lause. At the influx of the Laibach into the Save the line enters the valley of the former. 132 M. Salloch. To the N.W. rise the Julian Alps; in clear weather the Terglou is visible.

137 M. Laibach (940 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Stadt Wien; *Elephant; Höt. Lloyd, Bayrischer Hof, both near the station; *Café- Restaurant Casino; Café Valvasor), Slav. Ljubljana, on the Laibach, the capital of Carniola, with 34,000 inhab. (chiefly Slavs), lies in an extensive plain enclosed by a succession of hills rising in ter-
ces. The town was severely injured by an earthquake in April, 1895. The old Castle, now uninhabited, which commands the town, fords a superb view, especially towards the Terglou and the Sannal Alps. The Cathedral, in the Italian style, is decorated with uccio mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. At the beginning of Lattermann’s Allée is the Landes-Museum (adm. Sun. 10-12, nhrs. 2-4 free, other days 30 kr.), with natural history and other collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. New Theatre. Concerts are given at the Tonhalle the Philharmonic Society. The Stern-Allée is adorned with a bronze Bust of Marshal Radetzky, by Fernkorn.

Pleasant walk through Lattermann’s Allée, an avenue with beautiful chestnuts, to the (2/4 M.) park and château of Tivoli, commanding a arming view (restaurant) and to (6/4 M.) Unter-Rosenbach (café), both rourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) Ober-Rosenbach (1280 ft.), th its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs.) runs to the S.E. from Laibach via (13¼ M.) Gross-Liepp (branch-line to Strascha, 3½ M. to Gottmih (Post), a German-speaking town (2830 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it the interesting Friedrichstein Ice Cave, made accessible in 1893, and other caverns.

Another railway runs from Laibach to the W. to (14 M.) Stein (1245 ft.; rcher), a little town, pleasantly situated at the S. foot of the Steiner Alps, a Baedeker’s Eastern Alps).

From Laibach to Villach, see R. 30.

The line now traverses the Laibacher Moos by means of an abankment nearly 1½ M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which ready becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at Ober-Laibach, only 2½ M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the Poik, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 198), appears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 198), re-appears at Planina the Unz, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of itsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the Julian Alps, limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (1601/2 M.) Fronsdorf the train crosses a viaduct by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre. It then passes Ober-Laibach and stops at (160 M.) itsch (1555 ft.; Kramer, unpretending).

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence ice daily in 4½ hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 5-4 hrs. The road leads to Hotelesovic and Godovič and through the picturesque gorge of the Sala Idria (1540 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler), the largest town (5000 inhab.) in Carniola but one, finely situated on the Idriča. The quicksilver-mines, dis- covered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1580 (ticket of mission from the manager, 1 fl. 20 kr.). The ore, containing an average 1 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar; a cinnabar contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The fountrys at which the ore is selten lie on the right bank of the Idriča, ½ M. to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which fuses with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is 9 tons of quicksilver, of which about a tenth is converted into pigment
on the spot. The miners, about 1200 in number, form a kind of regulated colony; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of Gewerkenegg, built in 1627 and now the mine-office, the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. Walks may be taken to the (1/2 M.) Zemija Park and the (11/2 M.) Wilde-See.

169 M. Rakeh, about 4 M. to the E. of which is the Zirknitzer See, abounding in fish. — 177 M. Adelsberg (1800 ft.; *Adelsberger Hof; Höt. National; Krone; Restaurant near the station), Slav. Postăjna, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the Schlossberg or castle-hill (2215 ft.; 25 min.), with its ruined castle. The celebrated *Adelsberg Grotto, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th-Oct. 15th) at 10.30 a.m. (adm. 21/2 fl. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of from 10 to 40 fl. according to the scale of the illumination (ticket-office near the church; omn. from the hotels, 15 kr.; from the station, 50 kr.). Gratuities are forbidden. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 21/2 M. The visit usually takes 21/2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 6 fl.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1970 ft.), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The Poik Cavern, into which the Poik (Piuka; see p. 197) flows, 60 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. Cathedral, 72 ft. high, 158 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the Ball Room, 150 ft. long and upwards of 40 ft. high, balls take place annually on Whit-Monday and on 15th August, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The Franz-Joseph-Elizabeth Grotto, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the Belvedere, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The Maria-Anna Grotto, with the Calvarienberg, the farthest point from the entrance.

About 11/2 M. from Adelsberg is the Ottok Grotto (adm. for 1-5 pers. 2 fl. each, 6-10 pers. 11/2 fl. each), another interesting cavern with magnificent white stalactites.

From Adelsberg to Prawald, 8 M., diligence daily in 11/4 hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to Landol and (41/2 M.) Lueg (1690 ft.; inn), a village with a castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400 ft. high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto in which the Lokva is swallowed up. — Prawald (1500 ft.; Brauhaus), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The Nanos (4265 ft.) is frequently ascended hence (31/2 hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the Poik to Prestranek and (1831/2 M.) St. Peter (1900 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Süd-bahn-Hôtel; Stadt Fiume, unpretending). To Abbasia and Fiume, see R. 34.

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slav. Kras), extending from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 213). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; numerous funnel-shaped cavities ('Dolinen') are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind (Bora) which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. The train passes through
x tunnels. — 192 M. Lesce. — 198½ M. Divača (1433 ft.; *Railway Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Railway Hotel; Restaurant Mahoric).

About 1¾ M. from the station is the "Crown Prince Rudolph Grotto, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway-restaurant, where a ride (60 kr.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the "Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian, M. to the S.E. of Divača, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The Reka, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 320 ft. high, on which the village and church of St. Canzian stands, terraces its course through it and then winds through the Kleine Doline ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second very high wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cleft, [falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the Grosse Doline. Issuing from the lake, the river again cuts a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day. The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the German Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the Lugeck (with the "Giant Gate Gorge"), the Tomine Bridge, the Guttenberg Hall, the Schröder Gang, the Oblasser Warte (midst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the Tomine Grotto, the Plenkersteig, the striking Schmidl Grotto, and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the Rudolph Cathedral, into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above. Thence we may go via the bold Devil's Bridge, the Unnen-Grotte, the svtina Cathedral, and the Valvasor-Wand, to the Müller Cathedral (280 ft. high) and the magnificent Alpine Club Cathedral. The stefanie-Warte (1425 ft. above the sea-level; 525 ft. above the Reka Lake) offers a magnificent view of both Dolinen with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all 2-3 hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at "Gombač's Hotel at Matavun (3 M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 30 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., or more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in party). Torches, candles, magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed price. — From the station at Divača we may walk via Unter-Lesece to stavun in ½ hr. (carr. at Divača dear). From Trieste to Matavun, by train, is a drive of 2½ hrs.

From Divača to Pola, 77 M., railway in 3½ hrs. S M. Horpelje-ozina (1703 ft.; Bail. Restaurant), junction for Trieste (p. 212). Bleak stony gion. To the left, the Slavnik (3376 ft.). We traverse the bleak plain of e Čičen, inhabited by poor charcoal-burners. 13½ M. Podgorje; 19½ M. Skitovče; 23 M. Pinsquete, with superb view over the whole of Istria. After a steep slope, we descend to (27 M.) Rozzo and (31½ M.) Lepoglava. At the view of the Monte Maggiore (p. 215), the lake of Čepić, and the island of Cherso. Long curves and a tunnel carry us down to the valley of e Polja and to Borutto, Cerovglie, and (44½ M.) Pisino, Ger. Mitterburg 50 ft.; Inn), the capital of Istria (15,000 inhab.), grandly situated on the hill, which here disappears in an abyss. Then (58 M.) Canfanaro (junction for Rosignano, 1 hr.; p. 215), and past St. Vincenti, on the left, to 2 M.) Zabronstich, (69 M.) Dignano, and (77 M.) Pola (p. 216).

205 M. Sesana (1630 ft.). Beyond (210 M.) Občina we descend (212 M.) Prosecco, noted for its wine, and (217 M.) Nabresina 54 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant & Hôtel Boswirth), where the line to Gorizia (p. 213) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. Grignano (p. 212) less than 1½ M. below Prosecco as the crow flies. On the Punta di Grignano, to the right, is the handsome château of Miramar (p. 211).

226 M. Trieste, see p. 208.
29. From Marburg to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 172.

103 M. Railway in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 8 fl. 10, 6 fl. 5 kr., 4 fl.). — Between Klagenfurt and Velden the steamer on the Wörther See is preferable to the railway, and holders of circular tickets are permitted a choice.

Marburg, see p. 194. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 195), and stops at the (2 M.) Kärntner Bahnhof, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of St. Magdalena. To the left, at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge, rises Schloss Rothwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of Goms, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. Feistritz, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus; 9 M. Mariarast. The line crosses the Lobnitz, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12½ M.) Faal, with a château and park of Count Zabeo. — 16 M. St. Lorenzen; the village is 21/4 M. to the S.W.; 22½ M. Reifnig-Fresen. — 23 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (p. 198); 33½ M. Saldenhofen, on the Feistritz, opposite Hohenmauthen.

40½ M. Unter-Drauburg (1195 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), at the influx of the Miesbach into the Drave.

A road (diligence thrice daily in 1½ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the Miesling-Thal to (6½ M.) Windischgratz (1340 ft.; Günther; Post), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rottenthurm. The Ursulaberg (5564 ft.) is ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs.; extensive view from the top, on which is a pilgrimage church and an inn.

From Unter-Drauburg to Wolfsberg, 24 M., railway in 1½ hr., through the fertile Lavant-Thal. The train crosses the Mies and the Drave. 6½ M. Lavamünd. 14 M. St. Paul (1310 ft.; Fischer; Klingbacher), a prettily situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded in 1091, with a Romanesque church and valuable collections. — 18 M. St. André (1420 ft.; Pongratz; Fischer), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant down to 1859, when they removed to Marburg. — 21½ M. Wolfsberg (1540 ft.; *Pfadner; Scheiland), the largest place in the Lavant-Thal, with 2100 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koraipe. Above the town rises the handsome modern *Schloss of Count Henckel von Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with a fine view. Near the château is the sumptuous *Mausoleum of the late Countess (d. 1857), with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss. To the N.W. is (1½ hr.) Schloss Kirchbüchl, the property of Baron Herbert. The ascents of the Koraipe (7025 ft.; 5-6 hrs., see p. 193) and of the Grosse Sausalpe (6828 ft.; 5½ hrs.) and other excursions may be made hence.

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty wooded Miesthal, passing (45 M.) Gutenstein and (47½ M.) Prevali (1400 ft.; Ursanschegg; Zimmerl), a busy iron-manufacturing place. The Miesthal contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the Langsteg-Thal, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (37 M.) Bleiburg (1555 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The small town ('Elephant; Ochse), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 11½ M. to the N. To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (6935 ft.). The Jaunthal, an upland plain between the Drave and the mountains, for the most part covered with woods, is now traversed to (63 M.) Kühnsdorf (1415 ft.; Reitter; Wutt), the station for Volksmarkt (Stern), 3 M.
to the N. From the station a fine view is enjoyed: to the S., the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagskogel near Villach; to the N., the green hills of the Saulpe and Koralpe.

A diligence plies twice daily in 3 hrs. via Eberndorf and Miklausenhof ("Inn) to (12½ M.) Eisenkappel (1590 ft.; *Niederdorfer), a large village at the influx of the Ebritich-Bach into the Vellach-Bach, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Sanntal Alps (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps). An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists, is the ascent of the *Obir (7025 ft.; 4½ hrs.); near the top is the Rainer Refuge Hut. — The road goes on to (2 hrs.) the Vellacher Bad and over the Seeberg (3995 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) Oster-Seeiland and (7 hrs.) Krainburg (p. 203).

Beyond Kühndorf the train crosses the Draue, on the opposite bank of which are the château of Neudenstein and the provosry of Teinach, below the mouth of the Gurk. To the S., a fine view of the Obir and the Koschuta. — 72 M. Grafenstein (1870 ft.), with a château of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the Gurk and the Glan. On the left, Ebenthal, a château of Count Goß; on the right, Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of Welseneegy.

79 M. Klagenfurt (Rail. Restaurant). — Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. a; B, 2), Heu-Platz; *Sandwirth (Pl. b; A, 3), Pernhardgasse, with garden-restaurant; Moser (Pl. c; B, 3), Burggasse 9, R., L., & A. 80 kr. -1 fl. 20 kr.; Lamm (Pl. f; B, 3), Alter Platz, R. 1½ fl. -1½ kr. -2½ kr.; Grömer (Pl. d; C, 4), Adlergasse; Kärntner Hof (Pl. e; C, 4), Kardinal-Platz, R. from 80 kr.; Goldener Bär (Pl. g; B, 3), Stern-Allee. — Café. Madner, Wiener Gasse, with garden; Schiberith, Bahnhof-Str., etc. — Cabs: from or to the rail. station, with one horse 50, with two horses 80 kr. (at night, 1 or 2 fl.); 1½ hr. with one horse 25 kr., 1 hr. 50 kr. — Tramway from the rail. station through the town in 40 min. to the Military Swimming Baths on the Wörther See (fare 10-15 kr.).

Klagenfurt (1460 ft.), the capital of Carinthia, with 20,800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Glan, which is connected with the Wörther See (p. 202) by the Lend Canal, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a Ring-Strasse. The Museum Rudolfinum (Pl. O, 4, 5) is situated in the latter, near the station. On the groundfloor is a large *Relief of the Gross-Glockner group, by P. Oberlecher (adm. 30 kr.). The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4, free; other days 9-12 and 2-5, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12 and Wed. 2-4, free; other days, 9-12 and 2-5, 30 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. Near the museum, to the right, is the School of Agriculture and Mining, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the Landhaus, or House of the Estates (Pl. A, 3), built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals. In the Neue Platz, or principal square (Pl. B, 3), is a fountain
with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze Statue of Maria Theresa, by Pönninger (1872). Herbert's White Lead Manufactury is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164 ft.) of the tower of the parish-church (Pl. B, 2, 3) commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.). The *Franz-Josefs-Anlagen on the Kreuzberg, 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of the town, contain a tower 82 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (adm. 10 kr.; *Restaurant). Pleasant lake-baths in the Wörther-See (steamboat, see below; also tramway to the Military Swimming Baths).

Railway to Gliandorf, see p. 206. From Klagenfurt a road leads to the S. over the Loibl (4495 ft.) to (36 M.) Krainburg (p. 203). In the Feistritz-Thal, on the S. side of the Karawanken chain, is the considerable village of Neumarkt (*Post), 3 hrs. from Krainburg.

At the (80 1/2 M.) station of Klagenfurt-Lend the train crosses the Lend Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) Military Swimming Baths (*Hotel Wörther See; tramway to Klagenfurt, see p. 201) the train reaches the bank of the pretty *Wörther See (1440 ft.), 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts. (Steamboat on the Wörther See, a pleasant break in the railway-journey, several times daily to Velden and back). To the left, on a promontory, is the château of Maria-Loretto, and farther on, on the S. bank, lies Maiernigg, both with restaurants and baths. — 84 M. Krumpendorf (Simonwirth), with baths and numerous villas. 86 1/2 M. Pritschitz; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of Maria-Wörth (Inn on the lake), with an ancient Gothic church. — 87 1/2 M. Pörtschach (*Wahliss's Establishment, consisting of a hotel and twelve villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; *Werzer; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Hôtel am See; Rail. Restaurant), a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73°Fahr.). — We next pass Leonstein and Tösching.

92 1/2 M. Velden (*Ulbing, *Wramm, *Wahliss, in the old château, all with swimming and other baths; Kointsch; apartments at numerous villas, R. 1 1/2-2 fl.; Café Moro), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

On the lake at Auenhof-Schiefling, 1 1/2 M. from Velden, is the *Auenhof Establishment, a hotel-pension (3-5 fl.), with a hydropathic ('Kneipp System'). — A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) Rosegg, with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein. The ascent of the Sternberg (2405 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.) is also recommended. The top commands a delightful *View.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at (97 M.) Föderlach approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. To the right stands the well-preserved castle of Wernberg. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher-Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of Landskron.

103 M. Villach (1665 ft.; *Hôtel Mosser, *Elephant, both near the station; *Post; Stadt Meran; Fischer, with garden; *Rail. Re-
VELDES. 30. Route. 203

restaurant), an old town on the Drave, with 7680 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 31), to Laibach (R. 30), and to Udine (R. 31), is picturesquey situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The detached tower of the Gothic Parish Church (15th cent.) commands a fine View. The Hans-Gasser-Platz is adorned with statues of Hans Gasser, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner, and of Emp. Joseph II., by Messner and Kundmann. — About 2 M. to the S.W. lies Warmbad Villach (rail. stat., p. 207), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house.

The Dobratsch, or Villacher Alpe (7110 ft.), is best ascended from Bieselberg (3950 ft.; *Mohren; Stern), 9 M. to the W. of Villach (one-horse carriage 3½ fl.), whence a rough road leads to the top in 4 hrs. Inn on the summit. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S.

30. From Laibach to Villach.
Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 172.

80½ M. Railway (Staatsbahn) in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 50 kr., 3 fl., 1 fl., 50 kr.). Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 196. The train traverses the broad plain of the Sau, or Save, towards the N. Beyond (3½ M.) Vismarje it approaches the river. At (7½ M.) Zwischenvässern we cross the Zeier, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintouz and other Saanthal Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. — 12½ M. Bischoflack. — 18 M. Krainburg (1165 ft.; *Neue Post; *Alte Post), a small town (2060 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the Kanker into the Sau.

The valley contracts. 24½ M. Podnart-Kropp. The train crosses the Save and enters a tunnel. 30 M. Radmannsdorf; at the union of the Wurszener Save and the Wocheiner Save. — 31½ M. Lees-Veldes (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Wucherer; Zum Triglav).

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (diligence in summer from every train in ¾ hr., 25 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (3 M.) Veldes (1640 ft.; *Hôtel Mallner, *Louiensbad, both on the lake; *Erzherzog Sigismond, or Petran, 3 M. farther on; Jekler, in the village; Rikli's Natur-Heilanstalt), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the Veldeser See (1570 ft.). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage church of St. Maria im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque Schloß Veldes. Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Louiensbad.

The Valley of the Wocheiner Save (or 'Savitsa', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz twice daily 1 fl.). The road crosses the low ridge between the lake of Veldes and the valley of the Save, and continues, via Veillach, Nouming, and Witnach, to (13 M.) Feistritz (1660 ft.; *Post; Schoglitz), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin at the junction of the Feistritzbach with the Save. The sequestered Wocheiner See (1730 ft.) lies 3½ M. to the W.; its lower end (*Hôtel St. Johann, R. 1-2 fl.) is enclosed by wooded hills, and its upper end by lofty walls of rock (to the upper end by boat in 1 hr., 1-4 pers. there and back, including 3 hrs. *stay, 2 fl.). From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Savitsa Fall (2745 ft.), the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 180 ft. in height, into a dark-green pool at the bottom
of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — The ascent of the "Terglou or Triglav (3895 ft.), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, is laborious, but not very difficult for expert climbers (8½-9 hrs. from the Hôtel St. Johann; guide 5½ fl.). The night is spent at the Maria-Therien-Hütte (5990 ft.), a club-hut of the Austrian Tourist Club, 7 hrs. from the hotel. — The ascent is now usually made from Moistrana, on the N. side (see below): up the Kot valley to the (5-5½ hrs.) Deschmann-Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7220 ft.; Ian in summer), and thence via the Little Terglou and the narrow arete (about 80 yds. long) to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit of the Great Terglou. Most extensive "View.

The line now approaches the S. base of the Karawanken, amongst which the Stou (7845 ft.) is conspicuous. — 38½ M. Jauerburg (1855 ft.; Köbl); 40½ M. Assling; 46 M. Lengenfeld (2305 ft.; Jansa). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (1¼ hr.) Moistrana (*Schmerz), at the mouth of the Vrata-Thal, 1¼ hr. up which is the *Perischnik Fall, a picturesque cascade 130 ft. in height. Ascent of the Terglou, see above. — 54 M. Kronau (2665 ft.; Urbani), at the mouth of the picturesque Pischenza Valley. — 59 M. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2850 ft.), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of Ratschach (Falen) lies 1½ M. to the E., Weissenfels (2590 ft.; *Post; Touristenhaus, near the Schloss-Park), 2½ M. to the W.

Charming walk to the (1 hr.) two *Weissenfels Lakes (3080 ft.; Restaurant). The Rudolfs-Felsen (3220 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering Mangart (8785 ft.).

The train crosses the Weissenbach by a viaduct (125 ft. high) and then the rocky ravine of the Schlitza (bridge 160 ft. high).

6½ M. Tarvis, and thence to (80½ M.) Villach, see p. 207.

31. From Bruck to Villach and Udine (Venice).

Comp. Maps, pp. 204, 200, 172.

203 M. Railway to (127 M.) Villach in 5½-7½ hrs.; to Udine in 9-13 hrs. Sleeping-cars by the night-express. The route from Vienna to Venice via the *Ponteja Railway is 92 M. shorter than that via Nabresina and Cormons; express to Venice in 15½ hrs. (fares 76 fr. 60, 52 fr. 55 c.).

Bruck, see p. 180. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the Mur, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7 M. Niklasdorf. It then crosses the Mur to —

10½ M. Leoben (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Gürner, Franz-Josefs-Platz, 1½ M. from the station; Höt. Südbahnhof, at the station; Post; Kindler; Mohr, etc.; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 7000 inhab., with old walls and towers, on a peninsula formed by the Mur, is the seat of a noted school of mining. A miner forms the Fountain Figure in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern Church of the Redemptorists, on the Mur. — To Vordernberg and Eisenerz, see p. 186.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of Waasen stops at the (12 M.) Staats-Bahnhof or State Railway Station. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing
the old Schloss Göss on the left) to (18 M.) St. Michael (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf, at the station, well spoken of), the junction for Selthal (R. 26).

20 M. Kaisersberg. — 28 M. St. Lorenzen. In the Kobenz-Thal, 4½ M. to the N., lies Seekau, with a fine abbey-church. — 32 M. Knittelfeld (2115 ft.; Fintze; Pissel), a prettily-situated industrial town (6800 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. Important cattle-fairs are held here on Aug. 24th and other dates. About 2 M. to the W. lies Schloss Spielberg (2500 ft.), commanding a fine view.

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. — 36½ M. Zeltweg (Gumpl), with extensive iron-works.

41 M. Judenburg (2380 ft.; *Post or Krone; *Brand; Nowotny Frank, with garden), a very ancient town (4642 inhab.), 1 M. from the station, on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the Seetal Alps. The principal church dates from the 16th century. In the Platz rise the Römerthurn (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 10 kr.), and a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. Fine view from the Anlagen on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the Calvarienberg. To the E. (¼ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of Liechtenstein.

44 M. Thalheim; 50 M. St. Georgen an der Mur. — 53 M. Unzmarkt. On the opposite bank is the ruined Frauenburg, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein.

From Unzmarkt-Frauenburg to Mauterndorf, 48 M., railway in 5 hrs., via (16½ M.) Murau (2610 ft.; *Post; *Sonne; Bräu), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau. For details, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

The train quits the Murthal at (57 M.) Scheifling (to the right, the château of Schrattenberg, now a hotel & pension) and ascends to (62 M.) St. Lambrecht, on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. — 65 M. Neumarkt; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visiters. We next enter a narrow defile in which the Olsa forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (70 M.) the station of Einöd, are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of Dürnstein, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 91), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

75½ M. Friesach (2090 ft.; *Post; Küster; Czechner; Bauer), an old town (2575 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of Geiersburg, Lavant, and Petersberg, and the remains of the provostry of Virgilienberg, is picturesqueley situated on the right bank of the Metnitz, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic Parish Church of the 15th century. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

79½ M. Hirt. At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk, 1½ M. to the S., lies Zwischenwässern, with Schloss Pöckstein, the summer
residence of the Bishop of Gurk. To the E. is the long crest of the
Saualpe (see p. 200); to the S. rise the Karawanken. At (82 M.)
Treibach are extensive iron-works.

91 M. Launsdorf (1696 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The most interesting
of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound
in this district is *Hoch-Osterwitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf,
the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and
well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500 ft. in height, is reached by
a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted
gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its
numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation.
Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg, 20½ M., railway in 1½ hr. The
train traverses the Görtschitz-Thal, the principal seat of the Carinthian
iron-industry. Stations: Brückl, Eberstein, Mösel, and (15½ M.)
Hüttenberg (2550 ft.; Sacherer; Krone, etc.), the chief village in the Görtschitz-Thal
(2000 inh.), at the base of the Erzberg, which yields a large proportion
of the iron of Carinthia.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the

From Glandorf to Klagenfurt, 11 M., railway in 40 min., traversing
the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman
coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just before (3 M.)
Wittersdorf, is the handsome château of Stadelhof. To the left of (3½ M.)
Zollfeld is the château of Töltschach, probably erected on the site of the
Roman station *Virunum: to the right, on a hill, on the opposite bank
of the Glan, rises the castle of Tanzenberg. 5½ M. Maria-Saal, with a pil-
grimage-church. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient
Ducal Chair (surrounded by an iron railing), on which the dukes of Carinthia
took the oath of fidelity to their subjects. — 11 M. Klagenfurt, see p. 201.

96 M. St. Veit (*Rössl; *Stern), an ancient town with 4000 in-
hab., on the Glan, was the capital of Carinthia down to 1519. A
fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diam-
eter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. The Museum
(adm. Sun. & Thurs., 10-12) contains some interesting antiquities
found in the environs, etc.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 100½ M. Feistritz-
Pulst. To the right, high up, rises the ruin of Liebenfels, to the left
the ruined castle of Karlsberg. — 104 M. Glanegg, with another old
castle. The valley contracts, but beyond (111 M.) Feldkirchen (9 M.
to the N.W. of which are the baths of St. Leonhard) becomes broad
and marshy. The line approaches the Ossiacher See (1600 ft.), a lake
6 M. in length. — Opposite (119 M.) Ossiach is the village of that
name, with an old monastery. 122 M. Sattendorf (*Gerlitzenhaus;
Pens. Julinenhöhe), frequented as a summer-resort. From (123½ M.)
Annenheim steam-launches ply to the *Cur-Hôtel Annenheim, on the
S. bank of the lake (pens. 3½-5 ft.). On a mountain-spur at the
S.W. end of the lake stands the ruin of Landskron (p. 202).

126½ M. Villach, junction of the Franzensfeste and Marburg
line (Südbahn), see p. 202 and R. 22.

Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the
Drave by a handsome iron bridge. On the right is the Dobratsch (p. 203). — 129 M. Bad Villach (p. 203). Crossing the Gail, we next reach (132 1/2 M.) Fürnitz, opposite Federan, with its lofty shot-tower. — 137 M. Arnoldstein.

From Arnoldstein to Hermagor, 19 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr., through the smiling Gailthal with its numerous villages, via Nötsch, St. Stefan, and Görtscchach-Förolach. — 19 1/2 M. Hermagor (2010 ft.; *Post; Fleiss, etc.) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the Gitsch-THal, through which a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs. to (20 M.) Kötschach (2525 ft.; Rizz; *Post), the beautifully situated capital of the upper Gailthal, frequented as a summer-resort. From Kötschach a road leads to the N. over the Gaitberg-Sattel (3180 ft.) to (9 1/2 M.) Ober-Drawburg (p. 173), and a route to the S. leads via the Plöken-Alpe (4125 ft.; *Inn) and the Plöken Pass (4500 ft.) to (11 hrs.) Tolmezzo and (3 hrs.) Stazione per la Carnia (p. 208).

140 M. Thörl-Maglern. The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gaitiltz, and threads two tunnels.

144 M. Tarvis (2410 ft.; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant), the junction of the Laibach Railway (R. 30), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort (3280 inhab.), consists of Unter-Tarvis (Teppan), in the valley, 1/2 M. from the station, and Ober-Tarvis (Schnablegger; Gelbfus), on the hillside, 3/4 M. farther off.

From Tarvis to *Raibi (2 1/2 hrs.) and to the (4 hrs.) Predil (carr. 4 fl.), see p. 218; to the *Weissenfels Lakes (one-horse carr. 3 fl.), see p. 204.

The train runs to the W. to (147 M.) Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (with the Luschariberg on the left, and the Manhart behind) to (149 M.) Saifnitz (2615 ft.; Post), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The *Luschariberg or Heilige Berg (6380 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2 1/2 hrs.; horse 4 fl.). On the top are the church and an inn. Extensive *View.

The train gradually descends on the bank of the Fella, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewed mouth of the Seiser Valley (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (152 1/2 M.) Uggowitz (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque Fort Malborget (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and crosses the Fella to (155 M.) Malborget (2375 ft.). The large village of that name (*Schnablegger) lies on the opposite bank.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley, which offered many difficulties to the construction of the railway. 159 M. Lusnitz, with a small sulphur-bath. Beyond Leopoldskirchen (on the left) the line crosses the rapid Vogelbach, and reaches —

164 1/2 M. Pontafel (1875 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; in the village, Post, unpretending), splendidly situated (custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

The train crosses the Pontebhana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

165 M. Pontebba (Ital. custom-house; Rail. Restaurant), a village quite Italian in character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.
The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella (*Valle del Ferro) to Chiusaforte was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at Ponte di Muro by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131 ft. high, borne by four huge buttresses. — 171 M. Dogna, at the mouth of the Canale di Dogna or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the *Montasio or Bramkofel (9030 ft.).

173 M. Chiusaforte (1280 ft.; Albergo alla Stazione, with garden and staircase to the station), below which, on the left, opens the wild Raccolana Valley. The train crosses the Fella for the last time at Peraria. 179 M. Resiutta (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the Resia Valley. 181 M. Moggio. The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 183 M. Stazione per la Carnia (diligence to Tolmezzo, 1 fr., see p. 207). A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the Tagliamento.

187 M. Venzone (755 ft.), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy Rughi Bianchi by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento, which descends towards the S.W. to the Adriatic. — 191 M. Gemona-Ospedaletto; 194 M. Magnano-Artegna; 197 M. Tarcento; 199 M. Tricesimo; 203 M. Reana del Royale.

208 M. Udine (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see Baedeker's Northern Italy.

32. Trieste

Arrival. The Südbahn Station (Pl. B, C, 2) lies to the N. of the town, 1/2 M. from its centre. Hôtel Omnibuses 40-50 kr.; Cab 50 kr., with two horses 75 kr. (from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 50 kr. more); from the town to the station 40 and 60 kr.; trunk 10-15 kr. The Riva Line connects the Südbahn with the S. Andrea Station (Pl. B, 7) of the Trieste, Herpelje, and Pola Railway (see p. 212).

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. & A. 1-6 fl., L. 20, B. 60, omn. 50 kr., pens. 4-6 fl. (the manager speaks English); *Hôtel Deleuze (Pl. b; C, 4), Via al Teatro 2; Europa (Pl. c; C, 5), Piazza della Caserma 3, 1/4 M. from the station, R. 80 kr.-2 fl., L. 20 kr., with café; Hôtel Volpich all'Aquila Nera (Pl. d; C, 4), Via S. Spiridione 2; Hôtel Central (Pl. f; C, 4), Via S. Niccolò 11, R., L., & A. 1-5 fl., B. 50 kr.; Hôtel Buon Pastore, Via S. Niccolò 20, well spoken of; Moncristo, Via Legra 1. — *Hôtel Garni, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 1-3 fl.

Cafés. Degli Specchi, del Municipio, Orientale, Piazza Grande; Tergesteo, Alla Borsa, Piazza del Teatro; Stella Polare, Via del Canale, etc.

Restaurants (beer). Dreher, opposite the Exchange; Volpich (see above); Steineld, Piazza della Borsa 12; *Piläner Bierhalle, Via Caserma, opposite the Post Office; Pilsen, Via Commerciale 5; Alt-Pilsenetz, Via S. Spiridione 2 and Via S. Niccolò; Belvedere, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with good view from the garden.
Osteria in the Italian style: Bissaldi, on the Canal Grande; Bonavia, at the back of the Municipio (Pl. C, 4), etc. — The Sardone, Branzino, Tonina, and Barbone are good sea-fish. Prosecco is a half-effervescing wine like Asti; Refosco, a dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are Terrano and Istriano, usually drunk with water.

Cabs. To or from the station, see p. 203. Per 1/4 hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., 1/2 hr. 60 or 75 kr., 3/4 hr. 75 or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 1/2 hr. 50 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 or 30 kr., at night (9-6) 10 kr. more per 1/4 hr.; luggage 15 kr. — Boats 1-1/2 fl. ‘per ora’.

Tramway from the Süd Bahnhof Station, along the harbour, to the S. Andrea Station; from the Piazza Grande through the Corso and the Via Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico and the Boschetto; from the Station through the Via del Torrente to the Boschetto; also to the N. to Barcola (p. 212).

Steamboats to Muggia, Capodistria, and Pirano several times daily; small steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily. Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd to Venice thrice, to Pola eight times weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly. Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. to Fiume and Dalmatia, once weekly; etc.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 12; C, 3), Piazza delle Poste.

Baths. Warm Baths at Oesterreicher’s, Via Economo 13 (Pl. B, 6); Ricci (Pl. E, 2), on the Boschetto road. — Sea-baths at the Bagno Fontana (Pl. A, 6), Molo S. Teresa, with Restaurant (band 3-4 times weekly); Bagno Marta, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; Bagno Excelsior, at Barcola (p. 212); Military Swimming Bath, below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 3 kr. (a single person 6 kr.); tramway from the Piazza Negoziantsi every 5 minutes.

Theatres. Teatro Comunale (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergesteo; Teatro Pilodrammatico (Pl. D, 4), French and German plays sometimes; Armonia (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; P. Rossetti (Pl. E, 3).

American Consul, Mr. Frederick W. Hosfield; vice-consul, Mr. Basil Bryce. — British Consul, Mr. Harry L. Churchill; vice-consul, Mr. J. A. Nathan, Via delle Poste 2. — Lloyd’s Agent, Mr. R. Greenham, Via S. Lazzaro 15.

English Church Service in the Via S. Michele No. 1714 on the first Sunday of the month at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; on all other Sun. at 7 p.m. at the British Seamen’s Home, Via Belvedere 27. Consular Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Thorndike. Assistant Consular Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Davies.

Trieste, the Tergeste of the Romans, and the chief seaport of Austria, with 145,073 inhab. (incl. the suburbs), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was made a free port by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, but since 1891 only the harbour proper is outside the customs limit. About 17,500 vessels, including 11,200 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 31/2 million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually.

The Harbour was greatly enlarged and improved in 1867-76 at a cost of 15 million florins. From the New Harbour near the railway station, which is sheltered by a huge breakwater, the Old Roads, with several moles, stretch S. to the Moto Santa Teresa (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a Lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo), 108 ft. high. On the Riva dei Pescatori, to the N., is the Health Office (Sanität; Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (p. 210), are the handsome new offices, built by Ferstel, of the ‘Austrian Lloyd’, a steamboat-company established in 1833. Farther N., between the Moto del Sale and the busy Moto San Carlo, is the mouth of the Canal Grande (Pl. C, 4; 366 yds. long, 56 ft. deep), which penetrates into the new town or Thorasienstadt and is always filled with
shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of Sant' Antonio Nuovo (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1827-49 in the Greek style; to the right is the Greek church of San Spiridione. An early morning visit to the Fish Market (Pl. 11) is interesting.

On the Riva Carciotti, to the S. of the Canal Grande, are the Palazzo Carciotti, with its green dome, and the Greek Church (San Niccolò dei Greci; Pl. 6, C 4), sumptuously fitted up. A few paces from the harbour, opposite the Teatro Comunale, is the Tergesteo (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, containing a cruciform arcade roofed with glass, which is used as an Exchange.

Near the Tergesteo are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande. The Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with the handsome Old Exchange (now the Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a Group of Neptune, in marble, and a Statue of Leopold I., erected in 1660. In the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4) are the new Municipio, the Maria Theresa Fountain, erected in 1751, and a Statue of Emp. Charles VI.

The Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town, with its broad and handsome streets, from the Old Town. The latter, nestling round the castle-hill, consists of narrow, steep streets, some of which are inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the Jesuits' Church (Santa Maria Maggiore; Pl. 5, C 5), built in 1627-82, containing a large modern fresco by Sante. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the Piazzetta di Riccardo, named after Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine (?). The Arco di Riccardo (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the Museo Lapidario (Pl. 9, C 5; daily 10-2; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 18, fee 20 kr.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those on the lower at Aquileia. Winckelmann, the famous German archaeologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a Monument to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian frieze. At the lower end is the 'Glyphothek', containing an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The lofty-situated Cathedral of San Giusto (Pl. 3, D 5; closed 12-2) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. At the basement of the façade several tombstones are im-
mured; above the portal are the busts of three bishops in bronze. Most of the interior has been whitewashed, but there are some interesting mosaics: in the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael (11th cent.), with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of San Carlo (first on the left) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons. The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the town and the sea.

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the Commercial and Nautical Academy (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the third floor of which is the Natural History Museum, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, on the first and second floor, is the Municipal Museum of Antiquities (daily 9-2; fee 20 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Tarentum, Apulia, and Aquileia, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the Palazzo Revoltella (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella (now the Museo Civico Revoltella; adm. on week-days, 11-2). The Piazza Giuseppina is embellished with a *Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

The Passeggi di Sant' Andrea (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the Villa Murat, the Zoological Station (Pl. A, 6; for admission apply to the director, Prof. Cori), the Lloyd Arsenal, and the Gas Works, to Servola. The extensive *Wharves of the Lloyd Co. (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited on week-days, 9-11 and 12-4 (tickets obtained at the gate, 30 kr.). — From Servola the road proceeds, passing the handsome Cemeteries, to Zaula and to Muggia (p. 212).

A favourite resort is the Boschetta (brewery) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (10 kr.) through the Via del Corso and the Via Stadion, passing the shady Giardino Pubblico (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to (½ hr.) the Villa Ferdinandea (Restaurant al Cacciatore), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the Villa Revoltella, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

Excursions. A very pleasant excursion (railway to Miramar station; trains stop if desired, and then 40 min. walk; tram, see p. 209; steamboat at 10.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., returning from Grignano at 1 and 6, return ticket 30 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 fl., carr. and pair 3 fl., boat 3 fl.) may be made to the château of Miramar, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of
AQUILEIA.

Mexico (see p. 211), charmingly situated near Grignano (Hôtel Grignano, R. 1 fl. 20-2 fl. 50 kr.), 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast. The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished château is shown to visitors daily after 11 a.m. on application to the steward. Outside the entrance to the garden, on the right, is a 'museum' of Greek and Roman antiquities. Good sea-baths at Barcola (restaurant), halfway between Trieste and the château (steamboat, see p. 209).

Other excursions may be taken to (3½ M.) Obénsa (1035 ft.; Hôtel-Pens. all' Obelisco), with a beautiful view of the town and the sea; to Servolo (p. 211); to St. Canzian (drive of 2½ hrs., via Cervignale; see p. 199), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (early start) is by steamer (p. 209) to Muggia; over the hill on foot (beautiful view from the top) to S. Nicolò (1 hr.), thence by boat (40 kr.) to Capodistria (Albergo al Vaporetto; Caffè in the principal piazza), an ancient town (10,690 inhabit., the Roman Justinopolis, on an island now connected with the mainland.

The chief objects of interest are the Cathedral, the Palazzo Pubblico, on the site of Cybele, and the extensive Salt Works. We now skirt the shore, passing Semedella, to (3 M.) Isola (good Refosco wine; p. 209) and (4½ M.) Pirano, and return to Trieste by steamer in the evening.

From Trieste to Herelje and Pola, 86 M., railway in 4½ hrs., from the S. Andrea Station (p. 208; Pl. B, 7). Beyond the Lloyd Arsenal (p. 211) the line quits the sea and mounts in many windings, affording splendid views, to Rizmanje, (8 M.) Bors, and the Karst plateau, which we reach at (12½ M.) Dragu. From (17 M.) Herelje-Kozina to (86 M.) Pola, see p. 199.

33. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 172.

120 M. RAILWAY to (35½ M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 1½-3 hrs. DILIGENCE from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 1½ hrs. (5 fl. 40 kr.). RAILWAY from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in 1¼ hr.

From Trieste to (10½ M.) Nabresina, see p. 199. Near (12½ M.) Bivio-Duino, to the left, is the pleasant bathing-resort of Stitiana. 15½ M. Duino, with a handsome château of Prince Hohenlohe. At San Giovanni the Timavo emerges from a rock, and 1½ M. lower down it falls into the Adriatic. 22 M. Monfalcone.

Branch-line to (10½ M., in ¾ hr.) Cervignano, whence a shadeless road (carriage in ¾ hr., 1 fl. there and back including ½ hr.'s stay) leads to (5 M.) Aquileia (Aquila Nera; Fortuna), one of the most important of the ancient Roman provincial cities, formerly strongly fortified, but destroyed by Attila in 452. Though now only a poor village with barely 1000 inhabit., it is of great interest from the antiquities found here. The Archaeological Museum (adm. in summer 9-12 and 3-6, 20 kr.; director, Prof. Maionica) contains a collection of sculptures on the groundfloor, and smaller antiquities (bronzes, glase, ornaments, coins, etc.) on the first floor. The delightful garden, with its cedars, cypresses, and palms, among which ancient statues are tastefully interspersed, recalls the Villa Albani in Rome. — The Cathedral, built in 1081, was formerly the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia; fine view from the tower (adm. 30 kr.).

A STEAMBOAT plies several times daily (40, 20 kr.) from Aquileia through the Lagune di Grado to Grado (Cervo d'Oro; Fonziari), a small fishing-port on the Adriatic, with good sea-bathing and a marine hospital for children. In the early middle ages Grado also was the seat of a patriarch; and a relic of its importance is seen in the 6th cent. cathedral of S. Eugenia, a basilica with aisles, marble columns, mosaic pavement, curious old pulpit, etc.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the Karst (p. 198) and passes the stations of Sagrado, Gradisca, and Rubbia.
35 1/2 M. Gorizia, Ger. Görz (280 ft.; *Südbahn Hotel; Gr. Hôt. Suda; *Post; Union; Pension Wienerheim; Angelo d’Oro; Rail. Restaurant), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 21,900 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Isonzo. Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; casino. The cathedral (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several costly Romanesque works from Aquileia. The Provincial Museum, adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the Piazza Grande are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of St. Ignatius (17th cent.), built by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in the Via Giardino, is the pretty Giardino Pubblico, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient Castello of the Counts of Gorizia, now used as a barrack (fine views). The public bath-establishment is well equipped.

High above the town, to the N., is the Franciscan convent of Castagnavizza (fine view), with the burial-vault (shown on application) of Charles X. (d. 1836), Henry V. (d. 1833), and other members of the Bourbon family. — About 7 1/2 M. to the N. is the Monte Santo (2245 ft.; two inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The Highroad leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, via Salcano, to (48 M.) Canale (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads via Ronzina to (58 M.) Volzano (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (59 M.) Tolmino, Ger. Tolmein (Posta), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

70 M. Caporetto, Ger. Karfreit; 77 M. Serpenizza.

83 M. Flitsch (1470 ft.; Post; Huber), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge Canin group. The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the K蠅tenza towards the N., into a defile called the Flitscher Klause (1745 ft.), guarded by a new fort. Beyond this pass, near (6 M.) Unterbreth (Post), a view of the imposing Mangart (8785 ft.) is disclosed.

The road ascends in long windings (short-cut for pedestrians) to Oberbreth, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the Mangart Valley, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the Fredil Pass (3810 ft.; two plain Inns). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler See, to (21/4 M.) —

97 M. Raibl (2925 ft.; Schnablegger; Post), a picturesquely situated village and summer-resort on the Schlitza (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries. To the N.W. rises the dolomitic Königsberg (6282 ft.), to the N.E. the Fünfspitz (6240 ft.), with its five huge pinnacles.

The road thence leads through the smiling valley of the Schlitza, via Ausser-Raibl (Hôt. Slatorog), Kaltwasser, and Flitsch, to —

102 1/2 M. Tarvis (p. 207). Thence to (120 M.) Villach, see R. 31.
34. From St. Peter to Abbazia and Fiume.

39 M. RAILWAY in 1 1/2-2 hrs. From Vienna to Abbazia express in 12 1/4 hrs. (27 fl. 60, 20 fl. 75, 13 fl. 80 kr.); through-carriages; sleeping-cars by the night-express.

St. Peter, see p. 198. The line traverses the undulating district of the Kurst (p. 198). Beyond three tunnels we reach (6 M.) Küllenberg, Slav. Kiloca, with a fine view. At (10 M.) Dornegg-Feistritz, which is overlooked by an old castle, the Feistritz (Bystrica) issues from the hill in a copious stream. The line then traverses a tunnel and descends, in view of the sea and the island of Cherso, via (19 1/2 M.) Sapiane (140 ft.) and (26 M.) Jordani, with a large cavern, to (28 1/2 M.) Abbazia-Mattuglie (690 ft.; Hotel Ambrosini, near the station, R. 1-2 fl., B. 20 kr.; rooms also at the station), the station for Abbazia, with a beautiful view of the sea and its islands. About 21/2 M. to the N.E. is the small town of Castua, once capital of Liburnia, with fine view from the church of the Trinity.

From the station to Abbazia, 3 M., omnibus in 1/2 hr. (1 fl. 20 kr.); carriage for 1-3 pers. 4 fl., 4 pers. 4 1/2 fl. The new road makes a wide bend towards the E. Pedestrians follow the shorter old road, which descends from the station to the S. to (25 min.) Volosca (see below), and in 1/4 hr. more reach —

Abbazia. — Hotels. *HÔTEL STEFANIE (Pl. a), *HÔTEL QUARNERO (Pl. b), both belonging to the Southern Railway Co., with several villas (together 460 rooms), R. 2-12 fl., A. 30 kr., board 3 fl. 50 kr.; +GRAND HÔTEL, above the harbour, R., L., & A. from 4 1/2 fl., B. 35 kr., D. 2 1/2, pers. 5 fl.; HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. b); HÔT.-PENS. SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. f), pens. 2 1/2-3 1/2 fl.; HÔT.-PENS. ERTL, pens. from 3 1/2 fl.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE; HÔT.-PENS. QUITTA; POSTHORN, moderate. — PENSIONS: +QUISITANA (Pl. c), pens. 5-10 fl.; WINTERHEIM (Pl. e), pens. from 3 fl. HAUSER; VIER JAHRESZEITEN (Pl. g); VILLA MEYNE (Pl. d), R. 8 fl. weekly.

Restaurant at the HÔTEL STEFANIE (see above). — Cafés: at the HÔTEL QUARNERO (see above); Café LOKEY, Café WORTNER.

Baths. Sea-baths, near the Villa Angiolina (also warm sea-baths), and at Stalina. — HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, baths from 1 fl. 20 kr.

Carriages. To Castua 6 fl. for 1-3 pers., 7 fl. for 4 pers., there and back (including 2 hrs. of waiting); every 1/4 hr. more 25 kr.; to Fiume 6 or 7 fl. (2 hrs.); Ika 2 1/2 or 3 fl. (1 hr.); Loveana 3 or 4 fl. (1 hr.); MOČENIČE 7 or 8 fl. (2 hrs.); Veprinac 7 or 8 fl. (2 hrs.); to the STEFANIE-SCHUTTHAUSEN on Monte Magojore 13 or 16 fl. (incl. 5 hrs. of waiting). — OMBIBUS to Loveana 40 kr.

STEAMBOAT hourly to Fiume (in 3/4 hr., 40 kr.); also to IKA and Loveana (20 kr.). — SMALL BOAT with 1 rower 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., every 1/2 hr. more 40 kr., 1/2 day 3 fl.; with 2 rowers one-half more.

Visitors’ and MUSIC Tax, 2 fl. weekly. — English Church Service in winter at the HÔTEL STEFANIE.

Abbazia, in a splendidly sheltered situation, with beautiful grounds and woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter 50° Fahr., in summer 77°). The favourite walk is along the *Strandweg, a path 4-6 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from Volosca to (3 M.) Ičići. Excursions may be made: to the N. along the coast to (1/4 hr.) Volosca (Verboschek’s Inn, at the S. end), a prettily situated village and winter-resort; to Mattuglie (see above), 1 hr.;
Castua (p. 214), **1/2 hr.** — To the W. by a somewhat steep path (road via Mattuglie, see below) past the Littrow-Quelle, to **(1/2 hr.)** Veprinac (1675 ft.). — To the S. by the picturesque coast-road along the Liburnian Riviera via Ičići and (3 M.) Ika (Restaurant Zehntner) to **(1/2 M.)** Lovrana (Pension Villa Lovrana; Hôt.-Restaurant Müller), a beautifully situated sea-bathing resort. About 5 M. farther to the S. is Mosćenice (Hôtel Carla, unpretending), prettily situated on the hillside. — **Fiume** (p. 399) may be visited by steamboat **(3/4 hr.)** or carriage **(1/2 hr.)**.

The **Monte Majsore** (Vela Učka; 1280 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion on foot (5 hrs.) or by carriage (see p. 214; to the Schutzhaus a drive of **3/2 hrs.**). The road gradually ascends via Volosca, Mattuglie, and Veprinac (see above). Pedestrians ascend to the W. to **(1/2 hr.)** Veprinac and thence follow the road to the (2 hrs.) **Stefanie-Schutzhau** (4115 ft.; inn), whence the top (shelter-hut) is reached by a good path along the N.E. slope in **1/2 hr.** Extensive and beautiful view.

The Railway to **Fiume** from Abazia-Mattuglie descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. — **39 M. Fiume**, see p. 399.

### 35. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd to **Pola** five times weekly in **4 1/2-8 hrs.** (fares 4 fl. 14, 2 fl. 76 kr.; berth 35 kr.). — **Steamers** of the Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co. to **Fiume** via **Pola** (where the night is spent), once weekly in **32 hrs.;** also twice weekly from **Pola** to **Fiume** in **9 hrs.** (fares from **Pola** to **Fiume** 6 fl. 35, 4 fl. 40; berth 50 kr.; good restaurants on board, dinner **1 1/2**, supper 1 fl.). — **Rajway via** Herpelje to **Pola** (in **4 1/2 hrs.**), see p. 212; via Divaca (in **5 1/2 hrs.**), see p. 199; via St. Peter to **Fiume** (in **4 1/2-5 hrs.**), see p. 198. Luggage is examined at **Trieste** before the train starts.

The steamer skirts the hilly, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a bay to the S.E., in the distance, lies **Capodistria** (p. 212), with its large prison. On a prominent hill is seen the church of **Pirano**, supported by arches; the town (12,300 inhab.) lies in a bay, with the towers and pinnacles of an old fortress peeping from among olive-groves. Monument of Tartini, the musical composer (d. 1780). About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of **Pirano** (omnibus hourly in **1/4 hr.**) is **Porto Rose** (Stabilimento di Cura, R. 1-1/2, board **2 1/2 fl.**), with sea and brine-baths, and 6 M. to the S.W. of **Pirano** are the salt-gardens of **Sic ciola**. — We next observe the lighthouse of **Savore**, Umago, the lofty Buje (‘la spia dell’ Istria’), the château of Dalia (seat of Count Grisoni), Cittamunova (on the site of the ancient Noventium), and **Parenzo**, once the first station of the Crusaders, with an interesting cathedral of 961 (in the interior the decoration of the choir, the tabernacle, and mosaic pavements of the 2nd and 4th cent. should be scrutinized). Then follow the monastery of San Niccolò (converted into a château) and a watch-tower on an island, Orsara, and the Canal di Leme, an arm of the sea 7 1/2 M. long. In the distance (E.) rises **Monte Majsore** (4580 ft.; see above). Usually about noon the steamer reaches **Rovigno** (Albero alla Città di Trieste; Caffè del Municipio).
the ancient Arupenum or Rubinum, a thriving place with 12,000 inhab., busied in ship-building, the sardine-fishery, the timber-trade, and the culture of the olive and the vine. The wine of Rovigno is the best in Istria, and its hazel-nuts are reputed the finest in the world. The Cathedral of St. Euphemia is interesting. The tower, a copy of the campanile of Venice, is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of a figure of the saint. Fine sea-view from the square in front of the cathedral. The old town of Cissa, famous for its purple dyes, is said to have sunk in the sea in the 7th cent. near the present lighthouse. To the N., in the bay of S. Pelagio, is a large Marine Hospice for children, opened in 1888. Opposite, on the S. side of the Valdidbora, is a station of the Berlin Aquarium, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be seen and studied (visitors admitted). On the island of S. Andrea, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to Cunfanaro, see p. 199.

Nearing Fasana, we observe on the right the hills of the Brioni Islands, separated from the Istrian coast by the narrow Canale di Fasana (local steamer from Pola and back, 1/2 day). The Genoese defeated the fleet of Venice here in 1379. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in San Girolamo, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

Beyond this strait Pola with its amphitheatre comes in sight. Two fortified towers, one on Capo Compare to the right, and the other on the Punta del Cristo to the left, defend the Canale di Pola and the harbour, which has become important since the headquarters of the Austrian navy were transferred from Venice to Pola.

**Pola. — Hotels.** Hôtel Central, Arsenal Street, with café and restaurant; Europa, by the harbour, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-2 fl. 40 kr., pens. 3½ fl.; Hôtel de la Ville, with restaurant and garden. — German is spoken everywhere, as well as Italian.

**Restaurants.** Grazer Bierhalle, at the theatre; Budweiser Garten, behind the infantry barracks, good cuisine; Pilsner Bierhalle, on the Riva, near the Piazza dei Pesci; Lloyd, on the quay. Italian: Trattoria ai Due Mori, Piazza dei Pesci; Al Vecchio Tempio d'Augusto, near the quay of the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Ordinary dishes: minestrine, a kind of soup; riso con ostriche, rice with oysters; frittura, allezzio, and arrosto, fried, boiled, and roast meat; umidi, stew; bracciola di vitello, veal-cutlet; testina di vitello, calves' head; pollo fowl; dindietta, turkey; selvatico, game; cavoli fiori, cauliflower; dölce, pudding.

**Cafés.** °Centrale, see above; °Miramare, newspapers; Pavanello, both on the quay; Caffé del Municipio, by the Municipio.

**Cabs.** In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30, 1/2 hr. 50, 3/4 hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each 1/4 hr. more 20 kr.; with two horses 40, 75 kr., 1 fl., 1 fl. 30, and 30 kr. respectively. To the 'Jäger' 50 or 70 kr.; Bosco Sanna 70 kr. or 1 fl., there and back 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80; to Punta Cristo 1 fl. 75 or 2 fl. 10 kr. — At night (9-6, in winter 8-7) 15 or 20 kr. more for each drive. Trunk 10 kr.

**Baths.** Bagno Polése (Pl. A, 3, 4; June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 3 kr., bath incl. towels 20 kr.; Military Swimming Bath, reserved for ladies till 11 a.m. — Warm Baths at Wassermann's, at the Café Miramare; vapour-baths at the Marine Hospital.

**Post and Telegraph Offices,** Piazza Dante (Pl. C, 4).
Pola, a considerable sea-port, with 31,620 inhab., became a Roman colony after the conquest of Istria by the Romans in B.C. 178, and attained great prosperity under Augustus and his successors. As a war-harbour it was known as Pietas Julia. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice. During their contests for supremacy the Venetians and the Genoese repeatedly destroyed the place, particularly in 1379, since when it remained little more than a ruin until recently.

Several superb Roman buildings still exist. The Temple of Augustus and the Amphitheatre are enclosed by a railing. Keys at the Municipio (Pl. B, 4), where a guide may be obtained (fee).

The *Temple of Augustus and Roma (B.C. 19), adjoining the Municipio, 27 ft. high, 51 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation, is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: Romanorum Augusto Caesaris Divi F (ili) Patri Patriae. The narrow and dark cella contains a small collection of Roman antiquities.

Another Temple, of which the back only remains, is supposed to be that of Diana, but is more probably a temple of Roma. Its site is enclosed by the Municipio, dating from 1300. A bust of L. Carrara (d. 1854), a preserver of the antiquities, has been erected here.

From the Municipio the Via Sergia, the main street, runs to the E., passing the Piazza Dante, with the palace of Archduke Charles Stephen and the post-office, to the *Porta Aurea (Pl. D, 4), once connected with the Minerva town-gate (now destroyed). This elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 21 ft. in height, was erected according to the inscription on the back (Salvia Postuma Sergi de sua pecunia) by the family of the Sergii, who resided at Pola. The monument, dating perhaps from the 1st cent. after Christ, is protected by a railing. To the right, at some distance, stood the ancient Theatre, now recognisable only by a semicircular cutting in the hill. To the right, farther on, are the large *Marine Casino*, with a well-supplied reading-room and a pleasant garden (introduction by a member), and the *Monte Zaro (Pl. D, 5), on which lie the Hydrographic Office and the Observatory. On the W. side, towards the sea, are pleasure-grounds, embellished with a *Statue of Admiral Teghthoff*, by Kundmann (1877), and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and the town.

In the ancient town-wall, which ascends the hill to the left of the Porta Aurea, excavations made since 1845 have brought to light two gateways on the E. side, the Porta Erculea, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the Porta Gemina, probably erected about A.D. 150, the entrance to the ancient Roman Capitol. The site of the latter is now occupied by the Castle (Pl. C, 3, 4), built by the Venetians and re-
stored in the 17th cent. under Emp. Francis. (Visitors not always admitted. The view from the grounds a little below it is nearly the same as from the Castle.) The excavations are still leading to the discovery of interesting buildings, mosaics, etc. To the S. of the castle is the monastery of S. Francesco (Pl. B, C, 4), erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. Fine cloisters. Romanesque W. Portal, with tasteful shell-ornamentation.

From the Porta Gemina a street leads to the N. to the Amphitheatre (Pl. C, 2), constructed in the time of the Antonines (A.D. 150), 79 ft. in height, 345 ft. in diameter (with room for 20,000 spectators). The enclosure, which is in excellent preservation, consists of two rows of arches (72 in all), one above the other, each 19 ft. high, while a third story contains square window-openings.

Four gateways, preceded by a kind of jutting story, the object of which is not clear, lead into the interior from the four points of the compasses. The interior is in a chaotic condition, most of the steps having been removed to Venice as material for palaces (whereas in Verona the interior of the amphitheatre has been preserved, and little of the external enclosure remains). In the centre, however, the arrangements of the Naumachia are still traceable. The ground is now overgrown with thistles, creepers, and fragrant herbs. The view from the top (where an echo may be awakened) through the lofty arches embracing the sea, with its islands and promontories, and the green olive-clad hills, is strikingly beautiful.

On our way back we may visit the Cathedral (Pl. B, 3), built in the 15th cent. and containing several antique columns. Along the quay run rails connecting the Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) with the Naval Arsenal (see below).

To the S.W. of the Monte Zaro, in the suburb of S. Policarpo, lies the beautiful Maximilian Park (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a Monument of Ferdinand Maximilian, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 211), and ships' prows, and a goddess of fame above. Near this are several buildings connected with the dockyard (School, Barracks, Hospital, Prison). To the W., on the quay, is the imperial Naval Arsenal (Pl. C, 5, 6). A museum in the Artillery Office contains interesting ship-models, trophies, weapons, etc. (foreigners admitted to the arsenal and museum only by permission of the war-office). — The wharves and docks are on the Olive Island, between the naval and the commercial harbour.

A favourite resort is the Bosco Sianna or Kaiserwald, an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to Altura. (On the ‘Kaiserswiese’, a pavilion and restaurant.)

On its way to Fiume the steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula, leaves the islands of Cherso and Veglia on the right, and steers to the N. through the Canale di Parasina into the broad Bay of Quarnero. To the left rises the Monte Maggiore, with Abbazia at its base (p. 215). To the E. on the horizon rise the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the Kapella range (p. 398). Fiume, see p. 399.
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36. Prague.

Language. As in Prague and the rest of Central and S. Bohemia the traveller will hear little but Bohemian (Czechish) spoken, he should note the following Bohemian characters: c = ts; è = tch; ð = ye or ie; ð = ni; ð = rs or rsh; š = sh; ł = l or ti; ² = zh.


Restaurants, etc. At the above hotels, and at the railway-stations. Also: "Deutsches Haus, Graben 26; "Maeder, Graben 14; Pusch: ′Wenzels-Platz 22; Mäntl, Stadtspark 13 (Pl. G, H, 5); Deutscher Theat.-Garten, at the New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6); Koler, Zeltnergasse 18; Zwei Amseen, Herrentags 4; Schlick, Heinrichsgasse 23; Plantels, Ferdinand-Str. 37; Petzold, Kleinseite, Radetzky-Platz 37. — Wine: "Binder, Grosser Ring 29, opposite the old Rathhaus; Lippert, Graben 39; Gürtler, Wenzels-Platz 26; Austria-Keller, Postgasse 43; Bodega (Spanish wines), Östergasse. — Cafés. Continental, Graben 17; Café Central, Corso, Franciens, Wien, all in the Graben; Mäntl (see above); Erzherzog Stephan (see above), Moloporte, both in the Wenzels-Platz; Rother Adler, Zeltnergasse 24. "Tshai" = tea with rum; 'Thee' = tea with cream. — Beer, generally good, at all the hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Good Pilsner beer also at Donat's, Brennertasche 53; Zwei Amson, Koler, see above; Sochurek, Tempelgässchen 4, near St. Jacob's (Pl. F, 4). — Confectioners. Köpf & Jäger, Wenzels-Platz 20.

German Club at the Deutsche Haus, Graben 26, with a large garden; numerous concerts in summer; introduction by a member (restaurant on the groundfloor open to the public).

Public Resorts. "Baumgarten (tramway and electric railway, see p. 221), a public park, with two restaurants, etc., outside the Stadt, 2 M. from the Graben, a fashionable resort. Military band thrice a week. — Belvedere (Pl. E, F, 3), see p. 232; frequent concerts in summer. — Dreher's Biergarten, in the Belvedere Grounds, concert three times weekly. — Sofien-Insel (Pl. D, E, 6), restaurant with shady garden, a favourite resort of the Czechs in summer; military band three times weekly at 4 p.m. — Schützen-Insel (Pl. D, 5, 6), with restaurant and boat-club. — The "Hausenburg (Pl. C, 5; cable-tramway, p. 232), a public garden, with restaurant and a belvedere-tower 180 ft. in height.

**Baths.** Elisabethbad, Elisabeth-Str. 30 (Pl. G, 3); Königsbad, Postgasse 35, in the Altstadt; river-baths at the Sophien-Insel. Also Swimming Baths on the left bank of the Moldau, below the chain-bridge (p. 224).

**Post and Telegraph Offices** (Pl. G, 5), Heinrichsgasse.

**Cabs.** Tariff for one-horse cabs for 1-3 pers. and two-horse carr. (‘Fiaker’) for 4 pers. (at night, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., a fare and a half): —

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<td>Within the Altstadt, Neustadt, Josefstadt, Untere Kleinseite (as far as the Spornergasse and Chotek-Str.), and the suburbs of Karolinenthal, Smichow, and Weinberge: per 1/4 hour</td>
<td>fl. kr.</td>
<td>fl. kr.</td>
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<td>per 1/2 hour</td>
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<td>Each addit. 1/4 hr. (each 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs)</td>
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<td>To the Obere Kleinseite, the Vyšehrad, Hradčany, Žižkov, and Bubna-Grossholeschowitz</td>
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<td>To or from the Railway Stations</td>
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<td>Small articles of luggage free; each trunk</td>
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<td>From the Altstadt, Neustadt, or Josefstadt to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, Kaisermühl, Košiř (Clam’s Garden), Úněsce, Wolčany, or Wrońec</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Lieben (château) and Pancraž (excl. Fuchsen)</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<td>To Podol, 1 fl. 40 kr., two-horse cab 2 fl. — To Sternthierrgarten</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Kleinseite to Košiř (Clam Garden)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, or Kaisermühl</td>
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<td>To Úněsce, Wolčany, or Wrońec</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Lieben (château) or Pancraž (excl. Fuchsen)</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>To Podol or Sternthierrgarten</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Return-fare or waiting, each 1/4 hr. (each 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20.</td>
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**Electric Tramways.** 1. From the Brennergasse (Pl. E, F, 6) via the Karl’s-Platz (Pl. E, 7) to Weinberge (Pl. H, 7, 8). — 2. Belvedere (Pl. E, F, 3) to Baumgarten (Pl. E, 1). — 3. From the New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6) via Weinberge and Žižkov (Pl. I, K, 5) back to the starting-point (circular line). — 4. From the Havlicek-Strasse (Pl. G, 4) via Karolinenthal (Pl. I, K, 3) to Lieben (p. 262) and Wysočan. — 5. From the Pilsner-Strasse (Pl. C, 7) to Košiř (Clam’s Garden). — **Cable Tramways** from Aujesz (Kleinseite) to the top of the Laurinsberg (p. 232; there and back 12 kr.); from the Franz-Josef Bridge to the Belvedere (p. 232; 2 kr.).

**Theatres.** German Theatre (operas, etc.; Pl. F, 5), Obstmärkt; New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6), Stadt-Park. — Bohemian National Theatre (Pl. E, 6), on the Quay (p. 227). — German Summer Theatre, in the Heine’sche Garten (Pl. H, I, 6). — Bohemian Theatre of Varieties, Palacky-Str., Karolinenthal (closed in summer).

**Permanent Exhibitions** in the Rudolphinum (p. 225); *Lehmann’s*, Ferdinand-Str. 5 (20 kr.).

Divine Service in English (Free Church of Scotland) from Oct. 15th to the middle of June every second Sun. in the Hôtel Victoria; chaplain, Rev. A. W. Clark, Th. Dr.

Principal Attractions. Walk from the station through the Altstadt (Grosse Ring, see below) and the Josefstadt (Jewish Cemetery, p. 226) to the Karls-Brücke (p. 224); cross it to the Hradschin (Cathedral and View from the balcony of the Frauleinstift, p. 231); return by the Kaiser-Franz-Brücke (p. 224), the Ferdinand-Str., and the Graben.

Prague (635 ft.), Bohemian Praha, capital of the kingdom and crown-land of Bohemia, the seat of the imperial government, and residence of a prince-archbishop, lies picturesquely in a broad basin on both banks of the Moldau. Its foundation is ascribed to Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.?). From Ottokar II. it received a municipal charter, and it attained to great prosperity under Emp. Charles IV. (1346-78), when the university and the Neustadt were founded. Prague was besieged and captured in the Hussite War (1424), the Thirty Years’ War (1631 and 1648), the War of the Austrian Succession (1741), and the Second Silesian War (1744); and it was occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Population of the town proper 186,318, of the suburbs Karolinenthal, Zizkov, Weinberge, and Smichow 171,844, together 358,162 (5/6 Bohemians, 1/6 Germans), not including a garrison of about 8500 men. The town possesses many mediaeval buildings and towers, and rising above them all the venerable Hradchin. Its historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into seven districts: on the right bank of the Moldau the Altstadt, the centre of the town and the focus of traffic; the Josefstadt on the N.W. (formerly the Judenstadt); the Neustadt, encircling the Altstadt; and the Vyšehrad; — on the left bank the Kleinseite, partly in the valley and partly on the slopes of the Hradchin and Laurenziberg; the Hradchin, with the imperial palace, on the heights of the left bank; and Holeschowitz-Bubna.

The principal streets radiate from the Josefs-Platz, near the Staats-Bahnhof (Pl. G, 4): the Zeltnergasse, Grosse and Kleine Ring, and Karlsasse lead W. to the Karls-Brücke; the Graben and the Ferdinand-Strasse lead S.W. to the Franzens-Brücke; the Elisabeth-Strasse leads N. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke. We follow the Zeltnergasse, leading into the Altstadt, at the entrance to which rises the late-Gothic Pulverthurm (Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475-84 and restored in 1883. Adjoining it on the N. is the Königshof, once a palace of the Bohemian kings, now a military training school. Opposite is the Custom House. To the left, in the Zeltnergasse, at the corner of the Obstmarkt, are the Civil Courts of Law (Pl. F, 4).

At the end of the Zeltnergasse is the Grosse Ring (Pl. F, 4), in the middle of which rises the Mariensäule, erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes in 1648. On the E. side of the Ring stands the —
Teynkirche, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1360 by German merchants (sacristian, Unter den Lauben 18, to the left, where there is also the entrance of the church). The W. façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers, and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 233) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. In the interior, on the last pillar on the S.E., is the tombstone of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The Marien-Capelle, to the right of the high-altar, contains marble statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, presented by Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. Opposite is an ancient font, in pewter, dating from 1414. — The Kinsky Palace, containing a valuable library, adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The Rathhaus of the Altstadt, on the W. side of the Grosse Ring (adm. on week-days 9-4, Sun. and holidays 9-1; 29 kr.), was erected in 1838-48 in the Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), the S. side with its fine portal, and the old council-chamber still exist. The statues (by J. Max) on the balcony of the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German emperors, and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is indebted. In the S. wing of the Rathhaus are the handsome new Council Chamber, adorned with a colossal *Painting by Brožík (Huss before the Council of Constance; adm. 26 kr.), the old Council Chamber, with fine wood-carvings, and the Chapel (see above). The N. wing contains the rich municipal Archives. — In front of the Rathhaus, on 21st June, 1621, after the battle of the White Hill (p. 233), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, the same fate befell eleven officers of high rank, by Wallenstein’s command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse, a little to the W. of the Rathhaus, is the handsome palace of Count Clam-Gallas (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1701-12 by Fischer von Erlach in the rococo style.

Farther on, in the Karlsgasse, on the right, is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, the Jesuit Clementinum (Pl. E, 4, 5), comprising the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (230,000 vols., rich in Bohemian literature), natural history collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms, etc. The first court contains a *Statue, by E. Max, of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in
1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

Near the Karls-Brücke, in the Kreuzherren-Platz (where the Kreuzherren-Kirche, in the Italian Renaissance style, rises on the right), is the handsome bronze *Statue of Charles IV. (Pl. E, 4, 5), founder of the University, designed by Hähnel and cast at Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. The University of Prague, founded in 1348, was soon attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipsic (1409) and others. Since 1882 the university, called 'Carolo-Ferdinandia', has been divided into a Bohemian and a German section, the former attended by 2800, the latter by 1300 students. The university-building for students of law is the Carolinum (Pl. F, 4, 5), Eisengasse 11, which has a fine Gothic oriel window on the side next the Obstmarkt. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. Medical buildings of the university, see p. 228. Adjoining the Carolinum is the German Theatre (p. 221); and a little farther on, in the Rittergasse, is the Municipal Savings Bank.

The *Karls-Brücke (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), with 16 arches, 546 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, was partially destroyed by the floods of the Moldau in 1890, but has been restored.

The *Altstadt Tower, on the right bank, erected in 1451 and restored in 1874-78, is adorned with the armorial bearings of the lands once subject to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. The heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were barbarously exposed to view for ten years on the gallery of this tower. In 1648 the tower defended the city against the Swedes, who through the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of a fierce struggle.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with thirty Statues and Groups of saints, some of them 18th cent., others modern by Jos. Max. The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with a fine exacted from a Jew in 1606 for reviling the Cross. The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, in the middle of the bridge, and the two reliefs were executed in 1633 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1333 by order of Emp. Wenzel, for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend, the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. Since 1728, when the holy man was canonised, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, especially on 16th May, the festival of the saint.

The Kaiser-Franz-Brücke (Pl. D, 6; toll 1 kr.), a suspension bridge 500 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützen-Insel, above the Karls-Brücke. Between these bridges runs the Franzens-Quai, with the Monument of Francis I. (Pl. E, 5), a Gothic canopy, 75 ft. high, over an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze,
serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners, are the sixteen ancient districts of Bohemia and the city; above are figures of art, science, commerce, and industry, in sandstone. The whole was designed by Kranmer; the statues executed by Jos. Max. — The Bethlehemsgasse leads hence to the E. to the Bethlehem-Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which once stood the chapel and house of John Huss (now Nos. 5 & 6). At No. 1 is Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum (adm. on application). — By the Franzens-Brücke is the Bohemian National Theatre (p. 227). — Farther down the river is the Palacky Bridge (toll 1 kr.), 250 yds. long, which crosses the river from the Palacky-Quai on the right bank to Smichow (p. 232).

Below the Karls-Brücke is the Rudolfs-Quai, on the right bank, on which stand the Academy of Art and the Rudolphinum. The Kettensteg (footbridge; toll 1 kr.) crosses the river to Kleinseite.

The Rudolphinum (Pl. E, 4) was erected in 1884 from designs by Zitek and Schulz. The S. wing contains the Conservatory of Music and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the Art-Industrial Museum, the exhibitions of the Art Union (15th April to 15th June annually), and the picture-gallery of the Bohemian 'Kunstfreunde'. Adm. to the picture-gallery free on Wed., Frid., & Sun., 11-3; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 30 kr.; to the Art-Industrial Museum daily, except Mon., 10-3 free, Sat. 20 kr. — In the first room are sold catalogues of the pictures (80 kr.; with 30 photographs 2 fl.) and of the engravings (10 kr.) and separate photographs (large size, 1 fl.).


From the Cabinet (a) of Room V a flight of steps leads to the "Cabinet of Engravings, where 658 specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the "Hollareum, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by Wenzel Hollar (1657-77), a native of Prague.

The groundfloor contains the valuable and tastefully arranged Art-Industrial Collection. Here also is Wurzelbauer's colossal group of Venus and Cupid, in bronze, carried off by the Swedes from the Lobkowitz Palace in 1648, and presented in 1859 to the museum by a patron of art; and a bronze horse by Adr. de Vries (1610). A new building for this collection behind the Rudolphinum is approaching completion.

To the N.E. of the Rudolphinum, lower down, the Moldau is crossed by the Franz-Josefs-Brücke (Pl. G, 3; toll 1 kr.).

The Josefstadt (Pl. E, F, 4), formerly called the Judenstadt, on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt, used to be occupied exclusively by Jews, but more than half of the present population are Christians. At present the larger part of the Judenstadt and the adjacent portions of the Altstadt are being demolished to make room for a modern quarter. Opposite the old Jewish Rathhaus is the Alte Schule (Pl. E, 4; custodian, Rabbinergasse 7), a strange-looking, gloomy pile, the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. After the fire of 1389 it was renewed on the old plan with the retention of the old walls. The large flag suspended from the vaulting was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and crowded purlieus, near the Alte Schule, lies the ancient "Jewish Burial Ground (Pl. E, 4; Beth-chajim, "house of life"), disused since 1787 (adm. in summer daily, except Sat., 8-6; ticket 20 kr.). Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are interwoven with underwood, creeping plants, ailders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Around the Altstadt, on the E. and S., lies the Neustadt, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat. The Graben
(Pl. F, 5, G, 4) is now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the best shops and the most popular cafés.

The S.W. end of the Graben is adjoined on the left by the Wenzels-Platz (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 55-65 yds. in width, and 750 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. and planted with double avenues. At the upper end rises the Bohemian Museum (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1889-93 by Schulz, and handsomely fitted up in the interior (adm. in summer Sun., 9-12, Wed. and Sat., 2-6 p.m., free, Tues., Thurs., Frid., 9-1, 30 kr., and 3-5, 50 kr.).

From the entrance we proceed straight on to the Pantheon, an imposing hall destined for festivals, occupying two stories and embellished with eight lifesize bronze statues of persons celebrated in Bohemian history, by Schwantbaler. — First Floor. Room I: Autographs (of Huss, Ziska, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, etc.), documents, incunabula. Room II: Coins, medals, seals, stamps, etc. Rooms IV-VI: Prehistoric collection. Rooms VII-X: Historical, archeological, and ethnographical collections. In R. VII, two ancient Bohemian druggist's shops; in R. VIII, halls used in the Hussite wars. fire-arms, the sword of Gustavus Adolphus, musical instruments, art-industrial objects (glass, majolica, ivory-carvings, etc.); in R. IX, a Bohemian, in R. X, a Moravian-Silesian peasant's room. Room XI (adm. for botanists only): Herbaria. Room XII: Botanical collection. Rooms XIII-XVI: Mineralogical collection (in R. XVI, several meteorites). — The Second Floor contains the Geological and Palaeontological collections (beautiful and rare specimens in R. I and II) and the Zoological collection (R. IX, X, XII-XIV). — On the Ground Floor are the Library (reading-room open daily, 8-1, except on Sun. and holidays) and the Archives.

In front of the Museum is a handsome fountain, from which the water descends in cascades. — To the N.E., below the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof, is the pretty *Stadt-Park, 18 acres in extent. In the Park-Strasse, on the S. side of the park, is the New German Theatre (p. 221; Pl. G, 6), built in 1887 by Fellner & Hellmer.

At the E. end of the Ferdinand-Strasse, opposite the church of St. Maria-Schnee (Pl. F, 5; 1347), rises a monument to the Bohemian scholar Joseph Jungmann (d. 1847), designed by Šimek. Farther on in the same street (No. 24), to the left, at the corner of the Brenntegasse, is the Palais Schlik; on the right (No. 15), at the corner of the Postgasse, is the Police Office (Pl. E, 5), opposite which are the Church and Convent of the Ursuline Nuns (Pl. E, 6). On the right again are the Bohemian Savings Bank (No. 7), a handsome building by Ullmann (1864), and the Lažanský Palace. Lastly, on the left, by the Franzens-Brücke, rises the handsome *Bohemian National Theatre, a Renaissance edifice by Zítek, altered and enlarged by Schulz since a fire in 1881. — Kaiser-Franz-Brücke, see p. 224.

The largest Platz in Prague is the Karls-Platz (Pl. F, 6, 7), 580 yds. long, and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and monuments to the Bohemian poet Vitešlav Halek (d. 1874) and to Benedict Roetl, the botanist (d. 1885). In the N.E. corner is the Rathaus of the Neustadt (Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure of 1370 a tower only remains. It is now
occupied by the criminal courts of justice. The Hussite wars began here in 1419. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the unpopular counsellors from the windows. On the W. side of the Platz is the Czechish Polytechnicum, in the Italian style. Half of the E. side of the Platz is occupied by the Military Hospital (Pl. F, 7), formerly a Jesuit college. On the S. side are the Children's Hospital (Pl. E, 7) and the Deaf & Dumb Asylum (Pl. E, 7). Near this are the Hospital (Allgemeines Krankenhaus; Pl. F, 7), the buildings of the Medical Faculty of the University, the Foundling, Commercial, and Lying-in Hospitals, and the Lunatic Asylum (Pl. F, G, 7, 8). In the same neighbourhood is the Karls Hof Church (Pl. G, 8), a Gothic edifice erected by Charles IV. in 1351-77, and rebuilt in the baroque style by Dientzenhofer, with a dome and superb star-vaulting. In the Wysehrader-Str., which runs S. from the Karls-Platz, is the Monastery of Emaus, with the lately restored Marien-Kirche, a Gothic structure of 1348-72, with interesting, but seriously damaged frescoes of the 14th cent. in the cloisters. In the Slupergasse, farther to the S., are the Elisabethinerinnen Hospital (Pl. F, 8) and a Lunatic Asylum, with the Church of the Annunciation built by Charles IV.

The Wysehrad (Pl. E, F, 9), occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the traditional foundress of the Bohemian royal family, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The shortest approach leads through the old Rathhaus, beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view). The original Wysehrad was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications date from 1848.

Karolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long viaduct of the Dresden railway, is a busy manufacturing place. The large Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius (Pl. I, K, 3) was built in 1854-63 from designs by Rösner. The small Park (Pl. H, 4) between Karolinenthal and the Neustadt, opposite the station of the N.W. Railway (p. 220), contains a monument by J. Max in memory of the Bohemian soldiers who fell in 1848 and 1849, and the Town Museum, with guild-insignia, ethnographical collections, etc.

From the Karls-Brücke the Brückengasse leads to the Kleinseitner Ring, embellished with the Radetzky Monument (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1858. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, designed by Em. and Jos. Max. — The neighbouring church of St. Nicholas (Pl. C, 4), built in 1673-1752 by the Jesuits, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. On the N. side of the Platz are the Government Offices; on the W. side is the Office of the Commandant.

From the N.E. angle of the Kleinseitner Ring the Thomasgasse leads past St. Thomas's Church to the Waldstein-Platz, in
which, to the right, is Count Waldstein's Palace (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623-30 by Albrecht von Wallenstein, or Waldstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. The great hall was restored in 1854; adjacent is the chapel, with paintings attributed to Dürer, Guido Reni, etc. At the back, facing the garden, is a magnificent open hall in the Renaissance style, a former bathing grotto, and a playing hall, where the horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen is shown. On the first floor are the audience-chamber (renewed in 1854) and several rooms once inhabited by Wallenstein (with French tapestry, furniture, portraits, etc.). (Castellian in the first court, to the right; fee 30 kr.)

In the Waldsteingasse (Nos. 10, 11) is the Palace of Prince Hanau (formerly Fürstenberg; Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.

Farther to the S., in the Malteser-Platz, is the Palace of Count Nostitz (Pl. D, 5), containing about 300 pictures and a library. Many of the best pictures are in the private apartments, which are inaccessible in winter (catalogue 12 kr.; fee).

Among the best works are: *Rembrandt,* Rabbi (1635; damaged); *Rubens,* General Spinola, in full armour; *Poussin,* Man and woman; *Rubens,* Market; *Knüpfer,* Diana's bath; 278. Lucidet, Girl; 291. A. van der Neer, Moonlight-scene; *Rubens,* J. van Ruyssdael, Forest-scene (an early work); *Vignon,* Still-life; 275. G. Dou, A savant; 171. A. van Dyck, St. Bruno (early work); 215. Sir A. More (?), Portrait; Lucidet, Woman and child; 212. D. Teniers, Rustic tavern.

The catacombs beneath the neighbouring Carmelite church of Maria de Victoria (Pl. C, 5) afford a curious but gruesome sight, to which visitors are admitted on application to the verger (fee 1 fl.).

Two routes lead from the Kleinseitner Ring to the Hradschin: the shorter to the right through the Schlossgässchen, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court; the longer and easier (10 min.) leads straight through the Nerudagasse (with the rococo palaces of Count Thun on the right and Count Czernin on the left), and then to the right.

The Hradschin (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) may be called the Capitol of Prague. The Hradschiner-Platz is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the Archiepiscopal Palace, on the S. by the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg and by a Carmelite Nunnery, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph. In the middle rises a Column of the Virgin.

The Burg (Pl. C, 4), or Imperial Palace, which occupies the E. side of the Platz, traditionally founded by Libussa (p. 222), restored after 1333 by Charles IV. in the French Gothic style, renewed by Ladislaw II. in 1484-1502, and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. The court is separated from the Platz by an iron railing. On entering we bear to the right and pass through a gateway into the first court; farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which
rises the cathedral (see below). To the right is the main entrance to the S. wing of the Palace (adm. on application to the porter; fee 30 kr.).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are Ladislaw's Hall, or the Hall of Homage, constructed in 1484-1502, in which tournaments were once held, the old Statthalterei, the Palace Chapel, and the German and Spanish Halls. From the window of the old Council Chamber Count Thun caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be thrown down on 23rd May, 1648. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. Two small obelisks under the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The equestrian Statue of St. George, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in bronze in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was restored in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the cathedral and the palace. In the passage under this gallery, on the left, is the entrance to the cathedral.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4; open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock), the Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus, begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by the French architect Matthias of Arras, consists of little more than the spacious Gothic choir completed by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1385 and recently restored. On the W. side are two towers completed in 1597. The chief tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The church and its monuments were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment in the siege of 1757. The chief tower and the nave are now being completed.

The nave (118 ft. in height) contains the large *Monument of the Kings*, executed in marble by Alex. Collins of Malines (p. 131) in 1589, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podlebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel Chapel* (20 kr.), the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint; behind it, his helmet and coat-of-mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg in 1592. The chapel, built in 1568-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones and decorated with very ancient, half-obiterated frescoes of the early Prague school. A small picture of Cranach's school (1543) represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Alt-Bunzlau in 936 by his brother Boleslav. — The *Martinitz Chapel*, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains a handsome modern *Altar* by Achtermann (d. 1884). In the Chapel of SS. Simon & Jude, on the left wall, hangs a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a *vera icon*, copied in 1668 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron-saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed. Above is a picture of St. John Nepomuc. The royal *Oratorium* is borne by admirably-executed stone vaulting (1493). Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. To the right in the choir is the *Shrine of St. Nepomuc*, executed in 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1½ tons of silver. In the *Sternberg Chapel* are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War; the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The *Trinity*
Abbey of Strahow.

Chapel contains the altar of St. Ludmilla, the first Christian duchess of Bohemia, with a modern group by Em. Max, and also a candelabrum said to have been in Solomon’s Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). Opposite to it, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a modern statue. In the Chapel of St. John the Baptist is a Crucifixion carved in wood. The walls of St. Anna’s Chapel are adorned with paintings by Soverts. The marble figures of SS. Anna, Luke, and Methodius, at the altar, are by Simek. Opposite this chapel, on the wall of the presbytery, are two reliefs in wood, one representing Prague before 1620, the other the flight of King Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his defeat on the White Hill. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco originally executed in 1562 and painted over in 1631, interesting only on account of the portraits of Ferdinand II. and III. and the two wives of the latter. — Adjoining the cathedral is the Treasury, containing numerous curiosities and objects of value, shown on application to the sacristan (fee).

Behind the cathedral rises the Romanesque Church of St. George, a heavy-looking edifice of the 10th cent., rebuilt after a fire in 1142-50, with two modern towers and a monument of St. Ludmilla, dating from the 15th century. To the right is the Theresianische Adlig-Fräuleinstift, an institution for spinster nobles, the balcony of which commands an admirable view (comp. p. 222; entrance in the circular portico; fee 20 kr.). At the end of the Georgsgäßchen, a gate to the right, adjoining the Schwarze Thurm and the Daliborka-Thurm (fee 20 kr.), in which imprisoned noblemen are said to have been starved to death, leads to the Old Bastei, another good point of view. Adjacent is the Palace of Prince Lobkowits. The Alte Schlossstiege (98 steps) descends hence to the Bruskagasse and the chain-bridge over the Moldau (p. 225).

From the Hradtschiner-Platz the Lorettagasse leads to the S.W., passing the House of Correction, to the Loretto-Platz, in which rise the extensive Franz-Josef Barracks, formerly Count Czernin’s Palace (Pl. A, 4). Opposite, to the N., is a Capuchin Monastery (Pl. A, B, 4), into the walls of which are built Prussian balls in memory of the siege of 1757. Adjacent is the church of St. Loretto, in the court of which is an imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 persons only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchín (9.30 to 11.30; each pers. 20 kr.), contains several monstrances of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From the Pohözeletz-Platz, which adjoins the Loretto-Platz on the W., a flight of steps through No. 8, or farther up, near the Reichsthor (Pl. A, 4), leads to the Strahower-Platz. Here, to the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian *Abbey of Strahow (Pl. A, 4, 5; visitors admitted on week-days 9-11.30 a.m.), with spacious arcades and the Church of the Assumption, containing the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the Imperial general, who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the Picture Gallery (ladies not admitted)
is a *Virgin and Child crowned by angels, by Dürer (1506), containing portraits of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and other personages (freely retouched). The Library (door to the right of the church; first floor; ring), with 70,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. *Superb View, from the upper windows, of the imposing city and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E. (Fee to the guide in the monastery 20 kr.; donation to the librarian 'for the poor'.)

Returning to the Burg we regain the road from the N. side of the first court and, passing the Schloss-Garten on the right, reach the *Belvedere (Pl. C, 3), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress Anna. It is erroneously called Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the fact that Rudolph II. sometimes observed the stars here with his astronomer. The great hall is adorned with worthless frescoes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by Ruben (of Trèves). *View from the balcony (fee 20 kr.). In the Schloss-Garten, in front of the W. façade, is a handsome Renaissance fountain.

From the Belvedere we may descend through the grounds of the Volks-Garten (Pl. D, 3) and by the Chotek-Str. to the Bruska-gasse (p. 231), and then cross the chain-bridge (p. 225), or turn to the right through the Wendische Gasse to the Karls-Brücke (p. 224). — To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, are the *Kronprinz Rudolf or Belvedere Promenades, commanding picturesque views, with the Belvedere Restaurant (electric railway to Baumgarten, see p. 221; cable-tramway in 1 1/4 min. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke, p. 221). Farther down is the suburb of Bubna-Holleschowitz, with numerous factories, the slaughter-house, and the new Moldau harbour.

The *Hasenburg (Pl. C, 5), above the Aujeszdgasse, to the N.W., affords a charming view. A cable-tramway ascends in 5 min. (there and back 15 kr.), to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 330 ft. above the lower terminus) beside the Hasenburg Restaurant, which lies 3 min. walk from the View Tower (adm. 20 kr., lift 50 kr.; Restaurant) on the Laurentiusberg. The upper gallery (1245 ft. above the sea-level) commands a superb *Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the mountains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge, and the limestone hills of Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the central Bohemian range are especially conspicuous. — Above the Aujezd, to the right, is the Villa Kinsky, the garden of which affords another charming view of Prague (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., tickets obtained from the head-gardener).

Smichow (Pl. C, D, 6-8), the S.W. suburb, is another busy industrial quarter.

In the Kinsky-Str. is the handsome Church of St. Wenzel (Pl.
37. From Dresden to Prague.

124 M. RAILWAY in 4-6½ hrs. (fares 14 M 20, 9 M 90, 5 M 60; express 19 M 40, 13 M 40, 7 M 40 pf.). — Finest views on the left. — STEAMBOAT in summer five times daily, to Pirna in 2½ hrs., to Schandau in 4½ hrs., to Aussig in 10 hrs. (descent from Aussig to Dresden in 6½ hrs.). — The traveller who desires to see the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

Dresden, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany. — The station is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting the Grosse Garten is seen on the left. Beyond the stations of Seidlitz and Mügeln the line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque ‘Saxon Switzerland’ (described in Baedeker’s Northern Germany). The château of Sonnenberg at (11 M.) Pirna is now a lunatic asylum. Pöttscha is the station for the little town of Wehlen on the opposite bank. At stat. Rathen rises the *Bastei, a precipitous rock on the opposite bank of the Elbe, 640 ft. above the river, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At (22 M.) Königstein is the fortress of that name, 810 ft. above the river, commanding a noble prospect. Opposite the fortress rises the Lilienstein, 167 ft. higher. 24 M. Schandau, a favourite summer-resort, lies on the opposite bank. Herrnskreutzen is the first Bohemian place on the right bank. 32 M. Niedergrund is the first Bohemian village on the left bank. The line follows the left bank. Several viaducts and embankments. Then two short tunnels under the projecting Schüferwand.

38½ M. Bodenbach (430 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. Fuss,
Route 37, AUSSIG. From Dresden

R. from 80 kr.; Frieser, well spoken of; Umlaufst; Post), with 7574 inhab., is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Long halt and change of carriages. Opposite to it lies the pleasant town of Tetschen (p. 258), connected with the left bank by a railway-bridge and a suspension-bridge. The village of Obergrund (*Bad-Hôtel; Starck's Hôtel; Bellevue), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

From Bodenbach to Komotau, 56 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the Eulauer Bach; on the right rises the Schneeberg (see below) with its belvedere. Stations: Böna-burg, Eulau, and (12½ M.) Tysa-Königswald (3 M. to the N. of which is the village of Tysa, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the Tysaer Wände). On the hill to the right of (15 M.) Klein-Kahn lies Nollendorf. 18½ M. Teplitz; 21 M. Kulm, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1613. 22½ M. Hohenstein, with the Geiersburg on the right; 23½ M. Mariaschein; 25 M. Rosenthal-Graven (p. 299), where the Wilhelmshöhe and Rosenberg rise on the right; 27 M. Teplitz-Waldthor (p. 236; station 1 M. from the town; omn. 15 kr.). 30 M. Kosten (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 240). 34 M. Ossegg (p. 240; branch-line in 10 min. to Dux-Liptitz, p. 240). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by Bruck, Wiesa (junction for the line from Prague to Moldau, p. 240), Ober-Leutensdorf; Ober-Georgenthal, Eisenberg, and Görkau to (56 M.) Komotau (p. 241).

Ascent of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (2¼ hrs.). We diverge from the Teplitz road to the right, either at the (3¼ M.) Zum Rothen Kreuz Inn, or at the (1½ M.) Zur Grünen Wiese Inn. The path in the first case is easy to trace, being indicated by white marks on the trees, but is almost shadeless. In the second case we cross the valley to (7 min.) the road leading to Dorf Schneeberg (see below). After about 1½ hr. a good footpath (white marks) diverges to the top, which brings us to the top in 50 min. more. Those who wish to walk as little as possible may drive to Dorf Schneeberg by the private road (sometimes closed) diverging at Mährdorf, or by the road diverging to the left near Peiperz, below the chain-bridge, or take the Bodenbach and Komotau railway to Eulau (see above). The steep road from Eulau to (2½ M.) Dorf Schneeberg (1886 ft.; Hebestreit's Hotel) ascends to the right. From the village of Schneeberg we reach the plateau of the Hohe Schneeberg (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in 3¾ hr. The tower at the top, 12 ft. high, commands a magnificent *Panorama (Inn).

43 M. Topkowitz-Kartitz; 47½ M. Nestersitz-Pommernle.

53 M. Aussig (1600 ft.; *Goldnes Schiff, R. 1-2 ft.; *Englischer Hof; Dampfschiff-Hôtel, on the Elbe; *Raut. Restaurant), a busy town with 28,000 inhab., lies at the influx of the Biea into the Elbe. Large factories and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe. Aussig was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs (1728-79). The town is connected by a railway-bridge (with passage for pedestrians) with the station of Schreckenstein on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 258). The traveller detained here should ascend the Ferdinandshöhe (1¾ hr. to the S.) or to the ruin of Schreckenstein (3¼ hr.). A more extensive prospect is obtained from the Hohe Wostrey (1920 ft.), ascended via Neudörfl and Ober-Sedlitz in 13¼ hr. —

The plain of Bihana, to the W. of Aussig, was the scene of the
great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From Aussig to Teplice and Komotau, see R. 39. — Steamboat to Dresden, see p. 293.

A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, resembling the Lurlei on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the *Schreckenstein, not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince Lobkowicz, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms a worthy termination to the more picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 59 M. Salesl lies picturesquely on the river, opposite Schausein (p. 259). 61½ M. Praskowitz.

66 M. Lobositz (Post; Ross; Dampfschiff-Restaurant, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Branch-lines to Teplice, via Borelau (ascent of the Milleschauer, see p. 259), and to (81/2 M.) Libochovitz. On the opposite bank are the village of Gross-Cernosek (p. 259), noted for its wine, and the Hradek (1180 ft.), with its chapel.

71 M. Theresienstadt (Rail. Restaurant); the fortified town (Hôtel Erzherzog Karl; Deutsches Haus; pop. 11,482) lies 1½ M. to the N., at the influx of the Eger. Fine View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the Mittel-Gebirge from the station: to the N.E., the Geilsch and Kelchberg; to the N., the Kreuzberg, Radischken, and Radobil; to the N.W., the Lobosch, Milleschauer, and Kletschen; to the W., the Kostial, with a ruined castle; to the S.W., the isolated Hasenburg. Beyond Theresienstadt the Eger is crossed. To the left, on the Elbe, is the little town of Leitmeritz (p. 259).

74½ M. Hrobsitz. — 77½ M. Raudnitz (Krone; Löwe), on the Elbe (7500 inhab.). The château of Prince Lobkowicz contains a library (60,000 vols.), an armoury, and interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War. In 1550 Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. To the right rises the conspicuous Georgenberg or Ribberg (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 1 hr. to the S.E. of Raudnitz.

84 M. Wegstühli; 89 M. Berkowicz-Melnik, where the line quits the Elbe, into which the Moldau falls 3 M. higher up. 94 M. Jenšowitz. In the distance, to the left, lies Melnik (p. 259).

98½ M. Weltrus, with a château and park of Count Chotek, where we reach the Moldau. 100 M. Mühlhausen (with a château of Prince Lobkowicz); we pass, through several tunnels and galleries, and cross the Zakolanaer Bach. 102 M. Kralup (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Neratowitz and Turnau (p. 274), and for Kladno (p. 241), with large factories and railway-works.

The train follows the sinuosities of the Moldau. 106 M. Libšitz;
112 M. Rostok, amidst fruit-trees. 116 M. Podbaba, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Scharka. At (118 M.) Bubenc, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Charming scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the Baumgarten (p. 220), and is carried across the Moldau and several of its arms, and over the Hetz-Insel, Jerusalem-Insel, and Karolinenthal (p. 228) by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long (which cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill. fl.). On the left rises the Ziskaberg, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420.

121 M. Prague, see p. 220.

38. From Aussig to Komotau via Teplitz.

41 M. railway in 2\frac{1}{4}-3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 64, 82 kr.).

Aussig, see p. 234. The train starts from the State Railway Station. 1\frac{1}{2} M. Aussig-Neustadt. — 3 M. Türmitz, with coal-mines and a chateau and belonging to Count Nostitz.

From Türkmitz to Bilin, 16\frac{1}{2} M., railway in 1\frac{1}{2} hr. Stations: Tschochau-Hlina, Ausserschönau (junction of the Teplitz and Lobositz line, p. 239); Lobsitz, Schwatz-Kattowitz. — 16\frac{1}{2} M. Bilin (650 ft.; Höhes Haus; Live), an industrial town (6500 inhab.) on the Bieza, with a chateau of Prince Lobkovitz. About 3 M. to the S.W. is the well-known Biliner Sauerbrunnen ('Curehouse, with restaurant; railway station, see p. 251), whence upwards of 4,000,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. About 3 M. to the S. of the Sauerbrunnen is the Borschau (1735 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, or phonolite, in Germany, with rare flora and fine view (shelter-hut on the top). — From Bilin to Dux and to Pilsen, see p. 251.

41\frac{1}{2} M. Schönfeld; 51\frac{1}{2} M. Karbitz (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving manufacturing town, 1 M. to the N. of the line. The cones of the Mittel-Gebirge appear on the left. — 8 M. Mariaschein (Rail. Restaurant); the village (Anker Inn), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lie: 1 M. to the N., and has also a station on the Dux-Bodenbach line (p. 234). On the right is Graupen (p. 239), with the Wilhelmshöhe and Rosenburg; then Eichwald (p. 239), beyond the park of Probstau, which the train skirts. — 12 M. Teplitz (Rail. Restaurant).

Teplitz and Environs.

Railway Stations. The station of the Aussig Line (Pl. I, 1) lies 1\frac{1}{2} M. to the N. of the market-place (omn. 25 kr.; cabs and electric railway, see p. 237). — The Waldthor Station, on the Dux and Bodenbach line, is 1 M. to the N.W. of the market-place (omn. 15 kr.). — The station of the Lobositz line lies 1 M. to the S.W. of the market-place, but trains for Lobositz start from the Aussig line station also.

Hotels. *Zum Alten Rathaus (Pl. a; C, 3), in the market-place R., L., & A. 1-3., B. 35 kr., pens. 3-7 fl.; *Post (Pl. b; C, 3), Langegasse *Stadt London (Pl. c; C, 3), Langegasse, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr., D. 1 fl. — Kronprinz Rudolf (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), and Blauer Stern (Pl. e; D, 2), both in the Bahnhof-Str. — At Schönau (open in the season only): Fischer's Hotel Hermannsburg (Pl. f; F, 3), Badegasse, R. 1-4 fl., L. 40, B. 50 kr., pens. 35-55 fl. weekly; Habsburg (Pl g; F, 3), Neubad-Gasse; Haus Oesterreich, and others.
Restaurants. At all the hotels (usually à la carte); Prince Clary's Schlossgarten-Saal (music, see below); Cursalon, in the Stefans-Platz; Seune; Park; Goldnes Schiff, Preussischer Hof, Seume-Str., near the Curgarten-Weilburg, Linden-Str., in the direction of Schönau; Drei Rosen, Stefans-Platz; Franz-Josef-Warte (p. 288); etc. — Wine at Schack's, Badeplatz, Piafa's, Linden-Str., and Fleck's, Langegasse.

Cafés. Cursalon (see above), with reading-rooms (open 8-5); Theater-Café, at the theatre, towards the Curgarten; Café Central, Langegasse.

Apartments at the Kaiserbad, the Stadlbud, the Steinenbad, the Herrnhaus-Fürstenbäder, and the Schlangenbad and Neubad at Schönau. Private lodgings also abound, those at Schönau mostly having gardens. Room 5-55 fl. per week. Inquire may be made of the bath inspector at the Cursalon or of the manager of Prince Clary's baths at Teplitz.

Visitors' and Music Tax for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 9 fl., members of a family 6 fl. each; 2nd class, 6 or 4, 3rd class 4 or 1 1/2, 4th class 1 1/2 fl. — A band plays in the Curgarten from 6:30 to 8 a.m., in the Schlossgarten from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and at Schönau on Sun. and Sat., 10-11 1/2, and on Wed. and Sat., 5-7. Dancing Réunions in the Gartensalon or Hôtel Neptun every Saturday, 8-12 p.m. — Theatre (Pl. D, 5) in the Curgarten. — Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 24; D, 3), in the Stefans-Platz. — Swimming Bath in the Turnier-Park (p. 239).

Carriages. Drive within Teplitz and Schönau, one-horse carr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., 1/2 hr. 60 or 80 kr., per additional 1/2 hr. 40 or 60 kr.; to or from the Aussig station, 40 kr., with luggage 60 kr., two-horse 80 kr. or 1 fl., to the Dux-Bodenbach Station with or without luggage 80 or 1 fl. 30 kr. At night (10-5 in summer; 8-7 in winter) one-half more. Carriage and pair to the Biliener Sauerbrunnen (p. 236) and back via Dux 7 fl.

Electric Railway from the Teplitz-Schlossgarten Station (Pl. A, 4) past the Schlossgarten (Pl. B, C, 4) and the Aussig Station (Pl. D, 1) in about 3 1/4 hr. to Eichwald (p. 239; fare 35 kr., from the Schlossgarten to the Aussig Station 5 kr.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (720 ft.; Slavonic 'warm bath'; 6000 patients annually), a favourite watering-place with 20,300 inhab., lies in a broad and undulating basin between the Erzgebirge and the Bohemian Mittelgebirge, 3 M. to the N. of the Biela. It is now united with the village of Schönau. The thermal springs (97-120° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 1762, are almost entirely free from mineral ingredients. They are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing. Their principal source is the Stadtquelle (115° Fahr.) in the Stadlbud (Pl. 5), which also supplies the Kaiserbad (Pl. 3; D, 3), the Steinbad (Pl. F, 3), the Steffansbad (Pl. 6; F, 3), the Schlangenbad (Pl. F, 3), and the small Softenbad (Pl. 10), frequented by Jews. The Herrenhaus, Fürstenbad (Pl. 1 and 2), and Neubad (Pl. F, 3) at Schönau are supplied by separate springs.

The pleasant Curgarten (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the handsome buildings of the Herrenhaus, the Cursalon, the Kaiserbad, and the Theatre. A number of the patients assemble here at an early hour to drink the Teplitz and other waters, while the band discourses its music.

A little higher up, adjoining the linden-avenue leading to Schönau, is the small Seume-Park, with the marble bust (Pl. 17) and the tomb (Pl. 18) of the poet Johann Gottfried Seume, who
died at Teplitz in 1810. Farther on are the Payer-Anlagen, with the handsome Technical High School (Pl. E, 3). — On the N. side of the Linden-Strasse are a number of lodging-houses and public buildings, including the Saxon and Prussian Military Baths, the Bürger-Spital, and the John'sche Spital. At the E. end of the Linden-Strasse is a Warriors' Monument, erected in 1864, adjoining which are the Steinbad and the Stefansbad, mentioned above, the Austrian Military Bath House (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the Schlangenbad, and the Neubad.

We now return by the Elisabeth-Strasse, which is adjoined to the N. by the Kaiser-Park. On a hill to the right rises the Roman Catholic Church (St. Elisabeth; Pl. E, F, 2); farther on, to the left, is the new Synagogue, with a conspicuous dome, and the Protestant Church, on a terrace commanding a pretty view. — In the Schulgasse, No. 8, is the Museum (Pl. C, 2; adm. 30 kr., on application to the keeper), with prehistoric antiquities and natural history collections.

The most attractive pleasure-grounds at Teplitz are those of the Schlossgarten (Pl. B, C, 4), at the back of the Prince Clary-Aldringen's Schloss, which occupies the highest site in the town. The grounds, with their fine old timber, and two large ponds enlivened with swans, were laid out at the end of last century. They are reached from the Schloss-Platz (with its rococo fountain-column of 1717) by the chief portal of the Schloss; or by an entrance adjoining the Garten-Salon (p. 237), where the band plays from 11 to 1. In the Schlossgarten, on the E. side, is the Meierei (Pl. C, 4), or dairy.

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the Königshöhe (900 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with steps in 5 min. from the Stefans-Platz. On the top is a Monument of King Frederick William III., who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the Poor House and the Franz-Josef-Warte, erected in 1807 (Restaurant), with a tower commanding a splendid survey of Teplitz and its environs (adm. 10 kr.). Towards the S.W. is the Schlackenburg Restaurant, a grotesque castellated building of slag and brick; and in the direction of the Meierei is the Schiesshaus. — To the S. (3/4 hr.) rises the Wachholderberg (1253 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the Schlossgarten, and take the ‘Katharinen-Weg' to the right. Halfway up is the Bergschlösschen Restaurant.

Another good vantage-ground is the Stefanshöhe (837 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above Schönau, ascended from the Prager-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 4), to the left, or to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 3). — Farther distant, to the E., rises the Schlossberg (1286 ft.; comp. Pl. F, 3; ascent 3/4 hr.; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3, there and back incl. halt, 3 fl. 50 or 5 fl. 60 kr.). On the top are a ruined castle (partially restored), with
to Komotau. DUX. 38. Route. 239

a belvedere tower (adm. 10 kr.; good view), and a Hotel (pens. 2½-3 fl.).

The Mecseüy-Weg (Pl. F, 2; one-horse carriage 50, two-horse 80 kr.) leads from Schönau to the (3/4 M.) Turner Park (restaurant) and across the main street of the village of Turn, following the electric tramway (p. 237) past the rail. station of Probstau (p. 236), to the (1¼ M.) Probstauer Park (restaurant).

**Eichwald** (1175 ft.; *Curhaus Theresienbad, 1405 ft., well fitted up, with restaurant and baths of every description, R. 7-10 fl. per week, closed in winter; Restaurant Waldschlösschen, with garden, lower down; lodgings abound), 3½ M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, is a favourite summer—resort. The dusty highroad from Teplitz to Eichwald passes numerous mines of brown-coal (electric tramway, preferable, see p. 237; carr. 2, with two horses 3 fl.). — A road and paths lead from Eichwald to the (25 min.) Schweissjäger, a forester's house (Restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of Teplitz and the plain, bounded by the Schlossberg and the Milleschauer. — A level road leads from the Theresienbad to the W., through wood, to (1¼ M.) the Tuppe1burg, another forester's house often visited (rfmts.), with a deer-park.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3½ M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of Graupen (1116 ft.; rail. stat., p. 234), near which rise the Wilhelmshöhe (1156 ft.) and the *Rosenburg (1381 ft.; rfmts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises (1½ hr.) the ruin of Geiersburg (1581 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by Obergraupen (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 M.) Mückenthalhmchen (2644 ft.; Inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 5 fl., with two horses 8 fl.).

The *Milleschauer, or Dornersberg (2740 ft.), 3½ hrs. to the S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Rustic *Inn at the top. Road (carriage with two horses in 1½ hr., 8 fl., or with one horse in 2 hrs., 5 fl.) from Teplitz via Boreslau (see below) to Pilna (1930 ft.), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. The path enters the wood at the foot of the mountain in 12 min., and 7 min. later turns to the right and follows the blue and white marks. Descent to (3½ hrs.) Lobositz (p. 235); or via Kostenblatt to (3½ hrs.) Bilin (p. 236).

From Teplitz to Lobositz, 23 M., railway in 2 hrs. (1 fl. 84, 1 fl. 13, 62 kr.). Trains start from the Aussig station (Pl. D, 1); views generally to the left (between Raisch and Boreslau the Milleschauer is visible on the right). 2 M. Settenz (see below); 3½ M. Teplitz-Schlossgarten (Pl. A, 4; between the right, the Wachholderberg); 6 M. Wisterschan; 8 M. Auperschin (p. 235). — From (12½ M.) Boreslau (see above) the Milleschauer may be ascended in 1½ hr. — 13½ M. Milleschau-Kottomiresch; 25 M. Lobositz (p. 235).

**Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. Settenz (see above); 15 M. Ullersdorf.**

18 M. **Dux** (715 ft.; *Krone; Stadthotel; Rail. Restaurant) is a town with 10,100 inhab. and lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass
works, etc. In the market-place, 1/4 M. from the station, are a Column of the Virgin and the Fountain of St. Florian, both with sculptures in sandstone. The Schloss of Count Waldstein, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, contains various memorials of the great general (shown by the steward; see 50 kr.). Adjacent is the baroque church, with its three red towers. Between Dux and the village of Liptitz, 11/4 M. to the S.W., is the station of Dux-Liptitz on the railway from Bodenbach to Komotau (p. 234). — From Dux to Saas and Pilsen, see p. 251.

201/2 M. Preschen (Rail. Restaurant). To the left are several basaltic peaks, in the distance is the Biltiner Borschen (p. 236); at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the convent of Ossegg, with the Riesenburg behind it (see below).

271/2 M. Brüx (780 ft.; Ross; Löwe; Adler; Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town of 15,000 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and a modern Rathaus, is commanded by the ruins of an ancient castle. — The mineral springs of Püllna rise 6 M. to the S., on the road to Saaz.

From Brüx to Moldau, 24 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway at (4 1/2 M.) Wiesa (p. 234). 8 M. Ossegg (1010 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town with the famous Cistercian abbey of Ossegg, founded in the 12th cent. (picture-gallery; beautiful gardens). In a ravine, 3/4 hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of Riesenburg (1540 ft.). — 11 M. Klostergrab (Rathaus), a small and ancient mining town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the Königshügel (1352 ft.), a good point of view. Thence the line ascends via (16 1/2 M.) Eichwald (p. 239) to (20 M.) Niklasberg, and via Neustadt to (24 M.) Moldau, the Austrian frontier-station (customs-examination). From Moldau to Freiberg in Saxony, 25 M.

From Brüx to Prague, 81 M., railway in 4 hrs. Stat.: Obernitz (junction of the Pilsen and Dux line, see p. 251); 9 M. Hochpertsch, a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of Saidschitz; 18 1/2 M. Laun (Rail. Restaurant), a busy town (6346 inhab.) on the Eger; 38 M. Zlonice (branch to Hosposting, 5 M.); 44 M. Schlan (Rail. Restaurant), on the Rothe Bach, an old town of 9,866 inhab.; 50 1/2 M. Swolekhoves (junction for the railway from Kralup to Střebichovice and Vinice). From (68 M.) Dužník a branch-line leads to (16 1/2 M.) Beraun (p. 250). — 51 M. Prague (Franz-Josef-Station), see p. 220.

30 M. Triebschitz; 32 M. Holtschitz-Seestadt; 35 M. Wursmes (branch to Potscherad, p. 251). On the slope to the right, the château of Rothenhaus. — 37 1/2 M. Udritz-Görkau. Görkau (Höt. Schorsch), also a station on the Bodenbach and Komotau line (p. 231), has large cotton-mills and extensive fruit-cultivation.

41 M. Komotau, see p. 241.

39. From Prague to Eger via Carlsbad.

1481/2 M. Railway (Buschtiehrad Line) in 51/2-8 1/2 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 96, 5 fl. 31, 2 fl. 66 kr.; express 11 fl. 94, 7 fl. 96, 3 fl. 98 kr.).

The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 220), crosses the Moldau to the (13 1/4 M.) Bubna Station, and skirts the town (Kleinsseite) in a wide curve. 21/2 M. Sanditoh Station; 6 M. Weleslawin; 7 M. Libotz. To the left rises the Weisse Berg; on its N.W. slope
is the Stern (p. 233). 8 M. Rusin; 10½ M. Hostiowitz; 18½ M. Kladno (Rail. Restaurant), a busy mining town (17,215 inhab.).

To Kralup, 17¾ M., branch-line in 1½ hr., traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. Stations: Neu-Kladno, Daby, Buschtiehrad (2 M. to the N. is the castle of that name, the property of the Emperor, with extensive coal mines). At (9½ M.) Brandeis, the line crosses the Prague and Teplitz high-road, and passes several large iron-foundries. Stations: Zakolan, Wolwowitz, and Kralup (p. 285).

22½ M. Smeina-Sternberg; 26½ M. Lana; 31 M. Neustraschitz; then through woods. To the right of (34 M.) Rene are the heights of the Sbanwalt. — 39 M. Lužna-Lirsch (Rail. Restaurant).

To Beroun, 33½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — From (6 M.) Rakowitz (Krone), a town (5300 inhab.) with two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara, a branch-line runs to Petschau (p. 250), via Pladen and Lusitz. — 15 M. Burg fürgblitz, founded about 1100, was splendidly restored by Emp. Charles IV., and now belongs to Prince Fürstenberg. 16 M. Purßlitz is the chief place in the prince’s domain (ca. 220 sq. M.). Thence we follow the Beroun-Thal, via Zběnka, Neuhtten, and Althütten, to (33 M.) Beroun (p. 250).

42 M. Krupa (junction for Kolleschowitz); 46 M. Milostin-Kounowa. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the Tmowa. 52 M. Satkau-Teschnitz; 57 M. Michelob; 62 M. Tmowana (to the right, Schloss Dobritsch an, with a small mineral bath). The train then crosses the Eger. — 64½ M. Saaz (764 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Engel; Hanslick), an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 16,600 inhabitants. The old Dekanatskirche was rebuilt after a fire in 1383; the Rathaus dates from 1559. Hops are largely cultivated here. From Saaz to Pilsen and to Dux, see p. 251.

The line enters the valley of the Saubach. 69 M. Horatitz; 73 M. Friesen (1000 inhab.), with iron-works and a mineral spring.

79 M. Komotau (1080 ft.; Reiter, R. 80 kr.-11½ fl.; Scherber, both well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant), an old town (14,000 inhab.) with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. The Stadt-Park (1½ M.) is a favourite resort.

From Komotau to Aussig, see R. 38; to Bodenbach, see p. 234.

From Komotau to Chemnitz, railway via Reitenhain (72 M.; 3½-6 hrs.) or via Weipert and Annaberg (81 M.; 3½ hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are Tschernowitz and Domina-Schönland. 20½ M. Krîma-Neudorf, where the line to Reitenhain diverges. 23½ M. Sonnenberg, 2 M. to the S.E., with a conspicuous church. 28 M. Pressnitz-Reischdorf; Pressnitz (3500 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30 M.) Kupferberg the line reaches its culminating point (2850 ft.); it then descends to (37 M.) Schmiedeburg and along the Saxon frontier to (44½ M.) Weipert (2895 ft.), a town with 6400 inhab. (custom-house examination). From Weipert via Annaberg to Chemnitz, see Baedeker’s N. Germany. — From Schmiedeburg a road leads by (4½ M.) Ober-Wiesenthal (2955 ft.; Rathaus; Stadt Karlsbad) to (2½ M.) Gottesgab (3373 ft.; Grünes Haus; Stadt Wien), the highest town in Bohemia, once a busy mining place. The Richtelberg (3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended from Ober-Wiesenthal in 4½ hr.; at the top is a stone tower, which commands an extensive view. From Gottesgab by Joachimsthal to (9 M.) Schlackenwerth, see p. 242. The Keilberg or Sonnenwirbel (4083 ft.), the highest point of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended from Gottesgab by road 1 hr. (tower at the top; extensive view).

84 M. Deutsch-Kralup. — 87 M. Kaaden-Brunnersdorf, 2 M. to
the S. of which, on the Eger, lies Kaaden (975 ft.; Austria; Sonne; Grüner Baum), an old town (6900 inhab.) with an interesting gateway and fine Gothic Rathhaus tower. Outside the town are a handsome late-Gothic Franciscan church, with a monastery, and pilgrimage stations sculptured in stone. Near the town rises the Heiligenberg; interesting excursion to the ruined castle of Hassenstein.

90 1/2 M. Klösterle (Rathhaus), a small town belonging to Count Thun, with a large porcelain-manufactory. The train crosses the Eger and follows the pretty Eger-Thal. Several unimportant stations. From (102 M.) Welchau-Wickwitz a branch-line diverges to (51/2 M.) Gieshübel-Sauerbrunn (p. 249). The line then quits the Eger and follows the Wistritzbach to the right, through a hilly district. — 107 M. Schlackenwerth (1312 ft.; Renthaus; Adler; *Restaurant at the Gartenhaus), a small town with a château and park of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Branch-line in 40 min. to (51/2 M.) Joachimsthal (2365 ft.; *Stadt Dresden; Wilder Mann), a town of 7000 inhab., with a modern church and a town-hall with a library. The word ‘thalier’ is derived from the coins (‘Joachimsthaler’) struck in the silver found here by Count Schlik in the 16th cent., but the mining is now insignificant. From Joachimsthal to Gottesgab and Schmiedeberg, see p. 41. The Keilberg (1083 ft.) may be ascended from Joachimsthal in 1 hr. (see p. 241; road to the top).

111 M. Neudau. — 116 M. Carlsbad (Rail. Restaurant); the town (p. 245) lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1 M. from the railway (cabs and omnibuses, see p. 243).

Beyond Carlsbad the railway quits the Eger, which from this point to Elbogen flows through a deep and tortuous rocky ravine. We turn towards the N. to (124 M.) Chodau.

From Chodau to Neudek, 9 M., railway in 1 hr. The line traverses the coal-measures of Chodau, passes Münchhof and Poschetzau; and at (4 M.) Neu-Rohlau enters the pretty valley of the Rohlaubach. 9 M. Neudek (1834 ft.; Rathaus; Herrenhaus), a prettily situated town, with 3574 inhab., has a large cotton-mill and iron-rolling works. — From Neudek to Johanngeorgenstadt, see p. 250 and Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

125 1/2 M. Neusattl (1480 ft.).

To Elbogen, 4 M., branch-line in 25 minutes. Stat. Helenen-Schacht, with Siemens’s large glass-works. Then the Vincenzi-Schacht, the Katharinen-Schacht, and the village of Grünlass, with brick-works. — 4 M. Elbogen (1454 ft.; *Weisses Ross; Hirsch) derives its name (‘elbow’) from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The old castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, traditionally founded in 870, is now a prison (fine view; visitors admitted). The Rathhaus contains a fragment and a model of a meteoric stone found here, called the ‘Verwunsche Markgraf’ (‘accursed count’), to which various traditions attach. Large porcelain factories. — From the station a pleasant walk may be taken up the beautiful, wooded Geiersbach-Thal to the Schützenhaus (cross the Eger by the ‘Ziegel-Brücke’, ascend the hill to the Eger highroad, and beyond it ascend the valley). We return by the road to the Suspension Bridge, 80 ft. above the Eger, and follow the new road to the town; or at the bridge descend to the Eger and follow the river through the Koloverat Tunnel and reach the town by the Röhrsteg. — In the cemetery is a curious group of rocks, called the ‘Spitzige Stein’. A picturesque and shady road leads hence
to Eger.

EGER. 39. Route. 243

along the Eger to (3 M.) Haus Heiling's Rock (p. 249), and thence by Aich to Carlsbad (p. 245).

The line returns to the Eger. — 130 M. Falkenau (Anker), with a château of Count Nostitz.

To Klingenthal, 19 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. The train ascends the valley of the Zsoudau to Davidsthal, Hartenberg, with a château of Count Auersperg, (8 M.) Bießtadt, an old mining town with 1100 inab., and (11 M.) Annathal-Rothau, 3 M. to the E., of which is the small town of Heinrichgrün. 15½ M. Grasitz (1640 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Herrenhaus), an industrial town with 7900 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (19 M.) Klingenthal, whence a branch-railway runs to Zsouda, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see Baedeker's Northern Germany).

133 M. Zieditz; 136 M. Dassnitz; 139 M. Königsberg-Mariakum. The old provoxy ofMariakum, 1½ M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims (?) are shown in a vault.

141½ M. Mostau-Nebanitz; 146½ M. Tirschnitz, junction for Franzensbad (p. 244). The train crosses the Eger.

148½ M. Eger. — Hotels. *Hôtel Welzel zum Kaiser Wilhelm (Pl. a; D, 4), opposite the station, R., L., & A. 1-2 fl., B. 45 kr.; *Hôtel Nexuserger (Pl. b; D, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 49, R. 80 kr. -5 fl., B. 40 kr.; Kronprinz Rudolf (Pl. c; C, 2), Victoria (Pl. d; D, 4), both in the Bahnhof-Str.; Zwei Erzherzoge (Pl. e; C, 2), Markt 28, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.-2 fl., B. 30 kr. — Restaurants: *Railway Restaurant; Rathskeller, in the Sparkasse (Pl. B, 2). — For a visit to the town 3 hours are sufficient.

Eger (1470 ft.), with 20,000 inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the Eger. The fortifications were raised in 1809. From the Railway Station (Pl. E, 4) the Bahnhof-Strasse leads to the N.W. in 20 min. to the Marktplatz (Pl. B, C, 2), at the upper end of which is a bronze Monument to Emp. Joseph II., by Wilpert (1837), and a fountain with a statue of Roland (1584). — In the Stadthaus, at the lower end of the Marktplatz, on 25th Feb., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux (tickets at the police guardroom, 30 kr.).

The rooms in the upper story, which Wallenstein occupied before his death, contain a Museum of local antiquities and curiosities (observe the guild vessels and cabinets), including mementoes of the great general, most of them of doubtful genuineness (the partisan with which he was assassinated, his sword, his writing-table, etc.). A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators, Cols. Butler, Gordijn, Leslie, Geraldine, and 50 soldiers. The so-called portrait of Wallenstein, which is also shown, differs from authenticated likenesses. The Council Chamber contains portraits of the emperors from Leopold I. onwards.

The Imperial *Burg, or Castle (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 20 kr.), situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, to the N.W. of the town, erected by Frederick Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, built of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the
time of Barbarossa. The elegant double Chapel, the lower Romanesque (1183), the upper pointed (1295), is interesting.

Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that crime the castle has never been inhabited. The courtyard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view; to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of Mariakulm (p. 243). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge.

The handsome church of the deanery of St. Nicholas (Pl. B, C, 1), founded in 1111, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, borne by eight pillars, contains old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856, and a fine new pulpit. — Military Swimming School by the Schützenhaus (Pl. A, 2).

Excursions from Eger. The basaltic Kammerbühli (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, 1 1/2 hr. to the N.W.; the castle of Künsberg, 4 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the Grünberg (1868 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the abbey of Waldsassen (rail. station), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; Alexandersbad, Marienbad (p. 262), etc.

From Eger to Franzensbad, 41/2 M., railway in 11 min.

Franzensbad. — Rail. Restaurant. — Hotels (generally closed in winter). *Königsvilla (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L. & A. 2-5 fl., B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl.; *Grand Hôtel (Pl. b; D, 4), both Salzquell-Str.; *Post (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str., with two dépendances; *Park-Hôtel (Pl. d; C, 2), *Hôtel Bristol (Pl. e; B, 2), both in the Park-Str.; Hôtel Gisela (Pl. f; C, 1), opposite the station, R. 1-2 fl.; Kaiser von Österreich (Pl. g; B, 3), Liouisen-Str. (these two open in winter also); Hôtel Hubner, Kaiser-Str., R. 2 fl.; *Holzer (Pl. h; C, 3), Kreuz (Pl. i; C, 3), both in the Kulmer-Str.; Stadt Leipzig (Pl. k; B, 3), Kirchengasse; Deutscher Hof (Pl. l; C, 3), Postgasse, R. 1'/2-5 fl., B. 30 kr. — Numerous Lodging Houses; agreements should be carefully made beforehand. — Restaurants: Curaus: Hubner (see above).

Cabs: to and from the station, with one horse 70 kr., two horses 1 fl. (from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 50 kr.); 1 hr. 40 or 60, 1 hr. 80 kr. or 1 fl.; whole day 8 fl. or 11 fl. 50 kr., with fee.

Visitors' and Music Tax (after a stay of more than 7 days): 1st class 15 fl., 2nd cl. 9 fl. 50 kr., 3rd cl. 6 fl. 50 kr. — Music 6-7 a.m. at the Salzquelle, 7-8 a.m. at the Franzensquelle; Sun., Wed., Frid., Sat. 4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 4-5 p.m. in the Curpark. Details in the Curliste. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Nequell-Str. — English Church Service in summer.

Franzensbad (1447 ft.), a favourite watering-place (2370 in-hab.; 8-9000 visitors annually), situated on a high-lying plain between the outskirts of the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge, and Erzgebirge, possesses ten mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas), used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. From the Railway Station (Pl. C, D, 1) the Bahnhof-Strasse leads in 3 min. to the well-shaded Curpark (Pl. B, C, 2), with the Café-Salon and a Statue of Emp. Francis J., the founder of the baths, in bronze, by Schwantaler. In the Kaiser-Str., to the S. of the Curpark, is the Curaus (Pl. B, 4), from which a long colonnade leads to the Franzensquelle (Pl. 1), the chief drinking-well, under a rotunda. To the S.E., beyond the Salzquell-Park, are the Salzquelle (Pl. 5) and the Wiesenquelle (Pl. 6),
FRANZENSBAD
1. Franzensquelle B.4.
2. Louisequelle B.4.
5. Salzaquelle D.5.

Geograph. Anstalt von
1: 10,800
100  200  300 Meter
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
under the same colonnade, and near them is the handsome Kaiser-
bad (Pl. D, 5).

Excursions. To the N.W. to the (9/4 hr.) Antonienhöhe (1620 ft.), and
to the castles of Seeberg (11/4 hr.) and Liebenstein (2 hrs.), all fine points of
view; N. to Schönberg and Wildstein (each 2 hrs.); S., to the (1/4 hr.) Café
Miramente, and thence to the (1/2 hr.) Kammerbühli (see p. 244) and vià
Stein to the (1/2 hr.) Restaurant Mühlerl, charmingly situated on the Eger
(omnibus from Franzensbad thrice every afternoon, 40 kr.). About 1/4 hr.
further up is the Steichenhaus (Restaurant), prettily situated amid wood,
with a charming view from the chapel of St. Anna.

40. Carlsbad and Environs.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a; C, 6), Alte Wiese, with lift, R. &
& A. 2-6 fl., L. 30, B. 45, omnibus 40 kr., closed in winter; *Savoy Westend
Hotel (Pl. n; C, 4), Westend-Str., with lift, R. 18-40 fl. per week, L. 50,
B. 70 kr., closed in winter; *Roscher's Hotel (Goldener Schild; Pl. b,
D 5), between the Becher-Platz and the Neue Wiese, with lift, R. 11/2-6 fl.,
L. 30, A. 30, B. 60 kr.; *Hôtel Bristol (Pl. d; C, 4), Westend, with lift,
R. from 20 fl. per week, B. 40 kr., closed in winter; *Hôtel Königsvilla
(Pl. q; C, 4), Westend, with lift, R. 20-45 fl. per week, B. 65 kr., closed in
winter; *Anger's Hôtel (Pl. e; D, 5), Neue Wiese, on the right bank of the
Tepl, with lift, R. 11/2-6 fl., B. 30, omn. 50 kr.; Hôt. Kaiserbad,
Marienbader-Str. (p. 248); Hôt. Kroh (Pl. h; C, 3), Park-Str., with lift,
R. 2-10 fl., B. 60, omn. 60 kr.; *Hôtel Continental (Pl. k; D, 4), in the
market-place, at the corner of the Alte Wiese; *Hôt. Hannover (Pl. p;
D, 4), in the market-place, R. 11/4-6 fl., L. & A. 40, B. 36 kr.; Residenz-
Hotel, Kirchengasse; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e; D, 3), Paradies (Pl. f; D, 3),
both in the Kaiser-Str. — *Hôtel National (Pl. g; C, 3), Gartenzeile, with
lift, R. 1-10 fl., L. 20, B. 40 kr.; Hopfenstock, Régionscher Hof, both in
the Theatergasse; Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Loib, Theatergasse (Pl. d, 5),
with lift, R. 1-5 fl., L. & A. 40, B. 35, omnibus 40 kr.; Hôt. Trautwein
(Pl. 1; B, 3), Kaiser Franz-Josef-Str., R. 11/2-4 fl., L. 20, B. 40, omn. 50 kr.;
Post (Pl. m; C, 3), Eger-Str., opposite the Stadt-Park; STADT LYON (Pl. i;
B, 2), Kaiser Franz-Josef-Str. — Charges vary, being lower before and after
the height of the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without
first stopping at a hotel. The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese',
the Market, Park-Strasse, and the Schlossberg. Terms should be arranged
beforehand, and it is sometimes advisable to reduce the lease to writing.

Cafés. *Pupp's Café-Salon, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times
weekly); *STADT-Park; *Elephant, Alte Wiese; Theater-Café, next the theatre;
Impéril, near the chalybeate spring; Goldener Schild (see above), etc. —
Restaurants (Pilsner beer at most): *Pupp's Restaurant (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte
Wiese; *Curhaus (Pl. C, 3); Stadtpark-Restaurant; Goldener Schild (see
above); *Hopfenstock, see above; *Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Österre. Hof,
Neue Wiese; Sanssouci, Kiesweg; Schmiedes Haus (unpretending), etc. —
Wine. Friedel, Becher-Platz; Weisshaupt, Alte Wiese; Blümlein, near the
Mühlbadgasse, moderate.

Reading Room in the Curhaus, 15 kr. daily, 70 kr. weekly, 2 fl.
monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Concerts. The 'Curkapelle', or band of the baths, plays daily,
6-8 a.m., in two detachments, one at the Sprudel, the other at the Mühl-
brunnen. Afternoon concerts in the Stadt-Park on Sun., at Pupp's on
Tues. and Thurs., and in the Posthof (adm. 50 kr.) on Mon., Wed., and
Fri.; evening-concerts in the Stadt-Park on Mon. and Frid., at Pupp's on
Wed. Also on Sun. a military band at Pupp's, etc.

Theatre, Neue Wiese; performances from 15th April to 30th Sep-
tember. — Theatre of Varieties (Pl. A, 2), beyond the Eger.

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd cl. 6 fl.,
3rd cl. 4 fl.; children and servants 1 fl. — Music Tax: for each family,
according to number, 1st cl. 5-17, 2nd cl. 3-8, 3rd cl. 2-6 fl.
Gabs. From or to the station, with one horse 1 fl. 10 kr., with two horses ('Fiaker') 1 fl. 80 kr. (at night, 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., 1 fl. 40 or 1½ or 2 fl. 30 kr.). Luggage 30-50 kr. — In the town, per ¼ hr. 50, ½ hr. 80, each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr.; with two horses per ¼ hr. 1 fl. 20 kr., each additional ¼ hr. 60 kr. At night, one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 2 or 3 fl., etc.

Omnibus from the station to the town 40 kr., each box 10, above 50 lbs. 20 kr. — Also to Pirkenhammer, Aich, Gieshibel-Sauerbrunn, Dallwitz, etc.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day 1½, half-day 3, afternoon 1½ fl.; to the Hirschen sprung or Dreikreuzberg 1½ fl.; to the spring 80 kr.

Sprudelstein waters in the Alte Wiese; Incrustations (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Techammerhöll's, at the back of the Sprudel Colonnade. — Carlsbad Waters ('Oblaten') at Karl Bayer's, Mühlbädgasse. 'Brunnenküchen', eaten by patients, is a kind of cake without spice.

English Church (p. 247): Sun. service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m.

Interpreters: Ludwig Kohn, Haus Hallstadt, Obere Schulgasse.

Carlsbad or Karlsbad (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 16,000 inhab. and upwards of 40,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the narrow valley of the Tepl, the pine-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting (whence the monument in the Stadtgarten); but Karlsbad was known as a health-resort a century earlier.

The chief ingredients of the mineral water are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The springs rise near the Tepl from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the hot water gushes up. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with increased force at the other outlets, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all seventeen hot and two cold springs, which vary in temperature from 50° to 167° Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 2,000,000 bottles of the water and 110,000 lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest and most copious (450 gallons per min.) of these springs is the Sprudel (Pl. 19; 162° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl, connected with which is the Hygieia-Quelle. On the left bank are the Mühlbrunnen (Pl. 14; 124°), the Neubrunnen (Pl. 15; 140°), the Theresienbrunnen (Pl. 20; 138°), the Marktbrunnen (Pl. 13; 103°), the Kaiser-Karl-Quelle (Pl. 11; 113°), and the Schlossbrunnen (Pl. 17; 127°); more or less connected with these are the Russische Kronquelle (Pl. 16; 93°), the Bernhardsbrunnen (Pl. 7; 147°), the Elisabeth-Quelle (Pl. 8; 108°), the Felsenquelle (Pl. 9; 138°), the Spitalbrunnen (Pl. 18; 95°), the Curhausquelle (Pl. 12; 150°), the Kaiserbrunnen (Pl. 10; 120°), the Hochberger-Quelle (103°), and the Parkquelle (104°). The two cold springs are the Stefanie-Quelle (alkaline-saline, with carbonic acid; 70°), below the Schweizerhof.
Sprudel Colonnade. CARLSBAD. 40. Route. 247

(Pl. E, 6), and the Eisenquelle (46°), on the slope of the Dreikreuzberg. There are four Bath Houses, with mineral, mud, vapour, and other baths (the Kaiserbad, the Sprudel Baths, the Curhaus, and the Neubad).

At an early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) even before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where the band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than a quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water.

The town is creeping up towards the Railway Station (Pl. A, 1), to the N., on the left bank of the Eger, but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Stadt-Park on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement on the S. Adjoining the pleasant Stadt-Park (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank of the Tepl, is the Stadt-Park Restaurant (p. 245), with a colonnade contiguous, where the water of the Parkquelle (p. 246) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the Neubad, with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome Park-Strasse, in which, on the left, rises the Synagogue, erected in 1876-77 from designs by Wolff of Stuttgart. On the right, farther up, is the Military Curhaus (Pl. B, 4), opened in 1896, and the Russian Church of SS. Peter & Paul, erected in 1893-97 from Wiedermann's designs, with a girt central dome and frescoes on the outside. Farther on is the Café-Restaurant Klein-Versailles (Pl. B, 4).

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the Austrian Military Bath House (Pl. C, 3), within which rise the Kaiserbrunnen and the Hochberger-Quelle (p. 246). Next comes the Curhaus (at the S. end of which is the Curhaus-Brunnen, Pl. 12), high above which lies the Fremdenspital with the Spitalbrunnen (Pl. 18). On the lower ground, farther on, passing the Felsenquelle (Pl. 9), we come to the *Mühlbrunnen Colonnade (Pl. C, D, 4), of the Corinthian order, erected by Zieck in 1871-78, with the Elisabeth-Quelle, the Theresienbrunnen, the Bernhardsbrunnen, the Neubrunnen, and the Mühlbrunnen. Above the colonnade are the grounds of the Schlossberg (see below) and the English Church (Pl. C, 4), built in 1877.

From the Colonnade the Mühlbadgasse leads to the Market Place (Pl. D, 4), where the Kaiser Karte-Quelle (Pl. 11) and the Marktbrunnen (Pl. 13) rise under the wooden Markbrunn Colonnade, with the Stadtthurm towering above it. On the left is the Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 21). To the N.W. a broad flight of steps ascends to the Schlossberg. Here, on the right, rises the Schlossbrunnen (Pl. 17), opposite which, on the left, is the Russische Kronquelle (Pl. 16).

From the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the *Sprudel Colonnade (Pl. D, 4), an imposing iron structure by Hellmer and Fellner (1879). Within this colonnade rise the Hygieia-Quelle, adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the Sprudel (p. 246), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute,
1½ ft. thick, and varying from 6 to 13 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. Magdalenen-Kirche (Pl. 4), with a terraced platform, erected in 1732-36. Above it is the Stadtgarten (Pl. D, E, 4), with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs, and the Panorama Grounds (café), which afford a charming survey of the town.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the Alte Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5), the most frequented promenade at Karlsbad, with the best shops. The Alte Wiese ends at the Goethe-Platz and the extensive Pupp'sche Anlagen.

Opposite the Alte Wiese the Neue Wiese (Pl. C, D, 5), on the right bank of the Tepl, leads past the Stadt-Theater (built by Fellner and Helmer in 1886) to the Pupp'sche Brücke. Farther on, in the Mariенbader-Str., is the *Kaiserbad, a handsome building in the French Renaissance style, designed by Fellner & Helmer and sumptuously fitted up, with baths of every description, a large saloon for gymnastic exercises, etc. The Mariенbader Strasse goes on, past the Protestant Church (Pl. 2), to the Karls-Brücke (see below).

Of the many beautiful Walks the most popular, because level, is through the Pupp'sche Allée and the Goethe-Platz (Pl. C, 5; embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf), and by the Kiesweg to the (1½ hr.) *Café Sanssouci (Pl. D, 6). On the rocks by the wayside may be read inscriptions in many different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, leaving the Karls-Brücke on the left, and passing the 'Vieruhr-Promenade' (in shade after 4 p.m.) on the right, we follow the Mariенbader Strasse, past the Körner Monument, on the right, to the (1½ hr.) *Café Posthof, with its pleasant garden (concerts, see p. 245). On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the *Café Schönbrunn, the Dorotheen-Säuerling, and the *Café Schweizerhof. About 8 min. to the W. of the Posthof, at the end of the Vieruhr-Promenade, are the Schwarzenberg Monument and the Theresien-Platz. From the Posthof we ascend past the Antonスruhe and the Stahlbuche to (12 min.) the Freundschafts-Saal (Pl. D, 7), another café. About 10 min. farther on is the romantic *Kaiser-Park (Pl. B, C, 7; café), whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway, to (1 M.) Pirkenhammer, or Hammer (1340 ft.; Höt. Kempf, with garden-restaurant; Höt. Habsburg; omnibus, see p. 246), with its large porcelain-factory. To the left of the factory is the (35 min.) Mcséry-Höhе (2038 ft.), a good point of view. In returning from Pirkenhammer we may follow the shady 'Plobenweg' on the right bank of the Tepl, and after 1½ hr. (guide-post) either keep straight on via the Posthof to (1½ hr.) the Café Sanssouci (see above), or (preferable) follow the path (Schwindel-Weg) to the right along the hillside to the Café Schönbrunn (see above).

From the Schlossberg the Hirschensprunggasse and a good path
Excursions. CARLSBAD. 40. Route. 249

beyond it ascend to the (20 min.) *Hirschensprung (Pl. C, 4; 1635 ft.), with an admirable view (café). The neighbouring Theresienhöhe, the Petershöhe, with a memorial tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and Mayer's Gloriette are also good points of view. We return to the Schlossberg by the Jubiläumsweg, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden'.

From the Goethe-Platz by the Mariengässchen to the Marien-Kapelle (Pl. C, 5), and thence to the right to the Friedr-Wilhelms-Platz, and to the left, past the Ecce-Homo-Kapelle, to the (½ hr.) Franz-Josef's-Höhe (Pl. C, D, 6; 1673 ft.), with a belvedere-tower (fine view of Carlsbad and the Erzgebirge). — Over the Schlossberg, or through the Park-Strasse, and past the Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV. (café) and Findlater's Obelisk to the (3¼ hr.) Katharinen-Platz (Pl. A, B, 6), and thence to (½ hr.) the Bild (1802 ft.) and (½ hr.) the *Aberg (2000 ft.; restaurant), the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of the Erzgebirge.

From the Magdalenen-Kirche on the right bank of the Tepl, by the Schulgasse and past the garden of the Café Panorama, to the Prague road; turn to the left; then ascend by a winding path to the right to the (40 min.) Dreikreuzberg Restaurant (Pl. D, E, 3; Camera Obscura), an admirable point of view; thence in 5 min. more to the top of the Dreikreuzberg (1844 ft.), where the view is less extensive, and through wood to the (¼ hr.) König Otto's Höhe (1965 ft.; view intercepted by trees), and to the (½ hr.)*Stefanie-Warte (café-restaurant), a tower 98 ft. high, with a superb view; descent past the Pöhlenhof to (½ hr.) Carlsbad.

Other fine points are the Bellevue and the Wiener-Sitz on the right bank of the Tepl, and the Freundschafts-Sitz, the Belvedere, and the Rohan-Kreus on the left bank.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. To the N. viâ Drahowitz to (3 M.) Dallwitz (Restaurant zu Drei Eichen), a village on the left bank of the Eger, with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and a Statue of Emp. Joseph II., erected in 1881. — To the S.W. to (4½ M.; omnibus, see p. 246; railway, see p. 250) Aich (*Schloss Restaurant, above the Eger, with view), with a restored château and a porcelain-factory; thence along the Eger to (2 M.; 1 M. beyond the end of the carriage-road) Hans Heiling's Restaurant, opposite Hans Heiling's Rock, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger. (Boat to Aich, 40 kr. each person.) Thence to Elbogen, see p. 243. — Also by the Prague road, which commands charming views, to (4 M.) the ruin of Engelhaus, on a rock of phonolite (2340 ft.); thence in ½ hr. to the Schömitzstein, with a splendid view (rfmts. at the forester's). — On the Eger, 7½ M. below Carlsbad (omnibus daily in 1½ hr.; beautiful road through wood), are the baths of Giesshübel-Sauerbrunn (Curhaus and Hydropathic, with restaurant; several villas), with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid; 8 million bottles
exported annually). — The ascent of the Keilberg or Sonnenwirbel (4083 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, forms another attractive excursion from Carlsbad (see p. 241).

From Carlsbad to Marienbad via Petschau, 38 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 60, 1 fl. 37, 94 kr.). Trains start from the new Central Station (Pl. A.) and ascend, passing over two viaducts and through a tunnel. 2½ M. Aich; 3½ M. Aich-Pirkenhammer (p. 249); to the left rises the Abberg (p. 249). Farther on, the line follows the windings of the Tepí, crossing the river four times and threading a tunnel. 8 M. Töppelés; 10½ M. Schönwehr; 13½ M. Petschau (p. 241). The valley contracts; ten bridges and four tunnels are passed before (20 M.) Pauten, the next station. Beyond (23½ M.) Tepí the abbey of that name (p. 255) is seen to the left. 26 M. Prosau; 28½ M. Habakiadrow; to the right, the Podhorn (p. 255). The line descends via Müllestau to (32 M.) Wičkowits (view to the left) and crosses the Ausca to (35 M.) Marienbad (p. 252).

From Carlsbad to Johanngeorgenstadt, 39 M., railway in 2½ hrs. via Neu-Rohlau and Neudek (p. 242). Johanngeorgenstadt, and thence to Chemnitz and Zwicke, see Baederke's Northern Germany.

41. From Prague to Furth (Nuremberg, Munich).

121 N. Railway from Prague to Furth in 4½ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 60, 4 fl. 54, 2 fl. 50 kr.; express 10 fl. 66, 6 fl. 58, 3 fl. 52 kr.). — From Prague to Nuremberg 8½-9 hrs.; to Munich 10-14 hrs.

Prague, see p. 220. The train starts from the Frans-Josef Station and turns to the S. into the valley of the Moldau. — 6 M. Kuchelbad, a resort of excursionists from Prague. 9 M. Radotin. The line quits the Moldau and approaches the Beraun, which it crosses at Mokropetz. 15½ M. Dobřichovits; 18 M. Wičkowits; 21½ M. Karlstein (715 ft.; restaurant near the station).

On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the Beraun, rises "Schloss Karlstein (Karluv Tydn: 1047 ft.; restaurant), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-65 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the Kreuzkapelle in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catharine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's lifetime, are of special interest. The castle, which is shown by the guardian (fee 30 kr.), has been thoroughly restored since 1888.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (27¼ M.) Beraun (725 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Böhmischer Hof; Schwarze Ross), an old town with 7265 inhab., junction of the lines to Rakonitz and Lužna-Lischan (p. 241) and to Dusnik (p. 240). The train now enters the Litawa-That. — 30 M. Zdits.

To Protivin, 64 M., railway in 4 hrs. The line traverses the smiling Litawa-That. — 17½ M. Pičbram (Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 15,000 inhab., with valuable silver and lead mines, which employ 5000 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Nine shafts in all are worked, the chief of which are the Adalbert-Schacht, 3660 ft. deep, and the Maria-Schacht, 3694 ft. deep. About 1 M. to the E. of the town rises the Heilige Berg (1903 ft.), a great resort of
to Furth.

PILSEN. 41. Route. 251

pilgrims, with a church containing a miracle-working image of the Virgin. The next stations are unimportant. — 55 M. Pisek (Hotel zum Rad), with 10,950 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the Wottawa, is the junction of a line to Igla (p. 255). Near it is the extensive chasse of Prince Lobkowitz. — 58 M. Putim (p. 255). — 64 M. Protivin, on the Franz-Josefs-Railway (p. 256).

39 M. Hofowitz, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. Near (45½ M.) 'Haltestelle' Zbirow the train passes large iron-works, now disused. To the N. (13¼ M.) lies the little town of Zbirow, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 47½ M. Zbirow, the station for the little town of Mauth, 1½ M. to the W.; at the station is a large saw-mill. 50½ M. Holoubkau, with a large carriage-factory. At (57 M.) Rokitsan (Böhmischer Hof; 5000 inhab.) the country becomes more level. Branch-line to Neviesitz (p. 255). The train follows the Klabawa, passing the iron-works of Klabawa and Horomisitz, to (64½ M.) Chrast (Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line diverges to Radnitz, an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the Beraun and crosses the imposing Ulawa Bridge.

68½ M. Pilzen (980 ft.; *Pilsener Hof; *Kaiser von Oesterreich; Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Pilsner beer at Salzmann's, Pragergasse, and Knobloch's, Salzgasse), an old town with 50,150 inhab., lies at the confluence of the Mies and the Radbusa. Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilzen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. In the Ring-Promenade, on the S. side of the town, are monuments to the burgomaster Kopecky (d. 1854), and to Smetana (d. 1874), the musical composer. The Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, the Historical and Industrial Museum (daily 10–12 and 2–5, free), and the large rock-cells of the Bürgerliche Brähaus are worth seeing. Pilzen is famous for its beer.

From PILSEN TO SAAZ AND DUX, 93 M., railway in 5 hrs. The stations are nearly all unimportant. 20 M. Piss, with a château of Prince Metternich. 41 M. Petersburg-Jechtnitz (near Petersburg (1½ M. from the railway) are the château and park of Count Czernin. 43½ M. Kriegen (47 M. Rudig); 52 M. Padersam; 55½ M. Kaschitz (branch-line to Schönhof and Radonitz); 64½ M. Schaboglück. 67 M. Saaz (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line from Prague to Komotau (p. 241). At (73 M.) Postelberg (Rail. Restaurant) the line cuts the Eger; 77 M. Potscherad (branch to Wurzmes, p. 240); 83½ M. Oberitz, also on the line from Prague to Brüx (p. 240); 89 M. Sauerbrunn, station for the Bilin Sauerbrunnen (p. 236); 90½ M. Bilin, junction for the line to Aussig (p. 236); 93 M. Dux (p. 239).

From PILSEN TO EISENST, 69 M., railway in 3½ hrs. The most important stations are: 15½ M. Preßitz; 23½ M. Schúa; 30 M. Klattau (Rail. Restaurant), a town with 10,511 inhab., junction for Taus and Horádekowitz (p. 256); 36 M. Janowitz (branch to Taus, see p. 252); 40 M. Neuern (1545 ft.; Hotel Böhmerwald), prettily situated at the foot of the Bohemian Forest Mts. (with the ruin of Baireck ½ hr. to the S.W.). The line then winds up the hill to (49 M.) Gm (1870 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 56 M. Hämern-Eisenstrass (2421 ft.), whence the Oser (4285 ft.), to the right, may be ascended in 1½ hr. Then the Spitzberg
Route 42. KÖNIGSWART.

Tunnel, 1910 yds. in length. 61 M. Spitzberg (2726 ft.), the highest point on the railway, watershed between Danube and Elbe. On the Spitzberg-Sattel (3880 ft.) is the "Höf-Pens. Rixy (fine view). We then descend by Markt-Eisenstein to (60 M.) Eisenstein, the Bohemian frontier-station (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).

From Pilsen to Eger, Budweis, and Vienna, see R. 42.

79½ M. Nürschau, with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it, on the left, is Chotieschau, with a château of Prince Taxis. 84 M. Staab, a small town on the Radbusa; 95½ M. Stankau; 100½ M. Blisova (to the left, in the distance, the ruin of Riesenburg); 107½ M. Taus, an industrial town with 7700 inhab. (To Janowitz, see p. 251.)

Beyond Taus begin the hills of the Bohemian Forest, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between Böhmisch-Kubitzen and Deutsch-Kubitzen. The character of the country and the villages changes materially as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Pastritz by a viaduct 700 yds. long.

121 M. Furth (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Bavarian E. Railway, see Baedeker's Southern Germany.

42. From Eger to Vienna via Marienbad.

283 M. RAILWAY (Staats-Bahnen) in 9½-17 hrs. (fares 16 fl. 95 kr., 10 fl., 5 fl. 31 kr.; express 24 fl., 14 fl. 70, 7 fl. 69 kr.).

Eger, see p. 243. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the Wondrecb. 10½ M. Sandau. — 14½ M. Königswart (2218 ft.; Restaurant near the station). About 1 M. from the station is Schloss Königswart, which has belonged to the Metternich family since 1630, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. In the right wing of the château is the Museum (adm. Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 2-6; fee), containing a library of 37,000 vols., a collection of minerals, coins, medals, and various curiosities. The interesting altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Prince Clemens Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, are in the central part of the château (no admission). — About 11½ M. farther up, beyond the town of Königswart (Kaiser von Oesterreich, good cuisine), on the hillside, is Bad Königswart (2370 ft.; Hôtel Villa Metternich; Weidmannsheil; Buberl, R. 5-25 fl. weekly; Café Bachmann), with chalybeate springs used both internally and externally. There are also steel, mud, pine-cone, and vapour baths. Fine view of the Fichtelgebirge and the Bohemian Forest.

19½ M. Marienbad. — Arrival. The Station (Restaurant) is 11½ M. from the town (cabs, see p. 253; hotel-omnibus 30 kr., 100 lbs. of luggage 10 kr.). Visitors should spend a day or more at a hotel and look for
lodgings in person. Before entering into a contract they are strongly advised to consult the Miet-Ordnung, or regulations as to private apartments.

Hotels. *HÔTEL KLINER (Pl. a; C, 2), a large house with several dépendances (Halbmayer’s Haus, Maxhof, Stadt Dresden); HÔT. IMPÉRIAL (Pl. b; C, 2); *HÔT. WEIMAR (Pl. c; D, 3), B, L, & A. 1 fl. 60 kr.-3 fl., B. 30 kr. board 3 fl. (closed in winter). — *NEPTUN (Pl. d; B, 3); *NEW YORK (Pl. f; B 3; Jewish); KAISERHOF (Pl. g; B, 4); *EGERLÄNDER (Pl. b; B, 2); ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. 1; B, 3); MARIENBADER MÜHLE (Pl. r; B, 4); these all in the Kaiser-Straße. — *HÔTEL CASINO (Pl. 1; B, 5), R, L, & A. 1½-5 fl., B. 30 kr., pens. from 5 fl. (closed in winter); *DELPHIN; STAAT LLOYD (Pl. k; C, 2); STERN (Pl. m; D, 3), moderate.

Lodging Houses. CENTRALBAD; TEPLER HAUS; HAMBURG; RUDOLFSSHOF; MIRAMARE; GUTZENBERG, B. from 7 fl. per week; SCHLOSS HEILBRONN; EUROPA; BORUSSE, GOLDNER ADLER (R. 1-5 fl.); WIENER HAUS; HEIDLER’S HAUS; FLORA. — PENZION VILLA SALZBAD (Frau Cronhaim).

Cafés. PANORAMA (above is the belvedere on the Hamelikaberg, p. 254); EGERLÄNDER, prettily fitted up in rustic style; MAXThAL; FORSTWAHRE; SCHWEIZERHOF; KIESELHOF, and KIESELMÜHLE.

Restaurants at most of the hotels and cafés (good table-d’hôte at Klinger’s, at 1 p.m. 1 fl. 30 kr., at 2 p.m. 2 fl.). Also at the CURSAAL, BADEHAUS, TEPLER HAUS, WALDmüHLE (p. 254), EGERLÄNDER (see above), LÖWENTHAL (Jewish), etc.

Cabs. From or to the station with one horse 1 fl., with two horses 1½ 80 kr., including luggage 1 fl. 20 kr. and 2 fl.; within the town, ½ hr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., in the afternoon 60 kr. or 1 fl.; outside the town per ½ hr. in the forenoon 50 kr. or 1 fl., per hour 80 kr. or 1 fl., in the afternoon according to the special tariff.

Visitors’ Tax: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd 6 fl., 3rd 4 fl. — Music Tax: 1st class 5 fl., 2 pers. 8 fl., 3 pers. 11 fl., etc.; 2nd cl. 4, 5, or 6 fl.; 3rd cl. 2, 3, or 4 fl. — The band plays at the Kreuz-Brunnen 6-7 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., at the Ferdinands-Brunnen 7-8 a.m., and at the Waldquelle 11½-12½ o’clock.

English Church Service in the season (Christ Church). — PRESBYTERIAN SERVICE (Church of Scotland), in the German Protestant Church.

MARIENBAD (2093 ft.), a famous watering-place (20,000 visitors annually), lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. At the beginning of the present century this region was an almost impenetrable wilderness. The place now consists of about 190 houses, most of them new, and some of them very handsome. The springs contain Glauber’s salt and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of TEPL. The kreuz-BRUNNEN, the Ferdinands-BRUNNEN (1½ M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenade-Platz), and the Waldquelle (½ M. to the N.W. of the Kreuz-Brunnen) are the principal springs for drinking (of which 1,000,000 bottles are exported annually). The Marienquelle is used externally, and other baths (mud, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bath-house here. The chalybeate waters of the Ambrosius-Brunnen and the Karolinen-Brunnen and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinands-Brunnen are also used for bathing. The Rudolfquelle, to the S. of the Ferdinands-Brunnen, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid.

The main street of Marienbad, which the traveller coming from the station first enters, is the long KAISER-STRAßSE (Pl. B, 3, 4), bounded on the left by handsome houses and on the right by the
In lagen, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. 

At this street are the Military Curhaus and the Synagogue. To the 
left diverges from it the Jäger-Strasse, in which rises the Stadt-
haus (Pl. B, 3), containing the post-office, the telegraph-office, the 
custom-house, besides a restaurant, reading and assembly rooms, 
and a large concert and ball room. A little to the S. of the Stadt-
haus is the English Church (Pl. B, 3). The Kaiser-Str. ends at the 
Franz-Josefs-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2), which is planted with trees. 

On the N. side of this Platz rises the Protestant Church, erected in 
1853-57, with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-
Wilhelm-Stift'. The Waldbrunn-Strasse leads hence to the N.W., 
past the Theatre (Pl. B, 2), to the Waldquelle (Pl. B, 1; restaurant;
promenade-concert, see p. 253).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stefan-
Str. and the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str. At the end of the latter is 
the Kreuz-Brunnen (Pl. C, 2), with its rotunda borne by columns 
and a bronze bust of Dr. Jos. Nehr (d. 1820), who first brought 
Marienbad into notice. Above it, to the N., is the Brunnen-
Versendungs-haus (export-depot). From the Kreuz-Brunnen Colonnade 
a covered passage leads to a long building containing the Brunnen-
halle, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called Co-
lonnade (Pl. C, 2, 3), with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the 
W., rises a bronze statue of Reitenberger (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, 
who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. Opposite the 
S. end of the Brunnenhalle, under another colonnade, are the Fer-
dinands-Brunnen (p. 253) and the Karolinenquelle. Above this 
point, to the left, is the handsome Roman Catholic Church (Pl. C, 
D, 3), built in 1844-50. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are 
the Moorbad (mud-baths; Pl. D, 3), with inhaling-room and hydro-
pathic, the Ambrosius-Brunnen, under a Gothic rotunda, the Cur-
sual, with café-restaurant, the handsome Central-Bad (Pl. D, 3), 
with baths of every description, and the *Neubad (Pl. C, 3), a Re-
naissance building from Schaffer's designs (1893-96), with steel, 
mud, and other baths. In the grassy park rises an obelisk erected 
by Polish visitors to the bath-physician Dr. Heidler.

The pine-forests close to the town are intersected by charming 
walks, provided with finger-posts. Among the favourite points are, 
to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, the Waldmühle (restaurant), the 
Dianahof, and the Maxthal (20 min.; Restaurant); to the E. the 
Amaliensruhe and the (1/2 hr.) Friedrich-Wilhelme-Höhe (2411 ft.), 
which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. From the Kreuz-Brunnen 
we may visit the (20 min.) Mecséry Temple, to the E., and go thence 
by the Fransensberg to the Forstwarte, with its belvedere. Fine 
distant views are also obtained from the Hamelikaberg (Pl. C, D, 5), 
to the S. of the park, above the Café Panorama, on which rises the 
Kaiserthurm (2550 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the Hohen-
dorfer Höhe (2546 ft.), 20 min. farther on
The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic Podhorne (3776 ft.; small café), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsbad road (carr. for four pers. 6 1/2 fl., incl. gratuity; the above-mentioned Hohendorfer omnibus may be used for the first half of the journey). Other pleasant excursions through the Maxthal (p. 254), and thence to Königswart (p. 252), 1 3/4 hr. to the N.E.; either through fine wood or via Prince Metternich's deer-park (open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. only); to the château of Glatten (Inn). 2 hrs. to the N.; to Kutenplan and Plan, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below), etc.

The wealthy abbey of Tepl (2155 ft.), to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (carr. 4 or 7 fl.; by Podhorne 5 or 9 fl.), possesses a good library and zoological and mineralogical collections. The Romanesque basilica-church (freely modernized in the interior) was founded in 1197. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and many objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23 1/2 M. Kutenplan (Haberzettl; Waidmannsheil), with a Schloss and pleasant grounds on the Kellerberg. 26 1/2 M. Plan (Herrnhaus), with a finely situated Schloss of Countess Nostitz (branch to Tachau, 8 M. to the S.W.). Near the iron-works of (31 1/2 M.) Josefshütte the train enters the pretty valley of the Mies. 40 M. Schweissing-Tschernoschin. — 45 M. Mies (1295 ft.; Stadt Prag; Weisser Löwe), an old town (3978 inhab.) with lead and silver mines, has a Rathaus in the Renaissance style (modernised). The Prager Thor, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine gateway of the 16th century. The former Benedictine abbey of Kladrau, 21 1/2 M. to the S., has an interesting church.

51 1/2 M. Neuhof. — 66 M. Pilsen (Rail. Restaurant; p. 251). The line traverses the wooded Uslawa-Thal; to the left on a hill is the ruin of Radina (1645 ft.). — 72 M. Pilsenetz; 74 M. Stiahlau; 76 M. Newvietits (junction for Rokitsan, p. 251); 80 1/2 M. Blovitz; 83 M. Ždiar-Ždiretz. Farther on, Schloss Grünberg, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 87 1/2 M. Nepomuk, the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320–83; p. 224). The church of St. James (late-Gothic, with older choir) occupies the site of the house where he was born.

The line quits the Uslawa and traverses a lofty wooded plain. 95 1/2 M. Wolschan, with its large ponds. — 102 M. Horáždovitz-Babin (Rail. Restaurant).

From Horáždovitz to Klattau, 36 M., railway in 2 hrs. Chief stations: 1 1/4 M. Horáždovitz Town; 12 1/2 M. Schüthenhofen (Krone; Erzherzog Stephan), a busy town of 6000 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the Švatošobor (2612 ft.; 1 hr.); 36 M. Klattau (p. 251).

The train proceeds in the valley of the Wottawa. 109 M. Katowitz; 114 M. Strakonitz (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the Wolinka. A Branch-Line runs hence in 2 1/2 hrs. to (23 M.) Winterberg (2285 ft.; Habburg; Stadt Passau), on the Wolinka, a town of 4300 inhab., with a large glass-factory, important timber-trade, and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg.

118 M. Stěchna. — 120 M. Ražice (Rail. Restaurant).

From Ražice to Iglau, 104 M., railway in 6 1/2 hrs. Stations: 21 1/2 M. Putim; 5 M. Piask, junction for Údité and Protivín (p. 251); 10 1/2 M. Zahori; 14 M. Wiacet; 17 1/2 M. Jetetitz, where the Moldau is crossed; 20 1/2 M. Muki.
haussen, a manufacturing place with the Romanesque church of an old Premonstratensian abbey; 41½ M. Tobor (p. 269). Thence by Pilgrim and Ober-Cereke to (104 M.) Iglau, see p. 269.

The line quits the Wottawa, which flows to the N. towards the Moldau, and enters the valley of the Blanitz to the S.E. — 127 M. Protivin (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to Zditz (p. 250).

--- 131⅔ M. Wodnian.

From Wodnian to Prachatitz, 19⅓ M., railway in 1½ hr. — Prachatitz (Kronprinz Rudolf; Messner; Habsburg), a town of 5000 inhab., with old walls, gates, and quaint houses, is situated at the foot of the densely wooded Labin (3550 ft.) and is frequented as a summer-resort. The Margareten-Bad (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S., is also a health-resort (hydropathic and pretty silvan promenades).

137 M. Nakři-Netolitz. The train skirts the large Bestreuer Teich, 144 M. Frauenberg; 13/4 M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of Frauenberg, on a hill laid out as a park.

150 M. Budweis (1230 ft.; *Glocke, R., L., & A. 1½–2 fl. ; *Kaiser von Oesterreich, at the station, R., L. & A. from 1 fl. 30 kr.; Goldne Sonne, Ring-Rathaus; Rail. Restaurant) is a prosperous town on the Moldau, with 30,500 inhabitants. The Cathedrale with its detached tower dates from 1500. The Gothic Marien-Kirche has fine but badly kept cloisters. The handsome Rathaus is situated in the Ring, a Platz flanked with arcades. Adjacent is the Städtische Museum (adm. 30 kr., on Sun. and holidays 9–12 free). The Stadt-Park contains a bronze statue of Adalbert Lanna (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia, by Pönninger. — Branch-line to Wesely (p. 269).

From Budweis to Linz, 78 M., railway in 2½–1 hrs. Stations: Stein-kirchen, Welleschin, Umlowitz, Zartiesdorf, Böhisch-Hörschlag, Summerau; Freistadt, Kefermarkt, Pragarten, Gaisbach-Wartberg (branch-line in 3½ hr. to St. Valentin, p. 84), Lungitz, St. Georgen, on the Guses, and Steyrerreg. Beyond Windegg (p. 57) the Danube is crossed to (78 M.) Linz (p. 84).

From Budweis to Salnau, 46 M., railway in 4½–5 hrs., a highly interesting expedition in the Bohemian Forest. At Pavreschau the line crosses the Moldau and then ascends rapidly via (8½ M.) Prabsch and (10½ M.) Krems to (11½ M.) Adolfthal, at the foot of the Schöniger (3555 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. — 15½ M. Goldenkron, with an old Cistercian abbey (13th cent.). 18½ M. Krumau (Stadt Wien; Goldner Engel), with 9000 inhab. and a large château of Prince Schwarzenberg, most picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau. — Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of Gojaus we reach (28 M.) Höritzt, the 'Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest', where interesting Passion-plays have been performed periodically since 1816 but have been re-arranged by the German 'Böhmerwald-Bund' (for information as to dates, etc., apply to Hanser, bookseller, in Budweis). — 31½ M. Stein-irresdorf; 33 M. Neustift-Quitouching, with the large Langenbrucker Teich; 38 M. Schwarzbach-Stuben, with granite-works. — Passing Stögengwald and (11½ M.) Oberplan, birthplace of Adalbert Stifter (1805-68), picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Moldau valley, we reach the terminus at (46 M.) Salnau (Muhr), an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, e.g. viâ Hirschbergen (Inn) to the top of the Dreiseeslein; viâ Wallern to the Eleonorenhain and the primæval forest on the Kubani, etc. (see Baedeker's Southern Germany).

162 M. Forbes, with an old Augustinian monastery of the 15th cent. (2 M. to the W. is Tročínov, where Ziska was born in 1360). 172½ M. Gratsen; the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3 M. to the S. — The line crosses the Bohem-

To Hadersdorf, 28 M., railway in 2 hrs. through the charming Kampthal. 6 M. Horn (Schobacher; Lamm; Graf, at the station), a little town, with a Schloss of Count Hoyos, and the old Gothic St. Steinskirche in the cemetery; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of Altenburg, founded in 1114. — 10½ M. Rosenburg (Küster), a grand Schloss of the 16th cent., with five court-yards, a fine late-Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries. 14 M. Gars, charmingly situated on the Kamp. — Plank; Schönberg am Kamp; Langenlois. — 28 M. Hadersdorf (p. 82).

A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg to Pulkau and (12½ M.; 1 hr.) Zeilernsdorf (p. 282).

The line traverses the Mannhartsberg, a range of hills which divides the N. half of Lower Austria into two provinces. — 234 M. Eggenburg (Rail. Restaurant), an ancient little town, still partly enclosed by walls and towers, with the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. — 241 M. Limberg-Maiassau. — 251¼ M. Gross-Weikersdorf.

At Wetzeldorf, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the Heldenberg, a temple of fame erected by Herr von Pargfrieder to the army, with reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, some poor leaden statues, etc., and the tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854). It is now the property of the emperor.

At (256 M.) Absdorf-Hippersdorf (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Krems, p. 92) the line enters the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river beyond stat. Neu-Aigen. 262 M. Tulln (p. 92; Rail. Restaurant). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 265 M. Langenlebnar; 268¼ M. St. Andrä, beyond which is Schloss Altenberg; 271½ M. Greifenstein (p. 92), where the line nears the river. — 272¼ M. Höflein; 274½ M. Kritzendorf; opposite, at some distance from the river, are Korneuburg and the Bisamberg (p. 93). — 278 M. Klosterneuburg (p. 75). The train skirts the precipitous slopes of the Kahlenberg. 280 M. Kahlenbergerdorf (p. 93); 280½ M. Nussdorf (p. 71), a suburb of Vienna (railway up the Kahlenberg, see p. 74).

283 M. Vienna, Franz-Josef-Bahnhof, in the IX. District, Alsergrund (p. 1).
43. From Dresden to Vienna via Tetschen and Iglau.

323 M. Express in 10¾ hrs. (Sächsische Staatsbahn to Tetschen; Öster-
reichische Nordwestbahn thence to Vienna); fares 42 M 10, 28 M 50, 15 M
10 pf. The express trains have through-restaurant-cars and sleeping-c. r.
Custom-house examination at Tetschen. — Dresden to Vienna via Prague
and Brunn, see RR. 37, 44 (through-carriages; same fares and time).

From Dresden to (32 M.) Niedergrund, see p. 233. The train
follows the left bank of the Elbe to Mittelgrund, crosses the river,
and traverses a tunnel beneath the Quaderberg to —

38½ M. Tetschen (433 ft.; *Hôtel Ulrich, on the Elbe-Quai,
R., L., & A. 1 fl. 40-2 fl. 50 kr.; *Stern, R., L., & A. 80 kr. - 1 fl.;
Krone; Stadt Prag; Engel; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel, at the pier; Rail.
Restaurant), a small town with 9:00 inhab., prettily situated at the
confluence of the Pulsnitz, or Polzen, with the Elbe, and connected
with Bodenbach (p. 233) and Obergut by a chain-bridge and two
railway-bridges. The handsome château of Count Thun, with its
pleasant gardens, on a rocky hill 154 ft. in height, was once fortified,
and was an important place during the Seven Years’ War. Fine view
from the (¾ hr.) Kaiser-Aussicht on the Quaderberg (925 ft.; rfmts.).

From Tetschen to Böhmisch-Leipa and Nurnberg, 74 M., railway in
41/2 hrs. Stations: Bensen (branch-line to Warnsdorf and Zittau), Franzensthal,
Politz-Sandau, Strausznitz-Neustadt. — 19 M. Böhmisch-Leipa (*Alte Post),
an old town of 10,406 inhab. on the Polzen, with large factories. The
Kahlenberg (965 ft.; *Restaurant at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with prom-
enades, ½ hr. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from
the helvedere on the Spitzberg (1460 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N. From Leipa branch-
lines run N. to Krebitz-Neudorf (Zittau), Rumburg (Nixdorf), and Georgs-
walde (Lobau); and E. to (5½ M.) Reichstadt, with an imperial château,
and (11 M.) Niemes. — Pretty scenery; several small lakes. Stations:
Rehdorfel, Hobschstein, (21½ M.) Hirschberg (2100 inhab.), Woken, Bösig (with
a ruin on a lofty rock), Weißenwasser; 49 M. Bako, a village on the Iser,
junction of the Neratwitz and Turnau railway (p. 244) and of a branch-
line to Kopidno (p. 270). Then (54½ M.) Jungbunzlau (Rail. Restaurant;
Goldner Kranz; Lamm), a manufacturing town with 12,143 inhab., founded
in the 10th cent., but almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite and
the Thirty Years’ Wars. Gothic church of 16th cent., disfigured by ad-
ditions; old Schloss converted into barracks; Rathhaus of 1560 with two
towers. — The Iser is crossed. Stations: Dobrawitz, Wetawa, and (74 M.)
Nurnberg (p. 259).

Beyond Tetschen the Nordwestbahn, or Austrian N.W. Rail-
way, follows the course of the Elbe and passes through pleasing
scenery. — 43½ M. Neschwitz; 49½ M. Gross-Priesen.

From Gross-Priesen to Auscha, 12 M., railway in 13¼ hr. — 3 M. Lestine:
7 M. Loschwitz (branch-line to Wernstadt, 3½ M.). — Near (8 M.) Lebew-
Geltshberg is the hydropathic of Geltshbad, with pleasant wood-promenades,
whence the Geltshberg (2380 ft.), a basaltic cone commanding a splendid
view of the whole of N. Bohemia, may be ascended in ¾ hr. via Hutke
(c mp. p. 259). — 12 M. Auscha (Adler) is a quiet little town of 2500 inhab.

54½ M. Schreckenstein (Rail. Restaurant), connected by a
railway-bridge with Aussig on the left bank (p. 234). The train
then passes below the picturesque ruin of *Schreckenstein (p. 234),
and the valley again contracts. The scenery between this point
and Calositz (p. 259) is the finest on the line (views to the right)
— 60 M. *Sebusein* (Wirthshaus zum Vergissmeinnicht), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies *Kündratitz* (Villa Henriettensruhe), a summer resort. — Pleasant excursion by the Leitmeritz road, up the Mühlen-Thal, to (1½ M.) *Itutsen*, and thence to the right through the woods (guide desirable) to the *Jordanberg* or *Eisberg* (1805 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Johanniskapelle*, which commands an admirable view of the Elbe valley and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. Descent by (¼ hr.) *Kamaik* to Leitmeritz, ¼ hr.

66 M. *Calositz-Cernosek*; the latter, opposite *Lobositz* (p. 235), yields good wine.

70 M. **Leitmeritz** (*Krebs; Adler; Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant*) is a pleasant town (11,563 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with a late-Gothic *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent., embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the market-place. The *Gemeindehaus* contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of the end of the 14th cent., with beautiful miniatures. The *Provianthaus*, or *Kellchhaus*, as it is also named from its curious cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'), was built by a 'utraquist' or Hussite citizen in 1584. On the groundfloor is the *Industrial Museum*. The fertile country round Leitmeritz is styled the 'Bohemian Paradise'. The beer of Leitmeritz is in great repute. An iron bridge, 600 yds. long, crosses the Elbe here to (1½ M.) *Theresienstadt* (p. 235).

**Ascent of the Geltischberg**, an interesting excursion of half-a-day. Omnibus from Leitmeritz (twice daily in 1½ hr.; fare 50 kr.) to *Libeschitz* (Zur Goldenen Sechs), a village with a château. Walk thence to the N. to the (25 min.) hamlet of *Oberkoblitz*, and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Geltischberg* (p. 258).

The train soon quits the Elbe, which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (82 M.) *Wegstädtel* again returns to it. Beyond the station, fine retrospect of the Bohemian mountains.

85½ M. *Liboch* (690 ft.) lies at the entrance to the *Libocher Grünge*, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. Near Liboch is the *Slawjn*, a temple erected by A. Veith (d. 1859) to the celebrities of Bohemian history, but unfinished (the bronze statues by Schwanthaler formerly here are now in the Bohemian Museum at Prague). 91 M. *Melnik* (*Traube*), a town belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the *Moldau* in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. Branch-line viá (15 M.) *Mseheno* to (30½ M.) *Kuttenthal* (p. 274). — 98 M. *Všetat-Prívor* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Prague and Turnau line (p. 274). 102½ M. *Dřis*; 106 M. *Alt-Bunzlau*, opposite the old town of *Brandeis* on the left bank; ½ M. distant is *Bad Houschka*, with chalybeate springs. 113 M. *Lissa* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park of Baron Leitenberger, junction of the line from Prague to *Mittelwalde* (p. 271); 118 M. *Kostomlat*. — 121½ M. *Nimburg* (*Rail. Restaurant*; 6659 inhab.) is an old town with an interesting Gothic church (1282-1305; rebuilt after a fire in 1343) and large railway-workshops. Railway by *Jungbunzlau* to *Böhmisch-Leipa* and
Tetschen, see p. 258; to Pořičan (p. 262); and by Jicin to Wostroměř (p. 270).

The line follows the right bank of the Elbe to Kolin. 126½ M. Podiebrad (4819 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (d. 1471). 131½ M. Gross-Wossek, junction for Chlumetz (p. 270). Near (137 M.) Kolin (Rail. Restaurant; p. 263) the line crosses the Elbe. — Austrian ‘Staatsbahn’ to Brinn and Vienna, see R. 44a.

143½ M. Sedletz-Kuttenberg (705 ft.; Restaurant opposite the station). At Sedletz is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1290-1304), the largest in Bohemia, once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisles, ambulatory, and chapels. Though much altered, the church retains its original outlines (at present under restoration). The old abbey-buildings now contain a large government tobacco factory. — Branch-line from Sedletz in 13 min. to Kuttenberg (896 ft.; Post; Schwarzer Ross; pop. 13,649), an ancient mining town, whose mines yielded much silver till the close of the 16th cent., but now lead only. The Church of St. Barbara, with double aisles, begun in 1338 by Peter of Gmünd, is a noble Gothic edifice, but is only partly completed (viz. the choir, with eight chapels, and E. half of nave). Handsome choir-stalls. In the Wälische Hof (now the town-hall) is the Wenzels-Kapelle, with a beautiful Gothic oriel. The churches of St. Jakob, Maria-Himmelfahrt (both Gothic; 14th and 15th cent.), and the Dreifaltigkeit (late-Gothic; 1488-1504) are also worthy of note.

149½ M. Časlau (863 ft.; Krone, at the station; Kronprinz; pop. 7388), near Chotusitz, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. Ziska (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave desecrated by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. (Branch-railway hence via Skowitz to Zawratetz-Třemoslavitz and Wrdy-Bucitz.) — Stations: Göltscn-Jenikau, Świetla, Okroulitz.

183½ M. Deutsch-Brod (1385 ft.; Weisses Ross, Schwarzer Adler; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 5751), a manufacturing town on the Sazawa, noted for Ziska’s victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

To Pardeibitz, 59¾ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Stations: Chotěboř, Zdiritz-Kreußberg, Únisko, Skúř (with 3344 inhab. and an old Gothic church), Chrast, Statinan, Chrudim (Rail. Restaurant), Pardibitz (p. 263).

The line crosses the Sazawa at Přibislau-Schlappenz, and beyond (194 M.) Polná the Moravian frontier.

199½ M. Iglau (1693 ft.; Stern; Löwe; Drei Fürsten; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 23,716), an old town on the Iglawa, with weaving and plush factories and important markets. The Gothic church of St. Jakob has a good altar-piece by Jos. Steiner. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the oldest in Moravia. The town-hall contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389. — Railway to Wesely and Tabor, see p. 269.
to Vienna.  

The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. 207½ M. Wiese (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky); 212 M. Bransaus. — 217 M. Okriško (Rail. Restaurant).

From Okriško to Brünn, 47½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. 3½ M. Krahlhof. — 7½ M. Trebitsch (1330 ft.; Höl. Habsburg), on the Iglawa, with 9372 inhab., has an interesting abbey-church built in 1230-45 in the transition style. The W. aisle has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. — Then Valdislaw, Studenitz (branch-line to Gross-Meseritsch, 14½ M.), Namiest (on the Oslawa), Kralitz, Rapotitz; 32½ M. Segengottes (1148 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with extensive coal-mines. 33½ M. Rossitz, a small town on the Obrava, with a château of Baron Hirsch; Tetschitz; then (38½ M.) Strelitz, a station on the line from Brünn to Grossbach (p. 268).

222 M. Startsch-Trebitsch; 226 M. Kojetitz; on the right, Schloss Sadek, seat of Count Chorinsky. 232 M. Jarmeritz, with a château of Count Karolyi; 237 M. Mährisch-Budnitz (branch-line to Jamnitz, 15 M.); 243 M. Gröschelmauth. — 248 M. Schönwald-Grain. The little town of Frain, on the Thaya, 3 M. to the S.W., has; noble Schloss on an abrupt rock. — 253 M. Wolframitskirchen.

260½ M. Znaim (949 ft.; Drei Kronen; Hôtel Tischler; Kreuz a Lorber, at the station; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 14,515), a town founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the Thaya. The well-known armistice between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles was concluded here in 1809 after the battle of Wagram. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are remains of a Castle of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a brewery. The Castle Chapel, known as the 'Heidentempel', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., contains very early mural paintings (recently restored). The parish-church of St. Nicholas, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., is disfigured by a modern tower. Near it is the Wenzelskapelle, an early-Gothic double church; the upper story has been adapted for the Protestant service, the lower is not accessible. The Law Court, on the site of the former town-hall, has a handsome tower of the 15th cent., 253 ft. high. In the Goltz Mansion, with a Renaissance doorway, are the municipal offices and the Archives, containing a beautiful illuminated code of 1525. Outside the E. gate are the Kopal Monument, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of Colonel Kopal (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist Charles Sealsfield (Karl Postel; 1793-1864), who was born at Poppitz, 3 M. to the S. of Znaim.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here. The former Premonstratensian abbey of Bruck, an extensive building 1¼ M. to the S., is now a barrack.

Znaim is the best starting-point for a visit to the Thaya-Thu. The following are the finest points in the picturesque valley: Neumühlen, with the Schobeser-Gebirge, the Schweizerhausl, the château of Karlslust, the ruins of Neuhäusel, Alt-Kaja, and Hardegg, Grain (see above), the curious
Eishöhlen (ice-caverns), and Schloss Vöttau, property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of Zrínyi, the brave defender of Sziget (p. 391), and the helmet of Ziska.

From Znaim to Grussbach, 16 M., railway in 1½ hr., crossing the Leska-Graben near Znaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long. Stations: Mühlfraun, Hödnitz, Possitz-Jotlowitz, Grussbach (p. 265).

The line crosses the deep valley of the Thaya by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. To the left, the Abbey of Bruck (p. 261). Stations: Schattau, Unter-Retzbach, and Retz (a wine-producing place). — 278 M. Zellerndorf (Rail. Restaurant); branch-line to Sigmundsherberg, see p. 257; to Grussbach and Lundenburg, p. 267. — 284½ M. Guntersdorf. 291 M. Oberhollabrunn; the interesting church of Schöngrubern, 11½ M. to the N.E., is a massive late-Romanesque structure (1210-30), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297 M. Göllersdorf, with a well-preserved mediaeval château, lies on the Göller, the valley of which the line now traverses. We pass the ancestral château of Count Schönborn, with its large park and beautiful rose-garden. — 303 M. Siezdorf, with Schloss and park of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. — 307 M. Stockerau (Strauss; pop. 6800), a busy town with a thriving grain-trade and large cavalry-barracks. The line enters the broad valley of the Danube, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the Wiener Wald. — 309½ M. Spillern; 313 M. Korneuburg (p. 93). 316 M. Langenzersdorf, at the W. base of the vine-clad Bisamberg (p. 93; fine view from the top). On the opposite bank is the abbey of Klosterneuburg (p. 75).

From (319½ M.) Jedlesee a branch-line diverges to Floridsdorf, on the N. Railway (p. 268). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, etc.), and stops at the Nordwest-Bahnhof of — 323 M. Vienna (p. 1).

44. From Prague to Vienna via Brünn.

a. Via Lundenburg.

247 M. Railway in 7-12½ hrs. (to Brünn 4½-8 hrs.); fares 13 fl. 60, 7 fl. 76, 4 fl. 19 kr.; express 18 fl. 47, 11 fl. 84, 5 fl. 96 kr. From Dresden to Vienna via Prague and Brünn, 10½ hrs. (fares 42 M. 10, 28 M. 50, 15 M. 10 pf.); comp. R. 43. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares). The express trains have sleeping-carriages and restaurants.

Prague, see p. 220. As we leave the Staats-Bahnhof, we observe the suburb of Karolinenthal (p. 228) on the left and the Ziskaberg (p. 236) on the right. 2½ M. Lieben; 8 M. Bechowitz; 14 M. Ouval; 20½ M. Böhmisch-Brod; 23½ M. Poříčan (junction for Nimburg, p. 260); 29 M. Peček (junction for Gross-Becvdr and Kauřim); 33½ M. Velim. Between Böhmisch-Brod and Podiebrad (p. 260) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. Near
Kolin, on the right, rises the Friedrichsberg (912 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. — 40 M. Kolin (Grand Hotel; Blauer Stern; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 15,400), on the Elbe, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 260). The Church of St. Bartholomew, a handsome building in the transitional style of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic *Choir, erected by Peter of Gmünd in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached clock-tower of the 16th century.

45 1/2 M. Elbe-Teinitz, prettily situated on a hill. On the left, the Elbe; on the right, several quarries. 52 1/2 M. Kladruž; 57 M. Přelouč (junction for Kalk-Podol, 13 1/2 M.). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) Pardubitz (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms) is the ruined castle of Kunětice (1000 ft.). Railway to Reichenberg and Zittau, see R. 47; to Deutsch-Bröd, see p. 260.

71 1/2 M. Daschitz; 76 M. Ubersko; 80 1/2 M. Zamrsk. At (86 M.) Chotzen (Rail. Restaurant), with château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for Brünnau (p. 272), the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. into the narrow valley of the Stille Adler, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations. — 89 M. Brandeis, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. 95 1/2 M. Wildensweart, a manufacturing town, junction for Geyersberg (p. 270). — 102 M. Böhmisch-Trübau (1270 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant).

To Olmutz, 54 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. Stations: Triebitz (junction for Prossnitz, p. 266), Rudelsdorf (branch-line to Landskron); then through the wooded ravine of the Sassaun to Budigsdorf, Hochstein, and (26 M.) Bohmenstadt (978 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the Sudeten (junction for Mährisch-Schönberg, p. 276). The line nears the March. On a hill to the right beyond Lukawetz rises Schloss Mürau, now a house of correction. 33 1/2 M. Müglitz (Rail. Restaurant), a pleasant little town, with a monument to Emp. Joseph II. Then Schwarzbach (junction for Littau) and Stefanau, to the N.E. of which lies the considerable town of Sternberg. Near Olmutz the military hospital of Hradasch, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. 54 1/2 M. Olmutz, see p. 275.

108 M. Abtsdorf; 111 M. Zwittau (Krone), an old town with manufactories (branch-line to Skuc, 41 1/2 M.); 116 M. Greifendorf. Beyond a short tunnel, (122 1/2 M.) Brusau (1236 ft.), a manufacturing place, where we reach the Zwittau, or Zwittawa. Scenery as far as Brünn very pleasing. — 128 M. Lettowits, with church, abbey, and hospital, is picturesque. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) Skalitz, the conspicuous ruins of Boskowits. 139 M. Raitz (Bräuhaus), with a Schloss of Prince Salm. — 144 M. Blansko (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm. On a hill to the left are the white cottages occupied by the workmen.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (carriage in 4 hrs.; 4-5 fl.) from Blansko by Raitz and Petrowitz to Sloup (Wessely's Inn), where there are
several interesting stalactite caverns (adm. to each 30 kr.); thence to the S. through the Öde Thal to the Mazocha, a subsidence in the ground, 450 ft. deep (fine view from the Ripka-Warte); and back by the Punkwa-Thal, passing Prince Salm's iron-works.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts and is bounded by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the winding stream and passes through four tunnels; above the third, the ruin of Novyhrad. 149 M. Adams-thal (Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Felsenkeller, 3/4 M. from the station), a busy place, with large engine-works, a château of Prince Liechtenstein, and a modern Gothic church. About 3 M. to the E. lies the Josefs-Thal, with several caverns, and rich in natural beauties, often visited from Brünn.

158 M. Brünn. — Hotels. *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; D, 5), in the Bahn-Ring, with lift, R., L., & A. 1 1/4 ft.; *Padowetz zum Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. b; C, 6), at the corner of Ferdinandsgasse and Franzensberg-gasse, R., L., & A. 1 ft. 30 kr.-2 fl.; Neuhäusler (Pl. c; C, 5), Ferdinandsgasse, Restaurants. Railway Restaurant. Deutsches Haus (p. 268), elegantly fitted up, Am Kiosk; Schuechater Bierhalle, Lazansky-Platz; Hannak, Ferdinandsgasse 16; Zir hohen Warte (on the Spielberg; fine view); Schels, in the Augarten (see p. 266); Semillano, at Karthaus (terminus of steam-tramway, see below), with pleasant garden. — Wine: Zum Pfau, Jakobsgasse 9; Drei Kronen, Krautmarkt 7.

Cafés. Deutsches Haus, see above; Kreiker, Neugasse 9; Tomaschek, Pilgramgasse; Biber, Neugasse; Bellevue, Lazansky-Platz; Spranz, Jacobs-Platz.

Cabs. From station to town, with one horse 70 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; at night (after 9 p.m.) 1 or 1 1/2 fl. By time: for the first 1/4 hr. 30, each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; two-horse for first 1/2 hr. 60, each additional 1/2 hr. 50 kr. At night 5-10 kr. more.

Steam Tramway. From the station to Karthaus, Schreibwald, and the central cemetery, every half-hour.

Theatre. Stadt-Theater (Pl. 18; D, 4), closed in summer.


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Brünn (745 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 94,753 inhab., including the suburbs, lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the Spielberg, between the Schwarzawa and the Zwittawa. The town, which was an important place as early as the 9th cent., is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for leather and cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the Franzensberg (Pl. B, C, 6), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the battle of Leipsic (1813), and obtain a view of the S. suburbs, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the Episcopal Palace (Pl. 3). On an adjacent hill rises the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul (Pl. 13), with its lofty nave, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., injured by the Swedes in 1645, and restored in roccoco taste. — A little to the N.W. is the Stadthof (law-courts; Pl. B, 5), whence the Bäckergasse leads to the W. to the Augustine
church (p. 266), and the Elisabeth-Strasse to the N., on the E. side of the Spielberg, to the Elisabeth-Platz (see below).

The Spielberg (830 ft.; Pl. A, 5) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1621 to 1855, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in 'Le mie Fru-gioni'. The casemates contain lifesize portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its inmate, a torture-cell, a well 375 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel (now a barracks), a visit to which takes $1/2-3/4$ hour, may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (20 kr.). Pleasant grounds and fine view.

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise on the right the Landes-Oberrealschule (Industrial School; Pl. 21), the Moravian Industrial Museum (Gewerbe-Museum; Pl. 20), with interesting collections and a library (adm. on week-days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. and holidays 9-12), and the handsome Mansion of Dr. Pražak. At the end of the street is the Elisabeth-Platz (Pl. B, 4), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the Technical Institution; on the E., the German Grammar School (I. Deutsches Gymnasium; Pl. 7); on the S., the premises of the Slavonic Society ('Besedni dum'; Pl. 19), the Kronprinz Rudolf Public School (Pl. 22), and the German Gymnastic Hall; on the N., the tasteful Protestant Church (Pl. 8), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel (1867). Beyond the church is the Blind Asylum. Near it, in the Jodok-Str., is the Landhaus, built in 1876-78, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lazansky-Platz, on the left, is the 14th cent. Church of St. Thomas (Pl. 14), next to which are the Statthalterei, or government-buildings (Pl. 17; C, 4), once an Augustine convent, with statues of the margraves Johann (1350-75) and Jobst (1376-1411) at the portal. To the N. of the church rises the Deutsche Haus, in the German Renaissance style by Ende and Böckmann (1891), with café-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a bronze Statue of Emp. Joseph II., by Brenek (1892).

The Rennergasse leads from the Lažansky-Platz to the S. to the Gothic Church of St. Jacob (Pl. 10), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It has recently been restored and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. On the right side of the choir is the monument of Field Marshal Count Radwit of Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. The incongruous iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the Grosse Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5), with its column in honour of the Virgin (1680), observing the house of Count Radwit of Souches, restored and richly adorned with sgraffito paintings,
and follow the Herrengasse and the Rathhausgasse to the Rathhaus (Pl. 16; C, 5), erected in 1511, but modernised; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, and a Renaissance arcade in the court to the right alone retain their original form. A crocodile's skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a 'dragon'. — In the Dominikaner-Platz is the old Landhaus, or House of the Estates (Pl. 18), containing (on the 1st floor) the municipal Gompers Picture Gallery of modern works (adm. Sun., 10-1, free).

Near this is the Krautmarkt (Pl. C, 5), with a fountain of 1696 (known as the 'Parnassus'), by B. Fischer von Erlach, and a column in honour of the Trinity. The S.W. side of the square is occupied by the Provincial Law Courts. Adjacent is the Franzens Museum (Pl. 5; open in summer on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 10-12 and 1-4, Sun 10-1, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a nature history collection, Moravian costumes, paintings, etc. — A vault in the Capuchin Church, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, contains the glass coffin of Colonel Trenck (see p. 265; apply to sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome Synagogue (Pl. D, 6), in the Moorish style. — Farther to the N., in the Kaiserring, is the Theater (Pl. D, 4), built by Fellner & Hellmer in 1882, the first in Europe lighted by electricity. In the promenades on the Glacis are a monument in memory of the Swedish siege in 1645 (erected in 1895) busts of Schiller and Grillparzer, and a monument to Burgomaste Winterholler (1896).

The Augarten (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; steam-tramway, see p. 264), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the Augarten-Gebäude (café), where a military band plays in summer on Tues and Thurs. afternoons, and a bust of Emp. Joseph II. by Tilgner. — On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn with the Königin-kloster and its interesting Gothic Augustine Church (14th cent.) Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzawa, are the (11 1/2 M.) Schreibwald, a popular place of recreation (restaurant; steam-tramway see p. 264) and the Steinmühle Restaurant.

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. 11/4 M. Obrovitz, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 41/2 M. Königsfeld o Karthaus (Brewery; steam-tramway, see p. 264), a favourite resort from Brünn, with a military school and fine park; 6 M. Reškowitz; 8 M. Jethnitz 91/2 M. Zinsendorf. [Charming walk thence by the (1 hr.) Babylom (1800 ft. two shelter-huts), a fine point of view, to (3/4 hr.) Wranau, with the burial church of Prince Liechtenstein, and through fine woods to (1 hr.) rail. stat Adamsthal (p. 261).] — Next stations: Gurein, Drasov, and (18 M.) Tischnowitz, a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the Schwarzawa (opposite Tischnowitz-Vorlukost). Observe here the fine transition church of the former nunnery of Himmelspforte, particularly the richly sculptured W. Portal and the N. cloisters.

From Brünn to Olmütz and to Prerau (to Olmütz, 64 M., railway in 3 hrs.; to Prerau, 561/2 M., in 2 1/4 hrs.). 151/2 M. Křenowitz: 201/2 M. Raunitz; 291/2 M. Wischau; 35 M. Eyovanowitz. At (301/2 M.) Necamitsitz (Rail Restaurant) the line to Prossnitz and Olmütz diverges to the left (p. 269). On the Prerau line are stations Kojetein and Chropin. 561/2 M. Prerau (p. 275)
From Brünn to Trenčín-Teplitz, 1103/4 M., railway in 8 hrs. 8 M. Schlapanitz; 15 M. Austerlitz, with a Schloss of Prince Kaunitz, famed for the 'Battle of the Three Emperors' on 2nd Dec., 1805 (monument on the battlefield). 21 M. Butschowitz; 391/2 M. Gaya; 481/2 M. Biesen (Rail. Restaurant), with a Schloss of Count Reichenbach (junction for Písek, p. 275). We cross the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn (p. 275) and, near (55 M.) Wessely, the March. Branch-line to the right to Strossnitz (p. 275), Sudoměřitz-Patroa (91/2 M.), and (11 M.) Škalitz (p. 321). Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the March. 571/2 M. Ungarisch-Ostra; 60 M. Neudorf; 631/4 M. Kanowitz, on the Olsawa, which the train follows to the E. (Branch to Ungarisch-Hradisch, see p. 275.) 721/2 M. Ungarisch-Brod; 13 M. Aujzd-Lukatschowitz, with Count Serényi's baths (water containing iodine and bromine salt, etc.); 801/2 M. Bokowitz; 90 M. Hradek.

We traverse the (102 M.) Vlara Pass (Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the Waag. 1103/2 M. Trenčín-Teplitz (p. 352).

Beyond Brünn, on the 'Nordbahn', stations Ober-Gerspitz, Mödritz, and (165 M.) Raigern, with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. It was here in 1805 that Napoleon posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so destructive to the retreating Austrians. — 1681/2 M. Rohrbach; branch-line to (131/4 M.) Gross-Seelowitz, with large sugar-refineries. At (174 M.) Branowitz the Schwarzwava is crossed; on the right, the Polau Mts., with ruins. From (179 M.) Auspitz a branch diverges in 20 min. to (41/2 M.) the town of that name. 183 M. Saitz; on the right rises the oriental belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein, 200 ft. high. Branch-line to (231/2 M.) Göding (p. 275). 1881/2 M. Kostel, with the oldest church in Moravia. — 196 M. Lundenburg (Rail. Restaurant; Goldnes Lamm), junction for Oderberg (R. 48).

Carriage (whole day 6, half-day 3-4 fl.) from the station in 1 hr. to (71/2 M.) *Eisgrub (Gemeinde-Gasthaus), an estate of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large Schloss. The vast park, over 100 square miles in area, contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and various single buildings, including the 'Grenzhalle' on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated oriental belvedere, the Chinese pavilion, etc.

From Lundenburg to Zellernndorf, 521/2 M., railway in 5 hrs. Stations: Feldsberg, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; Nikolsburg, with a château of Prince Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866; Neusiedl-Dürnholzh, whence a branch-line runs to (51/2 M.) Grussbach (p. 268); Laa (p. 268), where we cross the Vienna and Brünn line; Pörhofen-Wulzeshofen; Haugsdorf; and Zellernndorf (p. 262).

The line intersects part of the Eisgrub park, and crosses the Thaya, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat and fertile; maize abounds. On the right rises the isolated Raistenberg (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of Feldsberg. In the Marchfeld, beyond (207 M.) Hohenau, Ottocar of Bohemia routed the Hungarians in 1260, and in 1278 was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg. 2101/2 M. Drösing (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Zistersdorf, 71/2 M.); 2161/2 M. Dürnkrut. The hills to the E. are the Little Carpathians. Between Dürnkrut and Angern the line approaches the March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (227 M.) Gänserndorf (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Pressburg
IVERGES TO THE E. (p. 321). Near (235 M.) Wagram a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 74) become visible. 244 M. Torisdorf. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephn’s rises in the distance. The train crosses the Danube by an ironbridge 1/2 M. long (with the Franz-Josefs-Brücke on the right, and the Rudolfs-Brücke on the left) and stops at the Station of (247 M.) Vienna (p. 1). Travellers whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may engage a porter for their luggage, but for more distant quarters a cab (p. 1) should be taken.

b. Via Grussbach.

235 M. Railway in 7½ 12½ hrs. Same fares as via Lundenburg (p. 262).

From Prague to (158 M.) Brünn, see pp. 262-264. — The line crosses the Schwarzawa, the ‘Nordbahn’ (see p. 267), and at Střelitz the Oberawa (junction for Segengottes and Okrško, see p. 261). Two tunnels. Stations: Silvuka, Kanitz-Eibenschitz (where the Iglawa crosses by a long viaduct). 178 M. Kremau, with a large Schloss and park of Prince Liechtenstein. Then Wolframitz, Misitz, Frischau.

197 M. Grussbach (Rail. Restaurant; branch-lines W. to Znaim, 262, and E. to Lundenburg and Zellerndorf, see p. 267). Near 193 M.) Laa, a small walled town, the line crosses the Thaya branch-line to Neusiedl-Dürnholz and Lundenburg, see p. 267). — Stations: Staatz, Encersdorf (branch to Poysdorf), Frättingdorf, listelbach, Ludendorf, Neubau-Kreuzstätten, Schleinbach, Woskersdorf (beyond which the Marchfeld is traversed, see p. 267), Glerarger, and Stadlau (junction for Marchegg and Budapest, R. 5-6) he line crosses the Danube by a bridge and viaduct 1 1/2 M. long, intersects the Prater, crosses the Danube Canal to Simmering, and then the Neustädter Canal, and enters the Staats-Bahnhof on the S. de of Vienna (p. 1).

45. From Prague to Vienna via Gmünd.

217½ M. Railway in 6-8½ hrs. (fares 13 fl. 10, 7 fl. 46, 4 fl. 19 kr.; express 18 fl. 47, 11 fl. 31, 5 fl. 96 kr.). — There are no through-carriages between Dresden and Vienna by this route, and the connection at Prague must always be calculated upon.

Prague (Franz-Josef-Bahnhof), see p. 220. A long tunnel carries the train into the Bottisch-Thal. 11/4 M. Nusle-Vršovitz (branch Dobsíč, 44½ M.). 51½ M. Hostivár, where the old church contains a Madonna said to date from 1374. — 8½ M. Ourinowes; 3 M. Říčany; 17½ M. Mnichowitz-Stranschitz; 26 M. Cerečan-Plšely, where the Sazava is crossed. 32 M. Beneschau, a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries. Branch-line to Wlašim, 18½ M.
35¹/₂ M. Bistritz; 41¹/₂ M. Wottitz, with a château and a Franciscan convent; 46¹/₂ M. Klein-Heřmanitz; 56¹/₂ M. Sudoměřitz.

66 M. Tabor (1477 ft.; Novy’s Hôtel; Rail. Restaurant), with 8400 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a bold eminence between the Luschnitz and the Jordantieich. The walls erected by Ziska are still partly preserved. In the Ring-Platz, from which radiate eleven streets, stands the Decanatskirche, of 1516, containing an interesting zinc font (1472). In front of the Clíbor House (Ring-Platz 6), with rich Renaissance ornamentation, is one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. Close by is a Statue of Ziska, by Strachovský (1884). The late-Gothic Rathhaus, finished in 1521, bears the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The Municipal Museum, on the upper floor, contains many local antiquities, chiefly of the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Thor, is the picturesque ruined castle of Kotnov; and 4¹/₂ M. to the S.W. is the picturesque ruin of Příbenic. — Railway from Tabor to Ražice and Iglau, see pp. 256, 255.

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 69¹/₂ M. Plan. 77 M. Sobiesław, with 4000 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and an old castle, with a slender octagonal tower, now a dwelling-house.

81 M. Wesely (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Budweis (p. 256).

From Wesely to Iglau, 58 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Chief stations: 16¹/₂ M. Neuhaus (Dvořák), a busy town of 9000 inhab., with a château of Count Černín (containing valuable archives, a collection of pictures, and fine old furniture), a Gothic church of the 15th cent., and the lofty situated burial-church of the counts. 35 M. Ihlawka, station for St. Katharinabad, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. Ober-Cereleve, whence a branch-line runs to Pilgram (Martinec), a town of 4000 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which lies Křemešník, 2516 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and to (45¹/₂ M.) Tabor (see above). 49 M. Wolframs; 58 M. Iglau (p. 260).

88 M. Lomnitz; 94¹/₂ M. Wittingau, a town with 5398 inhab., with a château of the 15th cent. and a Gothic church of the 14th (fine cloisters). Large ponds in the vicinity, where carp are reared. Stations: Chlumets, Suchenthal, and (115¹/₂ M.) Gmünd. Hence to Vienna, see p. 257.

46. From Prague to Breslau.

a. Via Mittelwalde.

210¹/₂ M. Railway in 10³/₄-12 hrs. (fares 24 M. 40 pf., 17 M. 9 M. 50 pf.).

Prague, see p. 220. The train starts from the Nordwest-Bahnhof; crosses a branch of the Moldau, passes beneath the viaduct of the Staatsbahn (p. 236), and traverses the Jerusalems-Insel. To the left appear the Moldau and the trees on the Hetz-Insel, to the right the suburb of Karolinenthal and the Ziskaberg (p. 236). — 1³/₄ M.
Lieben, with 12,525 inhab. and many factories. We pass below the line to Turnau (p. 274). 31/2 M. Wysočan, a pleasure-resort from Prague; 81/2 M. Chvala- Počernitz; 13 M. Mšetětitz. Numerous quarries. — From (16 M.) Celakovitz a branch-line runs to (5 M.) Brandeis, a small town with an old-fashioned château of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, on the left bank.

22 M. Lissa (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglaü and Vienna (R. 48), the metals of which our train follows via (31 M.) Nimburg to (41 M.) Gross-Wossek (Rail. Restaurant; p. 260), where we diverge to the E. — 45 1/2 M. Libňowes. The line skirts the Zehuñer Teich (3 M. long; periodic) to (52 M.) Zizelitz and (55 M.) Chlumetz (705 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a town of 4000 inhab. on the Cidlina, with a château of Count Kinsky.

From Chlumetz to Alt-Paka, 35 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. The line at first ascends the valley of the Cidlina. 61/2 M. Neu-Bidschow; 10 1/2 M. Smidár (branch to Hoch-Wessel); 16 1/2 M. Wostroměř, the junction for several lines (see below). — 23 M. Bielohrad; 32 M. Neu-Paka; 35 M. Alt-Paka, on the line from Pardubitz to Zittau (p. 273).

From Wostroměř (see above) a branch diverges to the W., via Jičín (Höt. Hamburg), known since the war of 1866, Kopidino (branch to Liban and Bako), and Křínetz (branch to Königstadt), to Nimburg (p. 269) and Poříčan (p. 262). Another branch diverges to the E., traversing the battlefield of July 3rd, 1866, to Horitz, Sadowa, and Königgrätz (p. 272).

Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills. — 64 1/2 M. Dobřenitz-Sirovatka. — 74 1/2 M. Königgrätz (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Pardubitz and Zittau line, see p. 272. Branch-line via Sadowa to Wostroměř (see above). — Describing a wide bend round the town, the railway then crosses the Elbe at Wiekosch, and reaches the Adler, the valley of which it follows as far as Senftenberg (see below). — 81 1/2 M. Hohenrück lies at the foot of the Weinberg (Vinice), which is crowned by a church with two towers.

87 M. Tinischt (840 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an old-fashioned town on the right bank of the Adler, is the junction for the line to Halbštadt (see p. 271) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) Chotzen (p. 263).

We continue to follow the right bank of the Wilde Adler. From (91 M.) Castolowitz a branch-line leads via (51/2 M.) Reichenau an der Kněžna (Prochazka; Puchwein), a finely situated little town with a château of Count Kolowrat, to (10 M.) Solnitz. — 93 1/2 M. Adler-Kostelets, on the Adler, with a château and park of Count Kinsky; 95 1/2 M. Doudleb; 98 1/2 M. Pottenstein, pleasantly situated on the Adler, with a ruined mediaeval castle. The river-valley contracts. The railway follows the wooded ravine for some time, but finally pierces the hill by means of a short tunnel, and, quitting the river, enters an open and undulating district. Before the tunnel, in the woods above the line to the left, is the ruin of Lititz. — 107 1/2 M. Senftenberg (1380 ft.; Herrenhaus); the town (3700 inhab.), with a château of Baron Parish, lies 11/4 M. to the N. — From (111 M.) Geiersberg (1205 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to the S.
(8½ M.) Wildenschwert (p. 263). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of Schambach, with fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the Stille Adler. 117 M. Gabel.— 124 M. Wichstadtli-Lichtenau is the last Austrian station.

To Hannsdorf, 19 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 3 M. Grulich (1870 ft.). The Marienberg (line views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage-church. — 16 M. Blaschke. — 19 M. Hannsdorf (p. 277).

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (129½ M.) Mittelwalde (Rail. Restaurant; Stern), where the train passes into the control of the German railway-company (luggage examined). — 136½ M. Langenau is the station for the prettily situated Bad Langenau (Curhaus; Annahof), with chalybeate and mud baths. — 140 M. Habelschwerdt (Drei Karpfen), with 5600 inhab., situated in a pretty district, on the Neisse. — 152½ M. Glatz (Kaiserhof; Weisses Lamm), a fortified town (13,300 inhab.) on the Neisse. The tower of the old fort commands a pretty view.

159½ M. Wartha (Sonne), with a frequented pilgrimage-church on the Warthberg. — 166 M. Camenz (Adler). The magnificent Château of Camenz on the adjacent Hartaberg belongs to Prince Albert of Prussia.

210½ M. Breslau, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

b. Via Halbstadt.

190 M. Railway in 9 hrs. (fares 29 M. 50, 20 M. 40, 11 M. 60 pf.).

From Prague to (87 M.) Tinischt, see p. 269. Our line at first runs parallel with the preceding, but crosses it at Petrovitz. — 91 M. Boletshost. On a hill to the left is the village of Hoch-Auexzd, with a 12th cent. church. — 96 M. Opolno (Stadt Prag; Hôt. Holub), with 2200 inhab., and a magnificent château and park of Count Colloredo (beautiful view from the terrace; in the distance, to the right, the Hohe Mense, 3550 ft.). — 100 M. Bohuslavitze. 102 M. Neustadt (Rydel), an old-fashioned town, picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station, on a mountain-spur washed by the Mettau. About 1½ M. to the E. is the little chalybeate bath of Racek, with pretty woodland walks. — To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of Skalitz, known from the war of 1866. — 105 M. Wenzelsberg (branch to Starkotsch, p. 273). Close to the station is the Wenzels-Kapelle, with a military monument. — 109 M. Nachod (Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Sonne), a town of 10,000 inhab., belongs to the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg. The Boys’ School contains a small museum; and the high-lying château has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians twice near Nachod (June 27th and 28th, 1866); the battlefield is marked by monuments. — We now traverse the smiling Mettau-Thal. To the right is the small bath of Bielowes. 113½ M. Hronow, a quaint little town on the Mettau; 116½ M. Politz, 3 M. from the little town of Politz (Pohl),
picturesquely situated at the foot of the Falken-Gebirge; 120 1/2 M. Matha-Mohren. — 123 M. Weckelsdorf (1520 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant), 21/4 M. from the town of that name.

About 11/4 M. to the N.W. of Weckelsdorf (omnibus) lies the *Weckelsdorfer Felsenstadt (Eisenhammer, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 M; Felsenstadt), a remarkable chaos of curiously shaped and fissured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. It is adjoined on the W. by the similar *Adersbacher Felsen (Felsenstadt). For description, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

125 M. Bodisch. — 128 M. Halbstadt (*Rail. Restaurant) is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

To Braunau, 51/4 M., railway in about 40 minutes. — 3 1/2 M. Hermendorf-Ahlberg. — 5 1/2 M. Braunau (*Keibl; *Leo; Jarosch), a town of 7000 inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey. Excursions to the Stern, Heuschauer, etc., see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed, 131 1/2 M. Schlesisch-Friedland, 3 M. to the N.E. of which is the health-resort of Görbersdorf; 138 M. Fellhammer. — 146 M. Salzbrunn (Curhaus; Preussische Krone; Sonne), stretching for some distance in the valley of the Salzbach, has mineral springs, visited yearly by about 7000 patients. — 149 M. Sorgau. — 154 M Freiburg (Schwarzer Adler; Burg), a weaving town of importance (9200 inhab.). About 21 1/4 M. distant is Prince Pless’s château of *Fürstenstein. — 159 1/2 M. Königsselt.

190 M. Breslau, see Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

47. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. Railway in 8 hrs.

Pardubitz, see p. 263. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the Elbe, navigable here for rafts only. The country is flat, monotonous, and thinly peopled. Stations: Rossitz (with the ruin of Kunßitz on the right, p. 263), Stelbowa, Opatowitz.

141 1/2 M. Königgrätz (801 ft.; *Goldnes Lamm; Merkur; Grand Hôtel; Ross; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8800), a manufacturing town, 11 1/2 M. to the E. of the station (omn. 20 kr.), at the confluence of the Elbe and the Adler. The Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, has a fine ciborium of 1492. The municipal Museum contains reminiscences of 1866. — Branch-line via Sadowa (see below) to Wostroměř (p. 270).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the Bistritz and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa, fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces commanded by Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The highroad from Königgrätz to Hofitz (and Jicin) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading via Wiesast and Rosbertitz to (6 M.) Lipa (1/4 hr. to the right of which lies Chlum, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the Bistritz at Sadowa, 1 1/2 M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the Swiebwald on the hill to the
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N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battlefield.

The country now becomes more fertile. Stations: Predměřitz, Směřitz. 25 M. Josefstadt (840 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Wessely's Hotel), a town on the left bank of the Elbe, 1½ M. from the railway, was a fortress down to 1890.

From Josefstadt to Liebau, 40 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. This line passes through several valleys famous since the war of 1866. Stations unimportant. From Starkotsch a branch-line diverges to Wenzelsberg (p. 271) and from Parschnitz another to Alt-Paka (see below). Prussia is entered at Königshain (junction for Schatziar). From Liebau to Breslau, etc., see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

Farther on we observe the small town of Jaroměř (Zwei Herschen) to the right, beyond the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. The background is formed by dark forests, enlivened with châteaux. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 30 M. Kukus.

34¼ M. Königinhof (1120 ft.; Deutsches Haus); the town (10,000 inhab.) lies 1¼ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The 'Königinhof Manuscript', found here in 1817 by W. Hanka (now in the Bohemian Museum at Prague), contains fragments of old Czechish national songs, but its genuineness is disputed. The Zaboj Monument in the market-place commemorates the discovery. The Ziskaberg, to the E. of the town, recalls the siege of the town by the Hussites in 1421.

The line enters a wooded region. 38½ M. Trmešna; 42½ M. Mastig, with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the Święcin (2211 ft.; view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (49 M.) Falgendorf (1650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of Borowits (1707 ft.). A good view of the Schneekoppe and other peaks of the Giant Mts. is obtained from the station of Falgendorf. The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of Pecka, 4½ M. to the S., leads by the village of Stupna, near which is a petrified forest, interesting to geologists.

The train enters the narrow Woleschka-Thal. — 53¼ M. Alt-Paka (1365 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To Chlumetz, see p. 270.

To Parschnitz, 37 M., railway in 3½ hr. Stations: Kruh; Starkenbach, an industrial town, with a Schloss that once belonged to Wallenstein; Peladorf (junction for Boheneibe, prettily situated on the Elbe, at the foot of the spurs of the Giant Mts.); Arnau; Kottwitz; Pilnikau. — 34 M. Trautenau (1400 ft.; Union; Weisse Ross; pop. 13,250), a town on the Aupa, and centre of the Bohemian linen industries. The battles fought here on 27th and 28th June, 1866, are commemorated by an obelisk on the Gablenzöhö (1697 ft.) and monuments on the Kapellenberg, a fine point of view. Branch-line to Freiheit, see below. 37 M. Parschnitz (see above).

From Trautenau to Johannisbad. Train up the valley of the Aupa to (8 M.) Freiheit in 40 min.; diligence thence in ½ hr. to Johannisbad.

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(Curhaus & Preussischer Hof; Breslau; Johannisbad, etc.), with its warm spring (84° Fahr.). Charming environs: the Ladig (1 hr.), the Klause (1 hr.), the Schuberti-Mühle (9/4 hr.), etc. See Baedeker’s Northern Germany.

Several lofty viaducts. 59 1/2 M. Liebstadt; 64 M. Semil; diligence in 7 min. to the manufacturing village of Iserthal (good inn); pretty view from the Rabenstein.

We enter the romantic valley of the Iser. Four tunnels. — 68 M. Eisenbrot (junction for Tannwald and Reichenberg), beyond which, on the right, is the large group of factories of Neu-Hamburg. Then the Lischneider Tunnel, 1/4 M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the line; beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. Beyond (72 M.) Klein-Skal, on the right, is the modern château of Daliměřitz.

An interesting route leads from Kleinskal to (2 hrs.) Reichenau (see below), passing the ‘Felsen-Pantheon’ (on a bold rock on the right bank of the Iser, containing memorials of Austrian celebrities) and the ruin of Friedstein, and crossing the Kopainberg (249 ft.; View).

77 1/2 M. Turnau (Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel, at the station; Kronprinz, in the town, 1 M. from the station), a pleasant town (pop. 5959) on a hill on the left bank of the Iser, commanded by the Gothic Marienkirche. The hydropathic of Wartenberg, 21/2 M. to the S., is a health-resort. In the vicinity are the ruin of Waldstein (1276 ft.) and the château and park of Gross-Skal (1194 ft.).

A Walk to Wartenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes 31/2 hrs. (guide 1 fl.); including the ruins of Troska and the Annen-Capelle (with a view as far as Prague in clear weather), 2 1/2 hrs. more. The sandstone rocks of Gross-Skal are remarkably bold and grotesque. The path leads from the Wartenberg past the Wratislav-Felsen, resembling an obelisk, the Greifennest, and the Drachenhöhle, and through the narrow cleft called the Mausloch, to the modern château of Gross-Skal (Steckel’s Hôtel, opposite); thence through beautiful grounds with magnificent beeches and tall junipers, past the Felsenkammer with Adam and Eve, and the Felsenstadt, to Waldstein, the ancestral castle of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks.

From Turnau to Prague, 64 1/2 M., railway in 3 3/4 hrs. Station Svijan-Podol. 9 1/2 M. Münchcngrätz (801 ft.; Traube; pop. 3600), on the Iser, near which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians and Saxons on 28th June, 1866. Wallenstein (see p. 243) is interred in the chapel of the château here. Stations: Bakov (p. 258), Jungbunzlau (p. 258), Kuttenthal, Vietat-Privar (p. 259), Neratowitz (branch to Kratup, p. 236), Kojetzitz, Czakowitz, and Vysocan. 64 1/2 M. Prague, see p. 220.

The train now enters a smiling and well-cultivated district. A long tunnel. 82 1/2 M. Sichrow, with a noble château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the Mohelka by a viaduct, 130 yds. long. 86 M. Liebenau, 90 1/2 M. Reichenau, two busy glass-making places. (Route over the Kopainberg to Klei-Skal, see above.) The line ascends in a long bend to (94 M.) Langenbruck (1647 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the Neisse, and descends to —

100 M. Reichenberg (1230 ft.; *Goldner Löwe, R. & L. 1-2 1/2 fl., B. 40 kr.; Central-Hôtel; Reichenberger Hof; Rail. Restaurant; U.S. Consul, Mr. F. W. Mahin; pop. 33,000), with large cloth-factories, a handsome new Rathaus, and the château and park of Count Clam-Gallas. The *North Bohemian Industrial Museum (Wed. and Sun.,
9-12 and 2-4, free; other days, except Mon., 10 kr.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, textile products, pottery, glass, metal-work, etc.), a library, and a collection of patterns. In the Kaiserpark is a bronze bust of Emp. Joseph II., by Brenek. Pretty views from the Keilsberg, Heinrichshöhe, and other points. The *Jeschken (3314 ft.; 2 1/2 hrs.) commands a splendid panorama.

To Seidenberg, 26 M., railway in 1 3/4 hr. 8 M. Einsiedel, with a deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas; 10 1/2 M. Raspenau, station for the pretty watering-place of Liebwerda (Curhaus; Adler), 4 M. to the E., at the foot of the Tafelfichte (3681 ft.). 16 M. Friedland (Adler), with a grand and boldly-situated Schloss of Count Clam-Gallas, once the seat of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, containing many memorials of the Thirty Years' War.— 26 M. Seidenberg, the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house examination). To Görlitz, Cottbus, and Berlin, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

Pretty scenery. Stations: Machendorf, Kratzau, Weiskirchen, Grottau, where we cross the Prussian frontier. Numerous viaducts, the last of which is the great *Neisse Viaduct of 34 arches, 950 yds. long and 72 ft. high.

117 M. Zittau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.

48. From Vienna to Breslau.

234 M. Railway in 10-14 hrs. (Express to Oderberg in 5 3/4 hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.) Fares 31 M. 80, 22 M. 50, 13 M. 70 pf.; express 39 M. 50, 27 M. 60, 16 M. 30 pf.

To (51 M.) Lundenburg (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 267. The line here diverges to the right from the Brünn railway. 59 1/2 M. Mährisch-Neudorf; 61 1/2 M. Luschitz; 65 M. Göding (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town with an old castle, on the March, which becomes navigable here (branch-lines S.E. to Holics, see p. 321; W. to Saitz, see p. 267). — 69 1/2 M. Rohatetz (branch to Strassnitz, p. 267); 77 1/2 M. Bisenz-Pisek (branch to Bisenz, see p. 267); 82 M. Poleschowitz. 85 M. Ungarisch-Hradisch (Rail. Restaurant), on the March, once fortified (junction for Kunowitz, see p. 267). Beyond (93 M.) Napageti the March is crossed. — 104 1/2 M. Hullein.

A branch-line runs hence to the W. to (10 1/2 M.) Kremsier (12,516 inhab.), to (21 M.) Zborowitz, and to (16 1/2 M.) Kojeszt (p. 286); another branch runs to the E. via (27 M.) Wallachisch-Meseritsch, (28 1/2 M.) Krasna (p. 276), (33 M.) Hotzendorf (for Neutlithein and Zaucht, see p. 276), and (58 M.) Mährisch-Friedland to (59 M.) Friedek-Mistek and (76 M.) Teschen (p. 353).

113 1/2 M. Prerau (696 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant, R. from 80 kr.), a venerable town on the Beczwa, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathhaus (junction for Ncsamistitz and Brünn, p. 266).


Olmutz (Lauer's Hotel; Goliath; Goldne Birne; Hôtel Plesch; Hôtel Schweach; electric tramway from station to town 7 kr.; cab 70 kr. or 1 fl., at night 1 fl. or 1 fl. 50 kr.; pop. 19,800, incl. garrison of 3700 men), 3/4 M. from the station, the second town in Moravia, and a strong fortress down to 1894. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in
1753 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In the Ober-Ring, with its tall 'Trinity Column' (1742) and a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph, by Breneck (1838), are the Rathaus of the 15th cent. (with a fine E. portal, an astronomical clock, and a Gothic chapel, now containing a collection of coins), and the Theatre. In the Mauritius-Platz are the Gothic Mauritian-Kirche (15th cent.) and the modern school-buildings, containing the Gewerbe-Museum. In the Franz-Joseph-Platz is the Studien-Bibliothek (the library of the old university, which was suppressed in 1858). The fine Gothic Cathedral of the Prince Bishop was built in 1107-31 and restored in 1883-86. A tablet commemorates King Wenceslaus III., who was assassinated here in 1306 and is interred in the cathedral. To the S.W. of the town is the pleasant Stadt-Park, with Cur salon.

From Olmütz to Hohenstadt and Böhmisch-Trubau, see p. 263; to Brün, see p. 266.

From Olmütz to Jägerndorf, 57 M., railway in 3 hrs. The train crosses the Feistritz several times. 4 M. Gross-Wistemitz, at the foot of the Sudeten; to the left, Heiligenberg, on the hill, with a pilgrimage church; 9 1/2 M. Hombok. The valley now contracts; 12 1/2 M. Grossweaser. Four tunnels. 21 M. Domstadt, picturesquely situated, where the Austrians captured the baggage of Frederick the Great in 1758, and thus made him raise the siege of Olmütz. 29 1/2 M. Bärn-Andersdorf (Rail. Restaurant), with large linen and cotton factories. Andersdorf has good mineral springs. Beyond (31 M.) Dittersdorf, the railway crosses the watershed between the March and the Oder. 37 1/2 M. Kriegsdorf (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Römerstadt). To the left rise the Altwater (4890 ft.) and the Waterberg (4485 ft.). — 43 M. Freudenthal (1794 ft.; Birne; Stern; pop. 7600), prettily situated, with an old castle which was once the chief seat of the Teutonic Order. (Diligence daily in 3 hrs., 12 1/2 M., to the romantically situated baths of Karlbrunn, whence the Altwater may be ascended in 3 1/4 hrs.) — The train descends to (38 1/2 M.) Erbersdorf. (Branch-line in 1 1/4 hr. to Würdenthal; diligence thence in 1 hr. to Karlbrunn, see above, and in 4 hrs. to Freiwaldau, p. 277.) We now follow the course of the Oppa, via Bransdorf: 57 M. Jägerndorf, see p. 277.

The line crosses the Beczwa. Fertile country studded with fruit trees. To the left, a chateau of Count Potocki. To the E. of (124 M.) Leipnik, a manufacturing town (pop. 5389) with old watch-towers, rises the (3 M.) dilapidated Schloss Helfenstein, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the Beczwa is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts abound. The high ground at (13 1/2 M.) Mährisch-Weisskirchen (Rail. Restaurant) is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic.

From Weisskirchen to Wsetin, 28 1/2 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 15 1/2 M. Kramna (p. 275); branch-line to (15 M.) Roschnau (1243 ft.; Hôtel Elzer; Krone), a prettily situated little town in 'Moravian Walachia', a health resort of consumptive patients. (Curhaus, vapour baths, whey-cure, etc.). — 16 1/2 M. Wachisch-Meseritz (p. 275). — 25 1/2 M. Wsetin.

138 M. Pohl (Rail. Restaurant). The train now enters the district of the Oder. — 145 M. Zauchtl. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E.

From Zauchtl to Neutitschein, 6 M., railway in 25 min. — Neutitschein (935 ft.; Hôtel Schuster; Aumann) is a charmingly situated town (13,000 inhab.). The Steinberg, 1/2 hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view; still finer is the height 1/4 hr. farther on, from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. To the W., 1 hr., is the picturesque ruin of Altitschein (1594 ft.). — A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (7 M.) Holzendorf (p. 275).
152 M. Stauding (Rail. Restaurant). A branch-line runs hence in 1 1/4 hr. to Stramberg, a picturesque little town, near the cave of Kotouc, noted for its petrifactions. — At (163 M.) Schönbrunn (Rail. Restaurant) the Oder-Thal contracts and becomes picturesque.

To Jägerndorf, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations: Diethau, Freiheitau, Oppahof-Stettin, Komorau. 18 M. Troppau (Krone; Römischer Kaiser; Birne; pop. 25,000), on the Oppa, capital of Austrian Silesia, and meeting-place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards adjourned to Laibach (p. 196). The train follows the Oppa, the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, via Kreuzendorf, Skrochowitz, Lobenstein (with the ruin of Schellenburg on the left), and Burgberg (with its pilgrimage-church), to Jägerndorf (1027 ft.; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Tiroler; Reichsadler; pop. 14,278), a thriving town, with extensive cloth-factories. This is the junction of the lines running S. to Freudenthal and Olmutz (p. 275); N.E. to Leobschütz and Ratibor (see below); and N.W. to Ziegenhals, Neisse, and Brieg (see below).

Near (166 1/2 M.) Mährisch-Ostrau (junction for Mährisch-Friedland, p. 275) the Oder is crossed. In the vicinity are large coal-pits and Baron Rothschild's iron-works of Witkowitz.

171 1/2 M. Oderberg (*Rail. Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 35 kr.-2 fl.), the Austrian frontier-town, junction of the lines to Cracow (R. 49) and Kaschau (R. 63). Luggage examined here (in both directions). The train again crosses the Oder, the boundary between Austria and Prussia. Stations: Annaberg, Kreuzenort, Tworkau. — 187 M. Ratibor (Hôtel de l'Europe), junction of a line to the W. to Leobschütz and Jägerndorf (see above).

The train recrosses the Oder. Stations: Nendza (branch-line to Kattowitz), Cosel-Kandrsin. To the right rises the isolated Annaberg, with a pilgrimage-chapel. Stat. Gogolin.

233 M. Oppeln (Form's Hôtel; Adler; pop. 23,100), capital of Upper Silesia. The train follows the left bank of the Oder. Stations: Löwen, Loosen, and (258 1/2 M.) Brieg (Lamm, Hirsch), a town with 23,000 inhabitants.

Branch-line from Brieg to the S. (in 1 1/2 hr.) to Neisse (Stern; Krone; Adler), a fortress pleasantly situated on the Neisse, to Ziegenhals, and Jägerndorf (see above). A railway leads from Ziegenhals to (1 hr. 4 min.) Freiwaldau (1447 ft.; Railway Hotel & Restaurant; *Krone; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kretschmar; Kronprinz), 12 M. to the S.W., in Austria; 1 1/2 M. distant (omnibus 40 kr.) is Gräfenberg, the celebrated hydropathic founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. — From Freiwaldau to Hannsdorf (p. 271), 22 1/2 M., railway in 1 hr. 40 min., via Lindewiese and Goldenstein, through a picturesque mountainous region.

Beyond Brieg, on the left, rises the white tower of Mollwitz, where Frederick the Great gained a victory in 1741. 268 M. Ohlau.

284 M. Breslau, see Baedeker's Northern Germany.
VI. GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

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51. From Stanislaw to Dzialitz via Stryj, Neu-Zagorze, and Saybusch ........................................ 289
From Sucha to Podgorze. From Saybusch to Zsolna, 290.

General Remarks. GALICIA, the N.E. province of Austria, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but poor in industries, which are chiefly in the hands of the Jews (710,000) out of a population of 6½ millions, to whom most of the inns, taverns, and shops belong. The horse-dealers and carriage-owners are always Jews. They differ in their dress and the mode of wearing their hair from the other inhabitants, who despise them but are financially dependent on them. Of the other inhabitants, who are almost exclusively Slavonic, about 3,000,000 are Poles, who dwell chiefly in the W. part of Galicia, and 2,830,000 are Ruthenians, who occupy the E. part; but Polish is the official and the literary language of the whole province. The Ruthenians (Rusins, Russiaks) differ materially from the Poles in language, in religion, and in political views. In culture they are considerably inferior; their churches and houses, especially in the country districts, are miserably poor and squalid.

The BUKOWINA was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1786, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and also differs greatly from it ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 647,000) are chiefly Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Poles, and Armenians. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

Two railways intersect Galicia from W. to E.: the N. railway, from Oswiecim to Tarnopol connects the chief towns; the S. line, or 'Galician Transversal Railway', leads from Bielitz to Czernowitz, skirting the N. slope of the Carpathians, and is far superior in point of scenery. The traveller who wishes to explore the country thoroughly should therefore go by one of these lines and return by the other (RR. 50, 51). The most picturesque of the railways which cross the Carpathians to Hungary is that from Stryj to Munkacs (p. 368).

Inns. There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, Przemysl, Tarnow, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country the inns are generally very primitive and dirty, while in the villages as a rule the only house of call is the brandy-shop.

49. From Vienna to Cracow.

26½ M. RAILWAY (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn) in 6½-14½ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 4½, thence to Cracow in 2½ hrs.); fares 15 fl. 50 kr., 9 fl., 4 fl. 50 kr.; express 20 fl. 25, 13 fl. 50, 6 fl. 75 kr.; sleeping car 6 fl. 75, 5 fl. 50 kr. The through-carriages from Vienna to Cracow are marked 'Podgorze'.

From Vienna to (171½ M.) Oderberg, see R. 48. The line to Cracow runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier. Country uninter-
The Biala is crossed. Stations: Jawiszowice, Oświęcim (junct. for Beuthen, Cosel-Kandrzin-Breslau, and Podgórze-Cracow). We
cross the Vistula. Stations: Chrzanów, (233 M.) Trzebinia (where
the line to Warsaw diverges), Krzeszowice (with a château of Count
Potocki), Zabierzów.

256\(^{1}/2\) M. Cracow. — Railway Stations. The Central Station,
in the Lubicz-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3), for both the Nordbahn and the Austrian State
Railway, is the only station of importance for most travellers. The Nord-
bahn has a subsidiary Station in the Zwierzyniecka (Pl. A, 4) and the
State Railway one in the suburb of Podgórze (p. 284).

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 3), Sławkowska-Str. 5, in the old
Czartoryski Palace, R. 1-9 fl., L. 50, A. 30, B. 35, omn. 50 kr.; *Hôtel de
Saxe (Pl. c; B, 3), Sławkowska-Str. 3, with *Restaurant; these two are of
the first class. — *Hôtel de Dresde (Pl. b; B, 3), Ring-Platz, with fre-
quented restaurant; Hôtel. Cracovie (Pl. d; B, 2), in the Promenade;
Central, Matejko-Platz (Pl. C, 2); Imperial (Pl. e; A, 4), Zwierzyniecka-Str.;
Hôtel de L’Europe (Pl. g; C, 3), opposite the Central Station; Klein
(Pl. h; B, 4), St. Gertrud-Str.; Poller (Pl. f; B, 3), Szpitalna-Str. 30; Rose,
Florian-Str. 14 (Pl. B, 3), plain.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also *Hawelka, Wenzel, Fuchs, Klimek, in the
Ring-Platz; Czernok, Lubicz-Str., near the Central Station. — Cafés. Ja-
ntkowski, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Szczeponska-Str. (newspapers);
Kijuk, Purzycki, also Ring-Platz. — Summer Cafés on the Promenade:
Schmidt (Pl. A, 3); Rehman (Pl. C, 3). — Confectioner and Café in the
Tuchhaus (Pl. B, 3).

Cabs. From station to town 40, with two horses 70 kr., with or
without luggage; per 1/4 hr. 20 or 30, 1/2 hr. 40 or 50, 1 hr. 80 kr. or 1 fl.;
between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Ring-Platz
and the Vistula bridge (Pl. C, 6); from the Ring-Platz to the N. end of the
Karmelicka-Str. (Pl. A, 2) and to the S.W. by the Wyślna-Str. and Zwier-
zynecka-Str. to the station of the Nordbahn (see above); fare 2-6 kr.

Baths at St. Gertrud-Str. 19 (Pl. B, 4); also in the Hôtel. Cracovie
and Hôtel Imperial (see above).

Public Gardens. Schützengarten, Lubicz-Str., beyond the railway-sta-
tion (Pl. D, 2); Jordan’s Park (beyond Pl. A, 3); Cracow Park, at the end
of the Karmelicka-Str. (Pl. A, 2); John’s Brewery, Lubicz-Str.; the two
last-named with cafés. — Military Bands, on Mon. afternoon in summer
at Rehman’s Café (see above); on Frid. afternoon near the St. Anna
Gymnasium; on Sun., 12-1, at the guard-house (p. 281); also several times
a week in the above-mentioned public gardens.

Theatres. Theatre, Szpitalna-Strasse (Pl. C, 3; p. 283): Open-air Theatre
in the Cracow Park (see above). Performances at these in Polish.

Chief Attractions (for visit of one day). *Cathedral, *Church of St. Mary,
Court of the old University; walk through the gardens to the Rondell and
Florians-Thor; Czartoryski Museum; drive in the afternoon to the Kościuszko
Hill. — Excursion to Wieliczka, see p. 224.

Cracow (625 ft.), Pol. Kraków, Ger. Krakau, situated in an ex-
tensive plain at the confluence of the Rudowa and the Vistula (Pol.
Wiśła; Ger. Weichsel), once (1320-1610) the capital of Poland, is
now an Austrian fortress of the first class, with a pop. of 100,000
(one-third Jews), incl. a garrison of 6000 men. The churches and
towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant promenades planted with
trees (Planty), on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

Cracow, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th. cent., was destroyed by the Mongolians in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1290 it was chosen by Ladislaus Lokietek as the coronation town and residence of the Polish kings. The favourable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the University by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of Cracow, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at Cracow. In the final partition of Poland (1795) Cracow fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846. Cracow, however, has never lost its thoroughly Polish character.

Near the centre of the old town is the Ring-Platz, with the church of St. Mary and the Tuchhalle.

*St. Mary's (Pl. B, 3) is a Gothic basilica without transept, and with a long choir. Founded in 1226, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by Matejko (d. 1893). The N. tower, with a modern cap surrounded by 16 pointed turrets, is the highest (265 ft.) in the town.

In the Interton, which we enter through a Renaissance vestibule, the chief object of interest is the huge *High-Altar*, the masterpiece of Veit Stoss, executed in 1477-89, recently well restored, with rich painting and gilding (open on high festivals; at other times, see 3 ft.). It is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, above which are the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the Life of Christ. The church contains numerous sumptuous tombs of the 16-17th cent., and several brasses. In the chapel of St. John are the *Brass of Peter Salomo (d. 1506), by Peter Vischer, and those of Severinus Boner (d. 1510) and his wife. At the entrance to the choir is an altar by Mosca, next which is a colossal *Crucifix* of the early 16th century. In the chapels and treasury are some interesting paintings, including nine by Hans von Kulmbach (1514-16). The rich vestments and costly church-plate in the treasury are shown on application.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the Tuchhaus (Pol. Sukiennice; Pl. B, 3), or cloth-hall, begun in the 14th cent. under Casimir the Great, altered by Mosca of Padua in the 16th cent., and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the ground-floor is a vaulted corridor with numerous shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see below), to the left, is the POLISH NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART (daily, 11-3; 20 kr.), with pictures by Matejko (Kościusko at Raclawice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1823), *Siemiradzki (Living Torches of Nero)*, Grottger (Lithuania, in six cartoons), and other modern Polish artists; paintings by Polish and Ruthenian artists of the 16-17th cent.; casts; cameos and gems; engravings and drawings (shown on Sat. only); memorials of Kościusko, Mickiewicz, etc. — To the right is the PERMANENT PICTURE GALLERY (daily, 11-4; 30 kr.): *Matejko, Battle of Grunwald, 1410; The Maid of Orleans entering Rheims, 1429; other modern pictures and sculptures by Polish masters.

In front of the Tuchhaus, opposite the Sienna-Strasse, is a bronze Statue of Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), the poet, by Ryger (1898).
Behind are a Gothic tower of the 15th cent., the only relic of a town-
hall taken down in 1820, and the principal Guard House.

The Gallery of Countess Potocka, Ring-Platz, at the corner of
the Anna-Strasse, is shown only to visitors with letters of intro-
duction (fine works by Giorgione, Palma Vecchio, Giul. Romano,
Giov. Bellini, P. Bordon, etc.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and Dominican streets
lead to the Dominican Church (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the
13-16th cent., almost wholly modernised since a fire in 1850. The
choir contains a *Bronze Tablet in memory of the famous scholar
Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus (d. 1496), probably by Peter
Vischer. The *Cloisters (13-14th cent.) contain about ninety elabor-
ately sculptured tombstones of the 16-17th centuries. — On the
W. side of the Grodzka-Strasse is the Franciscan Church (Pl. B, 4),
of the 13th cent., but frequently altered. In the Gothic cloisters are
portraits of the bishops of Cracow since the 16th century. The old
refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the
Technical and Industrial Museum (daily 9-1 and 3-6; 20 kr., Sun.
and holidays 10-1 free). — Opposite rises the Prince-Bishop’s Palace
(Pl. 3, 4), restored since the fire of 1850. — The Grodzka-Strasse
descends to the Jesuit church of St. Peter (Pl. B, 4), a spacious
baroque edifice dating from 1619. The adjoining abbey-church of
St. Andrew is a Romanesque building of the 12th century.

The Schloss (Zamek Królewski; Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad Wawel
hill at the S.W. end of the old town, was founded in the 14th cent.
by Ladislaus Łokietek, and restored by Casimir the Great and Sigis-
mund I. (after 1500), but later conflagrations and other injuries have
left only a number of large separate buildings, dating chiefly from
the time of Sigismund I. and his son Sigismund Augustus, and con-
verted in 1846 into a barrack and hospital. A thorough restoration
of the building is contemplated (for adm., apply to the castellan).

The Gothic *Cathedral, or Schlosskirche (Pl. A, B, 4), on the
W. side, founded in 1320 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church
of which only the crypt remains, and consecrated in 1359 under Cas-
imir the Great, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes.
The cathedral is at present under restoration (generally open during
the day; sacristan in the sacristy, or in the vicar’s house opposite
the principal entrance).

The interior, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and
ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in
the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the right of
the entrance, a *Bronze epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmita (d. 1506) by Peter
Vischer, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1431 on the site of the
former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old
wall-paintings of the Ruthenian School (1476) and the monuments of King
Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434; to the left) and of King Casimir IV. Jagiello
(d. 1492; to the right), the latter, with the recumbent figure in porphyry, by
the Nuremberg sculptor Veit Stoss (or Stwosz), perhaps a native of Cracow (?).
In the middle, *Monument of Bishop Soltyk (d. 1788), who, as the relief
indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians on account of his
opposition to them at the Polish Diet in 1767. — **Right Aisle.** 1st Chapel. *Thorwaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but in a bad light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorwaldsen.* — 3rd. Memorial slabs of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismund, Ladislaw IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Dantzic (1768). — *4th* or Sigismund Chapel (built by Bart. Berenzi of Florence in 1519-20, restored 1894; elaborately ornamented by Giov. Cini of Siena). The Mansioleum of the last scions of the Jagiello family contains the monuments of King Sigismund I. (d. 1548), Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), and Queen Anna, wife of Stephan Bathory (d. 1566), with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — Opposite the 5th chapel is *Thorwaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 7th. *Monument of King John Albert* (d. 1501) in red marble, by an unknown Florentine master; opposite to it, the *Monument of King Casimir the Great* (d. 1570), the *Founder of Cities*, as indicated by his girdle, by Veit Stoss (1492), in red marble under a canopy. — In the Ambulatory behind the high-altar, the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 12), as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathory Chapel, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and fine modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephan Bathory (d. 1586), in red marble. In the chapels to the right and left are the tasteful tombs of Bishops Gamsat (1547) and Tomicki (1833), by Gio. Maria, surnamed Mosca, of Padua, the architect of the Tuchhalle, — Choir. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1566), with a later *Relief* (510) by Peter Vischer (?), representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver angels, in which are preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — In the Left Aisle, near the choir, is the tomb of the poet A. Mickiewicz (see below). — At the beginning of the Right Aisle is a copper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 281) and to the *Royal Vault*, constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1873, where, beside many Polish kings, repose Poland's three most illustrious heroes: John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipzig in 1813), and Kościuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). Adm. daily, except Sun., at 10 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. (20 kr.). — The Treasury (daily at 10, except on high festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver.

We now proceed to the N. from the Schloss, through the gardens, to the buildings of the Jagellonian University (Pl. A, 3; 1450 students), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The New University facing the gardens, a grand Gothic edifice designed by Kşık-żarski (1884-87), with its handsome vestibule and fine hall, contains on the groundfloor the Archaeological Museum (week-days, 12-1) and the Art-Historical Collection of the university. The old university buildings (Anna-Strasse 8), erected in the 16th cent. and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic *Court of 1492; in the interior is the University Library (about 320,000 vols.; daily, except Sun., 9-1). Adjacent is the Obergymnasium of St. Anna, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Anna-Strasse is the University Church of St. Anna (Pl. A, 3), containing elaborate stucco ornamentation and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543).

In the Sławkowska-Strasse is the Polish Academy of Sciences
(Pl. B, 3), containing a library, a museum of antiquities, and a physiological collection (daily, except Sun., 11-1). — Farther on, in the promenades, Piarska-Str. 6, is the *Czartoryski Museum (Pl. B, 3; Tues. and Frid. 10-1), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

Ground Floor. In the *Vestibule, to the left, are a few Etruscan cinerary urns, medieval and Renaissance sculptures of German and Italian origin. — Room I. Ancient sculptures; prehistoric and other antiquities. — R. 2. German and Venetian glass; Spanish and Italian majolica, etc.; early Arabian lamp; porcelain (fine service in old Dresden china). — R. 3. Marble sculptures.

First Floor. To the right is the *Library; to the left, weapons, enamels, and carved ivory.


In the Floriánska street, to the N.E. of the Ring-Platz, is the *Matejko Museum, in the house of the celebrated painter (1838-93), containing interesting collections of drawings, ancient Polish costumes, weapons, etc. — In the Promenades, at the end of the street, are the *Florians-Thor (Pl. B, 2) and the *Rondell, a singular structure dating from 1498, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. — Outside the Rondell, in the Matejko-Platz, is the *Academy of Art. Farther on is the *Church of St. Florian (Pl. C, 2), of the 12th cent., but repeatedly altered since, with four pictures by Hans von Kulmbach. A chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic *Altar of St. John, from the studio of Veit Stoss (1518). — At the corner of the *Szpitalna-Strasse is the *Theatre (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1891-93 from Zawiejski's designs in the late-Renaissance style, tastefully fitted up, with a magnificent drop-curtain by H. Siemiradzki (1894).

The town is surrounded with *Suburbs, lying within the modern fortifications. To the S.W. is *Stradom, with the offices of the commandant; on the W. is *Nowy Świat; on the N.W. *Piasek, with the old church of the Visitation; on the N. Kleparz, with the grain and cattle markets; on the E. *Wesoła, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis, the University Clinique and Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 3; adm. daily, except Sun. and Sat.), the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house; to the S.E. is *Kasimierz, the
Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catharine, and Corpus Christi. The two last contain numerous works of art. The Synagogue, or ‘Alte Schule’, is an interesting Gothic building of the 16th century. The Franz-Josefs-Brücke leads hence across the Vistula to Podgórze. To the S. rises the conical Krakusberg (905 ft.), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

Numerous houses of the 16-17th cent., with interesting court-yards, are still to be found in the old town. Among these may be mentioned the Jabłonowski Palace (Ring-Platz 20); the aristocratic mansions at Anna-Strasse 2, Szlakowska Strasse 4, and Ring-Platz 45; the canons’ residences, Kanonicza-Strasse 18 and 21, and the clergy-houses beside the churches of St. Anna (Anna-Strasse; 1st floor) and St. Mary (Plac Maryacki 4).

The Kościuszko Hill (1093 ft.), 3 M. to the N.W. (carr. 1½ fl., bargain necessary), is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820–23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the hill of Bronisława. Since 1835 it has been converted into a fort. *View of Cracow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the Hohe Tatra, seldom free from snow; W. the Babia Góra (5660 ft.) and its neighbours of the Beskid range; then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielan.

*Salt Mines of Wieliczka. Railway viâ Bierzanów in 40 min. (or pleasure by carriage, 5-8 fl.; p. 279) to Wieliczka (533 fl.; Rail. Restaurant and several inns; pop. 6000). Visitors are regularly admitted to the mines on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 3 p.m.; if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day. At other times visitors drive direct to the office and request permission to inspect the mine. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office, 2 fl. for each person. The charges fixed by tariff for illumination vary from 20 to 55 fl., according to the amount desired and the number of persons. Visitors don mining attire and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 1½-2 hrs.; carriages may be ordered to wait at the shaft. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 919 ft., employ over 900 hands and yield about 60,000 tons of salt annually. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and have eleven shafts. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2½ M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different stories are connected by a labyrinth of passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 360 M. The mines contain two ponds, which have boats upon them. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are spacious, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock-salt. There are also several chapels with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt. In the largest of these mass is celebrated annually on 3rd July and 24th December. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solidity, but is generally gray or blackish in colour. Travelling in the interior is done by horse-tramways, 25 M. in total length, while four steam-engines bring the salt and the miners to the surface.

Excursionists to the Hohe Tatra take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) by Sucha to Chabówka (p. 290), and drive thence by Neumarkt to Zakopane and Javorina (p. 365).
50. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

Railway to Lemberg, 212 M., in 7-10 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 10, 7 fl. 76, 4 fl. 19 kr.; express 16 fl., 18 fl. 47, 11 fl. 34 kr.; from Lemberg to Czernowitz, 164 M., in 5½-8 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 22, 6 fl. 8, 3 fl. 33 kr.; express 13 fl. 75, 9 fl. 18, 4 fl. 69 kr.).

Cracow, see p. 279. The train crosses the Vistula and passes Podgórze-Plaszów (p. 284) and the Krakusberg on the right. 5½ M. Bierzganów (branch to Wieliczka, see p. 284). 12 M. Podłęże; 18 M. Kłaj. — 23½ M. Bochnia (pop. 8703), with extensive salt-mines connected with those of Wieliczka (p. 284). — 48½ M. Tarnów (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Krakau, well spoken of; Hôtel Lemberg; pop. 27,575), capital of a district, and junction of the line to Stróże (p. 289; 36 M., in 13/4 hr.), lies on the Dunajec, near its confluence with the Biała. Interesting old town-hall. The cathedral (15th cent.) contains monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

61½ M. Czarna; 69 M. Dembica (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill (branch to Roswadows and Nadbrzesie); 89 M. Trzciana; 98 M. Rzeszów (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 11,953), with an old château; 108 M. Łańcut (pop. 4483), with château and park of Count Potocki; 121 M. Przeworsk, with château and park of Prince Lubomirski. — 130 M. Jarosław (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Victoria; Stern; pop. 17,920), on the San, an affluent of the Vistula, the left bank of which the train now follows. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E. via Rawa Ruska to Sokal and Belsice.

152 M. Przemyśl (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Przemyśl; Victoria; Hôtel de l’Europe; pop. 35,250), an ancient town on the San, is the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, with six churches and a brisk trade. A hill near it is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great.

From Przemyśl to Chyrow, 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. via Nižankowice and Dobromit. From Chyrow to Stryj, see p. 289.

159½ M. Medyka; 181 M. Sądowa-Wisznia; 192½ M. Gródek (Rail. Restaurant), with 10,717 inhab., between two lakes.

212 M. Lemberg. — Hotels. Hôtel IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a.; E, 2, 3); Grand Hôtel (Pl. b.; E, 2, 3); Hôtel Métropole (Pl. c.; F, 3); Hôtel de l’Europe (Pl. d.; E, 3); Hôtel de France (Pl. e.; E, 3); Hôtel George (Pl. f.; E, 3). Restaurants. At the Grand Hôtel and Hôtel de l’Europe; Stadtmüller, Krakowska-Str. (Pl. E, 2); *Rail. Restaurant, at the chief station (Pl. A, 3). — Cafés. Théatre Café, Ferdinands-Platz (Pl. E, 2); Vienna Café, Heilige-Geist-Platz (Pl. E, 2, 3).

Cabs. From the chief station to the town, one-horse 45, two-horse 60 kr., at night (10-5), 50 or 70 kr.; from the Podzamczë Station 40 or 50 kr., at night 45 or 60 kr.; luggage 20 kr. — Per drive in the town 25 or 30 kr.; per ½ hr. 40 or 60, each addit. ½ hr. 15 or 20 kr.

Electric Tramway from the chief station to the Waty Hetmanskie (Pl. E, 2, 3) and thence to the Kiliński Park (Pl. E, 5) and to the Cemetery of Łyczakow (beyond Pl. G, 3). — Horse Cars also traverse the town.

Lemberg, Polish Lvów, French Léopol, the capital of Galicia, with 135,000 inhab. (one-fourth Jews), is the seat of a Roman
Route 50.

LEMBERG. From Cracow

Catholic, an Armenian, and a Greek Catholic archbishop. There are fourteen Roman Catholic churches, a Greek, an Armenian, and a Protestant church, two synagogues, and several Roman Catholic and Greek convents. The town itself is small, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs (those of Halicz, Lyczakow, Cracow, and Zolkiew). The Rathhaus (Pl. E, F, 2), with its tower 260 ft. high, built in 1828-37, stands in the Ring, or principal Platz, which is embellished with four handsome monumental fountains. It contains an Industrial Museum (open on week-days 9-3, 20 kr.; Sun. 10-11 free). — The Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pl. E, 3), built in the 15th cent, in the late-Gothic style, was restored in the 18th cent. in the rococo style. The Armenian Cathedral (Pl. 1; E, 2) is in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher. The Dominican Church (Pl. 3; F, 2) contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borkowska by Thorvaldsen. The Greek Catholic Cathedral (Pl. C, 3), in the basilica style, stands on a height in the Georgs-Platz.

The handsome Polytechnic Institution (Pl. C, 3, 4), in the Georgs-Platz, completed in 1877, contains a large chemical-technical laboratory and is otherwise well equipped. In the Slowacki-Str., opposite the Park, is the large new Hall of the Estates (Pl. D, 3). In the Kleparowska-Strasse rises the fine Invalidenhaus (Pl. C, 1), with its four towers. — At the Theatre (closed in summer), in the Skarbowksa-Str. (Pl. E, 2), Polish plays and Polish-Italian operas are performed (the solos generally in Italian, the chorus in Polish).

The University (Pl. E, F, 4; about 1700 stud.), founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II., was dissolved in 1805 owing to the acquisition of the Cracow university by Austria, but reopened in 1817. Adjacent, to the S., is the Botanic Garden. The Medical Faculty and the clinical institutions are in the Piekarska-Strasse (Pl. G, 3, 4).

Ossoliński's National Institute (Pl. E, 3), in the Ossoliński-Strasse, contains collections relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, including portraits, antiquities, coins, and a library, and possesses a printing-office of its own. — The Dzieduszycki Museum (Pl. 6; E, 2) contains important natural history collections and is always open to visitors.

To the S. of the town is the extensive Kilinski Park (Pl. E, 5; restaurant), the favourite promenade of the citizens, with a statue of Jan Kilinski (1760-1819), the Polish patriot, by Markowski. Fine views of the town may be enjoyed from the Unionshügel (Pl. F, G, 1) and from the top of the Franz-Josef-Berg (1310 ft.; Pl. F, G, 1).

From Lemberg to Stryj, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 5, 1 fl. 84, 1 fl. 2 kr.). Passing Glima-Nawaria and the sulphur-baths of Pustomy, we run through the pretty Szczerek Valley to (27 M.) Szczerszcz (with large quarries of gypsum) and (28 M.) Mikotajów-Drohowszcze, and cross the Dniestér. Then through a wooded tract to (37 M.) Biłcze-Wolica and (48 M.) Stryj (p. 289).

From Lemberg to Odessa, 459 M., railway in 19¾ hrs. 31 M. Krasne, junction for Brody, Radzivilov (Russian frontier), and Kiev. 87 M. Tar-
to Czernowitz. STANISLAU. 50. Route. 287

Tarnopol (26,100 inhab.); 119 M. Podwołoczyska, the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the Podhorze, is Wółoczyska (*Rail. Restaurant), the first Russian station. Thence via Skhmerinka, Birsula, and Rasdelnaya to (459 M.) Odessa.

The Railway from Lemberg to Czernowitz at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected with deep valleys. 7 M. Siechów; 15 1/2 M. Staresioło; on the right, a half-ruined castle of Count Potocki, erected in the middle ages as a protection against the Tartars, and partly converted into a brewery; 221/2 M. Bobrka-Chlebovice; 271/2 M. Wybranówka; 32 M. Borynicze; 40 M. Chodorów, inhabited by Jews; 44 1/2 M. Bortniki; 48 1/2 M. Nowosielce; 55 M. Bukaczowce (Rail. Restaurant); 62 M. Bursztyn, with a château of Prince Jablonowski. — 69 1/2 M. Halicz (Rail. Restaurant); the town is prettily situated on the right bank of the Dniester, 11 1/4 M. to the W., and is commanded by a ruined castle. Branch to (72 M.) Tarnopol (see above).

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the Dniester, and near (78 M.) Jezupol approaches the Bystrica.

87 M. Stanislaw (*Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. Impérial; Central-Hôtel; pop. 22,230), a busy trading town, rebuilt since a great fire in 1868, is the junction of lines, to the E., to Husiatyn, to the W., to Stryj, Chyrów, and Bielitz (R. 51), and to the S., via (36 M.) Delatyn and (57 1/2 M.) Worocha to (72 1/2 M.) Körömeső (p. 373).

From Worocha (see above), with a club-house of the Tatra-Verein (restaurant; 9 rooms with 21 beds), the Csorna-Hora, forming a ridge 18 M. in length, may easily be ascended. A bridle-path (guide or horse 1 1/2 fl.) ascends the valley of the Pruth to the (7 hrs.) open refuge-hut at the foot of the Csorna-Hora, whence the summit of the Hoverla is reached in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 371).

94 M. Markowce; 101 1/2 M. Otynia; 112 M. Korssów. On the right the Csorna-Hora (see above) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. — 122 M. Kołomea (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Angelski, in the chief square; pop. 29,838), a town on the Pruth; to the right, near the railway, is the pleasant German suburb, with a Protestant church. Branch-line to the W. to (16 M.) Słoboda Rungurska.

125 1/2 M. Matyjowce. Beyond (133 1/2 M.) Zabłotów the train crosses the Pruth, and near (143 1/2 M.) Śniatyn-Załusce recrosses it; Śniatyn (10,920 inhab.) lies 3 M. off. 150 1/2 M. Nepołokoutz; 156 1/2 M. Łużan. Nearing (163 1/2 M.) Zuczka (branch to the W. to Nowosielice), we obtain, to the right, a fine view of Czernowitz, with its domes and towers. The train crosses the Pruth again.

164 M. Czernowitz. — Hotels. *Adler, Ring-Platz; *Central, Rathaus-Str. 6, R. from 80 kr.; Métropole, Rathaus-Str.; Hôtel Weiss, Ring-Platz.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Rail. Restaurant; Bierhalle, Tempelgasse, next the Hôt. Adler; in the Musikvereins-Gebäude, Rudolf's-Platz; wine-rooms of Gaina, Ring-Platz, and Paczynski, Haupt-Str. (good Moldavian wine and cold viands). — Cafés. *Café de l'Europe, *Café Corso, both Herrgasse; Grand Café, Café Wien, both in the Haupt-Str.
Cabs: two-horse from the station to the town 80, from the town to
the station 60 kr.; 1 hour 1 fl., each 1/4 hr. more 20 kr. One-horse cab
(not recommended) one-third less.

Electric Tramway from the Pruth Bridge to the station and through
the town to the Volksgarten Station (about 5 M.; 5-7 kr.).

Baths. Warm and vapour, at the Sophienbad, Russische Gasse, and
the Türktenbad, by the Türktenbrunnen. River Baths in the Pruth, by the
bridge.

Czernowitz, the capital of the Bukowina, is situated on a rising
ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is crossed here by
two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 55,000 (about 16,000
Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the
governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop and con-
sistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building is the Archiepiscopal Palace, on
a height at the end of the Bischofsgasse, an imposing brick edifice
in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75. The
richly-decorated *Reception Hall is worthy of a visit (apply to the
castellan); the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.
The palace also contains the small Landes-Museum (open on Sun.,
3-5 p.m.).

The largest church in Czernowitz is the Greek Oriental Cathe-
dral in the Franz-Josefs-Platz, erected in 1864 in imitation of the
church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The tasteful Armenian Church,
in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875.
The handsome *Synagogue, in the Moorish style, with its con-
spicious dome, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zacharie-
wicz, and is tastefully decorated in the interior.

The University, founded in 1875, is attended by about 400 stu-
dents. It has no medical faculty. The lectures are delivered partly
in the Pädagogium in the Bischofsgasse, partly in the clergy-house
adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history
and other collections.

The Austria Monument in the Austria-Platz, executed by Pe-
kary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Au-
stralia’s possession of the Bukowina, consists of a marble figure of
Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned
with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. — The new Theatre, in the
Schulgasse, is tastefully fitted up (closed in summer).

At the S. end of the town lies the Volksgarten (electric tramway,
see above), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the
Schützenhaus, the Cursalon (both with restaurants), and the Botanic
Garden (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks to the Panaita Grove on the
Bischofsgberg, which affords a good view of the town, and to the
(3/4 hr.) wood of Horecza, near the interesting old church of which
a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

From Czernowitz to Bucharest, 336 M., express in 20 hrs. 3 1/2 M.
Volksgarten (see above). At (56 M.) Suczawa, the Austrian frontier-station,
luggage coming from Roumania is examined. 57 1/2 M. Bordujeni, the first
Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria),
The train now runs near the Szeret, the principal river of Moldavia. From (67 M.) Verestie a branch-line diverges to Botoșani. 96 M. Pascani, junction for Jassy, Kishenev, and Odessa; 120 M. Roman; 148 M. Bazeș; 200 M. Marasesti (branch-lines via Tecuci to Berlad and to Galați); 212 M. Pascani; 255 1/2 M. Buzău (branch-line to Braia and Galați); 293 1/2 M. Ploiești (p. 424); 336 M. Bucharest, see p. 425.

51. From Stanislau to Dzieditz viâ Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

410 M. Railway in 24 hrs.; fares 13, 12, 6 fl.

Stanislau, see p. 287. The train crosses the Bystrica. Near (31 1/2 M.) Kăbass, a busy little town with salt-mines, it crosses the Lomnica. Beyond (40 M.) Krechowiec we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. From (51 M.) Dolina a local line runs to the large steam saw-mill of (6 M.) Wygoda. We cross the Swica to (59 1/2 M.) Bolesław, 66 1/2 M. Morszyn, with mud-baths. We cross the Stryj to (76 M.) Stryj (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 16,276), a district town with important cattle-markets, junction for Lemberg (p. 286).

85 1/2 M. Gaje-Wyszne; 89 M. Boleschowce-Neudorf, 93 M. Drohobyce (Rail. Restaurant), 21 1/2 M. (cab 1 fl.) from the town of Drohobyce (Höf. Central; Schwarzer Adler; pop. 17,784), with a château, a fine Gothic church, salt-works, and brisk trade. A branch-line runs hence S.W. through the Tyśmienica Valley to (7 1/2 M.) Borysław, with its valuable petroleum and ozocerite beds. About 6 M. to the S. of Drohobyce are the sulphur and salt baths of Truskawiec.

— 101 M. Dobrowołany; 111 M. Dublany-Kransberg, then across the Dniester to (119 1/2 M.) Sambor, a district town (14,324 inhab.). The train crosses the Strwiaz, a tributary of the Dniester. Stations: Nadyby and Glebka-Felszyn.

139 M. Chyrow (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Przemyśl (p. 285). 150 M. Króścienko. The train crosses the Strwiaz and runs through a wooded hill-region. 155 M. Ustrzyki; 166 M. Olszanica. Then through a short tunnel to (173 M.) Lisko-Lukawica in the valley of the San, and across the San and the Oslawa to (179 1/2 M.) Neu-Zagórz (Rail. Restaurant), a basket-making place, junction of the Carpathian line to Meső-Laborcz and Legeme-Mihályi (p. 367).

The Galician line follows the San to (182 1/2 M.) Sanok and then turns to the W. — 203 1/2 M. Iwonicz, with baths (7 1/2 M. to the S.; carriage and pair 3 1/2 fl.) containing salt, iodine, and bromine. 208 M. Krośno. At (213 1/2 M.) Jedlicze we cross the Jasiołka, and at (224 M.) Jasło the Wisłoka, and then enter the smiling Ropa Valley. 240 M. Zagórsany, junction for Gorlice (pop. 4500), with important naphtha-works, 3 M. to the S.W.

We ascend the Moszczańska and Wolska valleys to (247 M.) Wola Łuńska, and then descend the valley of the Biata to (254 M.) Stróże (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Tarnow (p. 285).
We follow the Biała to (257 M.) Grybów (1145 ft.), a prettily situated little town, with large naphtha-refineries. Crossing the Biała by a lofty viaduct, we next wind round the Górki (1854 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (261 1/2 M.) Ptaszków (1559 ft.), on the watershed between the Biała and the Dunajec, descend to (274 1/2 M.) Kamionka in the Królowa Valley, and cross the Kamięnica to —

279 M. Neu-Sandec (Rail. Restaurant). The town (pop. 12,712), 2 M. off, lies in a plain, on the Dunajec, at the mouth of the Kamięnica. Railway to Orłów, Eperjes, and Kaschau, see p. 351; from (4 1/2 M.) Alt-Sandec to the baths of Szczawnica, see p. 351.

We cross the Dunajec. follow it to (285 M.) Marcinkowice, and enter the valley of the Smolnik. Stations: Limanowa, Tymbark, Mszana Dolna (where the Mszana is crossed). The line proceeds through the Raba Valley to Rabka and (339 1/2 M.) Chabówka (Rail. Restaurant), station for Neumarkt and Zakopane (pp. 284, 366).

Then N.W. to (344 1/2 M.) Jordanów, and through the picturesque Skawa Valley to Osielec, Maków, and (362 1/2 M.) Sucha (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Cracow line.

To Podgórze (Cracow), 40 M., railway in 24 1/2 hrs., via Kalwaria (junction for Bielitz, see below) and Skawina (branch to Obwiąćm, p. 279). From Podgórze-Bonarka junction-line to Cracow (p. 279).

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to Lachowice and (375 M.) Hucisko, and descend into the Koszarawa Valley. Beyond (382 1/2 M.) Jelesnia and (388 M.) Friedrichshütte we cross the Sola. — 390 M. Saybusch (Rail. Restaurant). Saybusch, Pol. Żywiec (7000 inhab.), with an interesting old castle, lies 3/4 M. off, at the influx of the Koszarawa into the Sola. Near it are large factories and farms owned by Archduke Frederick. — To Zsolna (p. 354), 55 M., railway via Zwardon and Csícsa in 51/2 hrs.

We now run through the valley of the Biała, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (403 M.) Bielitz (pop. 14,500), a manufacturing town on the Biała, with extensive woollen industry, engine-factories, etc., and a handsome château with a fine park. On the opposite bank of the Biała is Biała (pop. 7820), another busy trading and industrial place.

At (410 M.) Dzieditz the line joins the Oderberg and Cracow railway (p. 279).
BOSNIE UND DALMATIEN
zur Übersicht der EISENBAHNEN
& wichtigsten Strassenverbindungen.
Maßstab 1:2000000

Bilde des Kartenverlag
Leipzig.
VII. DALMATIA.

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The kingdom of Dalmatia, the southernmost crown-land of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, belonging to Cis-Leithania, extends from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinarian Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia is washed by the Adriatic, the Sino Adriático of mariners, which from time immemorial has been the highway of traffic between East and West. Coasting vessels usually steer within the belt of islands which protect the Dalmatian coast, while the opposite Italian coast is almost entirely destitute of such shelter. The tide within these islands rises to the unusual height of six feet. A constant current flows from Corfù to Venice, causing in stormy weather the dangerous tides of the Quarnero.

Covering an area of a little over 5000 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula, and consists of a coast deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by innumerable islands and reefs (scogli), while the mainland is a mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (5770 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6218 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinarian Alps. The islands and peninsulas which have been formed by subsidence of portions of the land also run in the same direction, except the southern islands of Brazza, Lesina, and Cursola, which lie from W. to E. The Dalmatians usually speak of east and west only, ignoring the other points of the compass, the former being suso or levante ('up'), the latter giù or ponente ('down'). The bleak and sterile mountain-region is badly watered, being intersected, in its length of 370 M., by only four rivers worthy of mention (Zermagna, Kerka, Cetina, Narenta), which are torrents in their upper parts and
are nearly dry in summer. Of lakes there is also a scarcity, and as spring-water is not always to be found, the inhabitants are sometimes obliged to use reservoirs.

Climate. The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth. The Scirocco (S.E.; Fortunale, S.W.), called at Ragusa 'the father of the poor', always alternates in winter with the dreaded Bora (Boreas; called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts (refoli), dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike. The S.W. wind is also very violent, as may be gathered from an inscription on the mole of Ragusa, where the waves throw up their foam to a height of 100 ft., and wrench the heaviest blocks of stone out of the pier. The Bora prevails in winter only, usually from October to April. The prevailing wind in summer is the genial N.W. wind (Maestrale), which rises in the forenoon, blows steadily for several hours, and generally subsides at sunset. The water between the coast and the island is unaffected by these winds and is always calm, but very rough water is often experienced on the voyages to Lissa and Lagosta and from Ragusa to Punta d'Ostro. A heavy swell without wind is known here as ligazzi.

Vegetable and Animal Life. Strabo calls Dalmatia sterile, unsuitable for agriculture, and scarcely able to support its population. But in another passage he states that 'vines and olives abound, but that the country had been neglected and its value had remained unknown, probably on account of the barbarity and predatory habits of the natives'. The natives have certainly improved since Strabo's time, but the country, like most limestone regions, is still in great part destitute of vegetation. As the heavy rains are apt to sweep away the best soil, the inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the Pyrethrum cinerariae folium and the Chrysanthemum turraneum, from the blossoms of which, somewhat resembling camomile, they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia, as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its Riviera is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common.

On the mountains are pastured flocks of sheep and goats, while the only beast of prey is the jackal, which descends from the east, and is sometimes found in the islands of Giumpana, Curzola, and Sab-
bioncello. The sea yields an abundant supply of fish. Among the varieties peculiar to Dalmatia are the *gatto di mare* (*Squalus cari-cula* and *Squalus catulus*), the rasp-like skin of which is used for scrubbing tables and benches; the *scarpena negra* and *rossa* (*Scar-pena porcus* and *serfo*), the *pesce colombo* (*Raja pastinaca*), and the *pesce ragno* (*Trachinus draco*). The shark (*Squalus or Hexan-drus griseus*), called by the Italians *pesce manso* (‘ox-fish’) from its eyes which resemble those of an ox, though not a common fish, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste. Among the more abundant varieties are lampreys and mackerel, the *sampiero*, the *sepia* (*Sepia officinalis*), the *astice* (*As-tacus marinus*, or lobster), and the *rizso di mare* (*Echinus esculentus*, or sea-urchin). Sea-gulls enliven every part of the coast. Where house-swallows congregate there is sure to be fresh water near.

The **Population** of Dalmatia (about 528,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the north it is purely Croatian, in the south entirely Servian, in the towns partly Italian (to which race belong about 30,000 inhab.). Zara in particular is almost entirely Italian, but everywhere else the ‘national’ or Slavonic element is gradually ousting the ‘autonomous’ or Italian. The Croatians are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (non-united) Catho-
lies. As far as the Narenta the country-people are called *Morlaks*, but further to the south, as at Ragusa, the name is a term of re-proach. They are remarkable for their fine stature and picturesque costumes. The usual costume of the men consists of a small cap or fez without shade (*kapa*), or a turban (*peškir*, Turkish for ‘towel’; at Ragusa *saruk*); a brown woollen jacket, richly embroidered (*haljina*); a linen vest (*koželi*), and another vest embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons (*jačerma*); a cloak (*kabanica*) of coarse cloth (*kaba*) with a hood (*kukuljica*); a red woollen sash (*pas*); a leathern girdle (*priпасnajača*) as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes (*dokoljenice* and *bieve*); stockings (*čape, terluke, napersniaci, or nadošivači*); sandals (*opanke*) or shoes (*djmelic* or *nestve*); and a wallet (*tobica*). The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue (*modrina*) or white (*bilaca*) under-garment, with a linen (*bernjica*) or woollen (*sadak*, made of a coarse cloth called *rash*) jacket or frock, sleeve-less and open in front, a bodice (*kožet*), and an apron (*pregaca*). The **History.** Anciently independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of *Illyricum*. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the republic of Venice, from which part of it was
afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1806), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

**Plan of Tour.** The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are the months of April and May, and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Travellers who wish to see the coast only are recommended to take the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers, or the railway from Sebenico to Spalato, or the diligence from Ragusa to Castelnuovo. Circular tickets (valid for 30 days) from Trieste, Fiume, or Pola to Cattaro and back 45 fl., incl. 2 days' pension in the Hôtel Impérial at Ragusa. The interior may be explored with the aid of the railways from Spalato and Sebenico to Knin, and from Metković to Mostar and Sarajevo (see P. 86). Diligences also run from Zara to Knin; from Spalato to Sinj; from Knin to Vrlika, Sinj, and Metković; from Ragusa to Trbinje; and on several other routes. Carriages (with one horse 3-4 fl. per day) and saddle-horses are procurable almost everywhere.

The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers: —
1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste to Pola; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Salona, and Tran; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnuovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Cetinje and back; (11th, 12th) Return to Fiume or Trieste. — The steamer-arrangements (which are liable to vary) may sometimes render it impossible to accomplish this tour within twelve days, so that careful enquiry beforehand should be made. In any case the Prospetto degli Arrivi e Partenze (10 kr.; obtained at Zara, Spalato, etc.) will be found invaluable.

Travellers desirous of visiting Bosnia from Dalmatia proceed from Ragusa to Metković (p. 305). A visit to the islands of Lissa, Mljet, Lasta, and others takes much time.

The circular tours (10-20 days) in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, by special steamers from Trieste, annually organized by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son in April, May, and September, will be found convenient by some travellers. Inclusive return-fares from London, about 25-46s. Detailed programmes may be obtained at any of Messrs. Cook's offices.

**Inns.** Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though at many the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient. The night may sometimes be spent on board one of the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers; but on arriving at a port in the evening the passenger is not allowed to sleep on board unless he is going on with the steamer next day. Dinner incl. wine 1 fl. 80, supper 1 fl. 25 kr. (Second-class passengers are admitted to the deck of the first class.)

**Passport desirable, though not indispensable.**

**Police.** The gendarmes, respectable and trustworthy, are often Germans, seldom Dalmatians. Information may be obtained at their stations. The public safety is now well provided for.

**Language.** Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 430; but, as Italian is chiefly spoken on the coast, the strict Slavonic spelling is often modified.

**Maps.** The best are those of the Military Geographical Institute (Vienna, Lechner's university book-shop), on a scale of 1:75,000 (50 kr. per sheet) and of 1:200,000 (60 kr. per sheet).
52. From Pola or Fiume to Spalato.

Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd from Pola to Zara and Spalato five
times a week in 10½-23 hrs. (fares to Spalato 10 fl. 45, 7 fl. 5 kr.; express
steamers 20 per cent additional). — Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian
Co. from Fiume to Zara and Spalato once a week direct, in 7½ and 13
hrs.; via Lussin-Piccolo, Sebenico, and Trebić once a week in 12½ and 29 hrs.;
to Zara once a week in 14 hrs.; via Verbenico, Novi, Zenga, Arbe, and
Novaglia.

Pola, see p. 216. The steamer touches at Lussin-Piccolo (Hôt.
Vindobona; Restaurant Hoffmann, with rooms, pens. 2 fl. 20-3 fl.
50 kr.; Pens. Cagliari, Fritzi, Pundschu, Veth), the chief port of the
island of Lussin and the busiest trading-place among the islands of
the Quarnero (pop. 7625). Its sheltered situation has recently made
it a health-resort. About 2½ M. to the S. lies Lussin-Grande
(Pens. Rudy, Kieffhaver, R. 6-10 fl. per week, board 2 fl. 40 kr. per
day). In the N. part of the island rises the Össero (1930 ft.; ascent
from Lussin-Piccolo in 3½ hrs.). To the W. lie the fertile islands
of Unte and Sünsego.

The Express Steamers of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. from Fiume to
Zara go through the Canale di Mezzo, between Veglia on the left, some-
times touching at the little town of Veglia (where the cathedral is worth
seeing), and Cherso on the right, and through the Quarnero (with
a grand view of the bare Velabit Mts., towering above the wooded island
of Arbe) to Lussin-Grande (see above); then past the islands of Selve and
Ulbo and through the Canale di Zara.

The steamers via Zenga and Arbe (see above) steer through the Canale
della Morlacco or della Montagna, between the coast and the innermost
islands, and touch at Cirkvenica (Hôt. Erzherzog Johann, with lift, R. from
80 kr., pens. 3 fl.). a seaside and winter resort, and at the sea-baths of
Novi, Zenga (Ital. Segna; Stella d'Oro), once a notorious haunt of pirates,
with the so-called castle of the Uskoks, and several places on the islands
of Arbe (Slov. Rab) and Pag. The scenery is far finer than on the trip
through the Quarnero and the Quarnero.

The steamer touches at the island of Selve, and passes Punta-
dura on the left.

Zara. — Hotels. Grand Hôtel, with good restaurant but poor rooms.
Hôtel Vapore, Piazzetta Marina, near the quay, well spoken of; Hôt
Pilsen. — Lodgings, even for one day, abound. — No carriages on
the quay. Porter 30, with cart 60 kr. (bargain beforehand).

Restaurant. Post, Riva Nuova. — Cafés. *Gran Caffè Centrale, Calle
S. Catterina, well fitted up; Cosmarenzi, Piazza dei Signori; Caffè al Porto,
near the steamboat-pier, with depot of Dalmatian liquors. Also in the
Giardino Pubblico.

Post & Telegraph Office, Riva Nuova, at the Piazza Erbe. — Theatre,
Campo Castello. — Lloyd Steamer Office, Piazzetta Marina. — Baths:
Manin, Riva Nuova. — Bookseller: Schönfeld, adjoining Piazza dei Signori.

A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of 'Rosoglia Maraschino' from
cherries ('marasca'); the best of which grow on the limestone-soil of the
Poljica). The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September.

Zara, Slav. Zadar, the Roman Jader, the capital of Dalmatia,
with 20,000 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies
picturesquely on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W. It is a
busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Morlaks impart
an interesting air of variety. The strong fortifications have been
converted into arsenodons. On the E. side of the town is a roomy
Harbour, with the landing-place (barcagno) opposite the town. On the W. side, on the site of the old ramparts, runs a new quay, the *Riva Nuova, which affords a delightful walk, especially in the evening, and a beautiful view of the opposite island of Uljan with the lofty Fort S. Michele, itself a fine point of view (p. 297).

From the landing-place we enter the town by the Porta Marina partly built of fragments from a Roman tomb, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the Battle of Lepanto (1571). In th Piazza Marina, on the left, is the Romanesque church of *S. Giorgio, of the 13th cent., with modernised interior. The Via S. Barbar goes on hence to the VIA LARGA, which, under various names, intersects the whole town from N. to S. (for foot-passengers only). Following it to the left, we reach the Piazza dei Signori, in which facing us, is the Loggia, formerly a court of justice, with the Paravi Library. To the left are a Clock Tower in the Venetian style and the *Municipio. Farther on, to the left, is the church of S. Simeone, containing the *Arca or reliquary of the saint, made by a Milanese master in 1377-80, plated with silver, and borne by four bronzed angels, cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannons.

To the E. is the Piazza della Colonna, on the left side of which rises a fine antique Corinthian Column, and on the right the massive tower of Buovo d'Antonia, a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Adjacent are the Cinque Pozzi ('five fountains'), erected in 1574 by the Veronese architect Sammichelli probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the *Giardino Pubblico, laid out on an old bastion built by Gen. von Welden in 1829-30, and embellished with tropical plants. The garden affords a beautiful view of the islands in front, with the ruin of S. Michele, and of the Velebit mountains to the N. The outer works of the fortress are now occupied by a fine new park.

Following the Spianata, or Promenade, to the N., past the Giardino Cosmacendi and Giardino Wagner (with the Riva Vecchia and the Dogana below us to the left), we reach the Campo Castello at the N. end of the town, with the Theatre and the church of S. Francesco (containing a crucifix of the 9th cent. and fine choir-stall behind the high-altar), whence we may turn to the W. to the Riva Nuova (p. 297). We now follow the Via Castello to the S. to the *Cathedral (S. Anastasia), a basilica in the Romanesque style built in 1250-1330, with a rich façade of 1324. It contains Gothic choir-stalls of the 16th cent., and an interesting crypt and treasury.

To the W. of the cathedral is situated the ancient church of *S. Donato, erected in the 9th cent. on the foundations and partl; with the materials of a Roman temple, the stylobate or base of which has been brought to light. The church is a round building in two stories, each with six pillars and two columns, a tribuna, and two apses towards the W., and is now used as a Museum (adm. on application in the sacristy of the cathedral). To the left, on the firs
pillar, is an inscription which has led to the belief that the temple was dedicated to Juno Augusta, consort of Emp. Augustus. The upper story contains relics of the Christian period.

A little to the W. of S. Donato is the Piazza dell’ Erbe, on the N. side of which rises another antique Corinthian Column, crowned with a griffin. This column was once used as a pillory. On the W. side the piazza opens towards the Riva Nuova (Franz-Josefs-Quai), with its handsome new buildings and the Giardino Comunale. Near the last is the Post Office (p. 295). — The Via S. Maria leads to the S. to the Monastery of St. Mary, the church of which, on the wall to the right, contains a painting of Christ and Mary, under glass, by an unknown master (perhaps Tintoretto?).

A beautiful walk outside the town leads through the Porta di Terraferma (‘land-gate’), erected by Sammicheli in 1543, towards the S.E., and after 5 min., where the road divides, to the right, skirting the sea, to the (10 min.) Pozzo Imperiale (‘imperial fountain’) a rotunda, partly antique, with nine arches. To the left, 5 min. farther on, is the Albanian village of Erizzo, whence we return to the town past the new hospital.

Pleasant trip (6-6 hrs.; boat 3 fl.) to the (1 hr.) island of Uljan. We land at Oltre and ascend to the (1¾ hr.) Fort S. Michele (p. 296). — From Zara to Knin (see p. 298), 6½ M., diligence thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (fare 7 fl. 58 kr.; carr. about 20 fl.) through the dreary Bukovica, via (22½ M.) Benkovac. Beyond (45½ M.) Kistanje, is a Roman triumphal arch with two passages, popularly known as the Supljia Crkva (‘pierced church’).

From Zara the steamboat threads its way between the mainland and a fringe of islands, passing Zara Vecchia, and then turns to the left towards the Canale di Sant’ Antonio, which is flanked by precipitous rocks. At the entrance is Fort S. Niccolò, built by the Venetians, as the lion of St. Mark over the gate indicates. About 6 hrs. after leaving Zara we reach —

Sebenico (Hôtel-Restaurant Kerka; Café alle Fontana, C. Sloga, C. Zanchi; rai1. stat. ¾ M. to the S. of the town; pop. 8000), Slav. Zibnik, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Kerka, commanded by the three castles of Barone (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), San Giovanni (view), and Sant’ Anna. The *Cathedral, with its raised choir, tribuna, and two apses, and a dome 100 ft. high over the centre of the transept, was erected in 1431-1555, and has recently been restored. To the S.E. is the Baptistry. Opposite the cathedral is the Loggia (formerly the town-hall). A marble statue of Nicolo Tomaseo, the author (1802-74), by Ximenes, was erected here in 1896.

To the Falls of the Kerka and Scardona (12 M.; carr. 4-5, with two horses 5-6 fl.) the road leads through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the Dinara (6008 ft.); on the right rises the Mt. Tartaro (1628 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of Prokijan. At the village of Gutin the road divides, one branch leading straight on to Drniš and Knin (p. 298), the other descending to the left to Scardona. Pedestrians follow the latter route and descend after about ½ M. to the right to the falls of the Kerka. The carriage is quit after
Route 52.

KNIN.

a drive of 1/4 hr. on the high left bank of the Kerka, above the falls, and
sent on to Scardona, while the traveller follows the zigzag descent into the
valley of the Kerka. The "Falls of the Kerka (Skardinski Slap) descend
in a number of casadases, the main fall, in five or six leaps, being about
160 ft. in height. On the left bank are several fulling-mills (cavaloji), an
insect-powder mill, and the Pumping House where the water is forced to
the top of the hill in order to supply Sebenico and its railway-station. We
are then ferried across to the right bank at the Lower Mills (small Osteria),
and may either walk in 3/4 hr. or take a boat in 1/2 hr. (preferable; 2 fl.)
to Scardona, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation ("Café to the right
about 4 min. up the main street). Another ferry (5 kr.) sets us on the left
bank at the end of the road ascending in curves, where the carriage is
in waiting. Then via Ottin (p. 297) back to Sebenico.

From Sebenico to Knin, 59 M., Dalmatian State Railway in 31/2 hr.
To (161/2 M.) Perković-Slivo, see below. Then Unesić; Zitnici; 42 M. Drnii,
1/2 hr. from which, on the S.E. slope of the Promina, are deposits of
brown coal; Siverić; Kosovo; Kalderma. — 59 M. Knin (Rail. Restaurant;
Hot. Knin, near the station), once a frontier-fortress, is a town of 2000 in-
hab. on the slope of Monte Salavatore (1132 ft.). The valley of the Kerka
is very fertile here. To the E. (3/4 hr.), near the source of the Kerka, is
the Topolje Fall, 72 ft. high, formed by the Karsić, a tributary of the
Kerka. The main road through the interior of Dalmatia leads from Knin
to Sinj (diligence in 41/2 hrs. to Spalato), Katunti (p. 304), Vergorac, and
Mikutović (p. 305).

The Steamer to Spalato (preferable to the railway; some of the
steamers call also at Traù, p. 301) returns through the Canale di S.
Antonio (see p. 297) to the belt of islands and rounds the Punta
Planka, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance to the S.
are the islands of Lissa and S. Andrea, and in clear weather the
rock of Pomo is visible to the W. of them. We then steer between
the islands of (l.) Zirona Piccola and Zirona Grande and (r.) Solta
into the large harbour of Spalato (see below).

The Railway from Sebenico to Spalato (561/2 M.; two trains daily
in 31/2 hrs.) traverses the dreary and uninteresting Boraja. 161/2 M.
Perković-Slivo (640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Knin (see
above; carriages changed). The train descends via Doblač and Labin,
on the S. slope of the Opor (several tunnels), to (431/2 M.)
Castelvecchio (420 ft.). The village lies on the coast, 2 M. below
the station. Diligence thence to (7 M.) Traù (p. 301) daily in 11/2 hr.
(65 kr.; carr. sometimes to be had). The train skirts the slope of the
Koziak Hills, traversing the fruit-yielding region of the Castelli,
to Sućurac (p. 301) and Salona (p. 302). We then make a long
sweep round the Canale Castelli and cross the Jader. Luxuriant
verdure. Below us, to the right, lies the island-village of Vrănjica
('Venezia Piccola'), once the arsenal of Salona. Then a slight ascent,
and lastly through a tunnel under part of the town, to (561/2 M.)
Spalato.

53. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway-station and the steamboat-quay lie near each
other on the S. side of the town. No cabs. Porter 50, with handcart 70 kr.
Hotels: Hôtel Troccoli, Piazza dei Signori, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr., well
spoken of; Hôtel de la Ville, in the Nuove Procurazie, on the W. side
of the town, R. from 1 fl., B. 30, dêj. incl. wine 80 kr., D. incl. wine 1 fl.
omn. 20 kr.; Margherita, by the Procurazie; Tommasini, Piazza dei Signori, rooms only, 80 kr. to 1 fl.

Cafés-Restaurants. Troccoli (see p. 298); another by the steamboat quay; Uvoditi; Pilsner beer at all.

Post and Telegraph Offices, near the Hôtel de la Ville.

Spalato, commonly called Spalatro, Slav. Split or Split, with 16,000 inhab., the seat of a bishop, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills (to the N. the Koziak, to the E. the Mosor), in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. To the E. rises the Fort Grippi, to the W. the Monte Marian (584 ft.). The town owes its name to a great palace (palatium) of Diocletian, within the precincts of which (209 by 176 yds.) a great part of the old town is built, and around which have sprung up the suburbs of Lucac on the E., Manus and Pozzobon on the N., and Borgo Grande on the W. From the Punta di Botticelli extends a Molo, 730 yds. long, which now forms a large and safe harbour.

The antiquities of Spalato and of Salona are apt to disappoint. They date chiefly from the period of decadence, and, though following Roman traditions, often show traces of negligence, a fact accounted for by the haste with which the ailing and hypochondriac emperor sought to build himself a retreat from the world. The palace, in outline like a Roman castrum, formed a little world of its own, with its temples, halls, living-rooms, baths, barracks, offices, etc., but must have worn the prison-like air of an autocrat's castle, similar to the Escurial or the papal castle of Avignon. The style is a feeble imitation of the Greek, as will be noted on examining the quasi-Doric columns of the S. façade. The buildings on the whole resemble those of Palmyra, which were restored by the same emperor. Yet, with all their defects, it must be admitted that they produce an impression of grandeur.

From the Hôtel de la Ville (guide desirable), adjoining which is a new Marble Fountain, we go to the harbour and thence to the left to the Piazza dell' Erbe, in which rises an old octagonal tower of the Venetian period. Skirting the harbour, we have on our left the S. Façade, originally the front, of Diocletian's palace, with its large corner-towers, niches, and quasi-Doric columns; it is in good preservation, though much disfigured by later buildings. From this side a covered passage ("Le Grotte"), once the Porta Aenea of the palace, leads into the interior.

To the left of the Piazza dell' Erbe we reach the fine Piazza dei Signori, pass the Hôtel Troccoli, and by the Porta Ferrea, formerly the W. gate, still partly preserved, we enter the Palace of Diocletian, which is now entirely occupied by houses. In a few paces from the Porta Ferrea we reach the piazza of the cathedral, once the Peristylo (disfigured by a building-shed), the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses, while the S. end is occupied by an imposing Loggia or porch, with four columns of red Egyptian granite. On the E. (left) side is the cathedral, which is not accessible from this piazza.

Beyond the Loggia or porch mentioned above, which is approached by five steps and once led to the state and private apart-
ments, opens a grand but dilapidated *Rotunda, which with its later additions produces a very picturesque effect. By the steps in front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the *Grotte (p. 299) to the Marina, and ascend the first lane to the left to the —

*Cathedral,* a fine circular edifice 68 ft. high, enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, now dedicated to the Virgin and St. Doimo, but originally either a temple of Diana or the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription). The dome is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern. The present restoration is superintended by Sign. Perišić of Spalato, who courteously gives information.

The Interior is octagonal, 42 ft. in diameter. Eight columns, 23 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns (four of granite, four of porphyry), 11½ ft. high, which were once crowned with statues. Between these columns, above, runs a *Frieze* with hunting-scenes, genii, portraits, etc. The walls below are relieved with niches. Fine pulpit.

Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in 1416, was erected the *Campanile,* into which several ancient sculptures are built. Splendid view from the top (ascent through the building-shed). A huge scaffolding has enclosed the tower since 1882. A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian *Sphinx,* broken by a falling stone, popularly called Grongona (‘man-woman’), holding in her hands the sun’s disk, which the natives take to be a Pogazza (‘loaf of bread’).

At the end of a lane to the W. of the cathedral is the *Battistero di S. Giovanni,* supposed to have been the private temple of the palace, dedicated to Jupiter. It is an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a portico and a fine frieze.

We return to the cathedral and thence turn to the left (N.) and go straight on, — or better turn a little to the right (N.E.) and follow the palace-wall, where various relics of the building are still to be seen, and pass through a small gate, — to the *Giardino Pubblico.* We thence descend the steps to the left to the *Porta Aurea,* the landward palace-gate recently brought to light, through which led the road to Salona. We now return to the *E. Front,* the gate of which (Porta Aënea) has disappeared. Against this is built the —

*Museum* (1st section; director Fr. Bulić). Most of the antiquities are from Salona.

**Vestibule.** Early-Christian sarcophagus with representation of the Good Shepherd, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; tiles with stamps. — Room I: Large sarcophagus with Hippolytus and Phaedra, from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid cruelly executed; Venus and Cupid; Egyptian Sphinx, headless, with inscription; so-called *Sarcophagus of Diocletian,* with the hunt of Meleager, which formerly stood on the steps of the Baptistry. — Room II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, car-rings, brooches, fine glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; the Franciscans at Sinj have the original).

Three other sections of the museum are exhibited near the Gymnion. The 2nd section, in the Casa Dimitrović, contains beautiful
sarcophagi, interesting Christian inscriptions, mediaeval Croat inscriptions, etc. The 3rd section, Casa Brajinović, and the 4th section, Casa Gilaidi, also contain sarcophagi, inscriptions, and (3rd sect.) architectural fragments.

From the Porta Aurea (p. 300) the Borgo Grande leads to the W. to the Franciscan church of San Felice. By the large fountain in the court (entrance from the street to the left) is a Christian sarcophagus with a relief of the Passage of the Red Sea. — In the Casa di Geremia, over the steps at the entrance, is a relief of the Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ.

The Environs of Spalato afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of S. Stefano, with its interesting tombstones, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A stony road to the W. ascends the Monte Marian (584 ft.); to the left lies the Jewish cemetery; extensive panorama from the top. — The monastery of S. Maria dei Paliudì is reached by a road to the N. of the great fountain. On the left are the drilling ground and the priests' seminary, on the right a villa into which many antique fragments are built. After 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left. (The road straight on leads to the Barcagno, see below.) The church contains early-Christian tombstones and a restored altar-piece. The monastery contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Radmilovic in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of Poisan. We follow the Almissa highroad, passing on the left the busy bazaar and the church of S. Domenico. (The road to the right leads to the station.) Outside we soon observe the pretty church, lying in a basin. The height near it, with a small villa to the N.E. of the church, affords a charming view (a walk of 20 min. in all).

To Traù, an interesting day's excursion.

Best by carriage (about 16 M. from Spalato, in 2½ hrs.; with one horse 4, with two horses 8 ft.) Or by train to Castelvecchio, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 298). The hours of the Steamers are apt to change and should previously be ascertained in the hotel. Walkers save an hour by taking a boat from the Barcagno, 1½ M. to the N. of Spalato, to Sucurac (rail. stat., see below). Those who wish to combine a visit to Salona with the excursion to Traù, which taken together are fatiguing, had better explore the ruins from the Porta Andetria (p. 303) on the E. side, and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance, by the railway-station.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point where it divides (p. 302). The road to Traù here turns to the left and skirts the Canale Castelli, leading through the luxuriant Riviera of the Sette Castelli, seven villages partly contiguous, which sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., Sucurac, Gomilica (or Abbadesa), Kambelovac (or Cambio), Lukšie (or Vitturi), Castelvecchio (these five are railway-stations, p. 298), Castelnuovo, and Stafileo. To the N., above Salona, rises the conspicuous chapel of St. George (S. Jure; 2220 ft.). Farther on, to the left, by the mill of Paludi, is a deep gorge, 1½ M. beyond which (5 M. from Castelvecchio) we reach —

Traù (Locanda Pastore; Ristorante al Cervo; Café in the Piazza), Slav. Trogir, a town of 3000 inhab. on an island in the Canale di Traù, still quite mediaeval in appearance. Almost unique is the Piazza dei Signori with the *Cathedral, a basilica of the 13th cent. with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The
interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The Chapel of S. Giovanni on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus (11th cent.). The Baptistry contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the cathedral, to the S., is the Loggia, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the Opecina or town-hall. — A bridge connects Traù with the suburb of Bua on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort Camerlengo, with its large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in Dalmatia.

FROM SPALATO TO SALONA, CLISSA, AND THE SOURCE OF THE JADER.

Railway to Salona (5 M.; 2-3 trains daily in 1/4 hr.; fares 38, 23, 13 kr.). — Diligence to (4 M.) Salona and (8 M.) Clissa daily at 2 a.m. (1898). Best, however, by Carriage (to Salona 1-2, with two horses 2-3 fl., whole day 4-5 or 6-7 fl.). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour, and the whole trip by carriage 5-6 hrs., at least; a whole day should therefore be allowed. (Tolerable inn at Clissa, but provisions had better be taken.) The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Clissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quits Spalato by the Manus suburb and the Sebenico road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the Reservoir of the Jader water-works (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the Duimovac Chapel (S. Doimo or Domnus), 8 min. to the right of which is the Ponte Secco, an ancient Roman aqueduct, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato water-works.

Walkers may go direct from the Ponte Secco to the Source of the Jader. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley, and after 8 min. take the road to the right to the (1/4 hr.) mill of Vidovic (p. 303). The route ascending by the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the Jader, which issues from the limestone rocks 2 1/4 M. higher up (see p. 303). On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes round the bay of Salona to the Castelli and Traù (p. 301); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. Salona (*Osteria, not far from the station), the Roman Salonae, the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1200 inhab., most picturesquely situated at the base of the Monte Caban (or Koziak).

The Ruins of Salona, though neither grand nor extensive, deserve a visit, if only for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once a Roman war harbour and arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to Traù (p. 303), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E., between the Jader and the mountains, whence Lucan (Pharsal.) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci longas ferit unda Salonas
Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrat Jader.

In the Roman Civil War Salonae adhered to Caesar, and was besieged by Octavius, Pompey's general. According to Dion Cassius the town owed
its rescue to the female inhabitants, who, disguised as Furies, in the dead of the night, rushed into the enemies' camp or showed themselves on the walls with torches in their hands. The soldiers of Octavius, seized with a panic, fell into disorder and were easily routed by the men who hastened to profit by the stratagem. — In A.D. 305, after his abdication, Emp. Diocletian retired to Salone and thence directed the building of his palace at Spalato. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 639 had destroyed Salone, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings.

Since 1847 the Ruins have been partly excavated, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. — Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former Porta Andetria), we follow the stone rampart of the once double Town Walls, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 30-40 kr.). Coming from the W., we first reach the Amphitheatre, partially excavated; then (1/4 hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.) a Gateway and beyond it an octagonal Christian Baptistery, with a fine mosaic pavement. Lastly, the Porta Andetria, through which the Via Gabiniana led to Clissa. Rich vegetation everywhere.

Near the Baptistery, to the N., is the extensive Christian necropolis of Monastirine, with a basilica and numerous early-Christian sarcophagi, most of which, however, have been long since despoiled of their contents. To the N.W. (20 min. to the N. of the amphitheatre) is the Christian necropolis of Marusinae, with a basilica containing an interesting mosaic pavement.

To the Source of the Jader (3/4 hr.). The road from Spalato ascends the green valley of the Jader and crosses to the mill of Vidovic, where it ends. A path to the right, just before the mill is reached, follows the conduit to the (10 min.) Sorgente or Source of the Jader, a fine waterfall in grand surroundings, a genuine Dalmatian scene.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a burnt mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley they turn to the left, and ascend to the (1/4 hr.) first Osteria.

From Salona to Clissa. Leaving the town by the E. gate (Porta Andetria, see above), the road winds up the slope of the Monte Caban, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. Clissa, Slav. Kliš (1182 ft.; three tolerable Osterie, the first by the roadside the best), with 1200 inhab., overshadowed on the W. by the Monte Caban (see above), on the E. by the bare Mosor (Mons Aureus; 4364 ft.). Once a place of importance during the wars between the Venetians and the Turks, it is now an unimportant guardian of the pass from the coast to the interior.

From the first osteria we ascend in 5 min. to the Fortress (admission by permit from the military authorities at Zara) for the sake of the View it affords, stretching S. to Lissa, S. Andrea, and other
islands, with the Mosor on the E., and the Dinarian Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, having previously ordered their carriage to meet them at the mill of Vidović.

From Spalato to Almissa (about 15 M.; carr. with one horse in 3 hrs., 4 fl.; steamboat, see R. 54). The road leads through the fertile Campagna to Stobrec, the ancient Epetium, at the entrance to the Poljica, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 295). This district, bounded on the N. by the Sernovica, on the S. by the Cetina, and on the E. by the Mosor (p. 303), was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobrec the beautiful road skirts the sea. Almissa, see below.

54. From Spalato to Cattaro via Ragusa. The South Dalmatian Islands.

From Spalato to Metković. Austrian Lloyd Steamer once weekly via S. Pietro di Brazza, Postire, Privišcie, Makarska, Gradac, and Fort Opus in 12½ hrs., and once by S. Pietro di Brazza, Almissa, Makarska, Trappano, and Fort Opus in 12 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 75, 3 fl. 25 kr.). — Hungarian-Croatian Steamer once weekly direct to Metković in 7 hrs. — Rizmondo's steamer several times weekly; also to Makarska alone once weekly in 12 hrs. — From Metković to Gravosa steamer of Cesare & Co. four times weekly in 10-11 hrs. via Stagno Piccolo and Stagno Grande.

From Spalato to Ragusa (Gravosa) and Cattaro. Austrian Lloyd Steamer once weekly direct to Gravosa in 7, to Cattaro in 11 hrs.; also four times weekly, touching at several ports in the islands of Brazza, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, Logastia, Meteda, and the peninsula of Sabbioncello, in 16-20 hrs. (fares to Gravosa 9 fl. 20, 6 fl. 45, 3 fl. 33 kr.; to Cattaro 11 fl. 98, 8 fl. 35, 4 fl. 35 kr.; express steamer 2½ kr. more). — Hungarian-Croatian Steamer once weekly to Cattaro via Milna, Lissa, Ragusa, Castelmuvo, and Pirzagno, in 37 hrs. — S. Topić & Co.'s Steamer twice weekly to Lesina and Curzola in 10½ and 23 hrs. — Steamer 'Ragusa' (between Trieste and Bari) once weekly.

From Spalato to Metković. The vessel steers through the Canale della Brazza, which separates the island of Brazza from the mainland, with the imposing Mosor (p. 303) on the left, stops for half-an-hour at S. Pietro in Brazza (Slav. Brac), one of the largest Dalmatian islands, and after a voyage of 2½ hrs. reaches —

Almissa (Albergo Adelina), Slav. Olmis, a little town at the mouth of the Cetina and at the base of the conical Dinara (1841 ft.). Farther back towers the Borak (2835 ft.), crowned with the castle of Mirabella, once a notorious haunt of pirates. In the bay of Almissa is a submarine spring of fresh water called Vrullia. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mt. Rosa d'Almissa'.

A visit to the 'Cetina Waterfalls forms an interesting excursion from Almissa (14 M.; new road; carriage there and back in 6 hrs., 5 fl.). The road ascends in numerous windings to Kvaćiće and descends via Katićće in two large bends to the Cetina. About ¾ M. from the 'Great Fall' (Velika gubavica, 98 ft. high) is Duare (tolerable inn), with a castle on a rocky hill. Road thence to (2½ M.) Kattuni (p. 298) — The falls may also be reached from Almissa by a bridle-path (4 hrs.), which passes through the grand Cetina gorge, via the mills (Sarn) of Vissek.

We next touch at (2 hrs.) Makarska (Albergo), a brisk town trading largely in grain, the capital of the Primorje, a district similar
to that of the Castelli (p. 298). From this point (or better from the village of Baskavoda, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the Sveti Juro (St. George; 5781 ft.), the highest peak of the Biokovo Mts., commanding a very extensive view (12 hrs. there and back; guide 2-3 fl.).

To the right, farther on, is the island of Lesina (see below); then the long peninsula of Sabbioncello. The steamer touches at Gradac and Trapano, enters the Narenta, which was regulated in 1882-89 by the Austrian government at an expense of 7 million fl., and passes Fort Opus and the Torre di Norino, the latter built by the Venetians.

Metković (Hôtel Austria, at the harbour), a little town on the left bank of the Narenta, has been since the Austrian occupation the chief depot of imports for the Herzegovina and seat of the district authorities. Splendid view from the terrace of the new church. — Railway to Sarajevo, see R. 86; the railway-station (restaurant) is on the right bank of the Narenta, beside the steamboat-quay, opposite the town.

From Metković to Gravosa, steamer (see p. 301) four times weekly in 10-11 hours. The vessel touches at Fort Opus, Trapano, Crkvice, and Drače, and then enters the narrow Canale di Stagno Piccolo. After 5½ hrs. it stops at Stagno Piccolo, a fortified place on the peninsula of Sabbioncello with oyster-beds. We disembark here (omnibuses meet the steamer, 20 kr. each person; luggage is carried by ox-carts, 10 kr.), cross the peninsula of Sabbioncello, 1½ M. in breadth (rich vegetation; there is usually time to walk), and at Stagno Grande, another fortified little town, with an excellent harbour and extensive sardine-fishery, embark in another steamer, in which we continue our voyage. The next station is Luca di Giuppana, the capital of the island of Giuppana. We next steer across to Siano on the mainland, with its fine harbour; then through the Canale di Calamotta to Mezzo, capital of the island of that name, and back to Cannosa (p. 310); and lastly, passing the mouth of the broad Ombla, to Gravosa (p. 307).

From Spalato to Ragusa and Cattaro. The Express Steamer of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd steers through the Canale della Brazza (p. 304) to Makarska (p. 304), then through the Canale della Narenta to Curzola, capital of the island of Curzola (p. 307), and between the long peninsula of Sabbioncello (see above) and the island of Meleda (p. 307) to Gravosa, situated in a charming bay (p. 307). The longer route taken by some of the steamers round and between the islands affords a better survey of the beauties of the Dalmatian scenery than the direct voyage. The following description is limited as a rule to the chief stations of the Lloyd steamers.

From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of Solta, the ancient Olyma (famed for its honey produced from the cistus-rose and rosemary), with the harbour of Carobër; then S.E. to Milna, the chief harbour of the large island of Brazza, prettily situated in a deep bay on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow Porte di Spalato, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive Lésina and to the right of it S. Andrea, and in the distance, in clear weather, the Scoglio Pomo to the right (p. 306). A little later we round the Capo Pellegrino, the
N.W. point of the island of Lesina (with the lighthouse of Vodnjak on the right), and enter the harbour of Lesina (pop. 3596), Slav. Hvar (Hôtel Pharia), sheltered by the Isole dei Spalmadori ('calkers' islands'). Agaves abound and the first date-palm appears. The fig-wines and rosemary-essence made here are in high repute. On the quay is the *Loggia, with seven arcades, built by Sammicheli, now a town-hall and 'Cursalon'. In the town, on the right, rises the Fóndaco, the ancient Venetian magazine and arsenal. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the Observatory. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to the Franciscan Monastery, the refectory of which contains a Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650). Lesina, a war-harbour and station of the Venetian fleet down to 1761, is commanded by three forts: the Fort Spagnuolo (289 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the Fort S. Niccolò (765 ft.), and the still higher Velika Glava. The fortifications are now abandoned.

Pleasant excursion (on horseback in 3 hrs., or better to Sokolica, 1½ hr., and thence by boat) to Cittavecchia, the ancient Pharia (4719 inhab.), at which some of the Lloyd steamers touch. Near it, on the hill of Somotor (Ital. Torre), lie a number of massive hewn stones, carried thither according to tradition, by witches. To the E. of Cittavecchia lie Gelsa and Verbosca (steamer, see p. 301), the latter with the church of S. Lorenzo, which contains a picture of a saint attributed to Titian. The church of St. Mary has a Nativity of Mary by Paolo Veronese (?).

The steamer rounds the fortified Scoglio gatesnik to the lofty island and town of Lissa (accommodation at Matteo Puhalović's, moderate; Brit. Consular Agent, Serafino Topić), Slav. Vis, the ancient Issa, also called Sorra Lissa, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4845) lies in a bay (the Porto S. Giorgio), strongly fortified, and sheltered by the Scoglio Hoste. From the higher ground in the island, such as the chapel of S. Cosmo (765 ft.), to the S., above the town, the Monte Gargnano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. A marble *Monument in the cemetery, 1/2 M. to the N., commemorates the battle of 20th July, 1866, between the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, and the Italian under Persano. Another monument, at some distance to the N.E. of the town, was erected in 1811 in memory of a victory of the British fleet, under Hoste, over the French, under Dubordieu. — On the W. side of the island (road, 21/2 hrs.), in a deep bay, lies Komiza (Albergo Erzey), also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the Hum (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery. (Large nets called tratte, small voighe.)

From Komiza a visit may be paid to the Speluncia di Ballon in the island of Busi (Slav. Bisce), a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, which, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (59 ft. high and 34 ft. broad). The boat (1½ hr.; dear) steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. The water is of an exquisite azure in two shades, while the vault above is in profound darkness. — Geologists may also visit the island of S. Andrea (11 M. to the W.), with its valuable marble- quarries, and the (28 M.) volcanic Scoglio Pome (Slav. Jabuko, 'apple'), a rocky island 330 yds. long,
110-130 yds. broad, and 315 ft. high. Landing (at a place on the N.E. side) is not always feasible.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the Punta Stonica, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the Canale di Curzola, between Lesina on the left (see p. 306) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the island of Cazza in the distance to the S.), and through the Canale di Sabbioncello, on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

Curzola (Albergo Europa), the capital of the island of Curzola (Slav. Korcula), the Coreyra Nigra of antiquity, now, as in ancient times, extensively wooded. Part of the old town-wall is still preserved. Tower of 1420. The cathedral of S. Marco contains an altar-piece by Tintoretto. Above the town, to the S.W., rises Fort S. Biagio, built by the British. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in Sabbioncello, a peninsula 31 M. long, is Orebić, with a fine harbour, at the foot of Mte. Vipera (S. Elia; 3153 ft.).

From Orebić we may ride to Trappano (p. 305), steam or row to Fort Opus, and thus combine the island tour with a visit to Metković.

The steamer skirts the coast of Sabbioncello. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of Lagosta, with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (Punta Skriveva; 330 ft.), to the E. of which is a second lighthouse on Glavat, another rock of the Lagostini. To the left, in Sabbioncello, lies Terstenik; then Giuliana. Farther to the S. we reach Mléda (Slav. Mljet or Mli, the ancient Melita), an island with numerous chasms and gorges, the largest of which is the Babinopolje on the S. side. Some of the steamers touch at Porto Palazzo, on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of S. Maria, now a forester's house.

We steer through the Canale di Mléda; then N.E. through the Bocca Elsa, between the islands of Olipa and Jaklan, into the Canale di Olipa, with its lighthouse. To the left, on the mainland, rises the bare limestone mass of the Tmor (2973 ft.). On the right lie the 'stag islands' of Jaklan, Giuppana, Mezzo, and Catamotta. Between the last two rises the Scoglio S. Andrea (Donzella), to which Margherita Spoletano, the ‘Dalmatian Hero’, used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. Farther on we pass several villages on the coast, the lofty Dubravica, Tersteno or Cannosa (p. 310), Valdinoce, and Malfi in a deep bay. On the right we next observe the Scoglio Daža; on the left opens the Omla (p. 310).

Gravosa (Hôtel Petka, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr.; Hôtel Paulowicz, R. 1 fl., both at the harbour; cab to Ragusa in 20 min., 50-80 kr., each trunk 10 kr.; bargain advisable), Slav. Gruž, the fortified harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was Casson, to the S.E., where only the small steamers now touch), is charmingly situated. A fine
plane-tree adorns the quay. Along the shore extend villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the new hospital to (1 1/2 M.) —

**Ragusa.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Imperial,* on the Brsalje, with view of the sea, lift, etc., 1st class, R. from 2 fl., B. 60 kr., lunch 1 1/2, D. 2, pens. 5 1/2 fl.; *Hôtel de la Ville,* good cuisine; *Lacrorna,* behind the Rectors' Palace. — Cafés-Restaurants. *Arciduca Federigo,* in the Brsalje; *Teatro,* opposite the cathedral; *Birreria Nuova,* to the W. of the Corso.

Oaks abound in the Brsalje; drive to the town 30, to Gravosa 40 kr., to Gravosa and back with halt of 1 1/4 hr., 60 kr. (bargain desirable). — Rowing Boats. To the Military Baths 12, per hour 50, each addit. hr. 25 kr.; 1/3 more for two rowers. — Good Sea Baths at the Military Baths, below the road to S. Giacomo (p. 309).

**Post & Telegraph Office,** Siroka Ulica, to the W. of the Corso.

**Ragusa,** Slav. Dubrownik, Turk. Paprownik, an old town of 12,000 inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of the Mte. Sergio (1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1808 by Napoleon to the new 'kingdom of Illyria', the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. The interesting costumes of the natives are best seen on Sunday mornings.

The most frequented part of Ragusa is the **Brsalje,** a piazza outside the Porta Pille, with its beautiful avenues of mulberry trees. (Concerts frequently.) From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of Fort S. Lorenzo on an isolated rock. Down on the beach are the sea-baths. To the N.W. runs the highroad to Gravosa (p. 307). To the S.E. a bridge and the narrow Porta Pille lead into the town. Outside of these a road ascends to the left to the Mcentetta Tower, turns to the E., and leads round the huge *Town Walls* to the Porta Place (p. 309) on the S. side of the town.

Beginning at the Porta Pille, the Placa or Stradone, usually called the Corso, once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town. On the left we first observe the Franciscan Church (Slav. Mala Braca), which has fine Romanesque cloisters. On the right is the round reservoir of the aqueduct (p. 310), dating from 1437. Since an earthquake in 1667, which left the town a heap of ruins, it has been customary to build the houses detached. To the right of the Corso, farther on, is the Servian Church. (Interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.)

At the E. end of the Corso is the Cathedral Piazza. On the right rises the Cathedral, built in 1671-1713, containing an Assumption after Titian (the apostles by the master himself), a Head of Christ by Pordenone (to the right of the door leading to the sacristy), and (opposite) an excellent old copy of Raphael's Madonna della Sedia, on wood (all three usually covered). Rich treasury. On the left is the former mint, now the *Dogana* or custom-house ('Sponza'), built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of St. Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of the town. Handsome court-yard, with warehouses.
Leaving the next town-gate with its clock-tower on the left, and passing the Guard House on the left, we reach the Palazzo Comunale and Teatro, on the 2nd floor of which is the Museo Patrio (adm. Sun. and Wed., 10-12, for strangers on other days also), containing antiquities and natural history objects. Adjacent is the imposing *Rectora' Palace (1338-1424), now occupied by the district authorities, the upper floor of which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1667. Handsome porch. The court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto (1638), a distinguished Ragusan, which was also damaged in 1667. — Nearly opposite the palace is the church of S. Biagio, in front of which stands a Roland figure 61/2 ft. high.

Near this is the Piazza dell' Erbe, with a monument to the poet F. Gundulić (d. 1638), from which a broad flight of steps ascends to the Military Hospital in the old Jesuits' monastery and to the Jesuits' Church. We return to the Corso, pass through the Porta Ploce, and ascend to the left to the loftily situated Dominican Monastery, the church of which (S. Domenico) contains, at the first altar to left, a painting by Titian (Mary Magdalen between St. Blasius, the angel with the infant Tobias, and the donor; restored). Fine cloisters (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

We next pass through the outer gate of the fortifications. On the right is the Hospital, on the left the old Turkish bazaar of Rastello, now unimportant. We may now visit the Mte. Sergio (p. 308) and the Fort Imperiale by following the road from the Porta Ploce outside the town-wall, and then ascending a path to the right in 27 zigzags. Permission to enter the fort must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Splendid view, which is nearly as good from the garden outside. — From this point to the source of the Ombla (p. 310), a rough hilly path.

Following the Trebinje highroad from the Porta Ploce for about 20 min., and diverging to the right, we reach in 10 min. more the former monastery of S. Giacomo, and obtain a delightful view of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound.

Excursions. From the old harbour of Casson, to the S.E. of Ragusa (p. 307), we may visit by boat (in 20 min.; there and back, 80 kr., first 1/4 hr.'s stay 15 kr., each following 1/4 hr. 10 kr.; permission to visit the island at Ragusa 50 kr., in Lacroma 1 fl.) the island of Lacroma (anagram of Marco) with its wonderful wealth of ericas, myrtles, aloes, and other plants. We land at the S.E. end of the island near the monastery; a lay-brother conducts visitors. The old monastery of S. Marco, in a depression on the S.E. side, with a church founded in 1023, is surrounded with charming grounds. *View of the sea and the coast. A little to the W. is the Mare Morio, a natural basin in the rock. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted fort. A cross below it commemorates the accidental blowing up of the Triton, an Austrian man-of-war, in 1859.

The Church and Chapel of S. Biagio (Slav. Blaz), on the peninsula of Lapad, 3/4 hr. to the N.W. of Ragusa, are reached by following the Gravosa highroad to the top of the hill (passing the Cimitero dei Signori on the right), and diverging thence to the left by a bridle-path through a fertile valley. Beyond the church (20 min.) is the chapel, built in 1537, in a pine-grove, commanding a view of the whole coast.
To the Valley of the Ombla a delightful excursion (2½-3 hrs., best in the afternoon). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa, row thence (with 1 rower, 2 fl.) into the Ombla (Slav. Rijeka, the ancient Arion), 160 yds. broad, and flanked with villas and villages, and ascend as far as the mill, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel (being probably identical with the Trebinjèca, which disappears in the Herzegovina, a good many miles to the E.). As far as the monastery at Rožato the water of the river, 3 M. long in all, is fresh, and its current is so strong that travellers require to disembark a little below the mill. Lower down the water is brackish, and at last quite salt. — Walkers go from Gravosa on the left (S.) bank of the Ombla to a (5 min.) ferry, cross, and follow the right bank to Mokosica (opposite S. Stefano) and Rožato (see above). They then recross to the left bank and follow it to the mill. In the distance to the S.E., at the end of the Gjonchetto valley, is seen Bergato (Brgat), where the Ragusa water-conduit begins. In returning, the traveller may follow the conduit direct to the suburb of Pille (p. 308), a somewhat steep ascent. Splendid views of the bays, the sea, and the islands.

To the Breno Valley as far as the Molini di Breno (p. 311), a drive of 1½ hr. (carriage 2 fl. 75 kr. there and back, including 1 hr.'s stay), a favourite excursion, particularly on Sundays.

To Cannosa the easiest route is by the steamer (Cesarè & Co.'s, comp. (p. 301) which plies three times weekly in the morning from Gravosa to Stagno (p. 305), touching at Cannosa both going and returning. It is, however, more attractive to drive thither (15½ M.; carr. in about 3 hrs.; 8-10 fl.), or still better to go by rowing-boat (with 2 rowers 2 hrs., 3½ fl.) and return by carriage previously ordered to meet the traveller at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the Ombla by ferry (but this is often impossible in autumn when the violent Bora prevails). The beautiful road, called Strada Marmont after the French marshal Marmont (Duc de Ragusa), leads chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'stag islands', p. 307) to Verbica, then round the deep bay of Malî (Slav. Zatov), to Valdinoce (Slav. Orato), with several fine planes, and so to (15½ M.) Cannosa (Osteria, dear). We alight by two gigantic Plane-trees, each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. By these trees is a spring of good water. Below them is the villa of Count Gorze of Ragusa. A beautiful road, commanding a charming view, descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of Serdupina.

A delightful excursion from Ragusa (diligence daily in 4½, returning in 3½ hrs.; fare 2 fl. 40 kr.) is across the pass of Breno, with splendid views of the sea and the coast all the way, to (19 M.) Trebinje (Hot. Nagelc; André; Zum Lustigen Michel; Müller), a little town of 1300 inhab. in the Herzegovina, most picturesquely situated in the valley of the Trebinjèca, enclosed by finely shaped mountains. (Turkish mosque, etc.)

Proceeding on its way to Cattaro, the steamer rounds the peninsula of Lapad and steers to the S. through the Bocca Grande. On the left rise the Pettini ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Farther on is Lacroma (p. 309); then the bay (Valle) of Breno and the rocky islands of Bobara and Merkan near Ragusa Vecchia (p. 311). Skirting the steep coast of the Canali (see p. 311), and rounding the sharp Punta d'Ostro, the southernmost meteorological station in Austria, we next reach the *Bocche di Cattaro. On the right are the fort on the Punta d'Arza and Fort Mamula on the rock of Rondoni.

Bocche di Cattaro is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 1000 ft. and more, and towards the S. the five
different basins of this bay, connected in several cases by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.

The vessel steers to the N., past the Punta Kobila on the left, into the second basin of the Bocche, the W. bay of which is called the Bay of Topla, and touches at Castelnuovo (see below).

From Ragusa to Castelnuovo by land, 31 M. diligence three times a week in about 6 hrs. (fare 2 fl. 60 kr.; carr. about 10 fl.). The local steamboat for Cattaro leaves Castelnuovo about 2 p.m. in summer (at other times at 1 p.m.), so that if an early start from Ragusa be made, Cattaro can easily be reached in one day. The highly picturesque road leaves Ragusa by the Porta Piocce (p. 309), and above S. Giacomo ascends to the promontory of Spezeria, 1½ M. beyond which the Trebnie road diverges to the left (p. 310). Our road then descends to the district (župa) of Breno and to Cibača. Farther on, by the Molini di Breno, is a good ostera. We next skirt the bay of Breno, passing several springs, to Plat and Obod (470 ft.), and ascend rapidly to a bifurcation of the road (osteria). At the top of the hill we obtain a striking view of the sea and the island of Meljeda. The road straight on leads to the Canali (see below), that to the right to Ragusa Vecchia (Pappagallo), Slav. Castal (civitas), the ancient Epidaurus, and after its destruction by the Avari in 656 the mother-town of Ragusa. On the E. side it is bounded by a rock, the top of which (Punta S. Rocca), or still better the chapel higher up, commands a beautiful view. The principal harbour is on the W., a smaller on the E. side of the town.

The road to Castelnuovo at first traverses the W. and then the E. side of the Canali, a flat valley stretching between high mountains on the E. side and the lower spurs on the W. as far as the bay of Topla (see above). The natives (Canalians) wear a peculiar costume. The S. part of the Canali was formerly the Suttorina, a Turkish enclave similar to that of Kleck to the S. of the Narenta delta, ceded to Turkey at the Peace of Passarowitz in 1718 with a view to separate the republic of Ragusa from the Venetian possessions. 31 M. Castelnuovo, see below.

Castelnuovo (Albergo Dulfo; Löffke; Caffè Bellavista), Slav. Erzeg Novi, a little town with venerable ivy-clad walls partially destroyed by an earthquake, is charmingly situated at the foot of the (1½ hr.) Fort Spagnuolo (1538), for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians formerly had many a struggle. The fountain in the principal piazza and the Porta di Terra Ferma bear Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the monastery of Savina and the harbour of Meljina, with its military hospital.

A charming drive, preferable to the steamboat trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the Bocche to Meljina, Gjenović, and Andrić. We may then cross by boat to Lepatene (p. 312) and follow the beautiful road, or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to Donji, Slolivo, Perzagno (p. 312), Mula, and (5 hrs.) Cattaro.

Rowing-boat from Castelnuovo to Cattaro (about 1½ fl. for each rower; charge varies according to weather, etc.) also about 5 hrs.; a visit to Risano takes 1½ hr. more.

The steamer turns to the S., traverses the Canale di Combur, and enters the third basin of the Bocche called the Bay of Teodod, with a naval harbour. Over the flat S.E. bank, which yields the famous Marzamino wine, peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green and thickly peopled hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca, called Le Catene because once shut off by chains. To the left see the village of Josica and the monastery of
S. Domenica; on the hill to the right lies Lepatene. From the Catene we enter the two innermost recesses of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by huge limestone mountains. To the left are the pilgrimage church of S. Maria dello Scarpello, on an island, and the rock of S. Giorgio. Before us, at the foot of the Casson (2864 ft.), lies the large village of Perasto, with the little fort of Santa Croce. — The steamer then turns N. into the bay of Risano, the ancient Rhisinium, a little town (1000 inhab.) grandly situated at the N.E. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the Žopot Cavern, from which a spring sometimes bursts forth. On the hills, now crowned with a series of forts, lies the Krivôbie, where revolts have frequently occurred.

From Risano a beautiful road leads on the E. bank to Perasto, Orahovac, Ljuta, the long and straggling Dôbrotâ, and past an inaccessible cavern high above us containing an orange-tree, to (10 M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the fifth basin, the superb Bay of Cattaro, on the W. bank of which it touches at Persagno and Mula. To the S. towers the huge Lovćen (5770 ft.).

Cattaro (Stadt Graz, R. 1 fl. 20 kr., Zum Jäger, both plain; Stadt Triest; Dreher’s Bierhalle, beyond the drill-ground; Café Doimi, on the marina; photographs at Fr. Laforest’s), Slav. Kotor, the Roman Ascrivium, a strong frontier-fortress with 5432 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of the district governor and of a Greek Catholic bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the Scurda, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. Above the town rises the fortified hill of S. Giovanni (919 ft.). The cramped but pleasant little town is entered from the harbour by the Porta della Marina (closed at 11 p.m.), from the N. by the Porta Fiumara (closed at 6 p.m.), and from the S. by the Porta Gordicchio, the two last gates being named after two springs issuing from the rocks. Small as it is, Cattaro boasts of a Cathedral, containing a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on 3rd Feb.), a Rom. Cath. Collegiate Church, a Franciscan Monastery, and a Theatre. Good military swimming-baths. Outside the Porta Fiumara the Montenegrins hold market on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., on which occasion they are required to lay aside their weapons. Notices and sign-boards in the Cyrillic (Russian) character also indicate the proximity of the frontier. — Beautiful walks along the shore, N.E. to Dôbrotâ (see above), N.W. to Mula (see above).

From Cattaro to (15 M.) Budua, a little town to the S., on the coast of the Primorje, diligence 4 times weekly.

From Cattaro by Antivari (p. 316) and Durazzo to Corfu, steamer once weekly in 50 hrs. (see Baedeker’s Greece).
55. Excursion to Montenegro.

A visit from Cattaro to Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, takes two
days; a most interesting excursion (diligence with 4 seats daily in 6 hrs.,
2 fl.; carr. and pair with two seats, there and back, 15-24 fl.; saddle-horse
7½-10 fl.).

Montenegro (Serv. Ornagora, Turk. Karadag, 'black moun-
tain'), 3600 sq. M. in area, with 230,000 inhab., almost exclusively
Greek Catholics, is a grand and quite unique mountain-region, the
W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few
isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the
cultivation of rye and potatoes (krumbiri, 'earth-pears'). Only Ceti-
jje, Nikšić, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of
plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes.
The highest mountains in the W. are the Lovćen or Sturovnik, Ital.
Sella (5770 ft.), and the Orjen (6218 ft.), which lies to the N., on the
Dalmatian frontier. The E. part is a vast Alpine region, as yet im-
perfectly explored, the highest peaks being the Dormitor (8146 ft.),
to the N., and the Kuckikom (8032 ft.), to the E. In this part of
the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the Zeta
descending from the plateau of Nikšić (2132 ft.), and falling into
the Moraca near Podgorica, which last empties itself through its
delta-like embouchure into the Lake of Scutari, whence, through
Turkish territory, the copious Bojana descends to the sea. The E.
part alone is well wooded; the W. half is almost entirely bare (save
for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the N. side
of the Lovćen); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of
this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks,
that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. — The exports, val-
ued at 2 million fl. per annum, consist of cattle, hides, cheese, wool,
tobacco, insect-powder, etc.

Inhabitants. The Montenegrins, who are Servian fugitives from
Turkish sway, speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are,
as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables
rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are re-
markably dignified in their bearing, and they generally carry quite
an arsenal of weapons in their girdles, while the women, though of-
eten beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their
good looks. At places the traveller encounters quite a Homeric
state of society, where war and poetry are the sole pursuits, and where
the hero is seen seated in presence of the blind minstrel who extols
his exploits in war or his last 'ceta' or predatory expedition to the
twang of the one-stringed 'gusla'. The vendetta (for 'he who re-
venges himself is blessed'), which is deeply rooted in the Montene-
grin notion of the unity of the family, is also occasionally prevalent.

History. In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was 'an?' in-
dependent principality, and from 1499 onwards, after the flight of the last
ruler of the house of Ćrnjojević, its princes were also the highest spiritual
dignitaries. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neigh-
hours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when
the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trem-
bbling before the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and main-
tain their independence. In 1837 the first 'Vladika' of the house of Petrović-
Njegus assumed the government. — With the reign of Peter II. (1890-91)
begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince, himself one of the fore-
mest Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task
of civilising his people. His successor Danilo (1892-99) separated the su-
preme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute prin-
pality. His nephew and successor Nicola, the present reigning prince, waged
successful wars against the Turks (1861-62 and 1877-78), and by the Treaty
of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty,
but gained an important addition to his territory, which afforded the country
a long-wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Duleigno). Prince Nicola
has the further merit of having introduced a new code of laws, and he
is also known as a dramatist ('The Empress of the Balkans').

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependent
on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate gratuities
(introduction desirable).

Money. Montenegro has no coinage of its own. Austrian money alone
is current. As far as Cetinje paper-money is readily taken, but for the
interior silver florins are requisite.

Post and Telegraph Offices, 12 of the former, 15 of the latter, in the
larger towns only. Postage to Austria less than to other countries.
Post-cards 2 and 3 kr. Montenegro has postage-stamps of its own.— Good
Turkish Cigarettes may be purchased at Cetinje at moderate prices.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. J. Kennedy, Esq., at Cetinje.

The magnificent *Road to Cetinje (28 M.; a walk of about 12
hrs., or drive of 6-7 hrs.) leads from the Porta Gordicchio at Cattaro,
past the village of Skaljari, and through a beautiful valley wooded
with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (2½ M.) 'Hôtel' and Fort Trinità (758 ft.). The road straight on
leads through the Zupa to Budua (p. 312); to the right a path
diverses to Fort Vermac (1588 ft.; a shorter way to the coast). We
follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing Fort Gorazda, at
first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent Zvironjal.
Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (3½ M.) Guard
House (2041 ft.) and the (2 M.) Montenegrin frontier (2966 ft.),
indicated by slabs of stone. Thence N.E. to the top of the pass
(3051 ft.), at the foot of the Lovćen, and a slight descent, past a
cavern on the right, to the (1½ M.) guard-house of Zanevdo (3005 ft.),
where the bridle-path (see below) joins the road. The whole route
affords striking *Views of the Boccho, which resemble a lake, com-
manded on the N. by the Orjen (Gora Bianca; 6218 ft.), and of
the Adriatic to the N.W., this scene being almost unsurpassed in
Europe.

The BRIDLE PATH from Cattaro to Cetinje (trying) leads from the Porta
Fiumara on the E. side of Fort S. Giovanni, and via Spiljari, in sixty-six
zigzags, to (3 hrs.) Zanevdo (see above), but even for walkers and riders the
highroad is far preferable for the finer views it affords.

The road next leads past (1 M.) the guard-house of Kerstac,
where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) Bajci (p. 315), to (2 M.)
Njeguš (2953 ft.; tolerable Inn, one bed; landlady speaks Italian
and a little German), the ancestral home of the reigning family and
Cetinje.

The cradle of the Montenegrin wars of independence. The town (1900 inhab.), situated in the old basin of a lake on the E. side of the Lovćen, consists of two parts, one with the school and the inn on the W., the other with the plain Country Residence of the Prince on the E. side. The whole character of the place is Montenegrin. At the inn strukkas, a kind of plaid with long fringes, and a peculiar kind of pouch, called torba or torbica, are offered for sale.

From Njeguš the road ascends to the E. in windings to the pass of Krivačko Zdrjelo (4298 ft.), which affords a striking View of the mountains to the N.E., towards Nikšić, and, to the S., of the Lake of Scutari and the Albanian Alps. On the right rises the Lovćen (5770 ft.), with the Chapel of St. Peter, the patron-saint of Montenegro. The road then descends towards the S., and the red houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at Bajci (direct path from Kerstac, see p. 314). A drive of 2½-3 hrs. from Njeguš brings us to —

Cetinje (Grand Hôtel of Vuko Vuletic at the S. end, R. 1 fl. 40-1 fl. 80, B. 50 kr.; Trattoria al Kraljević Marko, with six rooms, plain; both landlords speak German), the capital of Montenegro, with 3000 inhab., residence of the Prince, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a little German country town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their peculiarities.

Starting from the hotel and going through the main street, we first note the Girls' Institution on the right, founded by the Empress Maria Feodorowna of Russia; then the Post and Telegraph offices; and a little back from the street the Theatre. In the N. wing of the theatre is the Casino, with billiard and reading rooms; the S. wing is to be fitted up as a Museum of weapons, Turkish trophies, etc.

Farther to the N. are a small Church, with rock-hewn tombs, and a Monument to the warriors of 1861. On the E. side is the Hospital. We return to the main street, where modern houses are interspersed with thatched cottages, and where the representatives of foreign powers reside. On the left is the New Palace of the Prince, a pleasing white edifice (not shown; persons who obtain an audience must be in uniform or in evening-dress). The sentinels in front of it have a becoming uniform. Opposite is the Konak of Prince Mirko. A little farther to the W. is a large elm, under which the Prince occasionally administers justice. Behind the palace is the private chapel of the reigning family. On the N. side of the street is the Old Palace or Biljards, resembling a fortress, now the seat of the supreme court of justice, of the ministries, and of a grammar-school. In a side-street is the government printing-office, where the newspaper 'Glas Crnagorca' ('Voice of Montenegro') is published. —

Behind the Grand Hôtel, to the left of the street, is the Public Park, with a band-stand; to the right, the Palace of the Hereditary Prince.
On a hill to the right, marked by the lofty tower of *Kulu*, rises the *Monastery of the Virgin*, with its small but tasteful church. Interesting Ikonostas or altar-screen. On the right is the sarcophagus of *St. Peter Petrowiś*, founder of the present dynasty, popularly called 'Rade', by which the Montegrins are in the habit of binding themselves by oath. Above the monastery rises the round tower of *Tabia* ('Turk, 'battery'), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed. It now contains a bell which summons the devout to worship or the nation to war. Farther to the N. are the *Prince's Stables*, the *Prison*, and the *Cartridge Works*.

A day may be pleasantly spent in ascending the *Lovćen* (p. 315; 5 hrs., with guide; provisions should be taken). — No one should omit to visit *Rjeka* (9 M.; carr. there and back in 5 hrs., 8 fl. ; Inn). The (1½ M.) *Granica* or *Bellavista* (rustic café), the boundary between the districts of Cetinje and Rjeka, commands a splendid view of the Lake of Scutari, the Albanian Mts. (the Prokletigori or 'accursed mountains', the Roman Bebii Montes), and the mountains by *Antivari*. The road, which begins just beyond the hospital (p. 315), cannot be mistaken. For the footpath a guide is advisable.

Longer tours in Montenegro must be made on horseback. (Horses and guides, who at Cetinje speak Italian, are almost everywhere procurable.) About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka lies the little town of *Podgorica*, on the *Moraca*, the chief feeder of the Lake of Scutari. At *Dukle*, 1½ M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town, supposed to be *Dioecla*, the birthplace of Emp. Diocletian, have lately been unearthed. The road proceeds thence viá *Spuž*, *Danilovgrad*, and *Bojetici* (visit to the convent of *Ostrok*, to the E., in 2 hrs.), to the fortress of *Nikšić* (3000 inhab.). — Some little courage is required for the ascent of the *Dormitor* (p. 313) to the N., whence a tolerably easy pass crosses to *Foca* in Bosnia (where formerly the population was counted by 'rifles'), or for the ascent of the *Kuckikom* (p. 313) to the E. — The S. part of Montenegro, with the *Lake of Scutari* and *Antivari*, the Prince's winter-residence, may be visited either from Rjeka (see above), by crossing the lake and following a good road round the base of the *Rumia Vrč* (5233 ft.), or by sea (Lloyd steamers, p. 312). The town of *Scutari* (Turk. *Skodra*), for which passports must be viséd by a Turkish ambassador, is best visited from S. *Giovanni di Medua* (Lloyd station), or the traveller may cross the lake to it from Rjeka. In the S. part of Montenegro the government allows travellers an escort of 2-4 gensdarmes, each of whom receives 1½ fl. per day.
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General Remarks. The Hungarian Crown Lands, viz. Hungary and Transylvania, Fiume and its territory, Croatia and Slavonia, cover an area of 124,400 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1890, of 17,463,791. Of these inhabitants less than half (7,400,000) belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians (2,500,000), Germans (2,000,000), Slovaks, Ruthenians (400,000), Servians and Croats (2,500,000), Jews (725,000), and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube, and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovaks in the N.W., the Ruthenians in the N.E., the Croats and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians in the S.E. districts. German, Roumanian, and Slavonic settlements are also frequently found in the midst of Magyar territory. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Bohemians, Armenians, and Frenchmen dwell together. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is becoming rapidly assimilated, while this process makes so little progress among the rural Germans that in some of their villages no one speaks Hungarian except the notary.

The N. portion of the country, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance, including rock-salt and the precious metals, as well as an inex-
haustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce.

Plan of Tour. Since the adoption of the Zone Tariff by the Hungarian state-railways travelling in this interesting country is no longer attended with difficulty or serious expense. Tickets for long distances are best purchased at the Vienna ticket-office of the Hungarian State Railways (p. 9), or at the railway-ticket office in the Grand Hôtel Hungaria at Budapest (p. 330).

<table>
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The tariff of Zone XIV is the maximum; but after the expiry of 24 hours or if Budapest, Kelenföld, or Rákos be touched, a new ticket must be taken. The day is divided into four quarters beginning at 12 midnight, and each period of 24 hrs. is reckoned from the expiry of the quarter in which the original ticket was purchased. - Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway Co.'s lines from Wiener Neustadt to Nagy Kanizsa and Barcas, from Budapest to Pragerhof, etc.

Luggage Tariff. All luggage must be paid for. For a distance up to 55 kilometres (34 M.): 1-50 kilogrammes 25 kr., 51-100 kilog. 50 kr., over 100 kilog. 1 fl.; up to 100 kilom. (62 M.): 50 kr., 1 fl., or 2 fl.; beyond 100 kilom.: 1, 2, or 4 fl.

The ordinary tourist will probably limit himself to a visit to Budapest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an excursion into the Tatra Mts. The most convenient way of combining these is as follows: by steamboat from Budapest to Orsova (or partly by train, to Semlin-Belgrade, or by Temesvár to Bászias or Orsova); railway by Michádia, Temesvár, Arad (or Grosswardein), Debreczin, Miskolcz, and Kaschau to Poprád (excursions to Schnecks and the Tatra); then either by railway to Oderberg (or from Zsolna through the Waagthal to Pressburg), or by Ruttek, Altsohl, and Losoncz back to Budapest.
Debreczin, Szegedin, and the other large towns of Lower Hungary contain little to interest the traveller beyond their specific Hungarian character.

**Language.** The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. An acquaintance with it is not necessary for a tour in Hungary, as German is understood at the hotels (see below) and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: cz is pronounced like the English ch, cz like ts, ly like ty, ny like ny, gy like dy, s and zs like sh, sz and ssz like s. Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: ágy, bed; alsó, lower, under; Angol, English; ára, price; balra, to the left; Bécs, Vienna; bemenet, entrance; bor, wine (fehér bor, white wine, vörös bor, red wine); csikós, horse-boy; csordás, cow-herd; csütörtök, Thursday; czukrászda, confectioner's; dél, south; délélt, forenoon, délután, afternoon; egyház, church; ember, man; erdő, a wood; észak, north; étterem, dining-room; falva, village; fehér, white; fekete, black; fel, half; felső, upper; fő, head; föld, earth; fürdő, bath; gulyás, cow-herd; halász, fisherman; ház, house; hegy, hill; hétfő, Monday; híd, bridge; hordár, porter; jobbra, to the right; juháss, shepherd; kaváss, wine-herd; kapu, gate; kedd, Tuesday; kérem, I beg, please; kert, garden; kimenet, exit; király, king; kis, small; kö, stone; körút, boulevard; liget, a wood; lova, horse; mező, field; monostor, monastery; nagy, large; naponként, daily; Német, German; nő, woman; ó, old; óra, hour; Osztrák, Austrian; palota, palace; péntek, Friday; podgyássz, luggage; podgyássz visszalász, custom-house examination; sebes, quick; sétatér, promenade; só, salt; sör, beer; szálloda, hotel; számla, bill, account; szent, saint; sárd, Wednesdays; sziget, island; szinház, theatre; szoba, room; szombat, Saturday; tavasz, lake; ter, square, ‘place’; tessék, pray, if you please; titos, forbidden; Török, Turkish; új, new; úr, sir, Mr., man; út, utcza, street, lane; vár, várad, castle; város, town; vásár, market town; vasárnap, Sunday; vendéglő, fogadó, hotel, inn; viz, water.

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

As only the Hungarian names of the railway-stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information.

**Money** (comp. p. xi). In Hungary, as in Austria, silver and paper-money are in common circulation. Gold pieces are rarely met with. The small coins are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend (korona = crown, fillér = heller, forint = florin, krajczár = Kreuzer).

**Hotels.** Budapest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Szegedin, Temesvar, Kaschau, and the other large towns, as well as the larger watering
places and summer-resorts of Hungary contain good hotels, suited to modern requirements; and even in the country the Hungarian inns are generally tolerable. A national custom that prevails at many hotels is that of having gipsy-music every evening, often prolonged until a late hour.

Carriages for hire, except in the large towns, where the cabs have a fixed tariff, are generally owned by Jews. In case of overcharges the landlord or porter may be consulted, and as a rule a bargain should be made beforehand.

56. From Vienna to Budapest via Marchegg.

173 M. Railway in 4-3½ hrs. (three express trains daily, with restaurant-cars). Fares 9 fl. 65, 6 fl. 45 kr., 4 fl.; express 12 fl. 50, 8 fl. 50 kr. — Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the Nord-Bahnhof, via Gänserndorf, to Marchegg (see below). — Orient Express (Ostend-Constantza) 4 times weekly in 4 hrs. (higher tariff).

Vienna, see p. 1. The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof, passes the large Arsenal (p. 64) on the left, and then the Simmering Railway Workshops, crosses the Aspang Railway (p. 179) and the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and crosses the Danube and the old bed of the river by a handsome iron bridge (420 yds. long, or with the ‘inundation bridge’ 860 yds.). — 6½ M. Stadlau (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Vienna and Prague line (p. 268). The train turns to the right and traverses the Marchfeld. 19 M. Raasdorf; 19 M. Siebenbrunn. — 29 M. Marchegg (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the ‘Nordbahn’ from Vienna via Floridsdorf and Gänserndorf (see above). To the right is the imperial château of Hof. We cross the March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 32½ M. Neudorf, Hung. Dévény-Ujjfalú, at the N. base of the Thebner Kogel (p. 328).

From Neudorf to Skalitz, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. via (2½ M.) Dévénytö (junction for Szentfa and for Marchegg, see above), (11 M.) Delrekocsiőtorok, with a ruined castle, and (43½ M.) Holits (p. 275). — 48 M. Skalitz (Goldene Krone), Hung. Szakolcsa, is a small town, with the house in which King Belas the Blind (1131-41) is said to have been born. Branch to Wessely, see p. 267.

37½ M. Blumenau, Hung. Lámaec, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates a spur of the Little Carpathians by a tunnel, and enters the station of (40½ M.) Pressburg (p. 326; Rail. Restaurant).

Beyond Pressburg the line runs at a considerable height on the vine-clad hills. 48 M. Weinern, Hung. Szollös; 51 M. Lanschütz, Hung. Csekléss, with a château and park of Prince Esterházy. The blue outlines of the Little Carpathians become more prominent; on their S.E. slope is Schloss Bibersburg, Hung. Vöröskö. — 56 M. Wartberg, Hung. Szempes, in a fertile hilly district; 61 M. Fődémes; 66½ M. Diossegh, with a large sugar-factory. — 71 M. Galantha (Rail. Restaurant), with the ancestral château of the Ester-
322 Route 56. NEUHÄUSEL.

házys (junction for Tynau and Zsolna, p. 351). Beyond (77'/2 M.) Waag-Sellye, Hung. Vág-Selly, the line crosses the Waag. 80'/2 Tornocz. — 90'/2 M. Tót-Megyer (Rail. Restaurant), a village w the ancestral castle of Count Károlyi and large market-gardens.

To Privigye-Bajmócz, 70 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares 4 fl., 2 fl. 1 fl. 75 kr.). — Unimportant stations. From (5 M.) Nagy-Surany, w it sugar-factory, a branch-line diverges via Verebély to Aranyos-Marót (21'/2 in 2 hrs.). — 20'/2 M. Neutra, Hung. Nyitra (Ungarische Krone), with 11, inhab., seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the foot of vine-clad hills of Neutra. On a rock, within the ruined fortress, is bishop's residence. 42 M. Nagy-Tapolcsány, chiefly inhabited by Sl; 52 M. Nagy-Bélitz (pop. 1800), with warm sulphur-springs. — 70 M. Privigye-Bajmócz, with a handsome château of Count Palffy.

97 M. Neuhäusel, Hung. Érsek Ujvár (Rail. Restaurant; p. 11,300), on the Neutra, was a fortress until 1725. 100'/2 M. Udvo a large village with a pretty Gothic church. 105 M. Perbete, w a model-farm of the chapter of Gran. Fine scenery as we near Danube, which flows from Gran to Waitzen through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the Mátura, on the left, and the Bakon Wald, on the right. 115'/2 M. Köbölktút, with extensive vineyard — 124 M. Párkány-Nána (Rail. Restaurant) is also the station (3 M.) Gran (p. 328; carr. and pair 1'/2 fl.).

From Párkány-Nána to Balassa-Gyarmat, 50 M., railway in 4'/2 fl.
The line follows the valley of the Eipel. 12'/2 M. Csata (junction for Lit; 20'/2 M., and Gran-Bresnitz, 65 M.; see p. 347). 33 M. Ipolyág, a dist town w with 3300 inhab., pleasantly situated. — 50 M. Balassa-Gyarmat (p. 329).

Beyond Párkány-Nána we cross the Gran, Hung. Garam, wh forms a number of islands at its mouth, and then skirt the Danu 128'/2 M. Garam-Kövesd. 129 M. Esztergom-Csavargózos is the s tion for Gran (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch me each train, 30 or 24 kr.). Before (133 M.) Szob the Eipel, Hun Ipoly, is crossed. 137 M. Zebégény. Opposite (140'/2 M.) Nagy Maros the ruin of Visegrád (p. 329) comes prominently into vie 152 M. Waitzen, Hung. Vác (p. 329), an important-looki place. The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. Gödöw, w the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi; 163 M. Dunake opposite, on the hills to the right, Szent Endre. — 168 M. Palota, w a shady park and a restaurant, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E., 3 M., lies Fóth, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a la park and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1835-56; interior w frescoes by Blas and marble-work by Tenerani.

Passing Neu-Pest (p. 329) on the right, and the Stadtwäldel (p. 341) on the left, we enter the West Station of (173 M.) Buc pest (p. 330).

57. From Vienna to Budapest viá Bruck and Neu-Szőn

163 M. Railway in 5-9 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 65, 6 fl. 45 kr., 4 fl. (expr 12 fl. 85, 8 fl. 55 kr.).

The train starts from the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 1). To the le the Arsenal; to the right, the Laaerberg. Beyond (2 M.) Simmeri
the Central Cemetery lies on the left. 5 M. Schwechat-Klederling, with Dreher’s extensive brewery; to the right, the Schneeberg in the distance. 6 M. Lanzendorf-Pellendorf. The train crosses the Schwechat. 121/2 M. Grammat-Neusiedl, junction for Pottendorf, Ebenfurt, and Wiener-Neustadt (p. 178). To the left, on the Fischa, lies Ebergassing, with a château and park of Count Schloising. 17 M. Götzendorf; to the right, the Leitha Mts. The line approaches the Leitha. 19 M. Trautmannsdorf; 23 M. Wilsteinsdorf.

26 M. Bruck an der Leitha (Grüner Baum; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 4570), with a fine château and park of Count Harrach, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting Camp of Bruck. The Leitha is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into Cisleithania and Transleithania. A branch-railway runs hence to Hainburg (p. 326), 121/2 M. to the N.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) Parndorf, Hung. Pándorf, is the Neusiedler See (p. 390). Branch-lines lead hence to the N. to (18 M.) Pressburg (p. 326); and to the S. via (241/2 M.) Eisenstadt (p. 324) and (26 M.) Vulka-Prodersdorf to (361/2 M.) Oedenburg (p. 390). — 39 M. Zurndorf, Hung. Zúrany (with Pressburg far to the left; p. 326); 421/2 M. Nickelsdorf, Hung. Miklósfalva; 46 M. Strass-Somerein, Hung. Hegyeshalom; 481/2 M. Kaltenstein, Hung. Level; 521/2 M. Wieselburg, Hung. Mosony, on an arm of the Danube (beyond which lies the Kleine Schütt, an island 31 M. long; p. 328). At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 3/4 M. to the N., lies Ungarisch-Altenburg, Hung. Magyar Óvár (3300 inhab.), with an agricultural school and an interesting little museum of prehistoric and Roman antiquities (in the Comitats-Haus). To the right as far as the eye can reach extends a vast heath. 58 M. Kümling, Hung. Kimle; 621/2 M. Lébény-Szent-Miklós, with an interesting Romanesque church of the 13th century; 66 M. Öttevény.

741/2 M. Raab, Hung. Győr (*Weisses Lamm; Schiff; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 24,000), the Roman Arabona, a busy town at the influx of the Raab into the Kleine Donau, was once strongly fortified. The Cathedral, of the 12th cent., was rebuilt in 1639-54. Under the episcopal Residenz are well-preserved dungeons of the Turkish period. On an island in the Raab are the pleasant Promenades, with a bronze statue of the poet Kisfaludy, by Mátrai, and the Theatre. — Steamboat to Gönyő, see p. 328.

At Győr Szent Márton, on a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S.E. of Raab (carriage there and back in 4 hrs., 5 fl.; railway, see p. 394), lies the celebrated abbey of St. Martinsberg, Hung. Pannonhalma, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geza, father of St. Stephen. The Church, in the transition style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1381. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (100,000) books; valuable doc-

21*
uuments of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings and the inscription: Regina casula hæc operata et data ecclesiae Sanctæ Mariæ sitæ in civilitæ alb: anno incarnationis XPI M: XXXI indictione XIII a Stephano Rege et Otia r.
— The tower commands an extensive view.

From Raab to Oedenburg and Eisenfurt, 74 M., railway in 39/4-41/4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 50, 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.). We cross the Raab by an iron bridge and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the Hanság (p. 390). 20 M. Czorna, with 5649 inhab. and a Premonstratensian abbey. 50 M. Kapuvár-Gartha. We cross the Raab, traverse vast moors, and pass Vitépeó. 37 M. Eszterháza, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the French Renaissance style, and a large park containing the theatre in which most of the compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy’s orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. The train rounds the S. end of the Neusiedler See (p. 360). 49 M. Wolfs, Hung. Balf, with cold sulphur springs. 52 M. Oedenburg, see p. 390. Several small stations.

From Raab to Uj-Dombóvár, 125 M., railway in 11/2 hrs. — From (13'/2 M.) Pannonhalma, the abbey of St. Martinsberg (p. 323) may be reached via Győr Szent Marton in 25 minutes. — 49 M. Jutus (branch to Veszprém), and (54'/2 M.) Hajmáskér, both also stations on the railway from Stuhlweissenburg to Kis Czell (p. 394). — 74 M. Lepsény (p. 395); 102 M. Tamási-Miklósvári; 125 M. Uj-Dombóvár (p. 396).

Stations: Győr Szent Iván, Szent János, Acs. — 98 M. Komorn-Neu-Szöny (Rail. Restaurant), connected with Komorn (p. 328; omn. 30, cab 60 kr.) by an iron bridge, 470 yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

To Stuhlweissenburg, 51 M., railway in 41/2 hrs. The line runs to the S. and traverses a wooded region. — 22 M. Kisbér, with a large stud-farm. Then Mosór, Bodvár, and Mohoa (with mineral springs). Stuhlweissenburg, p. 394.

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100'/2 M. Altszöny (Ö-Szöny; p. 328). — From (105 M.) Almás-Füsitő a branch-line runs via (21 M.) Tokod, with coal-mines, to (26 M.) Gran (p. 328) and thence via Kenyermezd to (60 M.) Budapest (West Station, p. 380).
— 109'/2 M. Tata-Tóváros, or Totis (Hót. Esterházy; Greif; pop. 11,200), on the Nagy Tó, a lake 23/4 M. long, with an old château of Prince Esterházy. Warm springs in the prince’s park. Pleasant environs, with stalactite caverns, marble-quarries, and clay-pits. — 120'/2 M. Felső-Galla, with coal-mines; 125 M. Szaúr. — Several tunnels and viaducts. 132 M. Bicske, with an observatory; near it is Alesuth, with a château, moel-farm, and park of Archduke Joseph. 152 M. Budárs, in a fertile fruit and wine growing district. Beyond (165 M.) Budapest-Kelenföld (station for Neu-Ofen, see p. 396), the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 430 yds. long (p. 342), to (159'/2 M.) Budapest-Franzstadt (where express trains do not stop) and the East Station at (163 M.) Budapest (p. 330).
58. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

Steamboat to Budapest in 12-15 hrs. — In the reverse direction the Railway (RR. 56, 57), 5-9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream. Return-ticket, valid for 14 days, 13 fl. 50 kr. (steamboat 1st cl., railway 2nd cl.).

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the steamboat-office by the Franzens-Brücke, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 98), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Prater-Quai below the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 2), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Praterock, in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before; berth 75 kr. Fare to Budapest 5 fl. 50 or 3 fl. 45 kr. — Restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12.15 p.m., 1 fl. 20 kr. or 2 fl.

A Local Steamboat plying between Vienna and Pressburg usually leaves Vienna at 5 p.m. and Pressburg at 6 a.m. daily (down stream in 23/4 hrs., fare 1 fl. 50 or 1 fl. 10 kr.; up stream in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 or 85 kr.).

The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The names of the steamboat-stations are printed in bold type. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nessmühl and Waitzen, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komorn.

Vienna, see p. 1. The small steamer passes under the Franzens-Brücke, the bridge of the Verbindungsbahn or loop-line, the Sofien-Brücke, the Kaiser-Josefs-Brücke, and lastly the bridge of the Staatsbahn (p. 268). On the left lies the Prater, on the right rises the Weissgärberkirche (p. 62), in the district of Landstrasse. Farther on is the suburb of Erdberg, with its market-gardens. At the Praterock, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) L. The Lobau, the longest (41/2 M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank. On that bank, a little inland, lie the villages of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram.

In 1809 Napoleon was master of Vienna. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge between the right bank and the island. At the same time they attacked the villages of Aspern and Essling, positions of paramount importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (21st and 22nd May) the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by their whole army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st-5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of Wagram (p. 268) was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as Znaim (p. 261), where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on 14th Oct. of the same year.

(8.10 a.m.) R. Fischamend; l. Schönau.

R. Eilend, close to the river, and Haslau. (8.25 a.m.) L. Orth (the village lies a little inland). Then, r. Regelsbrunn.

R. Petronell. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. Deutsch-Altenburg, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a hill rises the elegant church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. The churchyard
contains a round Romanesque mortuary chapel ('Karner'), with an elaborate portal, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound, 62 ft. high, called the Hütelberg ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks. In the vicinity are remains of the Roman Carnuntum (large amphitheatre, etc.), the antiquities found in which are preserved in the museum of Deutsch-Altenburg.

(9.15) R. Hainburg (König von Ungarn; Lamm; pop. 5075), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. The Schlossberg is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the handsome Pioneer Cadet School. The Imperial Tobacco Manufactory here employs 2000 hands. The Rathaus contains a Roman votive altar. On the Wiener-Thor is a stone figure of King Attila (?), who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night here. A rock rising abruptly from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of Rottenstein. Branch-line to Bruck, see p. 323. Hainburg and—

(9.30) L. Theben, Hungarian Dévény, form the gateway to Hungary. The March (or Morava), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of Theben, a considerable ruin, blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.55) L. Pressburg. — Hotels. *Gröner Baum (Pl. a; B, 4), R. 80 kr. - 3 fl., with café-restaurant (Hr. K. v. Patuyay, the brother of the landlord, owns large and interesting wine-cellar near the station, which may be visited in the morning); Hotel National (Pl. b; B, C, 4), Brückengasse; König von Ungarn (Pl. c; B, C, 4), at the steamboat-quay; Hirsch (Pl. f; C, 3), in the market-place, with good restaurant; Rother Ochs (Pl. d; C, 3), R. & A. 80. L. 15 kr., well spoken of; Goldene Rose (Pl. e; C, 3). — Wine at Schmidt-Hansl's, König-Ludwigs-Platz, by the Michaeler-Thor. — Beer at Weißtisch's Bierhalle, Andreasgasse and Langlegasse, and at Jakitsch's, Michaeler Gasse. Café Strössner, Haupt-Platz; C. Apfel, Promenade. — Railway Restaurant.

Cabs. To the station, with one horse 60 kr., with two-horses 1 fl. 10 kr.; at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 85 kr. In the town, with one horse, 1/2 hr. 30 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; with two horses, 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 10 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 40 kr. — Electric Tramway from the station (Staatsbahnhof; Pl. B, C, 1) through the town to the Danube (10 kr.), and from the Marktplatz to the Neustadt (Blumenthal).

Pressburg, Hungar. Pozsony, with 52,500 inhab. (5000 Jews), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings of the Hapsburg race took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the Little Carpathians. It consists of the inner town, or Altstadt, the Ferdinandstadt and Neustadt on the N., the Franz-Josefs-Stadt on the Danube, and the Theresienstadt to the W.

On the E. side of the Haupt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3) in the Altstadt is the Rathaus, begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the Städtische Museum (Sun. and Thurs. 9-12, for strangers on other days also by application), containing Roman and mediæval curiosities, weapons and uniforms, busts of Emp. Francis and others, a fine fountain-figure by Tilgner, etc. The wooden ceilings and the doors should be noticed. The Column of the Virgin, in front of the contiguous Jesuit church, was erected by Leopold I. in 1672, in
honour of the Immaculate Conception. — In the Batthyanyi-Platz, behind the Rathhaus, is the Primatial-Gebäude (Pl. 14), the winter palace of the Primate of Hungary. — To the left of the Rathhaus is the Franciscan Church, founded in 1272, and afterwards altered (the tower rebuilt in 1897). On the N. side is the Gothic Chapel of St. John, with double crypt.

In the Landhaus, erected in 1783, now a court of justice, the upper diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome rassalkovich Palace, now the residence of Archduke Frederick.

The Gothic Cathedral of St. Martin (Pl. B, 3), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1204, completed in 1445, was restored in 1861-80. The town is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded Hungarian royal crown. The late-Gothic Chapel of St. Anna, in the N. aisle, dates from the 14th century. The Chapel of St. Elee-mosinarius was built and decorated by Rafael Donner, who also executed the leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, outside the choir (1734).

At the E. end of the Promenaden-Platz is the Theatre (Pl. C, 3), built in 1886 by Fellner and Hellmer. In front of it are a pretty fountain with a figure of Ganymede and a bust of the composer Hummel, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by Tilgner. — To the S. on the Danube, on the coronation-hill, is the marble *Monument of Maria Theresa, by Fadrusz (1897): the empress on horseback, flanked by a Hungarian magnate and a Kurutz; on the pedestal, the inscription *vitam et sanguinem*.

The Schlossgründ-Gasse and the Schloss-Stiege lead W. from the cathedral past the Synagogue in 6 min. to the Schlossberg (Pl. A, B, 3). A massive and imposing gateway gives access to a plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall, with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the winding Danube, the villages of Karlburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfsthal, etc.; and to the W., Hainburg and Theben.

The iron König-Franz-Josef Bridge (Pl. C, 3), built in 1890 and traversed also by the railway to Steinamanger (see p. 328), a favourite evening-promenade, leads to the Au-Park on the right bank of the Danube, with restaurant and pleasant grounds, much frequent-ed on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Open-air theatre in the Arena, a few hundred paces below the bridge. Horse-races take place annually in spring in the Engerau, farther to the S.

Another favourite excursion is that to the three Batsenhausen, on the verge of the Gebirgs-Park (Pl. A, 1), about 1½ M. to the N.W. of the town. Best restaurant in the third Batzenhausl.

The Environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (½ hr.) Calvarienberg, to the N., affords a fine view; descend thence to the Weidritz-Thal and (1 hr. the Eisenbründl a small mineral bath (Inn); then through
beautiful woods to the (3½ hr.) Gemsenberg, the highest point of which, the Szchenyi Hill (1140 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the Gemsgraben in 1¼ hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) Marienthal, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (3½ hr.) the ruin of Ballenstein, and back by the Kupferhammer and the ruin of Weissenstein to (9 M.) St. Georgen, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 351). To Theben (p. 326) by steamer; ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the Thebner Kogel (1886 ft.; magnificent view); thence to Hainburg (p. 326), picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the right bank by Wolfsthal and the ruin of Mädcbenbg.

From Pressburg to Steinamanger, see p. 391; to Tyrnau and Zsolna, see R. 62.

The steamboat passes below the Franz-Josef Bridge (p. 327). The banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is uninteresting, occasionally diversified by groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the Grosse, and on the right the Kleine Schütz; the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

(10.55) L. Körtvélyes and (11.55) Böös.

(1.5 p.m.) R. Gönyö, below the influx of the Raab. About 9½ M. to the S. W. (local steamer in 1½ hr.), lies Raab (p. 323).

R. Acs, at a distance from the river; on the hill the rich Benedictine abbey of St. Martinsberg (p. 323).

R. Neu-Szöny, or Új-Szöny, a station of the Vienna and Budapest railway (p. 324), connected with Komorn by an iron bridge.

(2.10 p.m.) L. Komorn (König von Ungarn; Goldnes Fassl; pop. 20,000), Hung. Komárom, an ancient town on the right bank of the Waag, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications, originally constructed under King Matthew Corvinus, and extended since 1805. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians under Klapka, who is commemorated by a monument from Róna's designs (1896).

R. Alt-Szöny, the Brigetio of the Romans.

(2.55) L. Badvány; opposite (r.) Almás, with a warm mineral spring and marble-quarries. Nesmühli, Hung. Nemesmely, is noted for its wine. The river is of imposing width.

(3.20) R. Piszke also possesses quarries of marble.

(4.10) R. Gran (Badhötel; König von Ungarn; Drei Mohren), Hung. Estergom, Lat. Strigonium, a town with 16,000 inhab., lies near the confluence of the Gran and the Danube, 3 M. from rail. stat. Párkány-Nána (p. 322). The huge dome of the Cathedral, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill 215 ft. above the Danube. This imposing edifice, in the Italian Renaissance style, was begun in 1820, under Cardinal Rudnay, Primate of Hungary, consecrated by Cardinal Szitowsky in 1856, and completed by Card. Simor. The nave is 350 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter.

The three large altar-pieces are by Grigoietti. On the high-altar, an Assumption (enlarged copy after Titian). Another altar-piece represents
the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1000. The Stefans-Capelle contains a marble statue of the same saint by Ferenczy. On the wall to the right is a marble statue of Card. Pázmány, by Della Vedova; to the left, another of Card. Simor, by Strohi. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the sumptuous marble monument of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary (d. 1609). The Bakócz Chapel, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1607, was transferred hither in 1824. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of the Resurrection and Immortality by Schrott. The treasury (for admission apply on the previous day to the guardian of the cathedral) contains a *Mount Calvary, once the domestic altar of King Matthias Corvinus, a Florentine work preserved here since 1494, ecclesiastical vestments, etc.

At the E. base of the hill are the old Archiepiscopal Palace and the Priests' Seminary. On the W. side of the hill stands the Church of St. Ignatius, with two pointed towers, adjoining which is the imposing new Palace of the Primate, built in 1882 and containing a Museum of antiquities, paintings, engravings, etc. Near it is the Archiepiscopal Library (100,000 vols.; many incunabula and old manuscripts), shown on application to the keeper.

L. Párkány is connected with Gran by an iron bridge 1664 ft. long. Beyond this the railway (p. 322) follows the left bank.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks.

(5.5) L. Gross-Maros, Hung. Nagy-Maros (railway, see p. 322). — Opposite (r.), on an abrupt rock, lies Visegrád (Slav. 'high fortress'), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were again dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube, on which rises the lofty Salomons-Thurm. Visegrád is much frequented from Budapest as a summer-resort.

The hills recede. The Danube, turning S., now divides, forming the Andreas-Insel, 15 M. long.

(5.20) L. Verőce. — (5.45) L. Waitzen, Hungar. Vácz (Stern; Curie; pop. 14,500), an episcopal see, with a cathedral erected in 1761 - 77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman and mediaeval relics. At the upper end of the town is a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa. Beside the river rises the large prison, with its Gothic church.

The banks become flatter. In the background rises the Blocksberg (p. 344); then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace. The river now presents a busy scene, with its mills, rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 331).

L. Neu-Pest, in front of which extends the long quay of the Winter Harbour. The steamboat passes under the bridge of the Budapest and Gran railway.

R. Alt-Ofen (p. 345). To the W., on the slope of the Gaisberg, is the pensioners' hospital of Kleinzell, formerly a monastery.
The boat skirts the Margarethen-Insel (p. 342) and passes under the Margarethen-Brücke (p. 342). A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty palatial buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the royal palace. In the background, the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful. The steamer first touches at Ofen, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the opposite bank at —

(7 p.m.) L. Pest.


Railway Stations. 1. East Station of the Hungarian State Railway: (Keleti pálya udvar; Pl. H, I, 4), at the end of the Kerepesi-Str., for the lines to Vienna (via Brück), Graz (via Raab and Fehring), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest, Fiume, Tarnow, and Oderberg. — 2. West Station of the Hungarian State Railways (Nyugoti pálya udvar; Pl. E, F, 2), at the N. end of the Waiztzer-Ring, for Vienna (via Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Bácsás, and Bucharest. — 3. Southern Station of the Southern Railway Co. (Déli vasút pálya udvar) at Ofen (Christinenstadt; Pl. A, 4), for Stuhlweissenburg, Pragerhof, Laibach, and Trieste. — 4. Budapest-Kelenfold (beyond Pl. A, 9), station of the junction-railway between Pest and Ofen and junction of the lines from the East and South Stations. — Enquiry and Ticket Office at the Hotel Hungaria (see below); also at Thos. Cook and Sons', Václav-Utca 20.

in the Hotel National.

Hotels (no omnibuses at the stations; cabs, see p. 394). *GRAND HOTEL HUNGARIA (Pl. a; D, 5), Franz-Joseph-Quay (Ferencz-Jósif-Rakpart) 38, with 300 rooms, lift, and a fine view, R., L., & A. 1-12-8, B. 80 kr., pers. from 6 fl., café on the groundfloor; *GRAND HOTEL ROYAL (Pl. u; F, 3, 4), Erzsébet Körút, R., & A. 2-3-1, pesrs. from 6 fl.; *QUEEN OF ENGLAND (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Maria-Valéria-Gasse (Maria-Valéria-Utca) and the Franz-Deák-Gasse (Deák Ferencz-Utca), R. & L. 1-12-5 fl., A. 50 kr., with lift and large café; *ERZHERZOG STEFAN (Pl. d; D, 4), Franz-Joseph-Platz (Ferencz-Jósif-Tér), R., L., & A. 1-12-5 fl., B. 40 kr., pers. 4-8 fl.; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. t; D, 5), with lift, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 60 kr.—8 fl., B. 50 kr., pers. from 7 fl.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. e; E, 5), Waitzner-Gasse (Váci-Útca); HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. f; D, 4), R. 1-3 fl., Palatini-Gasse (Nádor-Utca); HÔTEL REMI, Jósif Körút 4, opposite the Volks-theater (Pl. G, 5), with lift, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 50-4 fl. 50, B. 30 kr., pers. 5-10 fl.; JÄGERHORN (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Kleine Brückgasse 3 (Kiszid-Útca); PANNONIA (Pl. m; F, 5), METRÔPOLE (Pl. c; G, 4), with lift and café-restaurant, CENTRAL (Pl. i; H, 4), ERZHERZOG JOSEPH (Pl. r; H, 4), HÔT. ADRIA (Pl. s; G, 4, 5), all in the Kerepesi-Str. (Kerepesi Ut), near the East Station. — Second-class: HÔTEL BUDAPEST (Pl. w; E, 5), Wienergasse (Bécsi Utca) 2, with wine-saloon, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.—4 fl., B. 35-60 kr.; HÔTEL ORIENT (Pl. h; F, 5), Kerepesi Ut 42; KÖNIGIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; E, 5), Universitätsgasse (Egyetem-Utca) 5; HÔT. LONDON (Pl. l; E, 2), Waitzer-Ring (Váci-Körút), opposite the West Station; KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. n; D, 4), Dorotheengasse (Dorottya-Utca), commercial, R. & A. 1-12, L. 1-12, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. p; E, 3), Waitzer-Ring 25, 1-4 M. from the West Station, R., L., & A. 1-12-3 fl., B. 80 kr.— At Ofen: HÔTEL FRANZ (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; GRAND HOTEL ST. LUCASBAD (p. 345), with lift and electric light, pers. 25-48 fl. weekly; KAISERBAD (p. 345), R. 60 kr.—3 fl. — On the Margarethen-Insel: *MARGARETHENBAD (p. 342).

Restaurants (comp. p. 3) at all the hotels. *National Casino, Kossuthgasse, fashionable; *Landes-Kasino, Ujvillag Utca 1; *Drechster, Andrássy-Str., opposite the Opera House; *Stikssyay, by the National Theatre; *Servient-Keller, Grandaros-Str.; *Pilsumer Halle, Thonethof, next the Redoute Buildings; *Redoute Buildings (Vigadó), Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér); Csárdásy,
in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferenczkei Bazára); *Petánovics, Andrassy-Str. 39; Leikom, Széchenyi Promenade; Kommer, Joseph-Platz 2; Pilsner Bierhalle, Ofsen Hauptgasse (Fő-Utca). — Two of the best Hungarian dishes are ‘Paprikahuhn’, fowl prepared with ‘paprika’, or Hungarian pepper, and ‘Gulyás’, meat stewed with paprika. ‘Kukuruz’, or a boiled head of maize, eaten plain, with salt, is also esteemed.

Cafés at most of the hotels. *Remi, in the Redouten-Park (p. 336); *Kiosk, Elisabeth-Promenade; Lloyd, in the Exchange. Franz-Joseph-Quai; Varay, Thonethof; New York, Elisabeth-Str. (splendidly fitted up); Dreschler (see p. 330). Café Japan, Budapest, Andrassy-Str.; Balaton, Othonia, Panmonia, Kerepesi-Str.; Café Central, Franziskaner-Platz; Zur Krone, Waitsnergasse; Wagner, Joseph-Platz; Piuma, Museums-Ring 9, etc.

Confectioners. *Kugler Gerbaut, Gisela-Platz (Gizella-Tér; good ices); Bauer, Andrassy-Str.; Müller, Radgasse (Fürdő-Utca).

Cabs. One-horse cab (‘comfortable’) to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 80 kr.; per ½ hr. 50 kr., each addit. ½ hr. 20 kr.; to the fortress or the Blocksberg 40 kr. extra. — Two-horse cab (‘facere’) to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 1 fl. 30 kr., Auwinkel or Schwabenberg 3 fl.; per ½ hr. 50 kr., each additional ½ hr. 30 kr.; to the fortress or the Blocksberg 60 kr. extra. — Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and outside the municipal limits, fare and a half. Luggage 10 kr. per package carried outside. — Tunnel-toll 5 or 10 kr.; bridge-toll (inc. return) 20 kr. Fee of 10-20 kr. for shorter drives customary. — The drivers often decline employment at these fares. Each vehicle contains a tariff and the driver’s number.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan; 1st zone 6, 2nd 10, 3rd 12 kr.; correspondence-ticket 10 kr.); Karls-Kaserne (Károly Laktanya; Pl. E, 5) to Neu-Pest (Uj Pest; p. 329), 1st class 15, 2nd class 10 kr.; — Calvin-Platz (Calvin Tér; Pl. F, 6) via Franz-Josef-Brücke (Pl. E, 6), Bruckbad (Pl. D, 1), Hirsch-Platz (Szávas Tér; Pl. C, 6), and Attigasse to the Christiansring (Krisztiina Körút; Pl. A, 9; — Kettenbrücke (Lánzeg Híd; Pl. C, 4) to Alt-Ofen (p. 345), 10 kr.; — West Station (Pl. E, F, 2) to the Stadttäldchen (Városliget; Pl. H, I, 2), 10 kr.; — Museumsring (Museum Körút; Pl. F, 5, 6) to the Thürgarten (Alkalerk; Pl. G, H, 1), 10 kr.; — Calvins-Platz (see above) to the Stadttäldchen (see above), 10 kr.; — Schwur-Platz (Eskü Tér; Pl. E, 3) to Szegiö, 10 kr.; — Karls-Kaserne (see above) to the Volksgarten (Népliget; Pl. beyond K, 7), 10 kr.; — West Station (see above) to the Slaughters House (Kőv Vágs Híd; Pl. H, 9), 10 kr.; — Museumsring (see above) to Steinbruch (Kobanya; p. 340), 1st cl. 15, 2nd 10 kr.; — Karls-Kaserne (see above) to Auwinkel (zugliget, p. 349), 20 kr.; — Karls-Kaserne (see above) to the terminus of the Schwabenberg railway (p. 345), 16 kr.; — Chain Bridge (see above) to Auwinkel (see above), 16 kr.; — West Station (see above) to Rákosszentmihály (p. 342), 15 kr.; — Pátfy-Platz (Pl. C, 2) at Alt-Ofen to Aquincum (p. 345) and St. Andrà. — Underground Electric Railway from the Giesela-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5) under the Andrassy-Str. to the Stadttäldchen (Pl. H, J, 1; p. 341), 10 kr. — Cable Tramway to the Fortress at Alt-Ofen, see p. 345. — Zahnräd-Bahn to the top of the Schwabenberg, see p. 345.

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Joseph-Quai (Pl. D, 5), below the suspension-bridge. — Local Steamboats. Small screw-steamers (‘propellers’) ply between Pest and Ofen every 5 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, and the Schwur-Platz (fare 7 kr. or 5 kr.). Larger steamboats ply half-hourly from Pest (Custom House, Schwur-Platz, Academy) and Ofen (Bruckbad, Bomben-Platz, Kaiserbad) to the Margarethens-Insel (Margit-Sziget), Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest (10 or 7 kr.). A notice-board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer.

Commissionaires (Hordáre), for a message within one district 20 kr., longer messages 30-10 kr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinz-Gasse (Koronaheczeg-Utca), with another entrance in the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utca). Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — Postage for a letter within the town 3 kr., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 5 kr., for other countries in the Postal Union 10 kr.

Bankers and Money-Changers. Austro-Hungarian Bank, Joseph-Platz 2;
Ungarische Escompte & Wechslerbank, Dorotheen-Gasse 6; Ungarische Kreditbank, Palatingasse 12; etc.

Baths. At Pest: *Ariostea Bath (p. 342) in the Stadttwäldchen; *Dianabad, Franz-Joseph-Platz (also vapour-baths); Geschwinitz, Ullöer-Strasse (Ullöi-Ut), opposite the barracks; *Ringstrassenbad, Elisabeth-Ring 51; Dépréy's Summer Swimming Bath, Franz-Joseph-Quai, opposite the Redoute Building (Vigadó), 35 kr. — On the Margarethen-Isel, see p. 342; at Open, see p. 345.

Theatres. The performances are in Hungarian, but the theatres present an interesting aspect of the national life. 'Elyen' is the Magyar expression of approval. — _National Theatre (Népszínház; Pl. F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., dramas and comedies; performances daily; boxes 7 or 10 fl., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 1½ fl. — _Royal Opera House (Mágyar Királyi Operaház; Pl. E, 4), Andrássy-Str.; boxes 10 or 12 fl., stalls 3½ fl.; box-office open 10-1 and 3-5. — _Volks-Theater (Népszínház; Pl. G, 5), Kerepeser-Str. (popular pieces, operettas). — _Lustspiel-Theater (Vigszínház; Pl. D, E, 2), Leopold-Ring. — _Music Halls. Somossy's Orpheum, Grosse Feldgasse 17 (Nagy mező Utca; Pl. F, 3, 4); Folies Caprice, Kerepeser-Str. (not for ladies), etc.


Promenades. Franz-Joseph-Quai (p. 336), with the Redouten-Park (Kiosk and Café). — _Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Ter; Pl. E, 4), with a café, where a military band plays thrice weekly in summer. — _Joseph-Platz.

— The Széchenyi Promenade (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude, the Museum Garden, and the Viktsgarten (Népliget; beyond Pl. K, 7), are also favourite resorts.

Collections, Museums, etc.

_Academy (p. 334). Admission to Picture Gallery gratis on Sun., Wed., and Frid., 9-1; at other times (9 a.m.-6 p.m.) by tickets obtainable at the entrance from the Akademiegasse, on the E. side of the building (50 kr.). Library, daily, 11-1.

_Agricultural Museum (p. 341). From April to Nov. daily, except Mon., 10-1 and 3-5; gratis.

_Art-Industrial Museum (p. 337), daily, 9-1; gratis.

_Botanic Garden (p. 337), in summer daily, 7-12 and 2-7; closed on Sun. and holidays.

_Commercial Museum (p. 341), in summer on week-days 9-12 and 3-6, Sun. 9-12, gratis; daily 6-8 p.m. (electric light) and Sun. 3-6 p.m. adm. 10 kr.; in winter daily 9-2, gratis.

_Educational Museum (p. 344), daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 3-6; gratis.

_Ethnographical Museum (p. 339), daily 9-1, Wed. and Sat. gratis, other days 50 kr.

_National Museum (p. 338). Adm. gratis, 9-1; to the Hungarian Antiquities on Tues. and Frid., to the Picture Gallery on Wed. and Sat., to the Natural History Collections on Mon. and Thurs.; on other week-days, 10-1, 50 kr. (tickets obtained on the groundfloor to the right, door 5). The collections are also open free, on alternate Sun. 9-1. Library, daily, 9-1.

_Technological Museum (p. 339), in summer on week-days 9-12, in winter (Sept.-May) 9-12 and 2-5; gratis.

_University Library (p. 339), daily, 9-12 and 3-5.

_Zoological Garden (p. 342), open all day; 30 kr.


_English Church Service in winter at the Höt, Hungary. — _Presbyterian Service (Free Church of Scotland) Sun. at 11 a.m., in the Protestant church, Mondgasse.
Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Drive in the morning (cab-tariff; see p. 331) from the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4; p. 334) along the bank of the Danube to the *Parliament House (Pl. D, 3; p. 340) and the Margarethen-Brücke (p. 342); then via the Leopold-Ring (Lipót-Körút; Pl. E, 2) and the Wailtzer-Ring (Vácz-Körút; Pl. E, 2–4) to the Leopoldstadt Basílica (p. 341); via the Andrassy-Str. (p. 341) to the Stadtwaldchen (p. 341); via the Damjanichgasse and the Rottenhillergasse to the Kerepeser-Str. (p. 339); and via the Museums-Ring and the Zollamts-Ring (p. 337) to the Customs House (Pl. E, 6; p. 337); and back via the Franz-Joseph-Quare (p. 336) to the Franz-Joseph-Platz. In the afternoon visit the Ofener Pestum (p. 343) and the Blocksberg (p. 344). — 2nd Day. Visit the Academy (p. 334) and the National Museum (p. 338) in the morning; the *Schwechaten (p. 345) in the afternoon; and the Margarethen-Insel (p. 342) towards evening.

The towns of Pest, Ofen (Hungar. Buda), Alt-Ofen (Ó Buda), and Steinbruch (Kőbánya) were formally united in 1873 under the name of Budapest, and this city is the capital of Hungary, and the seat of the National Diet, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the supreme court of justice (Curia Regia). Pop. 506,000 (102,000 Jews garrison 11,000), of whom 400,000 live on the Pest side of the river. About 329,000 speak Magyar; 118,000 German; and the remainder other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts on the right bank I. Festung (Vár), Tabán, and Christinenstadt (Krisztinaváros); II. Wasserstadt (Viziváros); III. Alt-Ofen (Ó Buda); on the left bank IV. Inner City (Belváros); V. Leopoldstadt (Lipótváros); VI. Theresienstadt (Terézváros); VII. Elisabethstadt (Erzsebétváros); VIII. Josefstadt (Józsefváros); IX. Franzenzstadt (Ferenzváros); X. Steinbruch (Kőbánya). a. Pest.

Pest (310 ft.), dependent upon Ofen and far inferior to it in importance down to the 15th cent., fell into decay during the Turkish wars in the 16th and 17th cent., and has only reached its present prosperity within the last 150 years. Since the ‘Compromise’ of 1867 it has been the capital of the Hungarian half of the empire, and next to Vienna it is now the most important place in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade. Many handsome buildings have sprung up since the middle of this century, and extensive improvements are approaching completion. The finest part of the town adjoins the Danube, on which extends a succession of handsome buildings, 21/2 M. in length. The inner town is surrounded by the Inner Ring-Strasse, viz. the Zollamts-Ring, Museums-Ring, and Karls-Ring (Vámház, Muzeum, and Károly Körút), and connected towards the N. by the Waitzer-Ring (Vácz-Körút) with the Outer Ring-Strasse, 21/2 M. in length, which describes a semicircle from the Margarethen-Brücke (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Platz (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Leopold-Ring, Theresien-Ring, Elisabeth-Ring, Joseph-Ring, and Franz-Ring (Lipót, Teréz, Erzsebet, József, and Ferencz Körút). Electric tramway, see p. 331.
On the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Ferenc József-Tér; Pl. D, 4) opposite the suspension-bridge, rises the *Academy*, a tasteless Renaissance edifice by Stüler (1862-64). The aim of the institution founded in 1825 by Count Stefan Széchenyi, and numbering 30 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and science. The elegant vestibule is borne by marble columns of different colours. On the groundfloor, to the left, is the Library with 200,000 vols. (adm., see p. 332). The anteroom on the first floor contains portraits of eminent deceased members of the Academy. The room in which the Academy meets is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by Ligeti; and the board-room contains portraits and a picture by Alex. Wagner (Flight of Isabella of Transylvania). The lofty Reception Room, used on great public occasions, has gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The mural paintings, by Lotz, represent scenes from Hungarian history. The second and third floors are occupied by the *National Picture Gallery*, formerly the Esterházy Gallery, which was purchased by the state in 1865 for 1,300,000 fl. (adm., see p. 332). The collection consists of 810 pictures (including 50 Spanish; 6 Murillos), 60,000 engravings, and 3000 drawings. Catalogue 30 kr.


The Goethe Room on the ground floor contains portraits, books, MSS., and other objects connected with the poet (adm. Mon., Wed., & Fri., free).

In front of the Academy rises a bronze Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi (d. 1860), by Engel, on a pedestal adorned with allegorical figures. On the E. side of the Franz-Joseph-Platz are the Erzherzog Stephan Hotel, the Police Office, the Prince of Coburg’s Palace, and the Dianabad (p. 332). On the S. side is the Chamber of Commerce, with an Ionic portico, in front of which is a seated bronze statue of Franz Deák (d. 1876), the statesman, by Huszár. In the Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a Statue of Joseph von Eötvös (d. 1871), the author and statesman, by Huszár.

The *Franz-Joseph-Quai (Ferenec József Rakpart; Pl. D, E, 5, 6), leading to the S. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz, skirts the Danube to the Custom House. This superb street (1 M. in length), to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 3 kr.). This quay leads past the Exchange (Tőzsde; hall with frescoes by Lotz; business-hour 12-1) to the Redouten-Park (café, see p. 331), on the E. side of which rise the large Redoute Buildings (Vigadó; Pl. D, 5; adm. on week-days 9-12 and 1-5, Sun. 9-12, 20 kr.), erected in 1862-65 by Fessl in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms, luxuriously fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes from Hungarian legends by Than and Lotz. The ‘Credenzsaal’ is embellished with two large mural paintings: Wagner, Tournament of King Matthew; Than, Banquet of Attila.

Farther along the quay are the Hotels Hungaria and Bristol (p. 330) and the steamboat landing-place (for Vienna and Orsova). The street then skirts the shady Petőfi-Platz (Petőfi-Tér; Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet Alexander Petőfi (1822-49), by Izsó and Huszár. On the farther side of the Platz is the small Greek Church, with its two towers. A few paces farther on, in the Schwur-Platz (Eskü-Tér), where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (Schwur = oath), is the Stadt-Pfarrkirche (Pl. E, 5), or Parish Church, the oldest in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with rococo façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. At the back of it, in the Rathhaus-Platz (Városház-Tér), is the Alte Rathaus, built in 1844, with a peculiar tower. In the Leopolds-Gasse (Lipót-Utcza), farther S.,
is the Neue Rathhaus (Pl. E, 6), built by Steindl in the early Renaissance style, with a handsome staircase and a large hall inlaid with marble (allegorical frescoes by Lotz).

The last of the new buildings on the Danube are the Custom House (Fővámház; Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by Ybl, and the adjacent Central Market (opened in 1897). From the custom-house the Franz-Josef-Kettenbrücke (Ferencz Józsefhíd) crosses the Danube to Ofen (Blocksberg, see p. 344). About 1/2 M. lower down is a huge Elevator (Pl. F, 7), or corn-magazine. — To the N.E. of this point, in the Soroksáer-Gasse and the Bakáts-Platz (Pl. F, G, 7), is the new Franzstadt Church, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-74, with frescoes by Than and Lotz. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the Soroksáer-Gasse (tramway, see p. 331), stands the vast Slaughter House (Kösz-Vágóhíd; Pl. H, 9), erected by Hennicke in 1870-72, with two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance by R. Begas.

The Inner Ring-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 6-2; p. 333) begins at the Custom House. The Zollamts-Ring leads to the Calvin-Platz (Calvin-Tér; Pl. F, 6), with its fine monumental Fountain. On the S. side is the plain Reformed Church.

Running to the S.E. from this Platz is the broad Üllői-Strasse (Üllői-Út; Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the left in which (No. 28) are the University Cliniques. — Opposite, to the right (No. 33-35), is the Art-Industrial Museum (Pl. G, 6), built in 1893-97 by Lechner and Pártos in the Oriental style, with a dome, 164 ft. in height, above the centre of the chief façade. The coloured plant-ornamentation used on the exterior and in the interior is characteristically Hungarian. Adm., see p. 332.

Ground Floor. From the entrance we proceed straight on to the Court, covered with glass and containing the larger objects (altars, sculptures, etc.); on the back-wall, a fine painted choir from the church of Mező-Csat (E. Hungary), of 1746. In the right wing, well-preserved furniture of the 17th century. — First Floor. *Faience and stoneware from Holics (1731-1832); painted wooden ceiling from Soly (17th cent.); Asiatic objects (China, Japan, etc.). Hungarian Hall: richly painted ceiling from Maksu (18th cent.); objects in wood, clay, gold, and iron; embroideries. Room with objects of the 18th cent.; carved oaken panelling (1740); furniture in the style of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. The corridor contains medieval ecclesiastical vestments and Oriental tapestry. — On the Second Floor is the School of Industrial Art.

Farther on in the Üllői-Út, on the left, are the Josephinum Orphanage (Pl. H, 7), the excellent Stefanie Hospital for Children, the Botanic Garden (Füvész-Kert; Pl. H, I, 7; adm., see p. 332) and the Ludoviceum (Pl. I, 7), an academy for officers of the Honvéd, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the pleasant Orczy Garden (in the forenoon, tickets in the main building, on the right; in the afternoon, entrance by the Ludoviceum Utca). At the end of the Üllői-Út, on the right, 13/4 M. from the Calvin-Platz, are the two large municipal Infirmaries (Kórház; Pl. I, 8), and 2/3 M. farther on, to the left, the Volksgarten (Népliget).
To the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz, in the Museums-Ring, rises the *National Museum (Nemzeti Museum; Pl. F, 6, 6), built in 1836-44 by M. Pollak, with a Corinthian portico. This building contains a library, the chief scientific collections of the city, and a gallery of modern paintings. On the staircase are allegorical frescoes by M. Than and a frieze by Lotz, both representing the development of culture in Hungary. The reception-room, at present the meeting-room of the Hungarian House of Magnates (parliamentary upper chamber), contains a large painting by Munkácsy: King Arpad taking possession of the country in 896. The entrance to the museum is on the N. side, to the left; that to the collections on the second floor is to the left, in the centre of the court. Admission, see p. 332.

Antiquities. 1st & 2nd Rooms. Prehistoric antiquities. 1st Room: Tomb of the later stone period; collection of objects of the bronze and first iron or ‘Hallstatt’ periods. 2nd Room: Gold ornaments of the La Tène epoch; Scythian antiquities (Nos. 11, 12. Sacrificial vessels). — 3rd R. Roman antiquities. Weapons and tools of the time of the ‘Völkerwanderung’, or great migrations of the Germanic nations. *Gold ornaments from Sziágy-Somlyó. — 4th R. Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, e.g. Stephen and Gabriel Bathory (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in ivory. Central case: objects from Hungarian tombs (9th and 10th cent.). — 5th R. Medieval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs, etc. Golden crown of Constantin Monomachus (10th cent.); ornaments from the tomb of Bela III. (d. 1196); *Enamelled ornaments from Transylvania; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — 6th R. Furniture, clocks, etc. — 7th R. Coins and medals from the 11th cent. to the present time; seals, snuff-boxes, pipe-heads. Hungarian banknotes of 1848; Kossuth notes (London, 1892); Honved flags. Beethoven’s piano (presented by Liszt). — 8th R. Reminiscences of 1848; stick carried by Nelson at the battle of Abukir; memorials of Liszt.


The Library (adm., see p. 332) consists of four sections, 1st Sect.: Books (Bibliotheca Hungarica; 540,000 vols.); Hung. incunabula from 1533; Latin incunabula (Chronicum Budense, 1478, the first book printed in Hungary). — 2nd Sect.: Newspapers (14,000 vols.). — 3rd Sect.: Manuscripts. Funeral sermon in Hungarian (early 13th cent., the oldest existing example of the language); 16 other Hungarian MSS. down to 1527; eleven MSS. from the library of King Matthias Corvinus (1457-90); 397 codices; upwards of 16,000 MSS. from the 16th cent. to the present time. — 4th Sect.: Archives (250,000 documents). The earliest dates from King Koloman (1109).

The natural history collection is at present in the Széchenyi Utca No. 1 and accessible on application only. — The ethnographical collection, Csillag Utca 15 (Pl. F, 6; adm., see p. 332), contains objects illustrating the ethnography of Hungary, and objects from New Guinea, Persia, the Caucasus, etc.

In front of the steps leading to the museum is the seated bronze Statue of Johann Arany (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893). The garden contains bronze busts of Bersényi, Kisfaludy, Kazinczy, and other Hungarian poets. In the adjoining 'Magnates’ Quarter' are the handsome palace of Count Wenckheim (Baross-Gasse), the mansion of Count Károlyi, in the French Renaissance style (Universitätsgasse), and the houses of other Hungarian magnates (Esterházy, Festetics, etc.). — In the Universitäts-Platz (Egyetem-Tér; Pl. E, F, 5, 6) rise the University (under restoration), transferred to Pest from Tynau by Maria Theresa in 1780, and the University Church. The handsome Renaissance edifice containing the University Library (220,000 vols.; adm., see p. 332) lies to the N.W., in the Franziskaner-Platz (Ferencziek-Tér; Pl. E, 5). — In the Sándor-Gasse, opposite the National Museum, is the House of Representatives (Országház; Pl. F, 5; cards of admission to the meetings obtainable in the forenoon at the office), erected by Ybl in 1866. Near it are the Polytechnic School (Museums-Ring 6) and the Physiological Institute, in the Esterházy-Gasse.

In the Kerepeser-Strasse (Pl. F, H, 5, 4) is the National Theatre (p. 332), plain externally, but well fitted up; and farther on, at the point of intersection with the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 333), is the Hungarian Volks-Theater (p. 332), built by Fellner and Hellmer. Nearly opposite the last, at the corner of the Joseph-Ring and the Volkstheater-Gasse, is the Industrial School (built in 1892), containing the Technological Museum (unimportant; adm., see p. 332). At Kerepeser-Str. 22, on the first floor, is the Basaar of Domestic Industries, belonging to the Museum of Commerce, containing objects for domestic use (on sale). Adjacent (No. 20) is the Information Office of the Commercial Museum, where information on commercial points may be obtained (gratis). — At the end of the street (1 M. from the Museums-Ring) is a monument to Baross (d. 1892), minister of commerce and introducer of the ‘zone tariff’ (p. 319). Straight in front is the large East Station of the Hungarian
state-railways (Pl. H, I, 4; p. 330); to the left the Rottenbillergasse leads to the Veterinary Institute (M. K. Allatorvosi Akademia; Pl. H, 3) and the Roman Catholic church of St. Elisabeth, completed in 1898 from Steindl’s designs; and to the right the Friedhof-Strasse (tramway) leads to the large Cemetery (Köztemető; Pl. I, K, 4, 5), with monuments of Count Louis Batthyány, Franz Deák, L. Kossuth, etc.

We return to the Inner Ring-Strasse. In the Tabaksgasse (Dohány-Utcza), near the Karls-Ring (Károly-Körút), is the *Synagogue (Pl. F, 5), a modern Moorish building in brick, by Förster. Near it, in the Rombach-Gasse, is the Orthodox Synagogue (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style, built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872. Farther on in the Karls-Ring is the large Karls-Kaserne (Károly-Laktanya; Pl. E, 5), the old Pensioners’ Hospital, erected by Emp. Charles VI., with its chief façade towards the Grenadier-Gasse (Gránátos-Utca), in the Renaissance style, by Martinelli.

At the corner of Koronahercez-Strasse and Zsibárus-Strasse stands the imposing Post and Telegraph Office (p. 331), with a rich Renaissance façade, by Skalitzky and Koch. We now cross the Serviten-Platz (Szervita-Tér) and the Déák-Platz, with the Protestant Church, to the Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4) with its pretty pleasure-grounds and its Kiosque, decorated with frescoes by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4) rises a bronze Statue of Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1869 from a design by Halbig. — The Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utca) leads hence to the N. to the Széchenyi Promenade (Pl. D, E, 4), where on the site of the Neugebäude (pulled down in 1898) a new Town Hall is under construction, and terminates in a large open space, laid out in gardens. On the W. side of this space rises the —

*New Parliament House (Uj Országház; Pl. D, 3), a huge sandstone edifice in the Gothic style, designed by Steindl, covering an area of 3¾ acres and surmounted by a central dome, 350 ft. in height. This building (interior still unfinished) will accommodate both the House of Representatives and the House of Magnates. In the interior (adm. 1 ft., Sat., 10-1, 50 kr.) at present are shown the staircase lavishly decorated with marble and gold (ceiling-paintings by Lotz) and the throne-room, with 16 pillars preceded by coloured bronze statues of Hungarian kings. — Opposite, to the E., is the *Kurie (Magyar Királyi Curia; the supreme court of law), a noble Renaissance building from Hauszmann’s designs. Above the portico, with its six columns, is a chariot with three horses and a figure of Justice, by Sennyei. The magnificent staircase is embellished with another figure of Justice, by Strobl, and with ceiling-paintings by Lotz. — To the right of the Kurie is the building for the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice (Földmivelésügyi and Igazságügyi Ministry). — On the left side of the Kostitutionsgasse (Alkotmány
Stadtwaldchen.  BUDAPEST.  59. Route.  341

Utcza; Pl. E, 3) are the Law Courts (Törvényszéki Polata), including a handsome Jury Court-room, adorned with frescoes by Feszty, and a large prison. Adjacent (No. 24) is the office of the Journalists' Pension Fund.

At the N. end of the Waitzner-Ring (Vácsi-Körút; Pl. E, 2-4) is the West Station (Pl. E, F, 2; p. 330). A little to the S. rises the Leopoldstadt Basilica (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque church with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl (d. 1891), but not yet completed. — To the E., straight to the Stadtwaldchen, runs the *Andrássy-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 4-2), 1½ M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna (underground railway, see p. 331). On the left side of this street rises the superb *Opera House (Pl. E, 4), built in 1875-84 in the Italian Renaissance style by Ybl, and on the right are the Offices of the Hungarian state-railway. At the octagon, where it intersects the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 333), the Andrássy-Strasse attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the Academy of Music (Zeneakadémia), the old Künstlerhuus (Mücsarnok; No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang containing a waxwork exhibition; adm. 20 kr.), and the National Drawing School with a tasteful façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti. The street now expands into the Rondeau (Körönd; Pl. G, 2). The last part of the street is flanked with villas and gardens, and at the end, to the right, rises the Neue Künstlerhaus (Új Mücsarnok), built in 1894, where exhibitions of art are held (from 1st Dec. to 15th Jan. for Hungarian artists only; international exhibition from 15th April to 15th June; adm. 50 kr., Sun. afternoons 20 kr.). Near it a Millennium Monument is in progress.

The *Stadtwaldchen (Városliget; Pl. H, I, 1, 2; electric and underground railways, see p. 331), laid out in 1797 and covering about 286 acres, is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons (Café-Restaurant; military music). The large pond (Nagy Tó) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in winter. On the Széchenyi-Isel (Széchenyi-Sziget) is the *Royal Agricultural Museum (Magyar Királyi Mezőgazdasági - Museum; adm., see p. 332), installed in the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings of the Millennium Exhibition of 1896.


To the E. of the Agricultural Museum are the Commercial Museum (adm., see p. 332), an industrial exhibition on a smaller scale, and the Museum of Traffic. Alt-Ofen (Ös-Budavár), another relic of the exhibition of 1896, is the scene of concerts (in summer), a
theatre of varieties, etc. Near the pond are the Artesian Bath, a number of Booths like those in the Wurstel-Prater at Vienna (p. 72), and the Zoological Garden (Allakert; adm., see p. 332; restaurant).

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the Rákosefeld, an extensive plain to the E. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions. A visit to the village of Rákós Palota (electric tramway, see p. 331), with a pleasant grove of acacias, is recommended on Sun. afternoons.

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the *Margarethen-Insell (Margit-Sziget; Pl. C, D, 1), the property of Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million florins, into a most delightful park. Approach by the Margarethen-Brücke, see below. The steamboats (p. 331; return-tickets 20, on Sun. and holidays 40 kr.) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a *Restaurant, where a military band plays on Sun. and Thurs. evenings in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 10 kr.) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the (1 1/2 M.) artesian well at the upper end, opposite Alt-Ofen (p. 341). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant Bath House (Margarethen-Bad), by Ybl, has been erected here. The superfluous water falls into a pond in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels, a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

b. Ofen (Buda)

is connected with Pest by means of two suspension-bridges, an iron bridge on arches, and a railway-bridge, while a fifth bridge opposite the Schwur-Platz is now being constructed. The imposing *Suspension Bridge (Lánecz-Hid; Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1840-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two pillars, 160 ft. high. Total length 410 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 36 ft. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. — Toll for foot-passengers (keep to the right), from Pest to Ofen only, 2 kr.; for carriages, see p. 331.

The iron Margarethen-Brücke (Margit-Hid; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, at the upper end of the town, just below the Margarethen-Insell, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up-stream. On each side are three openings; the roadway is 60 ft. above the mean level of the river. The electric tramway crosses this bridge. From the apex of the angle a new junction-bridge leads to the Margarethen-Insell. — The Franz Josef-Brücke (*Ferencz József-Hid; Pl. E, 6) was constructed in 1895-96; it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the stream. Charming view of the city and river. — The Railway
Junction Bridge (Összekötő Vasúti-Híd; Pl. F, G, 9), below the Custom House, spans the river in four arches, and has a footway for the use of the public on each side.

The Tunnel (383 yds. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1854), connects the Christinenstadt and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 2 kr.; cabs, see p. 331).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (Aquincum, p. 345), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Numerous antiquities of that period have been found here. Ofen was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241 but was rebuilt by King Bela IV., who in 1247 erected the royal palace, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. The majority of the population is German.

The old Fortress (about 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large royal palace, crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the station of the Cable Tramway. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the Hentzi Monument in the Georgs-Platz (Szent György-Tér; Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 6 kr.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the Albrechts-Strasse, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings to the Georgs-Platz, 20 min. from the bridge. (A longer road leading down the Danube to the left from the bridge, and round the castle-hill, enters the fortress by the Burgthor on the S. side.)

The Hentzi Monument, to the memory of the general of that name and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849, is a Gothic column in bronze, 66 ft. in height, rising over a group of the dying hero crowned by victory. This monument is to be removed to make room for a monument to Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898). — On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz, to the right, are the Ministry of National Defence (Hunvédelmi Ministerium) and the unpretending Palace of the Minister President.

The Royal Palace (Király Palota; Pl. C, 5; shown, in absence of the court, on week-days 9-12 and 2-6, on application to the castellan), erected by Maria Theresa in 1748-71, and partly burned down in 1849, has been restored in a more imposing style, and is now being greatly extended after Ybl's and Hauszmann's plans (830 rooms; 659 in the new portion). The opening of the Hungarian Diet takes place in the throne-room. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen, sceptre, orb, sword, coronation-robe, etc.) are kept in a chapel in the left wing (not shown). The palace-garden (open to the public), commanding a beautiful view of Pest, extends down to the river. At the foot of it is the Palace Bu-tuur; in front of it,
on the quay, with its pleasure-grounds (café), a bronze statue of Ybl (d. 1891), the architect, was erected in 1896.

From the Georgs-Platz we proceed to the N. to the Parade-Platz (Dísz-Tér; Pl. C, 4), in which the tasteful Honvéd Monument, by G. Zala, was unveiled in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. — A little farther on is the Haupt-Platz or Dreifaltigkeits-Platz (Szent Háromság-Tér; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the Town Hall of Ofen; on the right rises the *Matthias-Kirche, commenced by King Bela IV. in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque style, and completed in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was thoroughly restored in 1890-96 from plans by Schulek, on which occasion the tower (260 ft. high) was entirely rebuilt. In the gaudily painted interior, to the right of the principal entrance, is the coat-of-arms of King Matthias Corvinus (15th cent.; restored). King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. — Below the church, towards the Danube, are the Staats-Gymnasium, a fine Renaissance building, and the Realschule, in the Gothic style. Farther N.W., in the Ferndandes-Platz (Nándor-Tér; Pl. B, 3), rises the Garrison Church, a Gothic building of the 13th century. We now return to the Georgs-Platz by the W. Bastei Promenade, which commands the Christinenstadt, the Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills. In the Christinenstadt we observe the Teachers' Seminary (Tanító Kézepede), containing the National Educational Museum (adm., see p. 332), the South Station, adjoined by the large Garrison Hospital, and, more to the left, the Christinenstadt Church, with its new tower.

At the foot of the Blocksberg rise powerful chalybeate and sulphurous hot springs (108-113° Fahr.), which are mostly used for baths. The Bruckbad (Rudas-Fürdő; Pl. D, 6), a vapour-bath, with a remarkable rotunda borne by eight columns of the Turkish period over a basin into which the thermal spring flows, restored in 1831 and connected in 1895 with a covered swimming-bath in a side-building, belongs to the town. Near this, No. 6 Döbrentei, lies the *Raitzenbad (Rácz-Fürdő), used as early as the reign of Matthew Corvinus, restored and well fitted up in 1860, with swimming-bath. — At the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous Hunyady-Janos, Franz-Josef, Apenta, and other mineral springs. Here also is the Elisabeth Salzbad (Erzsébet Fürdő; Pl. C, 9).

A footpath ascends from the Bruckbad in numerous windings to the (20 min.) Blocksberg (St. Gerhardsberg, Hung. Szent Gellért-hegy; Pl. C, D, 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (770 ft., 394 ft. above the Danube), Mountain-railway projected. At the top is the former Citadel (about to be pulled down) and a restaurant. Beautiful *View of both the towns, the winding river, and the wide plain (best light in the afternoon). Below the top is the Restaurant Gellérthegy Kiosk, also with view.
At the N. end of the town, on the road to Alt-Ofen (see below), 40 minutes' walk from the chain-bridge (electric tram in 10 min.), lies the *Kaiserbad (Csúszár Fürdő; Pl. C, 1), the most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths, a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the ten springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band frequently plays in summer, are a very favourite resort. The adjacent *St. Lucasbad (Lukács Fürdő; Hotel, see p. 330) is also elegantly fitted up, with swimming-basin, mud-baths, hydropathic, and concert-garden. Tramway and steamboat to Pest, see p. 331.

On a hill, 6 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, within the precincts of a large unfinished villa, is the Turkish Chapel, a small octagonal building, 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Shēkh Gūl-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The Wharves of the Danube Steamboat Co. at Alt-Ofen (p. 329) may also be visited (adm. 10 kr.). Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (electric tramway and steamboat from Pest and electric tramway from Ofen).

A little to the N. of Alt-Ofen numerous remains of the Roman colony of Aquincum (p. 343) have been preserved (electric tramway, see p. 331). Among these are the foundations of a castrum, baths, a temple of Mithras, and a mosaic pavement representing gladiatorial combats. The objects are preserved in a small Museum. A few min. farther N., passing under the railway and through a wooden gate to the left, we reach the tolerably well preserved foundations of an Amphitheatre, whence a path leads past the fragments of a Roman aqueduct to the (20 min.) Römerbad (station of the electric tramway), with a good inn and shady garden.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the *Schwabenberg (Sváb-Hegy; 1463 ft.), to the W. of Ofen, said to be so called from the Swabian troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer. Electric tramway from the Károlyi-Körút (16 kr.) or from the suspension-bridge (10 kr.) to the station of the Zahnradbahn (rack-and-pinion railway), which ascends to the top of the Schwabenberg in 20 min. (April to Oct.; hours vary; enquire at the hotel or of the tramway-officials; there and back 40, Sun. 60 kr.). This is a charming drive (fine views to the right), latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, adjoining the terminus, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Schwabenberg (view). About 7 min. to the S.E. (follow the path straight on, then to the left) are the pleasant grounds on the Széchenyiberg, with a bronze bust of Count Széchenyi, and 2 min. farther up a hillock commanding an admirable *View (practically the same as from the balcony of the restaurant in the former Villa Éötvös, 5 min. from the station): at our feet lie the two
towns with their sea of houses, above which the Blocksberg and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margarethen-Insel, Neu-Pest, and the Danube up to Waitzen; nearer rises the Johannisberg; below in the valley is the National Lunatic Asylum; in the background to the N.E., the Mátra Mountains. — From the Széchenyiberg we return to the railway-terminus (p. 345) and follow the road straight on, diverging at a finger-post ('Normafa-út') to the (1/2 hr.) Norma-Baum, an ancient beech-tree (*View), whence we may either descend to (1/2 hr.) Auwinkel (see below), or continue along the hill to the (3/4 hr.) Johannisberg (János-Hegy; 1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may return to Pest via Auwinkel (Zugliget; electric tramway, see p. 331), a pleasant dale on the N. slope of the Schwabenberg, with villas and hotels (Sarkopf; Fasan; Schöne Helena; Hirsch; Franzenshöhe), much frequented in summer.

The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which Adlerberger (not Adelsberger) is the most esteemed.

60. From Budapest to Oderberg.

270 M. — Railway to Rutika. 194 M., in 7-14 hrs. (fares 9 ft., 6 ft., 4 fl.); to Oderberg, 270 M., in 11-17 hrs. (fares 14 ft. 51, 9 ft. 93, 6 ft. 56 kr.).

Budapest, see p. 330. We start from the East Station. The train passes the cemetery and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. Steinbruch, Hung. Köbanya (electric tramway to Budapest, see p. 331), with breweries and a huge pig-fattening farm (szállás); branch-line to (40 1/2 M.) Lajos-Misse. We cross the wide Rákosheld (p. 342). 6 M. Rákos, junction for Klausenburg (R. 69). Then Rákos-Keresztúr, Rákos-Csaba, Pécsel, Isaszegh (where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849). — 23 M. Gödöllő (Rail. Restaurant), with a royal château and beautiful park. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss. On a height to the left lies the monastery of Besnyő, a resort of pilgrims. 33 M. Aszód, with a château of Baron Podmanizky. Branch-line via (34 1/2 M.) Balassa-Gyarmat (p. 322) to (66 M.) Losoncz (p. 317). — 39 M. Tura. — 43 M. HATVAN (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel National), a small town on the Zagyva, with an old château, junction for Kaschau (p. 349).

To Szolnok, 42 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs., via (16 M.) Jászeberény, a market-town on the Zagyva, in the museum of which is preserved the ivory war-horn of Lehel, one of the seven great Hungarian tribal leaders. Szolnok, see p. 374.

The line diverges here to the left from the Miskolc and Kaschau line (R. 61), and skirts the W. slope of the Mátra (p. 318), traversing the Hungarian Erzgebirge. Stations: Lőrinczi, Apcs-Szántó, Pásztó, Bírót, and (71 M.) Kis-Terenne (Rail. Restaurant).
To Oderberg.  ALTSOHL. 60. Route. 347

To KAAL-KÁPOLNA, 33½ M., Mátra Railway in 3½ hrs. Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the Mátra. 16 M. Parád (655 ft.), a bath with springs containing sulphur and alum, in the valley of the Tarna, owned by Count Károlyi. 33½ M. KAAL-KÁPOLNA (p. 375).

76⅓ M. Pálfalva; 78 M. Salgó-Tárján, with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines and iron-works; 83 M. SÖMOS-UJFAHU. The line quits the pleasant valley of the Zagyva, crosses a valley in the Medvés Hills, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the Eipel, or Ipoly, to (91½ M.) FÜLEK (650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with the ruins of a once fortified castle of Count Berchtold. Railway to Doboschau and Miskolcz, see R. 67.

101⅔ M. Losonec (625 ft.; König von Ungarn), a thriving town on the Eipel, in wooded environs, with a large cloth-factory, was entirely destroyed by the Russians in 1849. About 6 M. to the W., on the hillside, lies Gács, with a large cloth-factory and a château of Count Forgách. Branch-line to Balassa-Gyarmat (p. 346). Beyond (110 M.) LÖNYABÁNYA we enter the picturesque ravine of the Szalatna. 119 M. KRIVAŇ-GYETVA; opposite, to the right, on the plateau of DETTVA, is a large Slovak village; to the left stands the loftily situated ruin of DIVINY. 127 M. VÉGHES-SZALATNA, with an old château of King Matthew Corvinus.

133½ M. ALTSOHL, Hung. ZÖLÖYOM (968 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Stadt-Hôtel; Hungary), an old town on the Gran. The Schloss, on the left bank of the Szalatna, was often occupied by Matthew Corvinus.

To ZÖLÖYOM-BREZÓ, 35½ M., branch-railway in 3½ hrs. 5 M. Szelács (1180 ft.; BUDE, Hungary), a favourite watering-place, with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited chiefly by ladies. — 71½ M. FARKASFALVA, with considerable mines. — 13½ M. NEUSÖLH, Hung. BASZTERCEZÉBÁNYA (Hungaria; Krebs; pop. 7159), the seat of a bishop and capital of the county of SÓLH, is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Gran and the Bistritz. The church of St. Elizabeth contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. — 35½ M. ZÖLÖYOM-BREZÓ (Slovak BREZÓVA), with extensive government iron-works. Branch to (26 M.) THEISSHOLZ (p. 370).

141½ M. GRAN-BREZNITZ, Hung. GARAM-BERZENCE (Railway Restaurant). Branch-line via Csata to PÁRKány-NÁNA, see p. 322.

Branch Railway in 2 hrs. via (9½ M.) DIILN (Hung. BÉLÁBÁNYA) with an old Gothic church, to (14½ M.) Schemnitz, Hung. SÉLMETSÉBÁNYA (1945 ft.; WEINTRAUBE; car and pair to the town 1 ft.; omn. 30 kr.; pop. 15,200), an old mining town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. The picturesque old Schloss at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a modern château, sometimes called the Jungfern-Schloss, now used as a fire-watch tower. Schemnitz is the seat of a famous mining and forestry academy, which attracted many German and foreign students until Hungarian took the place of German as the language of tuition. (Valuable archives and cabinet of minerals.) The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I, but are now almost exclusively Slovaks. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable (1½ million fl. per annum), although small compared with its former value. A visit to them is interesting and easy (permission at the office). The longest shaft ("Kaiser Joseph II. Schachtlen") is 10 M. in length. Minerals
sold by Rathgeb & Baker. — The interesting church on the Calvarienberg (2385 ft.), 20 min. to the E. of the town, commands the best survey of the environs. Pleasant excursions via the Vöröskút to the Hodruthal (carr. 1/2 day, 2-3 fl.), and to the top of the (2 hrs.) Sztnya (3325 ft.). — To the S. lies Szent Antal, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.

To the S.W. of Schemnitz (71/2 M.; diligence daily in 21/4 hrs.), in the Eisenbach Valley, lie the baths of Vilhnye (1015 ft.; Ates Badhaus; Hell Hôtel; Hôt. Schemnitz), the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid. — To the W. of Schemnitz (71/2 M.; a drive of 11/2 hrs.), in the Valley of the Teplia, are the baths of Szkleno (1250 ft.; Herrenbad), with sulphur and lime springs and natural vapour-baths in a cavern.

The great embankment at Gran-Bresnitz, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. View to the left farther on. The train descends the valley of the Gran. On the left, below, is the ruin of Sachsenstein, Hung. Saskö; and farther on is Heiligenkreuz, Hung. Szent Kereszt, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Neusohl. We then curve to the right. 1501/2 M. Bartos-Lehotka, with an old church. Seven tunnels.

158 M. Kremnitz, Hung. Körmöcsbánya (1805 ft.; Goldner Hirsch; cab to the town 1 fl., omn. 30 kr.), an old mining town (pop. 4300) surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley (260 ft. below the station), possesses famous gold and silver mines, which are still very productive. The Town Hall in the chief square contains the interesting civic archives and museum. Within the old Castle is the Katharinen-Schlosskirche, restored in 1886, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the Mint, where the ducats of Kremnitz are struck (adm. on weekdays, 11-12; 1 fl.). A conduit 15 M. long, which is said to have been constructed in the 14th cent., supplies the town with water for its industrial purposes, and a tunnel, 91/2 M. long, is under construction for draining the mines into the Gran.

The train continues to ascend. Two more tunnels and two pretty glimpses of Kremnitz. Stations: Jánoshegy (Ger. Berg), József-Gösfürész, Turcsék. 175 M. Stubnya-Fürdö, Ger. Bad Stuben (1680 ft.), a village on the Stubna, with magnesia and sulphur springs (R. from 70 kr.), known in the middle ages. 182 M. Znyó-Várálja, a market-town on the Turócz (pop. 1500). The line follows the broad valley of the Turócz. Stations: Rákó-Pribócz, with an old château, Turócz-Szent-Márton, and (194 M.) Ruttká, Ger. Ruilke, junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 354). From Ruttká to (270 M.) Oderberg, see R. 63.

61. From Budapest to Kaschau and Eperjes.

Railway to Kaschau, 1721/2 M., in 6-8 hrs. fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.; from Kaschau to Eperjes, 201/2 M., in 11/4 hr. (fares 1 fl. 20, 80 kr., 50 kr.).

To (43 M.) Hatvan, see p. 346. — 56 M. Vámos-Györk.

Branch (8 M.; in 45 min.) to Gyöngyös (Winkler; Bronner; Pannonia; pop. 15,896), at the base of the volcanic Mitra, which extends from this point to Erlau and yields the excellent Erlauer wine (Hung. Egribor). Brisk trade in wine and grain. (Carr. and pair 1 fl. per hour; whole day
To the N., 3½ hr., lies Bene (1115 ft.), a health-resort, whence the Kökes (3314 ft.), the highest peak of the Mátra, it ascended by a good path in 3½ hrs. (Tower with fine view.)

59 M. Adács; 62 M. Karácsond; 64½ M. Ludas; 72 M. Kaúl-Kápolna (Rail. Restaurant), with tobacco-fields, junction of the line from Kis-Ujsszállás to Kis-Terenne (p. 346). — 79½ M. Füzes-Abony (Rail. Restaurant).

Branch Line in 3/4 hr. to (103/4 M.) Erlau, Hung. Eger (Hôtel Casino; Höt. National), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 22,200 inhab., once fortified. In 1539 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, but was saved by the heroic conduct of the women. In 1596-1687 it fell under Turkish sway. Large Cathedral in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyrker (d. 1847) in 1831–35, with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The Lyceum, with a library and well-organised observatory, was erected by Archb. Esterházy in 1785. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine Minaret, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque. Near the archiepiscopal park are the Bishop’s and the Simkovics Baths, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases. To the N.E. on a spur of the Átmagy, is a ruined Castle, converted into a barrack, in which are the tombstone and a monument of Dobó, the gallant defender of Erlau against the Turks.

From Füzes-Abony to Debreczin, see p. 369.


113 M. Miskolcz (Grand Hôtel Seper; Pannonia; Krone; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 30,500), a busy trading town, capital of the county of Borsod, with several churches (St. Stephen’s, late-Gothic, 13th cent.), lies prettily at the mouth of the Szinva Valley. A monument to Ludwig Kossuth, by Rónas, was erected here in 1898. Large cellars in the Avashegy, a hill above the town.

Charming excursion, past the government railway-works (Vasgyár), to (5 M.) Diósgyőr, picturesquely situated in the Szinva Valley, at the foot of the Bukk, with a ruined castle. About 1½ hr. beyond the village begins a romantic Ravine (Hűmorvalogy), watered by the brawling Garadna. (To the colony of Felső Hámos, 1½ hr.) — The baths of Tapolcza (plain, but good, R. from 30 kr.), with warm springs rising in a pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

From Miskolcz to Torna, 43 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 7 M. Sajó Eszély (p. 372). — From (31 M.) Szin-Perkupa the Aggtelek Cavern (p. 371) may be reached by carriage in 1½ hr. (3 fl.). — 43 M. Torna (p. 390).

From Miskolcz to Fülek and Rosenau (Aggtelek Cavern), see R. 67; to Debreczin and Budapest, see R. 66.

The line crosses the Sajó, an affluent of the Hernád. 118 M. Zsolcsa, junction of the Debreczin line (R. 66). The picturesque valley of the Hernád is now traversed. Stations: Onga, Szikssó, Halmai, Csobád, Forró-Enes. To the right, the Hegyalja Mts., the E. slopes of which produce the famous 'Tokay' (comp. p. 370), with several ruined castles. Stations: Garadna (with a château of Count Péchy), Hidas-Németi, Abaujvár, Csányy.

172½ M. Kaschau, Hung. Kassa. — Hotels. Hôtel Schalkház, of the first class, with garden, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. L. 20, B. 30, omnibus 30 kr.; Höt. Europa, well spoken of; Schiffbeck; Szechenyi. — Cab to the town 1 fl., but pleasanter to walk through the Széchenyi grounds; per 1½ hr. 50 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., whole day 5-6 fl. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.

— Tramway from the station to the town and to the Csermely valley (p. 350).
Kaschau, an ancient royal free town with 29,200 inhab., on the right bank of the Hernád, consists of the regularly-built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The town is the seat of various civil and military authorities, and carries on a brisk trade. The chief building is the Cathedral, the finest Gothic church in Hungary, built in 1382-1497 on the site of an earlier church and thoroughly restored in 1877-96, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two towers (the southern unfinished). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculptures in the best Gothic style (beginning of 14th cent.). The detached Urban-Thurm, on the N. side, dates from 1628.

In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed by Stephen Crom in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 45 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemut. The 15th cent. frescoes on the N. and S.E. walls and the chapels of SS. Stephen and John should also be noticed. — Adjacent to the S. portal is the staircase ascending to the royal oratory and thence to the roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade.

The church of St. Michael, in the transition style of the 13th cent., has a graceful tower; the Franciscan is now the Garrison Church; the Dominican Church has damaged frescoes; the new Protestant Church is covered with a lofty dome. — The Museum (adm. Sun., 10-1, free; Wed., 10-1, 20 kr.; at other times on application) contains antiquities and coins, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. — The Calvarienberg commands a good view.

The Environs of Kaschau are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of Bankó (carr. 1½ fl.; or a pleasant walk through the Csermely Valley; tramway, see p 349; from the terminus to the baths a walk of ½ hr.). — To the N. are the small sulphur-baths of Ludwigsquelle, Hung. Lajosforrás (cab 1 fl., omnibus in ½ hr.). — To the N.E. (12½ M.; carr. in 3 hrs., 5-6 fl.) lies Bank-Herlein (1287 ft.; several Lodging Houses), with an intermittent chalybeate spring, which from a depth of 1300 ft. sends forth a jet 60 ft. high every 6 hrs. — To the S., between Cisány and Alsó Mislye (p. 367), lies Alsó Kőked, with its tepid sulphur-spring.

From Kaschau to Torna, 26 M., railway in about 2 hrs. — From (20 M.) Szepsi a branch-line diverges to (10 M., in ¾ hr.) Mezencefé or Metzenseifen, via Jászó, a Premonstratensian abbey with valuable archives and a fine stalactite grotto lately made accessible. — From Szepsi to the health-resort of Stoss is a drive of about 3½ hrs. — 26 M. Torna (Morvay) lies picturesquely at the foot of the Ruinenberg, with its ruin dating from the 16th century. Near it are several interesting valleys and caves, where prehistoric antiquities have been found. Thus, to the right, the romantic Szédessé Valley near Szédessé (¾ hr.; carriage 1 fl.), and the Ajterhal near Falusaka, a narrow gorge crossed by the Órdóghid ('devil's bridge'), requiring a steady head). Half-a-day there and back. From Torna we may go to the W. (carriage 5 fl.) to Krasznahorka (p. 371) and Roszain (see p. 371). Branch-line from Torna to Miskolcz, see p. 349.

177 M. Szent István; 179 M. Abos (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 357). The line to Eperjes crosses the Swinka by a lofty bridge and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting, beyond which we obtain a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the Tarca.
193 M. Eperjes (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Berger; pop. 10,400), an old town on the Tarcza, still surrounded by walls, is the capital of the county of Sáros, with several mediaeval buildings. The Calvarienberg on the S.W. side of the town commands a fine view. The strong saline spring and salt-works of Soóvár lie 1½ M. to the S.

To the N. of Eperjes (28 M.; branch-railway in 2 hrs.) lies Bartfeld, Hung. Bártya (Hót. Hungaria; pop. 5405), a very ancient town, with a handsome 15th cent. town-hall. The Gothic church of St. Ágádus, of the 14th cent. (under restoration), contains finely carved choir-stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. The baths of Bartfeld (R. in the Curhaus from 80 kr.), 1½ M. to the N., have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, used for drinking and bathing. Beautiful walks in the pine-forests.

From Eperjes to Neu-Sandec, 73 M., railway in 8½ hrs., via (5½ M.) Nagy Sáros (famous opal-mines at Dubnik), and (33½ M.) Orlo (Hungarian frontier, station for Neu-Lublau, 2½ M. off, a chalybeate bath used by anæmic patients). Then (4½ M.) Muszyna, station (carr. 2-3 fl.) for the baths of Krynica (two hotels and numerous lodging-houses) in Galicia, 6 M. to the N.E., with elegant public rooms, frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. Zegetinó, another small bath, prettily situated (burned in 1898). 70 M. Alt-Sandec, whence a diligence runs twice daily in summer (in 5½ hrs.; 3 fl.) to (27 M.) Szezawnica (Curhaus; Hót. Martha; Polski), another watering-place on the N. slopes of the Carpathians, with alkaline-araic springs (3000 patients). From Szezawnica to Tatra-Höhlenhain, see p. 364. — 73 M. Neu-Sandec (p. 290).


126 M. Railway in 4½-7 hrs.; fares 8 fl. 10, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 50 kr.; express 10 fl. 50 kr., 7 fl., 4 fl. 50 kr.

Pressburg, see p. 326. The line passes along the foot of the hills, to the left of the Budapest railway. 5 M. Ratzersdorf, Hung. Récse; 8½ M. St. Georgen, Hung. Szent György, with the château of Féherkő. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians. 12½ M. Bösin, Hung. Bazin, a small mining town, with a chalybeate bath charmingly situated 1½ M. to the N. Stations: Modor-Senkvice (to the left of which lies the town of Modern, Hung. Modor, at the foot of the Carpathians); Búhony; Cziffer, with château and park of Count Zichy.

29½ M. Tyrnau, Hung. Nagy-Szombat (*Polnitzky zur Eisenbahn; Schwarzer Adler; Railway Restaurant; pop. 11,500), an old town of some importance, with numerous churches and monasteries, a large episcopal palace, and remains of fortifications, lies on the Trnava. The Cathedral, founded in 1389 and restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added in the 18th century, is worthy of a visit. The town was besieged by the Hussites in 1431. The old fosse is converted into promenades, decked with beautiful roses in June.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the ruined château of Szomolány, formerly the property of the Fugger, now of Count Palffy.

Branch Railway from Tyrnau via Kerestár to (9 M.) Szered, on the Waag, with 5300 inhab. and a château of Prince Esterházy, on the line from Galantha (p. 321) to (18½ M.) Leopoldstadt (see below).

The line traverses the fertile plain of the Waag. 35 M. Löcz-Bresstovány. 40 M. Freistadtli-Leopoldstadt, Hung. Galgóc-Lipot-
vár (Rail. Restaurant), is the junction for the line to Budapest via Galantha (p. 321; Rail. Restaurant). Leopoldstadt, on the right bank of the Waag, built in 1665 as a fortress for protection against the Turks, is now a prison. On the left bank of the Waag (which is crossed by a bridge 1/4 M. long), 1 1/2 M. to the S.W., lies Galgóc, a town with 7300 inhab., with a château and park of Count Erdödy (superb view from the hill). Branch-line to Neutra (p. 322).

The line follows the right bank of the Waag. On the E. rise the steep wooded slopes of the Neutra Mts. 45 M. Kosztolánya. — 51 M. Pistyán or Pöstény, with the sulphur-baths of Pöstyén-Teplice, owned by Count Erdödy, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism (springs 128-139° Fahr.; famous mud-baths), lies on an island in the Waag. On 26th July, 1599, the Turks attacked the baths when thronged with patients, slew the men, and carried the women into captivity.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of Jókő; to the E. is the ruin of Temetvény. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the ruined castle of Csejte, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood (she died in prison in 1610). — 57 M. Brunóc; 61 M. Waag-Neustadt, Hung. Vág-Ujhely (*Rail. Restaurant), a town of 5100 inhab., with a church founded in 1413. The valley contracts. On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of Beczkó, above the little town of that name. On a height to the left beyond (66 M.) Bohuszlavics lies Halusitz, with the ruins of a church said to date from the time of Ss. Cyril and Methodius. — 69 M. Metsicz; 76 M. Trenșén-Isztebnik.

77 M. Trenșén, Hung. Trenșén (Lamm; Stern; Scheibner; Stark; pop. 5200), capital of the county of that name, on the left bank of the Waag, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The castle-well, 590 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. Interesting Piarist Church. The Gothic Parish Church of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528), to which a covered flight of 120 steps ascends, contains the fine monument of a Count Illésházy (d. 1648; an alabaster statue in a niche of black marble). Opposite the town, on the right bank of the Waag, is a ruined church, and farther on is the semi-ruined monastery of Skalka (carr. 2 fl.).

82 M. Trenșén-Teplice, Hung. Tepla-Trenšén-Teplitz (Hôtel Teplice; numerous lodging-houses and private apartments), with warm lime and sulphur springs (117-126° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region, 1 M. from the station (omnibus 40 kr.; cab 1 fl.). Good baths, especially in the luxurious Hammam. Curhaus with café-restaurant. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. — Railway to Bisens and Brünn, see p. 267.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is Dubniec, with a château of Count D'Harcourt. 891/2 M. Ilava, with a large castle used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left, Pruskau.
or Prusska, with a château of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the
distance, the picturesque ruin of Oroszlánkő or Löwenstein. 94\frac{1}{2} M.
Bellus; 90 M. Puchó-Koškócez. To the left, just before reaching
(106 M.) Vág-Beszterce, we see the finely-situated château of Or-
love, belonging to Prince Hohenlohe; and just beyond it, also on the
left, is the ruin of Vág-Podhrad, with a modern château below. At
(115\frac{1}{2} M.) Nagy Biese-Predmér, to the right, opens the romantic
*Saulov Valley, with its curious castellated rocks (a pleasant ex-
cursion of 5-6 hrs. by carriage). 120\frac{1}{2} M. Hricsó. At Marczeg the
valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the right, in the distance, the
ruin of Ljetava; to the left, Schloss Budatín).
126 M. Zsolna, Ger. Sillein, see below.

63. From Oderberg to Kaschau.

218 M. RAILWAY in 10-15 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 99, 7 fl. 33, 4 fl. 77 kr.; ex-
press 14 fl. 99, 9 fl. 99, 6 fl. 11 kr.). The Hungarian 'zone-tariff' (comp.
p. 319) begins at Csácza. Return-tickets at reduced rates (2nd cl. 6, 3rd. cl.
4 fl.) available for 14 days are issued on Sat., Sun., and holidays in sum-
mer from Oderberg and Teschen to Cserba and Poprád (p. 365). Best
views to the right between Jablunkau and Ruttká; thereafter to the left.

Oderberg, see p. 277. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna
line (R. 48), and traverse a wooded hill-district, the N. spurs of the
Beskid Mts. 8 M. Dombrau; 10\frac{1}{2} M. Karwin (Rail. Restaurant),
with a château of Count Larisch and large coal-mines; 12\frac{1}{2} M.
Darkau, with iodine and salt baths.

20 M. Teschen (1010 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hirsch; Höt.
Schreinzer; Ochs; pop. 15,100), a thriving town, situated on a hill
on the right bank of the Olsa, formerly the capital of the duchy of
that name, is now the chief town in E. Silesia. The peace between
Prussia and Austria, at the end of the Bavarian War of Succession
in 1799, was concluded here. Spinning, weaving, and furniture-
making are the chief industries. Observe the model houses of the
workmen. Of the old castle of the 12th cent., a huge tower is still
standing. Handsome modern château of Archduke Frederick, with a
fine garden.

Teschen is the junction of the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn: S.W. to
(76 M.) Hulitín (p. 275); and N.W. to Bielitz, Kalwarya, Skawina, and
(85\frac{1}{2} M.) Podgórze-Gracow (p. 279).

241\frac{1}{2} M. Trezynietz (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-works of
Archduke Frederick; 281\frac{1}{2} M. Bystritz; 321\frac{1}{2} M. Jablunkau (Rail.
Restaurant). The line penetrates the Jablunka Pass (1805 ft.) by
means of the Mosty Tunnel (666 yds.), and descends, crossing the
Hungarian frontier, to the Cserna Valley and (44 M.) Csácza, a
small town at the union of the Cserna and the Kisucza, the junction
for Zwardon and (36 M.) Saybusch (p. 290). — 51 M. Krasznó;
57 M. Kisutecz-Ujhely.

68 M. Zsolna, Ger. Sillein (1180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 3800),
a small and ancient town on the left bank of the Waag, once an im-
important centre of the Hungarian wine-trade with Poland, contains a government salt-depot and several factories. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of Budatín, with a park and a tower (view).

To Tyrnau and Pressburg, see R. 62; to Saybusch, see p. 290. — To the S. (3½ M.; a drive of 1½ hr., passing the considerable ruin of Lie-tava), in the picturesque Sillinka Valley, is the thriving watering-place of Rajecz-Teplicz (1350 ft.; good accommodation in the bath-houses), with warm alun-springs (97-103°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the Waag. On the left, Teplicska, and a château with two towers. We cross the Waag. 68 M. Várna, Ger. Varin, 9 M. from Tyerchova, at the mouth of the wild Vratna Ravine. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for river, road, and rail. On a bold rock to the right is the ruin of Sztrencső, to the left that of Övár. The rapids of the river here are often dangerous to rafts. Beyond a tunnel we enter the romantic Defile of Sztrencső, 3 M. long, in which the Waag forces its passage through the Fátora Mts., and next reach (76½ M.) Ruttka, Ger. Ruttek (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Altsohl and Budapest line (R. 60), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent Turócz and the Waag.

79½ M. Szucsány, 6 M. to the S. of which is the château of Sesavink. Beyond (81½ M.) Turán we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the Hradisko Pass and reach (87½ M.) Kralován, at the mouth of the valley of the Arva. On a lofty rock, 9 M. to the N.E., is the handsome, well-preserved castle of Arva. — 90¼ M. Fenyőháza. — 99 M. Rozsahegy, Ger. Rosenberg (1628 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Králieszk's Inn; pop. 3250), a small town, with a Piarist school on a hill above it. To the N., on the hills, the ruins of Likava and the Liszkova Cavern.

The mineral-baths of Koritnica, 9 M. to the S. (carr. 4-5 fl., omn. 1 fl. 60 kr.), a cure for ailments of the liver and stomach, are prettily situated. (R. 60 kr.-4 fl. 60 kr. per day.)

At (104½ M.) Liptó-Tepla a view is disclosed of the chief summits of the Central Carpathians. 113 M. Liptó Szent Miklós (1890 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Adler), capital of the county of Liptau and seat of a Protestant bishop, has leather-factories. To the S. rise the Poludnicsza (5086 ft.) and, farther off, the Djumbir (see below), the highest summit of the Niedere Tatra. Road to the Deménfulva Grotto, 6 M. (see below; carr. in 1½ hr., there and back 3 fl.).

120 M. Hradek, or Liptó-Ujvár (2090 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Brüll, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.), at the confluence of the rapid Beta and the Waag, with a ruined castle and a school of forestry. Fine view here of the Hohe Tatra, with the Kriván (p. 362).

Splendid day's excursion (guide 2 fl.) by Szent Ivan (Inn) and through the Stiavnica Valley (good accommodation at the house of the keeper, at the upper end), by a good path, to the (5-8 hrs.) top of the "Djumbir, Hung. Gyombar (6710 ft.), which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic Deménfulva Valley to the (3 hrs.) refuge hut of the Carpathian Club (good quarters), near the (½ hr.) interesting Deménfulva Cavern, with its fine ice-formations and stalactites. Thence to (2 hrs.) Liptó Szent-Miklós (see above).
A tolerable road unites Liptó-Ujvár with (2 hrs.) Kokava (2710 ft.; Inn; guides), a small village on the left bank of the Bela, whence a footpath proceeds to the (2 hrs.) forester's house of Pod Banské (3190 ft.; rustic accommodation), a starting-point for excursions in the W. part of the Hohe Tatra, about 10 M. (bridle-path) from the Lake of Csorba (p. 362). From Pod Banské viâ the Tyča Valley to Zakopane, 7 hrs., see p. 368.

The line skirts the S. base of the Tatra, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which are most picturesque. 123 M. Király-Lebota, at the confluence of the Weisse and the Schwarze Waag; 129½ M. Východna (2540 ft.; ascent of the Kriván, see p. 362); 133½ M. Vágalva. The line crosses the watershed between the Waag and the Popper (i.e. between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at (137½ M.) Csorba (2946 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; rack-and-pinion railway to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 362). — 142 M. Luceúvna Fürdö, or Bad Luceúvna (2605 ft.), with a park of Hr. von Szakmáry and a Hydro-pathic, in the valley of the Popper (to the Mengsdorf Valley, see p. 363); 1 M. to the S.E. is the village of Luceúvna, Ger. Lautschbury (2517 ft.; Inn); 144½ M. Batísfatu, 3 M. to the E. of the village. Fine view of the tapering Konýcista (8320 ft.) and the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (8737 ft.), the highest of the Tatra.

Noteworthy excursions: ascent of the Kienberg (3025 ft.), 2 hrs. there and back, with view of the Tatra, Popper valley, etc.; ascent of the Baba (3212 ft.), of the Cerna (3580 ft.), and above all (2½ hrs.; also ascended from Poprád) of the ŠKozi Kamoc or Gaisberg (4130 ft.), the Rigi of the Zips, commanding a superb panorama of the Tatra from Choc's in the Liptau to the Stirnberg near Tatra-Höhlenhain, of the adjoining mountains, and of the smiling valleys of the Popper, Hernád, and Waag.

149 M. Poprád, or Deutschendorf (2218 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hótel Huzs-Park, ½ M. to the S.W. of the station, with baths and a fine view of the Tatra, R. 1-2 fl.; Hôt. Tatra; Hôt. National, both at the station and well spoken of; Zum Schützen, in the town), is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by 'Saxon' immigrants in the 12th cent., which still retain their German language and character, although they lost their political privileges in 1875. The Museum of the Carpathian Society is worth a visit. Poprád is the station for Schmecks (p. 359) and a good starting-point for excursions to the Hohe and Niedere Tatra.

About 1 M. to the N.E. of Poprád, on the line to Pudlein (p. 356), lies Georganberg (Park Gréb, with extensive grounds, baths, etc., R. 40 kr.-1 fl., board 1 fl.), a summer-resort. At Felka and Gross-Schlagendorf are also good inns for summer-quarters (see p. 359).

A road leads to the S. to (3 M.) Blumenthal, Hung. Virágvölgy (2460 ft.; several lodging-houses, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr.), a prettily situated summer resort; thence a walk of ¾ hr. to the S.E. through beautiful woods to the *Belvedere (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts. — About 3 M. to the S.E. of Poprád are the hot lime-water baths of Gáncze (2067 ft.; Hôtel). — A very enjoyable day's excursion may be made from Poprád to the *Ice Cavern of Dobșeau, in the valley of Stráczena, 19 M. to the S. The road (carr. and pair in 4½ hrs., 8-10 fl. there and back) leads viâ Blumenthal (see above), Grencic, and Varnar (2470 ft.; Inn) to the Popova Saddle (3415 ft.), whence it descends to the Pustapole Inn (2950 ft.), at the foot of the massive Königsegg or Králova Hola (6375 ft.; fine view), which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (also on horseback; descent to Telgart, in 2½-3 hrs.). Thence we proceed.
via Telgort (2890 ft.; Inn) to the Inn zur Eishöhle, 1 M. from the entrance
to the cavern (see p. 372).

From Poprad to Pudlein, 201/2 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 40,
1 fl. 2, 65 kr.). — The line diverges to the N.E. from the Oderberg and Kaschau
railway, and descends the valley of the Popper. 11/4 M. Georgenberg, Hung.
Szepes-Szombat (see p. 353); 9/2 M. Maizdorf, Hung. Mathesch. 6 M. Gross-
Lomnitz, Hung. Nagy-Lomnitz, is the junction for Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 363);
41/2 M., in 9 hr.). — 91/2 M. Hausdorf, Hung. Hunfalv. — 91/2 M. Kesmark
(2084 ft.; Hóta Kesmark; Hót. Meese, with garden and veranda; Hót. Central),
prettily situated on the Popper, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary,
having been a 'royal free town' since 1380. The old parish-church Zum
Heiligen Kreuz (15th cent.) contains fine carved altars. New Prot. church
built by Hansen (1904); in erecting old timber Prot. church. The chapel of
the old Tokulyi château is worthy of a visit. The Jerusalem, a hill
1/2 M. to the N.E. of the town, with remains of very ancient fortifications,
affords a good survey of the E. Tatra. The linen-factories of Kesmark are
of some importance. — To the N.W. (21/2 M.), in the Weisswassertal, is
Tatraváza (2000 ft.; Inn, R. 60 kr.-1 fl. 40 kr.; baths; pens. 1 fl. 80 kr.), with
the springs containing sulphate of soda.

The line crosses the Popper and quits the valley of that stream. A low hill near (158 M.) Kapsdorf (2250 ft.) forms the watershed between the Danube and the Vistula. We descend the valley of the
Hernád. — 166 M. Igló, Ger. Neudorf (1503 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hót. Schwarzenberg, opposite the station), is another of the
sixteen Zips free towns (comp. p. 355).

A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (8 M.) Leutschau, Hung. Löce
(1890 ft.; Rail. Restaurant: Stadt-Hôtel or Városi szálloda), capital of the
Zips, an old town with 7040 inhab., chiefly Germans. Fine Gothic church
of St. James, of the 13th cent., with a slender tower, containing an elegant
tabernacle, several well-carved altars, pictures, monuments, and a good
organ. The Rathaus, with its open arcades, in the Platz on the S. side
of the church, was restored in 1894 (interesting interior). Beautiful view
of the Tatra from the pilgrimage-church on the Marienberg (11/2 hr.). —
On the Kesmark road, 21/2 M. to the N. of Leutschau, lies Löcsefüred
(2000 ft.), a watering-place and summer-resort, whence the Gehol (3350 ft.)
may be ascended. — At Donnersmark, 1 hr. s drive from Leutschau, is a
Gothic double chapel, containing a late-Gothic altar.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs., 5 fl.) leads to the S.F. from Igló via (3 M.) Igló-
füred (1870 ft.), a prettily situated spa, to (121/2 M.) Schwarzenberg (Hung-
Feketehegy; 2100 ft.). a hydropathic, sheltered amid beautiful pine-woods.

We enter the Zipser Erzgebirge. From (171/4 M.) Markusfalva, Ger.
Markendorf, with a château, a branch-line runs to Bindl, a mining-
colony belonging to Archduke Frederick, and to Kotterbach,
with iron and copper mines. — 1791/2 M. Szepes-Olasz, Ger.
Wallendorf.

Branch-line to (6 M.) Kirchdrauf, Hung. Szepes-Várpalja, a little town
with the ruins of the large castle of Zips, which gave name to the county,
and the interesting cathedral of St. Martin, begun in the 13th cent. in the
Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Curious
mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well preserved. About
2 M. from the station are the small baths of Baldóc (1420 ft.; Curhaus,
R. 50 kr.-1 fl. 20, pens. 1 fl. 80 kr.), with springs containing sulphate of soda.
1841/2 M. Krompach, with iron-works. 1871/2 M. Steffanshütte, with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — 1911/2 M. Margitfalva.

To Schmölzitzhütte, 21 M., railway in 23/4 hrs. through the Göllnitz Valley, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages, and iron-works. 34/5 M. Zsakórez, with Archd. Frederick's Marienhütte, an iron-mine worked with aid of an electric wire-rope railway. 5 M. Göllnitz, Hung. Göllnitzbánya (Stadt-Hôtel), an old town with iron mines, and many chain and nail factories around it. 10 M. Prakendorf, Hung. Prakfalva, with Count Csáky's iron-works; 15 M. Einsiedel, Hung. Szepes-Remete; 171/2 M. Gözfürdő; 21 M. Schmölzitzhütte, Hung. Szomotnokhuta, with valuable mines of pyrites and cement-works. About 6 M. distant is the hydropathic of Stoess (2200 ft.; R., L., & A. 80 kr.—2 ft.).

The line is carried through the narrow and picturesque rocky valley of the Hernád by means of embankments and cuttings. 222 M. Kis-Ladna; 208 M. Abos (branch-line to Eperjes, p. 350); then through a tunnel into a broader part of the valley of the Hernád. 218 M. Kaschau, see p. 349.

64. The Hohe Tatra.

The Central Carpathians, rising between the plains of the Waag, the Árva, the Dunajec, and the Popper and extending for a distance of about 70 M. with a breadth of 9—22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range, of limestone, gneiss, granite, and sandstone formation, consists of four principal groups, viz. the Árva-Liptau Gneis and Limestone Mts., or W. portion as far as the Lilijowe Pass, with peaks rising to a height of 7300 ft.; the Hohe Tatra, or central portion, stretching E. to the Kopa Pass and reaching the height of 8735 ft.; the Béla Limestone Alps, with peaks of 7070 ft., stretching at an angle from the Hohe Tatra to the Zdjar Pass; and lastly the lower Ziptser Magura, adjoining the preceding, with peaks of 4150 ft. The most imposing portion is the Hohe Tatra, on the borders of Zips, Liptau, and Galicia, where the huge masses rise sheer from the valleys of the Popper and Waag like a gigantic wall, presenting mountain-scenery of the wildest description, in which only glaciers are wanting. The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely lakes (Pol. stawy, Slav. plesa, i.e. eyes of the sea), which are gradually being filled up with debris precipitated from the steep slopes above. The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow. The dwellers on the S. and W. sides of the Tatra are Slovakiens; on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the S.E. side, Germans.

Of HOTELS and INNS there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in the height of the season (July-August) it is sometimes difficult to get quarters even after previous application. Close to the foot of the mountains (2460—4430 ft.) are the following, mostly surrounded by beautiful pine-woods and adapted as health-resorts for a stay of some time: the hotels on the Lake of Csorba; Hoch-Hagi, at the foot of the Osterva and Konéysta; Hôtel Weszterheim, at the foot of the Gerlsdorfer
Spitze; Neu, Alt, and Unter Schmecks, at the foot of the Schlagendorfer Spitze; Hotel Kohlbach, on the Kamümen; Tatra-Lomnitz and Mallarenau, and Tatra-Höhlenhain, in the Kotlin valley. Simpler accommodation is offered by the forester's house of Pod Bansko, at the foot of the Kriwan (see p. 355); the Majdlith Hut, on the Lake of Popper; the Schlesier Haus, on the Lake of Felka; the Kesmarkter Tränke, on the Weisswasserbach; and the Archduke Frederick Hut, on the Grüne See. The towns of Brakov, Poprad, Felka, and Kesmark all have good hotels and command fine views of the mountains, but they are less suited for a stay of some time owing to the want of woods in their vicinity and their distance (6-10 M.) from the foot of the mountains. The favourite hydropathic establishments of Lacsina, Gross-Schlagendorf, and Tatrahiza are rather more conveniently situated. The best headquarters for excursions on the N. side are Zakopane, the Iron Works (Kszenice) near Zakopane, the small baths of Jastczurówka, and the good club-huts of the Polish Tatra Club in the Roztoka Valley and on the Große Fischsee. — The best time for exploring this district is from July to the middle of September; but June and October, when charges are considerably abated, are also sometimes favourable.

The regulations for Guides, etc., have been framed by the Hungarian Carpathian Club and the Polish Tatra Club. The first-class guides, naturally the most expensive, are acquainted with the entire Tatra region; those of the second class undertake certain definite expeditions only; while third-class guides are qualified for still fewer. Tourists should employ only authorized guides ("autorisierte Führer"), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. Each guide may be required to carry about 33 lbs. of luggage, but for long tours, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter must also be engaged. As the nights are very cold (even in summer the temperature sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.), it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. For expeditions in the S. Tatra the best guides are to be found at Schmecks or on the Lake of Csorba (2-3 fl. per day; for difficult mountain-expeditions 5-6 fl.). Porters receive 1-1½ fl. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths. — The charge for guides from Zakopane (chiefly Poles, a few only speaking German), some of whom also undertake expeditions in the S. Tatra, is for 1½ days 1 fl. 20 kr., per day 1½ fl. (3rd cl. 1 fl.), for several days 2 fl. per day, for the higher peaks 2-3 fl.; in all cases besides food. Porter usually 1 fl.

Information may be obtained at the offices of the Carpathian Club at Iglo (head-office), Kesmark (Herr Generisch), Felka (Herr Krompecher); Gross-Schlagendorf (Herr Weszter), Leutschau (Herr ProfessorDénes), at the bath-offices at Alt, Neu, and Unter Schmecks; and at the office of the Tatra Club in Zakopane. — New ordnance maps of the Tatra (scale 1:25,000) were published in 1898.

The best Approaches to the Tatra are: from Germany the railway from Oderberg to Kaschau (R. 63); from Vienna the railway through the Waagthal to Zsohna (R. 62); from Budapest the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 59) or the Hatvan and Ruttkas line (R. 60). Return-tickets are issued only at Oderberg (comp. p. 353). — Those who approach from the N. take the Galician railway from Oswietim (p. 279) or Podgorze (Cracow), via Skawina and Sucha; to (4-5 hrs.) Chabowka (p. 290; Rail. Restaurant), whence a diligence runs thrice daily in 6 hrs. via (11 M.) Neumarkt (p. 366) and Poronin to (26½ M.) Zakopane (fare 2 fl. 15 kr.; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; railway projected). A carriage from Zakopane to Tatra-Höhlenhain (7 hrs.' drive) costs 6-10 fl.; from Zakopane to Schmecks via Tatra-Höhlenhain (9 hrs.' drive), 8-15 fl. (bargain necessary).

Excursions. The following are the most important. From Csorba visit the Lake of Csorba. From the Lake of Csorba ascend the Krisan, visit the Popper and Hinzen lakes, ascend the Meeraugspitze, and visit the Große Fischsee. — From Hoch-Hagi ascend the Ostera. — From Weszterheim or Schmecks visit the Felka Valley and the Ponsische Kamn, and ascend the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. — From Schmecks visit the Great and Little Kohlbacher Valleys, ascend the Schlagendorf and Lomnitz peaks. — From Tatra-Lomnitz or Mallarenau visit the Kohlbach and Steinbach valleys and ascend the Lomnitz...
Spitze and the Ratzenberg. — From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke ascend the Weisswasser Valley to the Grüne See or cross the Kopa Pass to Javorina (guide desirable). — From Tatra-Höhlenhain visit the Stalactite Grotte at Bélia, ascend the Stirnberg, the Fleischhänke, and the Greiner, and cross the Kopa or the Zájár Pass to Javorina. — From Javorina ascend the Siroka, visit the Polish Fünfsseen-Thal and the Grosse Fischsee, and go on to Zakopane. — From Zakopane cross the Jaszczurowa or the Zawrat Pass and proceed through the Polish Fünfsseen-Thal to the Grosse Fischsee, ascend the Magdá and the Skalmica, and visit the Kościelisko Valley.

Many additional tours have, however, been opened up within the last ten or fifteen years by the establishment of new starting-points, and especially by the construction of the Carpathian Club’s *Tourists Road (Touristenweg), which unites the principal places of interest in the S. Tatra. This route, which has been made practicable for carriages within the last few years, begins at the Hotel on the Lake of Csurba (4450 ft.; p. 362), where the bridle-path from Pod Bansko ends (comp. p. 355), and ascends the hill to the Postredna Meadow (3940 ft.) in the Mengsdorf Valley. (At the first kilometre-stone a shorter but rough footpath diverges to the right; and at the bend of the road begins a footpath to the Popper-See.) Crossing the Popper, our road turns to the E. and runs through pretty pine-woods to (5½ M.) Hoch-Hági (3515 ft.; p. 360). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Popper valley) and lastly the Felka, beyond which we reach Weszerthain (3280 ft.; p. 360). Thence we proceed to the N.E. through thick woods to (11 M.) Neu-Schmecks (3250 ft.; see below) and (11¾ M.) Alt-Schmecks (3335 ft.), where the Köthilden-Weg, or older part of the road made in 1883, ends. The Maria-Theresia-Weg, the E. continuation of the Tourists’ Road, completed in 1898, diverges to the left a few miles beyond Alt-Schmecks from the main road leading to Poprád, joins the carriage-road from Unter-Schmecks (see below) about ½ M. farther on, and then traverses the Köthach Valley (3980 ft.), with its numerous old moraines. At (15½ M.) Tatra-Lomnitz (2785 ft.; p. 368) we enjoy a good view of the Lonitzer Spitze to the left. The road continues thence on the same level to the (16½ M.) Matlarenau (2970 ft.; p. 363), pleasantly situated in a little plain on the Steinbach, and after crossing the stream descending from the Weisswasser Valley, reaches the (18½ M.) Kesmarker Tränke (2975 ft.; p. 363), at the foot of the Stösschen (5030 ft.). Thence the road gradually descends through wood to the Kottin Valley, and a little beyond (21½ M.) Tatra-Höhlenhain (3512 ft.; p. 364) joins the Bélia highroad. Walkers may cover the whole distance in a day, riders or drivers in half-a-day.

Poprád (2214 ft.), see p. 355. Road thence (7½ M.; cab to Schmecks in 1½ hr., 4 ft.) viâ (1 M.) Felka (2235 ft.; Touristenheim, hotel and villas with garden, R. 80 kr.-1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 10 kr., pens. 2-4 fl.; closed in winter), with a Tatra Museum and Alpine botanic garden, (1½ M.) Gross-Schlagendorf, Hung. Nagy-Szálok (2220 ft.; *Hôtel Weszter, with pleasant garden, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., L. & A. 25 kr., D. 1, pens. 2½ fl.), and (4 M.) Unter-Schmecks, on the right (see below), to (3½ M.) Alt-Schmecks, Hung. Tátra-Füred (3335 ft.), a well-kept watering-place with mineral-springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, numerous lodging-houses, and a Cursaal, prettily situated at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak. — To the W. (1½ M.) lies Neu-Schmecks, Hung. Uj-Tátra-Füred (3250 ft.), with its Curhaus (hydropathic, pine-cone baths, etc.), well fitted up, suited for a longer stay, and visited even in winter by patients with delicate lungs. — Below Alt-Schmecks, and connected with it by a pleasant road and footpath, lies (1¼ M.) Unter-Schmecks, Hung. Also-Tátra-Füred (3054 ft.), a watering-place founded in 1881, and much frequented (hydropathic, mud-baths, etc.).
The Charges at the three Schmecks are as follows in the season (at other times 25-30 per cent less): R. 1-5 fl. per day (in July and Aug. scarcely obtainable unless secured in advance); A. 1 fl. per week; visitor’s and music tax, for a stay of more than three days, 1 fl. weekly (gipsy-music several times daily). Rooms, bath-tickets, guides, horses, etc., are all engaged through the director of the baths. — Good restaurants (with cheaper rooms for tourists), usually à la carte. Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Offices. Protestant service at Neuf-Schmecks.

Walks. From Alt- or Unter-Schmecks to the (20 min.) Café-Restaurant zur Tatra-Aussicht (R. 30-10 kr., D. 1 fl. - 1 fl. 20 kr.; also beds), overlooking the plain of the Popper and the Lower Tatra. — From Alt-Schmecks to the N.W. to the (3½ hr.) Fünf Quellen with the Rainer Monument, 20 min. above which the flower-carpeted Himbeerwiese affords a view of the three Schmecks and the Popper Valley. — From Neu-Schmecks to the Neu-Schmecks Waterfall, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the Vancesó Pond, 10 min. to the S.; and thence to the E. to (20 min.) Unter-Schmecks. — The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) Thurmburg (Toronyhegy; 3665 ft.) or to the (3½ hr.) Räubersteine (Haramin-kő; 3819 ft.), three huge blocks of granite, a flat stone to the right of which affords a fine survey of the Kohlbach Valley and the plain of the Popper. Thence a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the (1½ hr.) Kännchen (see below). — From Neu-Schmecks by the Klotilden-Weg (p. 353) to the (3½ hr.) Hotel Westermhein or Schlesierheim, Hung. Tatra-Sceplak (3260 ft.; R. 80 kr. - 2 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., board 12 fl. per week), frequented by Germans (to the Felka Lake and to the Polnische Kamm, see p. 361). From the Hôtel Westermhein we may go on to (1½ hr.) Hoch-Hági (3515 ft.; Touristenhaus); ascent of the Ostenna, p. 362. — From Alt-Schmecks or Unter-Schmecks by the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 359) to (1½ hr.) Tatra-Lomnitz and (1½ hr.) Mattarenau (p. 363).

To the Kohlbach Valley (1½ hr. to the Rainerwiese; horse 1 fl. 20 kr.), very attractive. A road and a footpath ascend from Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (3½ hr.) Kännchen (4200 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Mittelgrat-Thurm, the Kohlbach-Thal with its rocky debris (old moraine), and the Popper-Thal studded with towns and villages. Immediately below the summit, on the E. side, is the Wildbad Kohlbach (R. 60 kr. to 1½ fl.). We then proceed along the slope to the N., turn to the right after a few min., then again ascend the valley past the three Kohlbach Waterfalls, amidst beautiful wood and rock scenery, to the (1½ hr.) Rainerwiese, on which is the little Hotel Gemse (4310 ft.; R. 1 fl., restaurant expensive). About 3½ M. to the N., a little to the right of the way to the Five Lakes (see below), is the Riesensturz, a waterfall 60 ft. high. (From the bridge at the first, or great, Kohlbach waterfall a footpath leads to the N.E. in 2 hrs. to the Steinbach-See and another to the S.E. in 1½ hr. to Mattarenau, p. 363).

Mountain expeditions (strong boots and alpenstock advisable). To the Five Lakes in the Little Kohlbach Valley, 3-4 hrs. from Alt-
Schmecks (guide 2½ fl., desirable). From the Hüt. Gemse (p. 360) we ascend the Treppchen to the right to the (1 hr.) Feuerstein (6220 ft.), an overhanging block of granite; we then cross the brook and ascend the S. slope by a new path cut out of the rock to the (1½ hr.) Five Lakes in the highest basin of the Little Kohlbach Valley (6560-6690 ft.). Grand rock scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled by the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Schwaibenthurm, the Grünensee-Spitze, the Eisthaler Spitze, and the Mittelgrat-Thurm. Refuge-hut projected. — From the Five Lakes a difficult route leads over the Kleine Satell Pass (7810 ft.) to the Kroten-See (6235 ft.), and thence through the Javorinka Valley to (5 hrs.) Javorina (p. 365).

The Lomnitzer Spitze (Lomnizets-Cúcs; 8642 ft.; guide 2½-4½ fl.) is ascended in 5-6 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks. Above the Feuerstein (see above) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) ‘Probe’ (a steep and fatiguing couloir); then to the (20 min.) Kapelle (lofty columns of granite), and up steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) Lomnitzer Kamm (7220 ft.; p. 363). Thence past the Moses Quelle (7445 ft.), very steep for the most part, and ‘Matirk’s Umkehr’ and ‘Emericy’s Greiner’ (5145 ft.), two difficult points, provided with chains by the Carpathian Club, to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a distant view to the N.E. and S. only.

The Eisthaler Spitze (Jégöölgyi-Cúcs; 8630 ft.; guide 4 fl. 10 hr. 5½ fl.), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schmecks in 7 hrs. From the Five Lakes in the little Kohlbach Valley (see above) we ascend over stony slopes and patches of snow to the main crest, which we follow, past a dangerous place at the ‘Steinerne Ross’, to the (3 hrs.) top. Fine view of the mountains and of the plains of Hungary and Galicia.

Easier is the ascent of the ‘Schlagendorfer Spitze’ (Szlókô-Cúcs; 8050 ft.; 5 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide 3 fl.). From the path into the Felka Valley, after 1 hr., we diverge to the right; 1½ hr. the three Schlagendorf Lakes (5515 ft.; refuge); thence to the summit in 2½ hrs. more over the Königsnase (7490 ft.; view of the three Schmecks). Admirable view, intercepted on the W. and N. by the Gerlsdorf and Lomnitz peaks.

Visit to the Felka Valley and ascent of the Polnische Kamm (4 hrs.) from Neu-Schmecks; guide to the Schlesier Haus 2½ fl., unnecessary; over the Polnische Kamm to the Fischsee 6½-9 fl., interesting. Bridge-path over the (1½ hr.) Kreuzhübel (4705 ft.) and then through the Felka Valley (to the left, the huge Gerlsdorfer Spitze) to the (3¼ hr.) Schlesier Haus (5005 ft.; R. 1½ fl., restaurant), 5 min. to the S.E. of the beautiful green Felka Lake (5495 ft.), reached in 2 hrs. from Wessertheim (p. 360) by a new road. Like the other high valleys of the Tatra, the Felka Valley contains distinct remains of the moraines of diluvial glaciers. Close to the old hut is a typical wall of moraine. We next skirt the Granatenwand (where garnet crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the ‘Kwige Regen’, a dripping rock, and cross the Seewand, more than 400 ft. high, to the (½ hr.) Blumengarten (5974 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture (once a lake). We now ascend to the (½ hr.) Langensee (6410 ft.). Then an easy ascent of 1 hr. over the grassy S. slope to the summit of the Polnische Kamm (7244 ft.), a narrow ridge with an abrupt precipice towards the N., whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. Far below lies the Gefrorne See (see below). The view is still better from the Kleine Visoka (7840 ft.; ascended without difficulty from the pass in ¾ hr.), which overlooks the tremendous precipices of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. We descend by the Kautige Hubel (7003 ft.), immediately above the Langensee, to the Blumengarten; or (less recommended) round the N.W. slope of the Kleine Visoka to the (1½ hr.) Korbchen (7548 ft.), a spur of the main crest, and thence by a steep but not difficult descent to the Gross-Kohlbacher Lakes and the (3½ hrs.) Hotel Gemse (p. 365). — The descent from the Polnische Kamm to the (½ hr.) Gefrorne See (6715 ft.) is steep; thence we descend to the (1½ hr.) hunting-lodge of Prince Hohenlohe and follow the road to (1 hr.) Javorina (p. 365), or to the (1¼-2 hrs.) Rziotka Hut, whence we ascend the Bialka Valley to the left to the (2 hrs.) Grosse Fischsee (p. 365).

The Gerlsdorfer or Franz Josef Spitze (Gerlachtatali-Cúcs; 5737 ft.; from Schmecks and back 10-12 hrs.; guide 4-6 fl.), the highest of the Tatra Mts.,
is very trying and difficult, but free from danger. The best plan is to
sleep at the Schlesier Haus (p. 361), and make the ascent early in the
morning from the Blumengarten (p. 361), whence there is 3 hrs. steep
climbing (chains and cramp-irons in places.) Impressive and picturesque
view from the summit.

The Osterva (5510 ft.) may be ascended from the Popper-See or from
Hoch-Hagli (p. 360; guide 2½ fl.) An easy path through wood (practicable
for horses) diverging from the Klotilden-Weg about ¾ hr. to the W. of
Hoch-Hagli (p. 380), and skirting the E. slope of the Smrekovec (4640 ft.),
reaches the summit in 2-2½ hrs. The expedition may be profitably extended
along the arête to the summit of the Tupa (1½ hr.; 7523 ft.), for the sake
of the fine view of the Konšta, Tatra-Spitze, and Bastei, and of the val-
leys of Mengsdorf, the Popper, and the Waag. Descent from the Osterva to
the (1½ hr.) Popper Lake, see below.

The *Lake of Csorba (4430 ft.) may be reached from Schmecks
by the Klotilden-Weg (p. 359) via Wessterheim and Hoch-Hagli in
4½ hrs. (carr. there and back 7 fl.), or from the railway-station of
Csorba (p. 355) by a rack-and-pinion railway in 35 min. (1 fl.,
there and back 1½ fl.). The lake, the largest (50 acres) in the S.
Tatra, is situated on the watershed between the Waag and the Pop-
per. Grand *View (N.) of the Tatra Mts., from the Kriván to the
Schlagendorfer Spitze; to the S. the valley of the Waag, Popper,
and Hernád, beyond which rises the mountain-chain from Koryn-
ica, in the W., to Kaschau, in the E., 100 M. in length. On the
S. bank are several good lodging-houses (together 165 rooms; R. in
July and August 80 kr.—4 fl., D. 1 fl. 60 kr., pens. 4—5 fl., cheaper
in June and Sept.), a restaurant and café; bath-house; gipsy band,
etc. Pleasant boating on the lake (30 kr. each pers. per hr.).

Excursions from the Lake of Csorba. Ascent of the Kriván (8190 ft.;
5-5½ hrs.; guide 3 fl., not always to be found at the lake). The route
crosses the S. base of the Szolitisko and of the Ostra to the valley of Predni
Handel, and the (1½ hr.) brook Zlonisko (5125 ft.), where the route from
Pod Bansk (p. 355) joins ours on the left. We then proceed to the N.W.
the (1 hr.) terrace below the Grüne See (6645 ft.), ascend the rock-strewn
slopes of the Nad Pavlovu to the (1¼ hr.) deserted Gold Mine, whence a
steep and fatiguing climb brings us in 1¼ hr. to the summit, a plateau about
90 ft. long and 12-18 ft. broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side
the peak descends in huge precipices to the Koprova Valley; to the S. is
the valley of the Waag, to the S.E. the Lake of Csorba, to the W. the
Grüne See, and to the N. the Teriansko Lake (6888 ft.). The descent on the
W. side leads at first over steep rocks and debris and then by a good zig-
zag-path on the W. side of the Kopa to the (2½ hrs.) Polana Krivánka
(3966 ft.), at the S.W. base of the Kriván. Thence we may either proceed to the
W. over the wooded hill of Pod Palenica (3773 ft.) to the (1½ hr.)
keeper’s house of Pod Bansk (p. 355), to which also a bridle-path leads
direct in 3½ hrs. from the Csorba Lake; or we may go S., at first on the
right, afterwards on the left bank of the Belanska, via the Polana Ko-
bierska, to the (3½ hr.) inn of Belanska (3153 ft.; rustic; guides to be had),
which is within 2½ hr. of the stations of Vihodna-Vássce or Vájsťava
(p. 355).

We may also visit the Mlinica Valley, crossing the meadows to the
(2 hrs.) beautiful Schleiter-Wasserfall (5640 ft.), then ascending to the right
to the lakes of Skok, Untere and Obere Gemesen, and (2½ hrs.) Szentiványi
(8787 ft.;) thence W. over the Lorenzjoch (7590 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Wohlenberg
Lakes (6760-7080 ft.), and through the Furkot Valley back to the (2 hrs.)
Lake of Csorba. — Ascent of the Vordere Bastei (Bástya; 7730 ft.; 4 hrs.;
guide 3 fl.), interesting. We cross the Mlinica brook, and ascend the wooded
slope of the Mlinica, latterly steep, to the Patria (7235 ft.) and the Poppersee-Spitze (7510 ft.). Grand view of the Mengsdorf Valley with the Tupa, Kónyéta, Tatrapsitze, Meeraugspitze, the long Ochsenrücken, and the tapering Bastei peaks.

The **Valley of Mengsdorf** is one of the grandest in the Tatra. From the Lake of Csorba we cross the pastures of the Bastei, or from the Kloštiden-Weg we proceed direct (comp. p. 369) to the (1 1/2 hr.) superbly situated Popper Lake (4964 ft.), with the Majláth Hut (good accommodation), where the route from Lucsienia (p. 355) via Mengsdorf also leads in 4 1/2 hrs. On the E. side of the lake tower the Osterna (6510 ft.; p. 362) and the Tupa (7523 ft.), on the N.E. the Tatrapsitze (8415 ft.), and on the W. the Vordere Bastei (7730 ft.) and the Patria (7235 ft.). To the N.E., in a rock-strewn gorge at the foot of the Tatrapsitze, is the Southern Eissee (6345 ft.; there and back 4 hrs.). — A splendid excursion from the Majláth Hut is the ascent of the Meeraugspitze (Hung. Tenteszım-Csülcs, Pol. Rysy; 8210 ft.), the Bigi of the Tatra (4 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.). The route ascends past the two S. Frosch-Seen (6300 ft.) to the Hunfaly-Joch (7655 ft.), and thence to the N.W. without danger to the summit. Magnificent panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meeraug and the Grosse Fischsee (p. 365). From the Frosch-Seen (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N.W. to the Hinzen-See (6480 ft.), lying in the highest N.W. angle of the Mengsdorf Valley, and enclosed on the N. and W. by the Mengsdorfer Spitze (7955 ft.), the Cubrina (7800 ft.), and the Koprova-Spitze (7775 ft.), and thence leads across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to the Popper Lake. — From the Meeraugspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places; guide 5 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) Meeraug (5185 ft.), and thence cross the rocky wall to the N.W. of the lake (560 ft.) to the (1 1/4 hr.) club-hut on the Grosse Fisch-See (p. 363).

The ascent of the Tatrapsitze (Hohe Visoka; 8415 ft.; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 4-4 1/2 fl.), difficult, and suitable for experts only, is made from the Majláth Hut and past the Drachenssee. Difficult descent on the N. side to the (2 hrs.) Hunfaly-Joch (see above) and the (1 hr.) Northern Eissee (Pol. Zarnitzky Staw; 5510 ft.); then past the (3/4 hr.) Böhmische See (Czeski Staw; 5305 ft.) to the (1 hr.) shooting-box of Prince Hohenlohe in the Poduplaski Valley (p. 361) and the (1 1/2 hr.) Roztoka Refuge, 1 1/2 hr. from Jaworina (p. 365).

On the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 359), 1 1/2 hr. to the N.E. of Alt-Schmecks and Unter-Schmecks, in a picturesque meadow among woods, is situated the health-resort of Tatra-Lomnitz (2785 ft.), established by government in 1894, with two large and well-equipped hotels (R. 1-3 1/2 fl., L. 15, A. 20 kr.), lodging-houses, a hydro-pathic establishment, and several private villas. Railway to (5 1/2 M.) Gross-Lomnitz, see p. 356. — About 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. is the hotel of Matlarenau, Hung. Matlárháza (2940 ft.; R. 50 kr.-1 fl. 50 kr., D. 1 fl., board 12 fl. weekly), a favourite summer-resort; and 2 M. farther on, 6 M. to the N.W. of Tatraháza (p. 356), is the Kesmarker Tränke (2975 ft.; *Touristenhaus).

Excurions. From Tatra-Lomnitz or Matlarenau to the (2 hrs.) Kohlbach Falls in the Kohlbach Valley (p. 360). — A path indicated by marks leads to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Steinbach-See (6748 ft.) in the Steinbach Valley, lying at the foot of the precipices of the Lomnitzer Spitze, towering 2000 ft. above it, with diluvial glacier-moraines. Above the lake we traverse debris and then ascend steep slopes to the left to the Lomnitzer Grat (7218 ft.), and by a path indicated by blue marks, very steep at places, to the top of the Lomnitzer Spitze (p. 361). — From Matlarenau or the Kesmarker Tränke to the Weisswasser Valley, attractive. A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the Maria-Theresia-Weg about midway between these two places, ascends along the Weisse Wasser and past the Weisse Wand, remains of moraines on the S.W. slope of the Stüsschen (5020 ft.), to the (3/4 hr.) Kess- brunnen (3935 ft.), where we cross the stream to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kesmarker Alp-
hütte (Pol. Koszar; 4260 ft.) on the right bank. Where the road forks, 1/4 hr. farther on, we keep to the left and reach the (1 hr.) Grüne See (5080 ft.; accommodation in the Archduke Frederick Hut), finely situated at the head of the valley, between the precipices of the Ratsenberg (5853 ft.) and the Kesmarker Spitze (6335 ft.; ascent from the Ratsenberg in 3 hrs., difficult) on the S., the Rothensee-Spitze (7305 ft.), on the W., and the Weissensee-Spitze (7320 ft.) and Karfenkelthorn (7018 ft.), to which many legends attach, on the N.W. Thence we either (guide necessary) proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) Rothe See (5048 ft.), so named from the reddish hue of the bottom, and the (1 1/2 hr.) Blaue See, and thence descend a steep and difficult path, over the E. spurs of the Weissensee Spitze, with a glimpse of the Gelbe See, to the (3 hrs.) Weiss See (5295 ft.), 1/4 hr. above the Belier Alphütte (see below); or we may proceed direct to the (1 1/4 hr.) Weiss See by the path to the left at the guide-post below the Grüne See. From the Belier Alphütte we may reach our original starting-point by following the left bank of the Weiss Wasser to the S.E. through the Vordere Kupferschächte (see below) and via the (1 hr.) Kesmarker Alphütte; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) Tatra-Höhlenhain (see below) by turning to the E. via the pastures of the Weidenau (ca. 4920 ft.) and following a new path above the seven springs in the Drechselhäusern. — To Javorina via the Weisswasser Valley and the Kopa Pass. At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alphütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the Vordere Kupferschächte and past the Belier Alphütte to the (1 1/4 hr.) Kopa Pass or Sattel (5750 ft.), 1/4 hr. below the Durlaßberg (6030 ft.; pretty view). Thence we descend through the Hintere Kupferschächte and the Jarovinka Valley to (3 hrs.) Javorina (p. 369).

Tatra-Höhlenhain, Hung. Tatra-Barlanglitig (2510 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the Kotlina Valley, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of Bela (p. 356; omn. 40 kr.; carr. 2 1/2 fl.), and is connected by means of the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 359) with (1 1/2 hr.) Matlarenau, (3/4 hr.) Tatra-Lomnitz, and (2 3/4 hrs.; carriage there and back 5 fl.) Schnecks. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three Schnecks (R. 60 kr.—2 fl., D. 1 fl., board 12 fl. 60 kr. per week; comp. p. 359). — Tickets of admission to the *Stalactite Cavern of Bela*, re-discovered in 1881, are obtained at the baths-office (adm. during the season daily at 11, 1, and 3 o'cl.; 1 fl. 80 kr.; electric lighting). The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2900 ft.) is 1 M. from Höhlenhain, is accessible for a distance of 2 M.; its exploration, which takes 2-2 1/2 hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

Excursions. To the top of the Tokarnia (4003 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide convenient), a beautiful point, with rich flora. — A grand mountain-walk leads via the Nesselnblasen and Faixnblasen (1890 ft.), the Eisenh Thür (5325 ft.), the Stirnberg (63°8 ft.), and the Vordere and Hintere Fleischbänke (6620-6640 ft.) to the summits of the Thorichte Gern (6765 ft.), the Greiner (7040 ft.), and the Hauern (7067 ft.), which afford striking views of the Lomnitz Spitze and Eisbacher Spitze with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 30 ft. high (there and back 10 hrs., with guide). — New path via the Drechselhäusern (see above) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Weiss See and to the (2 hrs.) Grüne See (see above).

A beautiful drive from Höhlenhain may be taken via Bela (p. 356) and Winschendorf to the Zipser Magura (3135 ft.; nn), and down by Attendorf (Langer's Inn) to (10 hrs.) the Rothe Klöster (p. 360; to the S. of which are the small sulphur-baths of Smerdonska). We may then drive by the road through the gorge of the Dunajec, or descend the Dunajec by canoe (1 fl.), through the picturesque limestone hills of the Pieninen, to (1 1/2 hr.) Bad-Soosawenta (p. 361).
From Tatra-Hohlenhain to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: a bridle-path through the Weisswasser Valley and over the Kopa Pass (see p. 364); and a carriage road through the Kotlina Valley to Ždiár (2910 ft.; rustic inn) and over the Ždiár Pass (3547 ft.; *View of the Béler Limestone Alps to the left), and thence down vía Podspady (3015 ft.; poor inn) to Javorina, a drive of 4 hrs. (carr. and pair there and back in two days, 12 ft.). — **Javorina** (3280 ft.; no inn), an abandoned iron-work, has a château and wood-pulp mills of Prince Hohenlohe, to whom a great part of the N. Tatra belongs.

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tatra, is to the (4 hrs.) *Große Fischsee* (Pol. Morskie Okiem, ‘eye of the sea’; 4570 ft.), romantically situated in the Bialka Valley. The route leads over the hill of Pod-Holienlohe (3405 ft.; fine view) to the (3/4 hr.) sawmill of Lysa, in the Bialka valley, where the new road from Zakopane (see below) joins it, and then passes the (11/2 hrs.) Roztoka Refuge (3355 ft.; inn) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (good quarters at the two refuge-huts of the Tatra Club; R. 80 kr.-1/2 fl.). We cross the lake on a raft (20 min.; 1-10 pers. 1 fl. and fee of 20 kr.; round the lake on foot 1/2 hr.) and ascend the rocks beyond it to the (1/2 hr.) *Meeraugspitz* (Pol. Czarny Staw nad Morskiem Okiem; 5195 ft.), a strikingly picturesque little lake of dark-brown colour, from which the Meeraugspitz (p. 363) rises precipitously. From the Fischsee over the Swistówka (5810 ft.) to the *Főive Polish Lakes* in the Roztoka Valley (see below), 2½ hrs., attractive. — To the waterfall (4½ hrs.) in the Roztoka Valley or Főiveusen-Thale is also a fine excursion. By the Roztoka Refuge (see above) we ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Siklawa Fall, 144 ft. high, situated below the Wieski Staw (3075 ft.; refuge-hut), the largest of the *Főive Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley, and also the largest in the Tatra (85 acres). Thence over the Zawrat Pass (7030 ft.; trying) to Zakopane, see p. 366. — The *Sireka* (7286 ft.), ascended from Javorina in 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.) affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the N. Tatra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass. The permission of Prince Hohenlohe’s steward is necessary for this excursion.

From Javorina to Zakopane (15 M.). The new road, still unfinished between Javorina and Lysa (see above), leads vía Jaszczurdwka (see below). — **Zakopane** (2730 ft.; Hét.-Restaurant Kulik or Pod Giewontem, plain, moderate; Pens. Maxwald, Kronchelm, Mizerska, Jordan; Casino of the Tatra Club, with restaurant; Café Pronka), a village with 3000 inhab., is situated in a broad, sunny plain, at the sources of the *White Dunajec*, in view of the Swinnica, Giewont, and other peaks of the Galician Tatra. A favourite summer resort of the Poles, with three hydropathic establishments, it has recently also become a winter-resort for consumptive patients. The timber church dates from 1810, the stone church from 1894. Schools of wood-carving and lace-making and a Tatra Museum. Peculiar local costume. — A pretty road leads thence to the S.E. to the (3 M.) former Iron Works, Pol. Kuznice (3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant), the property of Count Zamojski, with paper-mills and a school of domestic economy. A second road, diverging to the left 3/4 M. below the iron-works, leads (omn. 15 kr.) vía Bystre to the small baths of Jaszczurdwka, with a ‘neutral’ spring (68° Fahr.; swimming-bath), and thence up the Bialka Valley to Lysa (see above).
Excursions. The Gubatówka (3695 ft.), to the N.W., may be ascended in 7½ hrs.; the Nosai (3985 ft.) in 1½ hrs. via Jaszczałowka. — To the Grosse Fischsee (p. 365), carriage and pair (6 ft.) in 3 hrs. to Lysa; thence to the lake, see p. 365. — The Magora (Kopa Magora; 5590 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magora to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary).

To the S.E. a road leads to the (3 M.; carr. in 1½ hr.) former Iron Works (see p. 365); footpath thence in 1½ hr. to the pass (3686 ft.), between the Kopa Królowa (3965 ft.) and the Kopa Magora (5590 ft.), and past the (1½ hr.) refuge-hut of the Tatra-Verein (7 beds) in the Suchawoda Valley to the (1½ hr.) Schwarze See (Schwarze Staw; 5315 ft.), with refuge-hut, one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tatra, at the base of the precipitous Kościeliec Spitze. An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarze See to the (2½ hrs.) Zawrat Pass (Swinnica-Scharte; 7047 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) Five Polish Lakes (p. 365) and across the Świstówka (3520 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the Grosse Fischsee (p. 365) and to (3 hrs.) Javorina (p. 365). Or from the Grosse Fischsee we may go to the Meerauge (p. 365), and thence by the Meeraugspitze to the Popper and Csorba Lakes (1 day), and then follow the Klottiden-Weg to (4½ hrs.) Schmecks; or we may return from the Meerauge to the Fischsee, enter the Podupłaski Valley, pass the Gefronne See, cross the Poinische Kamm (p. 361), and descend the Felka Valley to Schmecke (1 day). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawoda Valley (see above) we may reach in 1 hr. the Zielony Staw (5840 ft.), in the depression between the Swinnica and Pskrednia Turnia, and thence in 1½ hrs. more the top of the Swinnica (7656 ft.; magnificent view). Descent across the S. slope of the (1 hr.) Zawrat Pass (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the Suchawoda Valley (see above) the Lihowe Pass (6105 ft.) may be reached in 1½ hr. — The ascent of the *Kryźne (7066 ft.; 6½ hrs.) from Jaszczałowka is recommended. The route leads via the Popola Poroniec (3988 ft.) and Polana Waskmundska (1954 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) Koszyta stream, and then up the valley to the S.W. to the (2½ hrs.) Feuerstein, whence an hour's climb brings us to the top, commanding fine views of the Five Polish Lakes and the Tatra chain. Descent via the pass between the Kryźne and the Woloszyn to the (2½ hrs.) Wielki Staw, see p. 365. — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the Kościelisko Valley (3 hrs. to the W.), the romantic rocky ravine of the Czarny (Black) Dunajec. The Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (3210 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. via the footpath from the iron-works or in 2½ hrs. by the road from Zakopane (carr. 1½ ft.); footpath thence to the (½ hr.) Piasana meadow and to the (3½ hrs.) Smerečin Lake (4010 ft.), at the head of the valley. A rough bridle-path leads from the Eisquelle over the Tycha Pass (5541 ft.) and through the valley of that name to (7 hrs.) Pod Banské (p. 365). — The easy ascent of the Rothe Berge (Czernowy Wierch; 6855-6930 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the Kościelisko valley. About 10 min. below the Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (see above) the route leads through the Mścisza Valley and ascends the Gladkie Upłaszianki (6266 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) Ciemińia or Czernowy Wierch Uplaszianki (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the Rothe Berge. The summits of the Krzeszanka (6980 ft.) and the Czernowy Wierch Maloziemniak (6920 ft.) lie respectively 1½ hr. and ½ hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the Beskidy and the Tatra. We may descend by the pass between the Kopa Kondracka (6560 ft.), on the left, and the Goryszowa, on the right, to the (1½ hr.) Kalatówki (3555 ft.), the source of the Bystre, in the Kondratowa Valley, 3/4 hr. from the Iron Works.

A good road (diligence and carriages, see p. 358; railway projected) ascends the valley of the Dunajec, to the N., from Zakopane via Poronin to (15 M.) Neumarkt, Pol. Nowytyarg (1946 ft.; Hotel Herz, plain), and thence over the Beskid Hills to the N.W. to (25½ M.) the railway-station of Chabówka (p. 290).
65. From Kaschau to Maramaros Sziget.

162 1/2 M. Railway in 10 hrs.; fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.

Kaschau, see p. 349. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to Miskolc (p. 349), then turns to the left, crosses the Hernád and the Tarcsa, and at (9 1/2 M.) Alsó Mislýe begins to ascend the trachyte ridge of Eperjes and Tokaj. Pleasing scenery, with many conical hills. On an eminence to the right of (19 M.) Nagy-Szálancz is the ruined castle of Szálancz, with a well-preserved tower; to the left is a château of Count Forgách. Then Kozma and (30 1/2 M.) Legenye-Mihályi (Rail. Restaurant).

From Legenye-Mihályi to Neu-Zagórz, 108 M., railway in 7 1/2 hrs.

13 M. Töke-Terebes, with a château (11/2 M. to the S.E.) of Count Andrássy and the mausoleum of Count Julius Andrássy (d. 1890). From Töke-Terebes a road leads to the W. over the Dargvó Pass to Ránk (p. 350; a drive of 3 1/2 hrs., carr. 3 fl.). 25 M. Nagy-Mihály (Widder; carr. to the town 50 kr., per day 5 fl.), with a château of Count Sztáray. The ruined château of Vienna (495 ft.), on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion from Nagy-Mihály: drive in 1 1/2 hr. to Bad Jossa; bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) Antal Refuge Hut of the Hung. Carpathian Club; ascend in 20 min. to the top of the Vihorlat (3526 ft.), a superb point of view; then by a good path to the Szinna Stone (3304 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks; at their base lies the Morske Oko or Beskiden-Meuraung (2028 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. Descend along the discharge of the lake to the iron-works of Felso-Remete, Szobrantecz, and (5 hrs.) Ungvár (see below) or (4 hrs.) Nagy-Mihály, or to Szinna and through the broad Csirka Valley to (31/2 hrs.) Homonma (see below).

The train passes the ruins of (1.) Bárkö and (r.) Jeszenő. 40 M. Homonna, with a château of Count Aladár Andrássy. We ascend the ravine of the Laborce. 66 M. Mező-Laborce (Rail. Restaurant), whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 68 M. Vidrání, the last Hungarian station. At (77 M.) Lupkov is a tunnel 1/4 M. long. We then descend into the Oslava Valley, to Szcsanne (near which is the healtu resort of Kutasev) and to (108 M.) Neu-Zagórs (p. 289).

On the right rises the finely-shaped Sátor-Hegy (‘tent hill’). — 40 1/2 M. Sátoralja-Ujhely (Rail. Restaurant; König von Ungarn; Jägerhorn), a wine-growing place, with 13,000 inhab., capital of the county of Zemplin and junction for the railway to Szerencs (p. 370). About 3 M. from Sátoralja (cab there and back 1 1/2 fl.) is Széphalom, with the tomb of the Hungarian poet Kazinczy (d. 1831).

The train now enters the Bodrogköz, or plain of the Bodrog, which it crosses near (47 M.) Szomotor; to the right is the ruin of Nagy-Kövesd. To the S., between the Bodrog and the Theiss, stretches a vast marshy expanse, called the Hosszú Rét. Stations: Nagy-Géres; Perbenyik, with château and park of Count Majláth; 59 M. Bély, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of Lelesz. — 66 M. Csap (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for the Nyiregyháza and Ungvár railway (p. 369).

To the N. (13 M.; railway in 3/4 hr.) lies Ungvár (Krone; cab to the town 60 kr., per day 6 fl.), an old town on the Ung, with 11,850 inhab., capital of a county of the same name, the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, with important potteries. The lofty situated castle, once strongly fortified and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and
of the boundless plain to the S. — To the N.W. (9 M.) are the sulphur baths of Szobráncs.

From Ungvár to Nagy Berezna, 26½ M., railway in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 50, 1 fl. 20, 75 kr.). — 5½ M. Neveicsze, with a ruined castle and a fine park. — From (13 M.) Peresény an interesting excursion of 3 days may be made via Turja Remete and through the Sipót or Lynuta Valley to the vast plateau of the Poľonina Runa (4-65 ft.). — From (26½ M.) Nagy Berezna a road (carriage in 5 hrs., 5 fl.) leads to the plain baths of Uzsok, on the Galician frontier.

To the S. are the extensive lowlands of the Theiss. — 76 M. Bátyu (Rail. Restaurant).

From Bátyu to Lemberg via Munkács and Lawoczne, 157 M., railway in 9½ hrs. — 16 M. Munkács (Stern, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; cab to the town 80 kr. to the fortress 70 kr., hr. 1 fl., day 6 fl.), a cramped little town (10,550 inhab.) on the Latorcza. The house in which Munkácsy, the painter, was born in 1846, is indicated by a tablet. The old fastness of Munkács, or Var-Palanka, of the 14th cent., situated on a trachyte rock, 197 ft. high, 1 M. to the S., is celebrated for its heroic defence by Helene Zrínyi, wife of Count Tokoly, against the Imperial troops, who besieged it for three years before they captured it (1668). It was afterwards used as a state-prison, and here the Hungarian poet Kasinczy and Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, a hero of the Greek War of Independence, were once confined. On the plateau is a Millennium Monument (1896), commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the occupation of the country by the Hungarians, who here established their first encomium in the last decade of the 9th century. On the right bank of the Latorcza is the Basilian monastery of St. Nicholas, founded in the 14th century. — Beyond Munkács the skilfully engineered line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 20 M. Frigyesfaleta (Friedrichsdorf), with iron-works, where we cross the Latorcza. Then past (r.) Bereg Szent-Miklós, with a castle of the 16th cent., and (1) the hunting-lodge of Beregszár, to (28 M.) Pusztata, where we enter the basin of Solyva. The old road to Galicia turns here to the N. through the Pinya Valley (rich in mineral waters, such as those of Pólenz in the valley of the Great Pinya, Paulova, Plosko, and Olenyova on the Little Pinya) and leads by Alsó Verecke at the base of the Huzsia or Pekuj (4610 ft.). — The train follows the Latorcza to (32½ M.) Solyva-Hárfafele (Ger. Lindendorf), a prettily situated chalybeate bath (R. from 80 kr.; pension 10½ fl. per week), and turns to the N. into the romantic and sequestered valley of the Vica, which it crosses twelve times. 39 M. Vócsi, with a shooting box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the Szoj, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5509 ft.; 'Kaisersteg', a bridle-path, nearly to the top). Many viaducts and tunnels 59½ M. Beszkid, where the Beszkid Tunnel, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. — 66 M. Lawoczne (Rail. Restaurant) is the first Galician station. Then down the Opor Valley to (77 M.) Tuchla and (87 M.) Skole. At (92½ M.) Synowódsko-Wyżne we reach the broad Stryj Valley. 110½ M. Stryj (p. 289). 157 M. Lemberg, see p. 285.

82½ M. Som; 92½ M. Beregszázsz, on the Borsa, at the base of vine-clad hills, capital of the county of Bereg; 104 M. Tissa-Ujlak, a market-town on the Theiss; 113½ M. Nagy-Szöllös, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. The train approaches the mountains on the N., crosses the Theiss, and reaches (118½ M.) Királyhúsa (p. 372), where it joins the line from Debreczin. Thence to (162½ M.) Maramaros Sziget, see R. 68.
66. From Budapest to Miskolcz via Debreczin.

223 M. Railway in 14½ hrs. (fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.).

To (111 M.) Püspökladány, see pp. 374, 375. The line traverses fertile plains, the country of the Hajduks ('Heyducs'). Stations Kuba, Szoboszló, and Ebes.

138 M. Debreczin (Goldner Stier; Königin von England; Frohner; Weisses Ross; steam-tramway to the town), the most important commercial town in lower Hungary, with 60,000 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. In the Egyházi Tér (Kirchen-Platz) is the Prot. College for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 students), founded in 1531, possessing a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden with palm-house, and various collections. Opposite the college is the Royal Agricultural School. In the centre of the square is a large Protestant Church, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade near the church is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet Csokonay, by Izsó. Between the church and the college a sandstone obelisk was erected in 1895 to the memory of the Dutch admiral De Ruyter (d. 1676), who liberated numerous Protestant clergymen condemned to the galleys at Naples. Adjacent is a monument (dying lion on a pedestal of rock) to the Honvéds who fell at the battle of Debreczin on 2nd Aug., 1849. The four annual Fairs, held in the suburb of Ispotály, are important, and the horse-market is famous. The town is connected by eight gates with the suburbs, around which extends a vast plain. — In the Grosse Wald, 1¾ M. to the N. of the town (steam-tramway, see above), is the Margarethenbad, much visited in summer.

From Debreczin to Füzés-Abony, 63 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 25 M. Nagy Hortobágy (tolerable inn) is the station for a visit to the Hortobágy Puszta, upwards of 300 sq. M. in area, with 50,000 head of cattle (worth 5 million fl.), the property of the town of Debreczin (permission granted on application to the municipal commissary). The characteristics of the puszta are here particularly well to be seen: an immense, treeless, grassy plain, enlivened only here and there by the huts of the shepherds, surrounded by small groves of acacias. Magnificent sunrises; about noon in July and August, the Délibáb, or Fata Morgan of the puszta, may frequently be seen. — From (35½ M.) Ohat-Kócs (Rail. Restaurant) branch-line viâ Tisza-Polgar to (51½ M.) Királytelek (p. 270). — 44 M. Tisza-Füred (p. 379); 63 M. Füzés-Abony (p. 349).

From Debreczin to Máramaros Sziget, see R. 68. — A branch-line (35 M. in 3 hrs.) runs to the N.W. through the Hajduk plain, viâ Hajdu Bözörmeny and Hajdu Nándas, to Bud-Stent Mihály, in the plain of the Theiss, near the left bank of that river. — Another line runs viâ (8 M.) Sáránd (junction for Derecske) to (20½ M. in 2 hrs.) Nagy-Léta-Vértes.

The line now runs to the N. across the vast plain of the Hajdus. Stations: Hadház, Téglás, Uj-Fehértó. — 169 M. Nyiregyháza (Krone; pop. 27,000), junction for Csop, to the N.E. (p. 367), and for Nagy Kállo, Nyírbátor, and (171 M.) Mátészalka, to the S.E. On a salt-pond, 1½ M. to the E., lie the unpretending baths of Sóstó, benefi-

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cial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula. — To the N.W. of (175 M.) Királytelek the Hegyalja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (184 M.) Rakamaz the line crosses the Theiss.

188 1/2 M. Tokaj (Goldner Adler, Hung. Arany Sas; pop. 4800), far famed for its wine (‘Tokay’), lies at the confluence of the Bodrog and Theiss. The Tokaj - Hegyalja Mts., which yield the genuine Tokay, cover an area of about 135 sq. M. and belong to 32 communities. In 1872 the area planted with vines was upwards of 19,000 acres, of which, however, between 1886 and 1894 the phylloxera devastated 87 per cent. New vines have been freely planted in the last few years. The fame of the wines of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil (‘nyirok’, or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes (‘formint’), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. The best quality, which is not generally sold, is called Ausbruch (Aszubór); the others are Szamarodni and Ordinari. The neighbouring towns of Mád, Tâlya, and Tarcal are also noted for their wines, which resemble Tokay, but contain a larger proportion of alcohol.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokaj hill, which is vine-clad to a height of 270 ft. 192 M. Tarcal; 197 M. Mád-Zombor. — 200 M. Szerenes (Rail. Restaurant), with an old château of Prince Rákóczy.

From Szerenes to Sátoralja-Ujhely, 23 M., in 1 1/2 hrs. The line runs through the Bodrog Valley, skirting the E. side of the vine-clad Hegyalja Hills. 7 1/2 M. Bodrog-Kereszt, to the S.E. of Tâlya and Mád (see above), both noted for wine; 15 M. Lőszka-Tolcsva; 22 1/2 M. Sárospatak, a little town with a château of Prince Rákóczy and a Protestant seminary, in which Comenius taught in 1650-54. — 23 1/2 M. Sátoralja-Ujhely, see p. 367.


67. From Fülek to Bányéve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

Railway to Dobschau, 74 M., in about 6 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 80, 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.); to Miskolcz, 59 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 50 kr.).

Fülek, see p. 347. — The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. Ajnácskö, a small chalybeate bath; on the right rise the ruins of the castle of Ajnácskö. 10 1/2 M. Balogšalva; 13 M. Várgede. — 17 M. Feled (Rail. Restaurant).

To Theissholz, 31 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the Rima. 5 M. Jánosi, with many villas. 7 1/2 M. Rimaszombat (Drei Rosen; Hót. Gömör), a finely situated county town, with a royal agricultural school. We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (23 1/2 M.) Nyustya are the large Liker Iron Works, connected with the mines of Vashegy by a wire-robe railway. 31 M. Theissholz, Hung. Tiszólecs (pop. 3700; Steiner’s Inn). on a lofty plateau, has busy industries, iron-mines, and mineral springs. To the N.E. lies (6 M) Murány (p. 871). Railway to Zólyom-Brezó, see p. 347.

The train follows the Rima to (24 1/2 M.) Rimaszécs, with a château of Baron Vay. 30 1/2 M. Bányéve (Rail. Restaurant), junction
of the line to Dobschau and of a mineral line to the coal and iron mines of Ozd. Continuation of the line to Miskolc, see p. 372.

The line to Dobschau, which gives access to the Gömör Cavern District, turns to the N. into the valley of the Sajó. From (40 M.) Tornálja (Grossmann; Tiger; Krone) a road leads to the N.E. to (5 M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 6 fl.) the *Aggttelek Cavern, Hung. Baradla ('steaming place'), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications 5 M. in length.

Two entrances give access to the cavern: the old one (with the tourists' house of the Hung. Carpathian Club, bed 50 kr.) to the W. of the village of Aggttelek (Inn), and the new, 1½ M. to the E. of the village. Guides are stationed at both (adm. 50 kr.; guide for 1-5 persons 2 fl., candle 10 kr., magnesium-wire 5 kr. per piece). To explore the whole cavern takes 5-6 hrs.; the finest parts are the Astronomical Tower, the Reinhäus (where antediluvian bones were found), the Fledermaushöhle (bats' cave), the Paradies, with the finest stalactites, and the Rettighöhle. Several chambers are of vast dimensions. From the cavern to Sein Perkupa, see p. 349. — Between Aggttelek and Pelsöcz (see below; drive of 1½ hr.) are several other caverns; viz. the Bündöst or Domica Cavern, the Csengőlyuk ('bell-hole'), entered by a deep shaft, and the Szalánka Cavern.

50½ M. Pelsöcz, with lead and tin mines.

* A Branch Railway runs hence in 3 hrs. viâ Jolsva and Nagy-Röcsö (Ger. Gross-Rauschenbach) to (25½ M.) Murány, with an old castle, defended by the heroic Maria Széchyon in 1644 and 1670, now owned by the Duke of Coburg-Kohary. — From Murány we may proceed to the N.E. to Pustapola (p. 336) and Poprád (p. 335; carriage in 6 hrs., 12 fl.).

To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the Sajó contracts. Near (53 M.) Gombassög (with iron works of Count Andrásy), to the right, is the Plateau of Szilicz, with the Ice Cavern of Szilicz, within an imposing rocky gateway. Near the station is the smaller Leontine Cave. — 59 M. Rosenau, Hung. Rosznúj (Schwarzer Adler; Weinberger; pop. 4850), the seat of a bishop, prettily situated. In the Csucsom Valley, 1½ M. from the town (carr. 60, omn. 20 kr.), is the Rosenau Bath.

On the road to Torna (p. 350), on a rock about 1½ M. to the E., rises the castle of Krasznahorka, the property of Count Andrásy, by whom it has been restored, containing various antiquities and curiosities. — Ascent of the Poz Sáló (3886 ft.), affording a view of the Tatra, on foot 4 hrs., by ox-waggon 5 hrs.

63 M. Bettlér, with a château of the Andrásy family; 66½ M. Henczkó; 68 M. Alsó-Sajó.

74 M. Dobschau, Hung. Dobsina (1535 ft.; Höt. Fekérs; omn. to the town 30 kr., cab for 1, 2, 3 pers. 60 kr., 1 fl., 1 fl. 20 kr., to the ice-cavern 4, 5, or 6 fl.; to the ice-cavern and Poprád 10-12 fl.), a town with 4700 inhab., chiefly Germans, is beautifully situated at the foot of the Radsim (3200 ft.). The iron, cobalt, and nickel mines in the Zembeg are very ancient. To the N. (4½ M.) lies the beautiful *Valley of Straczena, watered by the Göllnitz, which flows underground at places. From the Felsenthor or rock-gateway of Straczena a good road leads to the W., past the Spitsenstein, to the (4 M.) Inn Zur Eishöhle (burned down in 1894). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (1½ hr.)

24*
372 Route 68. SZATMÁR-NÉMETI. From Debrecin
entrance of the *Dobschau Ice Cavern, Hung. Dobsinai Jégbarlang
(3180 ft.), one of the largest of the kind, discovered in 1870.

Electric illumination from 15th May to 30th Sept. daily 11-3, each pers.
2 fl. (temperature 32-37°; beware of chills). The visit requires about 2 hrs.
The area of the cavern is about 10,000 sq. yds., 8000 of which are covered
with ice. The total mass of ice is estimated at 140,000 cub. yds. Some
of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity.
— From the cavern or from Dobschau we may cross the Popova Sattel to
Poprád (p. 355).

The RAILWAY from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the
Sajó. 34 M. Putnok, with a château of Count Serényi. Then
Vadna, Barcsika, Sajó-Szent-Péter, and Sajó-Ecség (p. 349). —
59 M. Miskolcz (p. 349).

68. From Debreczin to Máramaros Sziget.

137 M. RAILWAY in 6½ hrs. (fares 8 fl. 10, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 50 kr.).

Debreczin, see p. 369. Beyond Vámos-Pécs, a town of the Haj-
duks, the line reaches (24 M.) Ér-Mihályfalva (branch to Gossvar-
dein, see p. 376). 36 M. Szaniszló. Fertile country, owned chiefly
by Count Károlyi. — 43½ M. Nagy-Károly (Rail. Restaurant; Höt.
Hungaria; pop. 13,500), with a château and park of Count Károlyi,
capital of the Szatmár county (junction for Sarmaság, Zilah, Deés,
and Klausenburg. p. 495). We next traverse the marshy plain of
the Kraszna. 52 M. Kis Majtény; 56 M. Gilvác (branch-line to
Nagy-Somkut, 53 M.); 59½ M. Zsadány.

66 M. Szatmár-Németi (Rail. Restaurant; Krone; pop. 20,700),
a royal free town, founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent.
as a German colony, lies on both banks of the Szamos. In the Deák-
Platz rises the handsome Cathedral, with its dome, two towers, and
Corinthian portico. In front of it is a marble statue of the Hungarian
poet Kötcsey.

To Nagybánya, 38 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs., via Údvari, Aranyos Medgyes
(with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named Jakóvar), Apa, and Szinyé-
várata (on the S. slope of the Arás, station for the baths of Bikszád,
Türeökony, both with alkaline-muriatic springs, and Vamfalú Bődészár, with
sulphur-springs). — 38 M. Nagybánya (inn; cab to the town 60 or 40 kr.),
formerly Frauenbach, Hung. Assonyapatak, a royal free town with 9800 in-
hab., was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and the vine
industry are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the Széchenyi-Waldchen
(restaurant), and fine view from the Kreuzberg (1643 ft.). Excursions: through
the Fersenel valley with its foundries, across the Polyana Isvora, and to
the top of the Rozály (4583 ft.); to Felsőbánya, a mining town with 5000
inhab., the sulphur-baths of Bajfalu, and Kapnikbánya; thence either
across the Guttin (4750 ft.) and by the sulphur-baths of Brebő to Máramaros
Sziget, or by the Rotunda (3486 ft.) and through the valley of Sztirimbuly
to Tókész in Transylvania. (Ascent of the Csibies, see p. 374.)

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the
Carpathians. Stations: Mikola, Halmi, Fekete Ardó (with an old
church containing frescoes). — 93 M. Királyháza (Rail. Restaurant),
junction of the line from Kaschau (R. 65). On an isolated hill is the
ruin of Királyháza or Nyalabvár. We cross the Theiss, and ascend to its sources in the county of Maramaros, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near Vörösmarty is very picturesque. Near (104 M.) Huszt are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766 (view-tower of the Carpathian Club). 115½ M. Bustyaháza, station for Bad Visk on the opposite bank of the Theiss, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.; to Técso 3-4 fl.), amidst beautiful beech-forest. 120 M. Técso. 126 M. Taraczköz, junction of a goods-line to Nyeresnica, in the valley of the Taracz, and to Tereselpatuk, in the valley of the Kobila.

137 M. Máramaros Szigt (Krone, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 60 kr.; Jägerhorn, R. from 1 fl.; cab from the station to the town 80 kr., at night 1½ fl.; omn. 20, at night 25 kr.; carr. per day 6 fl.; pop. 16,000), capital of the county of Máramaros, is beautifully situated at the influx of the Iza into the Theiss. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Germans, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous Environs, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though much less comfortably than the Tatra. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from Herr Karl Siegmeth at Debreczin, inspector of the N. Hungarian Railway and vice-president of the E. Carpathian mountaineering club.

The neighbouring Salt Mines, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At Akna Szlatina (carr. 1 fl., there and back 2½-3 fl.; branch-railway in 25 min., 30, 15, or 10 kr.; permission at the mining office, each person 50 kr.) are the Kunigunde and Franciscus Mines (shown 8-11 a.m.; electric light). At Rónaszék (reached by the salt-railway in 1½ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the Apófy Mine (8-11; adm. 30 kr.), with a subterranean salt lake 292 ft. deep. We may also visit Sugatag (salt-railway, in 1½ hr.), go through the Mara valley to the baths of Bredd, and ascend the Guttin (p. 372).

From Máramaros Szigt to Körösmező, 45½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. (2 fl. 60, 1 fl. 50, 1 fl. 15 kr.). Interesting line through the wooded Carpathians, ascending the valley of the Theiss. — 6½ M. Bocskó, whence a road to the left leads to the finely situated chalybeate baths of Kabola Polygama (R. 1-1½ fl.), within 4½ hrs.' ride of the top of the Oppressa (1370 ft.), a superb point of view. Beyond Bocskó we follow the Theiss to Lonka, Erdésvölgy (with a shooting-lodge of the late Crown Prince Rudolph), and (18 M.) the disused iron-works of Trubusa-Féjérfalak (inn; ascent of the Popp Ivan and Hovérda, see p. 374). Then via Rahó, Tiszakösz, and the small baths of Borkút to (45½ M.) Körösmező (Rail. Restaurant; quarters at Aberbach's or Rosenthal's), near which are petroleum-springs (railway to Stanislau, see p. 287; ascent of the Osorna Hora, see below). Thence (4½ hrs.; bridle-path; or drive as far as the Absinecz-Klauses) through the valley of the Black Theiss (Ticsora), with club-hut, to the Sources of the Theiss. Return by the same route. Or follow the valley of the Turbat to the (4½ hrs.) Turbat-Klauses (bed at the forester's), and go by Brustura to (4½ hrs.) Königsfeld (Királymező), a colony of German workmen. A little above it, to the right, is the colony of Deutsch-Mokra (forester's house). Excursion to the Deutsche Alpe (1088 ft.) with its dairy-farm.

From Körösmező (see above) an interesting excursion may be made to the Osorna Hora (comp. p. 287). Drive in the afternoon in 2 hrs. (carr.
2 fl.) to the forester's house of Koziemicsek (guides and horses) and proceed on foot to the (2 hrs.) refuge of the Hung. Carpathian Club (4265 ft.), where the night is spent. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the Hoverla (6750 ft.), the highest point of the Csorna Hora. Descend either in 3 hrs. to Koziemicsek, or we may proceed along the ridge to the Turkút (6415 ft.) and descend into the valley of the Weisse Theiss to the (4½ hrs.) Hoverla-Klaus (2485 ft.) and drive in 3 hrs. to Tiszakék (p. 373).

From Trebusa (p. 373) we may ascend the three-peaked Popp Ivan (6366 ft.); 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descend across the Berlebaczka to the Klaus or timber-dam in the valley of the Kvaszni, and to (6-8 hrs.) Bogdány or Lühi (bed at the forester's). Bridle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the Hoverla (see above).

To the E. of Rónapolyana (near Fejérpataki; see p. 373) opens the interesting Vissó Valley. At (0 hrs. drive) Felső Vissó (Krone), to the left, diversifies the romantic Wasserthal, which leads by Pajma (forester's house) to the (3½ hrs. drive) chalybeate baths of Suliguli. Thence across the Toraja (6365 ft.) or through the Katarama Valley (with pyrites-mines) and the Őzlova Valley (with the Alexander-Quelle) to Borsabanya (3-10 hrs.; good guide required). — Beyond Felső Vissó is (3 M.) Meiszén, starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the Buhajeska (6750 ft.) and the Pietros (7563 ft.), the highest of the Máramaros Mts. (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descend to Bora (bed at Wenzel's, the smith). Good road thence over the Priszló (1653 ft.) to the valley of the Glödene Bistritz. About 1½ M. beyond the pass the road to Kodna diverges to the right. Through the Bistritz valley and past the Sala-Sec to the Kühhorn, see p. 406. Passing Kiribaba we descend the Bistritz valley to Jacobény on the Bistritz and Szuczawa road (p. 407).

To the S. of Máramaros Sziget the Iza Valley (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to Drágomérfalva. Thence ascent to the (3 hrs.) Karls Refuge and the (4 hrs.) top of the Cebléén (6045 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descend to (6 hrs.) Tökés (p. 372) and Kapnikbnya (p. 373), or to Olah Lapos in Transylvania (see p. 406).

69. From Budapest to Klausenburg via Grosswardein.

248 M. RAILWAY in 8¾-13 hrs. (fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.).

To (5 M.) Rákós, see p. 346. Six small stations. 51½ M. Ujszázs (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Baron Örczy (branch to Hatvan, p. 346; to Jássz-Apáti, with large stud, 20 M., railway in 2½ hrs.).

63 M. Szolnok (Rail. Restaurant; Nemzeti Szalloda), a thriving town with 20,700 inhab., lies at the confluence of the Theiss and the small Zagyva.

To Csepéd (p. 355), 18 M., branch in 1 hr.; to Félegyháza (p. 339), 47½ M., in 4 hrs. — STEAMER on the Theiss to Szeged (p. 355) six times a week.

FROM SZOLNOK TO TEMESVÁR via ARAD, 132 M., railway in 8½ hrs. The line crosses the Theiss and follows the Klausenburg line to (7 M.) Szajol (p. 375). 12 M. Puszta Tengő (branch to Szentes and to Hod Meső Vasarély, 59 M., see p. 377). 16 M. Puszta Pó. — 25½ M. Meső Tur (Nemzeti), with 23,750 inhabitants. [Branch-lines to the N. to (10 M.) Túrkeve on the Berettyó, and to the S. to (13 M.) Szarvas, with 22,504 inhab., on the Körös, and thence via Orosháza (p. 376) to (48 M.) Mesőhegyes (p. 386).] — 41 M. Gyoma (branch to Kis Ujszillás, see p. 375); 49 M. Meső Berény, with 11,368 inhab.; 53½ M. Békés-Földvár (branch to Békés, with 24,551 inhab. and extensive moor farms). — 59½ M. Csaba, with 35,000 inhab. (the largest Protestant place in Hungary), junction of the Grosswardein and Essegg line (R. 70). — Stations: Agyósz, with a fine château of Count Wenkheim.
Kilegyhdza (whence branches run to Mezbhegyes, p. 338, Kis Jenő-Erdőhegy, a large estate of Archduke Joseph, and Uj Szent Anna, see below); Lőkösháza, Kurtics, Sofronya.

95 1/2 M. Arad (Weisses Kreuz, Hung. Fehér Kereszt; Palatin, Hung. Nádor; Central; Vas; Rail. Restaurant; Tram to station 10 kr.; Cab to town 50 kr., drive in town of 1/4 hr. 20 kr., 1 hr. 70 kr.; with two horses to town 1 fl., drive in town of 1/2 hr. 50 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 70 kr., to the fortress 1 fl. 60 kr.), a considerable town on the Maros, with 48,000 inhab., seat of a Greek bishop, with brisk trade and river-traffic. In the Rathhaus-Platz are the Rathhaus and other conspicuous buildings. The Reliquien-Museum in the Theatre contains memorials of the battles of 1548-49. The Martyrs' Monument, in the Freiheits-Platz, commemorating the 13 Hungarian generals shot here in 1849, consists of a colossal figure of Hungary, with four allegorical groups and medallions of the generals, by Huszár and G. Zala.

On the left bank of the river is the Fortress (1763), defended against the Hungarians by Gen. Berger in 1849. — From Arad to Karlsruhe and Hermannstadt, see R. 81; to Szegedin, see p. 386; to Gurahonec, see below.


From ARAD to BRÁD, 103 1/2 M., railway in 6 hrs. — 8 M. Zimand-Ujsfalu; 14 M. Uj Szent Anna (branch to Kilegyháza, see above); 21 1/2 M. Világos, at the foot of the vine-clad Arad hills, memorable as the scene of Gőrgey's capitulation on Aug. 13th, 1849. — Four small stations. — At (39 M.) Boroșjenő (branch to Csernő, 8 1/2 M.) the White Körös is crossed. The line traverses a picturesque mountain-valley via Bokszyeg-Boét, Repszyeg, and (56 M.) Borossebes-Butthyun (branch to the baths of Menyháza, 13 M.). 70 M. Gurahonecz-Jászashely — 103 1/2 M. Brád.

The cross the Theiss. 69 1/2 M. Szajol (where the Arad line diverges, see p. 374). 75 M. Török Szent Miklós; 81 M. Fegyvernek. From (92 M.) Kis-Ujsszállás lines run to the N. to Kaäl-Kápolna (p. 347), to the S. to (18 M.) Dévavinya and thence to (29 1/2 M.) Gyoma (p. 374), and to the E. to (58 M.) Grosswardein. — 102 M. Karczag (branch-line to Tisz-Füred, 28 M., see p. 389). 111 M. Páspökö-Ladány (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Debreczin (R. 66). A monotonous plain is now traversed. Four stations. Then Mező-Keresztes, where a great battle with the Turks was fought in 1596. Beyond Bors, in the distance, appear the hills of Grosswardein.

153 M. Grosswardein, Hung. Nagy-Várad. — Hotels. *Rimanoci, with electric light and vapour-baths; *Széchenyi; Schwarzer Adler, Hung. Fekete Sas, R. from 1 fl.; *Grüner Baum, Hung. Zöldfa, same charges; Wöber, near the station. Rail. Restaurant. — Cab to the station 50 kr., at night 1 fl.; in the town, 1/4 hr. 20, 1/2 hr. 30, 1 hr. 60 kr.; with two horses, to the station 80 kr., at night 2 fl.; to Felixbad and Bischofsbad 1 1/2 or 2 1/2 fl.

Grosswardein, a pleasant town with 38,250 inhab., on both banks of the Köroš, which is crossed by two bridges, consists of four quarters: the Várad-Olaszt, Várad-Ujváros (with the old fortress, now a barracks), Várad-Velence, and Váralja. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars in 1241, under Turkish rule in 1660-92, and temporary seat of the Hungarian government in 1849, it is now the residence of a Roman Catholic and a Greek Catholic bishop. Near the station is the Archaeological & Historical Museum (adm. on Sun., 10-12.30, 3-5, 10 kr.; Tues. & Thurs., 3-5, 20 kr.), with the collection of Bishop Ilpolyi (d. 1886), containing interesting objects of ecclesiastical art. Near it is the tasteless Ro-
man Catholic Cathedral and the bishop’s residence, a handsome rococo structure. In the Markt-Platz is a bronze statue of King Ladislaus of Hungary (d. 1516). The Calvary Church, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height 1/2 hr. to the N.E., commands a fine view. The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine. At Hajó, 611/2 M. to the S. (railway in 1/2 hr., see below), are the Felix and the Bishop’s Baths (Hung. Felix és Püspök Fürdő), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs, 92-103° Fahr., without mineral ingredients.

To Ér-Mihályfalva, 41 M., railway in 31/2 hrs. The train skirts vine-clad hills. Stations: Várad-Püspöki, Bihar, Ér-Diószeg, and Székelyhid (branch to Margita). Then through the wine-growing Ermellek to Ér-Selind and (41 M.) Ér-Mihályfalva (p. 372).

From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány, see R. 70. — To Köt, 33 M. to the S.E., in the valley of the Schnelle Körös, and thence to (35 M.) Itéaványa (Kis-Ujszillás, Gyoma, p. 375), railway in 51/2 hrs.

From Grosswardein to Vaskoh, 63 M., railway in 6 hrs. Stations: Várad-Velence, Felix-Fürdő (see above), Magyar-Gyepes, Szombathag-Rogos (branch to Dobrest). At (371/2 M.) Gyönya we reach the Fekete Körös, which we follow to Belényes-Ujítak, Belényes, Szăróc, and (68 M.) Vaskoh, picturesquely situated at the base of the Bihar (6070 ft.).

The train crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now follows. Scenery more attractive. Stations: Várad-Velence, Mező-Telegd, Úlesd, Rév. The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges in rapid succession. 191 M. Brátka; near it, at Baulaka, a large stalactite cavern. 197 M. Bucsa; 204 M. Csücsa (Rail. Restaurant), the first station in Transylvania; 208 M. Kis-Sebes; 2171/2 M. Bánffy-Hunyad; fine view of the lofty Vlégyássz (6030 ft.) to the right. The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a long tunnel and a lofty viaduct descends into the Nádas Valley. Stations: Jegénye, Everes (with an old château), Magyar-Görbő, Magyar-Nádas.

248 M. Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár, see p. 405.

70. From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány.

243 M. Railway in 201/2 hrs. (fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.).

Grosswardein, see p. 375. The line crosses the Körös. Stations: Less, Cséppa, Szalonita (a large village with 12,650 inhab.), Kötegyán, Sarkad. — 451/2 M. Gyula (Komlo Inn), a town with 19,990 inhab. and a magnificent château of Count Wenkheim, built by Ybl, near which is an old ruined castle. A statue of Frans Erkel (1810-93), the musical composer, was erected here in 1897. — 551/2 M. Csaba (Rail. Restaurant; junction of the Szolnob and Arad line, p. 374).

62 M. Gerendás; 671/2 M. Csorvás. — 77 M. Oroshaza (Alföld), with 18,038 inhab. and extensive grain-trade, is the junction of lines via Kis Szénás and Szarvas to Mező Tür (39 M.; p. 374), and to Mezőhegyes (22 M.; p. 386). — 841/2 M. Sámon; 89 M. Kutvölgy. — 961/2 M. Hód Mező Vásárhely (Schwarzer Adler, Hung. Fekete Sas; National, Hung. Nemzeti), a town with 55,500 inhab. (branch
to Pussta-Tenyő, 59 M., see p. 374). At (105 M.) Algyő we cross the Theiss. — 111 M. Szegedin (station Szeged-Rókus, see p. 385), junction of the Budapest and Temesvár line (R. 72).

123 M. Horgos (junction for Zenta, a town of 21,000 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697, and Ó-Bece on the Theiss, see p. 386); 133 M. Palics, with favourite salt-baths, on the lake of that name, which is well stocked with fish. — 137 M. Maria-Teresiopel, Hung. Szabadka (Rail. Restaurant; Stadt Pest; Lamm; Hóti. National; cab to the town 1 fl.; in the town, 1/4 hr., 50 kr.; electric railway to Palics), a straggling town with 73,000 inhab. (many Servians), in the Bácska, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine. This is the junction of the Budapest and Belgrade line (R. 73); branch-lines W. to (37½ M.) Baja (p. 379) and S.E. to (24 M.) Zenta (see above). — Stations: Tavanlcut, Bajmok, Militics. — 174 M. Zombor (Rail. Restaurant; Jägerhorn, Hung. Vadászkürt), capital of the Bácska, another straggling town with 26,400 inhab., thoroughly Hungarian, with a pretty public park, and very dusty or very muddy streets according to the weather. Branch-lines N.W. to (33½ M.) Baja (see above); S.E. via (35½ M.) Gajdobra (p. 389) to (56½ M.) Neusatz (p. 380). — The line crosses the Franzens Canal (p. 379). Stations: Privilevitza Szent Iván, Szonta, (193 M.) Gombos (Rail. Restaurant), where we cross the Danube by a steam-ferry to (194½ M.) Erdőd (p. 379), with a château of Count Palffy. — 191½ M. Dálja (Rail. Restaurant), also on the Danube (p. 379).

From Dálja to Bosnisch-Brod, 64½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. Small stations. Staple products, dried plums and sliwowitz, or plum-brandy. From (40 M.) Borod a branch diverges to Vukovár, p. 379. From (19½ M.) Vinovece (Rail. Restaurant; Schwarz's Ross) branch lines diverge to the S. to (31 M.) Breka on the Save and to the S.E. to (46 M.) Mitrovica (India, p. 380). Next stations: 26 M. Ivankova; 39½ M. Vrpolje (branch to Samac), beyond which the Dill Mts. appear on the right; 46 M. Andrievce. — 60 M. Slavonisch-Brod (Gelbes Haus, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 40, omn. 70 kr.; Rothes Haus; Rail. Restaurant), the ancient Marsonia, a town and fortress with 5000 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Save. It is a station of the Save steamers and a great depot of the trade of Bosnia. Above the town are the small fortress and the railway and carriage bridge. The train crosses the Save. 64½ M. Bosnisch-Brod or Bosna-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), a village on the right bank of the Save, junction of the line to Sarajevo (R. 86).

215½ M. Esseg, Hung. Essék, Slav. Osiek (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Central, R. from 80 kr.; Grand Hôtel, both in the upper town; tramway from the station and the steamboat-quay through the chief streets), a thriving commercial town, with 24,000 inhab., on the right bank of the Drave, the Roman Mursa, is the capital of Slavonia. It was frequently destroyed in the Turkish wars, so that few old buildings are left. The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, the new town, and the fortress (Alsó-, Felső-, Uj-, and Vár-Város). In the upper town, the seat of commerce and industry, is the Comitatshaus and a handsome new Roman Catholic church. Pretty park. — Steamboat on the Drave, see p. 379.
The train crosses the Drave, and turns to the N.W. Stations Dárda, Laskafalva, Baranyavár-Monostor (with the ruins of Turkish fort), Magyar Boly. — 243 M. Villány (p. 392).

71. The Danube from Budapest to Orsova. Belgrade

Steamboat from Budapest thrice weekly (at 10 p.m.) to Belgrade in 24½ hrs., and to Orsova in 41½ hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade) also from Pest to Kalocsa daily (at 11 a.m.) in 5½ hrs. (Fares to Mohács 4 fl. 50 kr., 3 fl.; to Essegg, Neusatz, or Semlin 5 fl. 40; 3 fl. 60 kr.; to Belgrade 5 fl. 60, 3 fl. 75 kr.; Báziás 7 fl. 70 kr., 5 fl. 15 kr.; Orsova 10 fl. 2 fl. 80 kr. (food extra; cabin for 1st cl. passengers only). Luggage up to 50 lbs. free. The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths for saloon-decks. Food and attendance good and not expensive (comp. p. 325)

When the train reaches the river, the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Báziás to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. When the river is low, and the rapids are impassable for the larger steamboats, passengers and goods are transferred to smaller vessels at Moldova or Drencova. The Danube Steamboat Company owns upwards of 200 steam-vessels, beside 850 barges. The goods-traffic is considerable.

The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboats leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the water is favourable. The names of the stations are printed in heavy type.

Budapest, see p. 330. The vessel starts from the Franz-Joseph Quay (p. 331), touches at Offen, and then descends the stream, passing under the Franz Josef-Brücke, and the Railway Junction Bridge (p. 343). Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of Csepel, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the Soroksár Arm on the E. is closed by a lock.

R. Albertsalva (Ger. Sachsenfeld), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.


R. Erd, or Hamsabég, with a massive tower of the Turkish period and a château of Count Wimpffen. Then Ercsi. Below —

R. Adony the Soroksár Arm rejoins the main stream.

L. Löré, at the S. end of the island of Csepel.

L. Tass, Szalk Szent Márton; then Dunavecse and Apostag.

R. Duna Földvár (Hirsch; Central-Hôtel; pop. 12,250), prettily situated on a height. Railway to Stuhlweissenburg, see p. 394.

L. Kis Harta and Ordas. — R. Paks (11,086 inhab.). Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. Szent Benedek. Numerous floating mills.

L. (3.50 a.m.) Kalocsa, near the village of Úszód, station for the town of Kalocsa (König von Ungarn, Lorenz, Helfer), an archiepiscopal residence, with a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the S.E. Branch-line to Kis Körös, see p. 389.
Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of Tolna (p. 396), is cut off by means of a canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the Cserhát Mts. (p. 396), noted for their wine.

R. Dombori, station for Tolna; Szegszárd (p. 396).

L. (6 a.m.) Baja (Hót. Nemzeti; pop. 19,500), an important grain-market, river-port of the corn-producing Bácska (p. 377). Railway to Maria-Theresiopel and Zombor, see p. 377.

R. Báta, where Roman antiquities have been found, and Szekcső. To the left begins the island of Mohács or Nagy Margitssziget, 25 M. in length.

R. (7.20 a.m.) Mohács (Hôtel Schwarz; cab into the town 40 kr.), with 14,400 inhab. and five churches, is famed for the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies 3 M. to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of Czeczze. Almost on the same field, on 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine signally defeated the Turks, and put an end to their hated supremacy. The station of the Mohács and Fünfkirchen Railway (p. 392) is close to the pier. — The scenery continues unattractive.

R. Batina, with marble and alabaster quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. (9.35 a.m.) Bezdán, at the end of the Franzens or Bácser Canal, which connects the Danube and the Theiss (74 M. long, 65 ft. wide, 61/4 ft. deep).

L. (11.10 a.m.) Apatin (Zum Schäfer; 12,821 inhab.), in a hemp-growing district. The Römerschanze, an intrenchment 13 ft. high and 19 ft. broad (not visible from the steamboat), extends hence to the Theiss.

R. (12.20 p.m.) Draueck, Hung. Drávatorok, at the mouth of the Drau or Drave, a considerable river, on which lies Essegg (p. 377; 9 M.; local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. R. Erdöd, with a ruined castle.

L. (1 p.m.) Gombos, a station on the Alföld Railway (p. 377).

R. Dálja, on the railway to Bosnisch-Brod (see p. 377).

R. (2.35 p.m.) Vukovár (Löwe; Hôtel Poumovicj), capital of Syrmia, with 14,000 inhab. and a château of Count Eltz. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and Slankamen is called Fruska-Gora (Roman Mons Almus). The well-known Karlowitzer wine (see p. 380) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. Novoszello. — R. Sárengrád, with a ruined castle.

L. (4.40 p.m.) Palánka. — R. (4.25 p.m.) Hok, Hung. Ujlak (Jägerhorn), with a château of Prince Odescalchi and a castellated Franciscan monastery.
R. (5.35 p.m.) Cerevic-Beocsin, shortly above the village of Banoster.

L. Futak. The scenery improves. In the distance to the left the fortress of Peterwardein is visible for some time.

R. (6.15 p.m.) Kamenitz, prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi. The large building on the hill is a military academy. The river turns suddenly to the N.

R. Peterwardein, Hung. Pétèrvárad (Zum Grünen Baum), a town with 3850 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock on which the Fortress stands (visitor admitted; fine view). The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), the celebrated preacher of the Crusades. On 5th Aug., 1716, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus avenging their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz. — The steamer passes under the iron bridge, borne by four piers, and just below it through a bridge of boats. — Here begins the former Military Frontier, a long narrow strip of land parallel with the Turkish frontier, once under strict military organisation for defence against the Turks. The E. part of it was annexed to Hungary in 1872, the W. part to Croatia and Slavonia in 1881.

L. (6.30 p.m.) Neusatz, Hung. Újvidék (Grand Hôtel; Hôtel Elisabeth), a thriving town with 28,000 inhab., founded in 1740, almost entirely destroyed in 1849, and since rebuilt, is the seat of a Greek bishop. Extensive corn-trade and fruit and vegetable cultivation. Railway to Zombor, see p. 377.

Below Peterwardein the Danube makes a long bend and again turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible. On the hillside to the right is a large Franciscan monastery.

R. (7.15 p.m.) Karlowitz, Hung. Karlócsa, Slav. Karlovci (Trompeter; pop. 6000), 3/4 M. from the river, the seat of a Greek Oriental patriarch, is memorable for the peace of 26th Jan., 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel of Mariafried (663 ft.), in the vineyards above the town, occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine (see p. 379) grown near Karlowitz and the 'Sliwowitz', or plum-brandy, distilled here, are highly esteemed. The main arm of the Danube is confined between numerous islands.

R. Slunkamen, where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691. An obelisk, 52 ft. in height, commemorates the event.

L. Theisseeck, at the influx of the Theiss (Hung. Tisza), is the starting-point of the steamers on the Theiss to Titel and Szegedin (see p. 386).

The hills on the right recede. In the distance appear the towers of Belgrade.

R. (10.15 p.m.) Semlin, Hung. Zimony (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Central; Grand Hôtel; pop. 16,400), the last Hungarian town on
the right bank of the Danube, seat of a Greek archbishop, with a number of handsome buildings. On the Zigeunerberg, on the river, are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456, and the Millennium Monument, a tower erected in 1896 from Berczik's designs.

R. The Save, or Sau, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube below Semlin. The island (Kriegs-Insel) formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl. Steamboat on the Save from Semlin to Sissek twice a week in 38 hrs.; local steamers between Semlin and Belgrade hourly in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

R. (10.45 p.m.) Belgrade. — Arrival. The Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3) is on the Save, to the W. below the Kalemegdan Park, to which 140 steps ascend. — The Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 5; see p. 382; *Restaurant and Exchange Office) is on the S. side of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the steamboat-quay. Cabs meet the trains; tramway, see below. — Porters from the steamboat to the railway-station 1 fr., after dusk $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (bargain advisable).

Passports (indispensable) are given up at the rail. station or the steamboat-quay and should be reclaimed at once after being registered, which requires about 10 minutes. The custom-house examination is lenient.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 3), near the cathedral, R. 2-8 fr., L. 40 c., pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôtel de Paris (Pl. b; C, 4), Milan-Str., with café, R. 4 fr.; Kronprinz (Pl. c; B, 3), Fürst-Michael-Str. 18, commercial, R. 2$1/2$-6 fr., L. 40, B. 80 c.; Hôtel Imperial (Pl. d; B, 3), Wasina-Str. 25, R. 2$1/2$-8, L. 40 c., B. 1, pens. 8 fr.; Crown of Servia (Pl. e; B, C, 3), at the Kalimegdan Park. — Restaurant. Hôtel Casino (Pl. f; C, 4), Munich beer; Russischer Czar (Pilsner beer); I. Belgrader Bierhalle, with garden.

Servian wines good (Negotin, etc.).


Cabs: $1/4$ hr. 1 fr., each following $1/4$ hr. 50 c., double fare after dusk; from the station 2, at night 4 fr.; to Topschider and back 6 fr. — Horse Tramway through the town (5-20 c.); chief stations: Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 5), Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3), Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 3), Theatre (Pl. C, 3). — Electric Tramway from the Duschanowa-Str. past the Rail. Station to Topschider (in 25 min.; fare 35 c.).

Baths: in the Duschanowa (Pl. C, 2) and the Bosanska-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4). Good River Baths in the Save. — In the shops in the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3) fine weapons, wraps, carpets, etc. may be bought (high prices). — Good Cigarettes 1 fr. 10 or 1 fr. 30 c. per packet of 20.

Money. The unit of currency in Servia is the dinar or franc, which is divided into 100 paras (centimes) or 5 piastres. The ordinary coins are 5, 10, and 20 paras in nickel, and $1/2$, 1, and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian money is taken somewhat reluctantly (1 fl. = 2 fr. 10 c.-2 fr. 25 c.). The piastre is worth about 2d. English.


Belgrade (400 ft.), Serv. Beograd, Hung. Nandor-Féhérvár, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with 60,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the dilapidated fortress. The town, the Roman Singidunum, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1521 it was
captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks.

To the N.W., above the junction of the Save and Danube, is the dilapidated fortress (Pl. A, 1, 2; not always accessible), occupied by a Turkish garrison down to 1867. In the upper part are prisons and the commandant's headquarters (with old cannon and mortars in front of them); in the lower part are barracks, magazines, and, on the bank of the Danube, the Nebojsche (torture) tower and a gate built under Prince Eugene. — To the S. of the fortress is the Kalemeugdan Park (Pl. B, 2), the favourite afternoon promenade of the Belgradians, with beautiful flower-beds and bronze busts of Servian poets (military band on Sun.); charming view from the promenade Fikir-Bair ('slope of dreaming'). — On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the former Turkish Town, or Dorfschol, once the principal quarter, now inhabited by Jews, with a Turkish mosque (Djamia), a vapour-bath, and the scanty ruins of a palace of Prince Eugene (Pl. B, 2), the foundations of which seem to be much older. On the Save, on the W. side, is the Servian or Rascian Town (Savamala), with steep streets and the steamboat quay. From the Kalemeugdan the Usun-Mirkowa-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3) leads S.E. to the Market Place (Weliki Trg; Pl. B, 5), where the picturesque costumes of the peasants may be seen in the forenoon. Here are the University (faculties of law, science, and philosophy), with the National Library; the Museum (adm. daily 9-12 and 3-5, free), containing Servian antiquities, coins, and weapons; and the Prefecture. In front of the University is the bronze statue of the Servian naturalist N. P. Panchitsch (1814-83), from Johanowitsch's design (1897). — Farther to the S.E. is the Theater-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with the National Theatre, opened in 1871, the Post & Telegraph Office, and the bronze Equestrian Statue of Prince Michael (see below), erected in 1882. From the Theater-Platz the Milan Street, formerly called the Terrasia, with a monumental fountain near its beginning, leads towards the S. In this street are various government offices, the New Konak (Royal Palace; Pl. C, D, 4), with the reception rooms, and the Old Konak, a plain one-storied building with a pleasant park; at the end of the street, to the right, is the Officers' Casino. — In the Prince Milosch Street, which diverges from the Milan Str. to the right, are (on the right) the Skupschine (House of Representatives; Pl. C, D, 5), the Staatsrat-Gebäude (Privy Council Office), the Academy of War, and several other government offices. The third street to the right brings us back to the station.

Topschider, a station on the line to Nisch (electric tramway, see p. 381), the country-seat of the king, 3 M. to the W., has a large park (two restaurants), where Prince Michael Obrenowitch was assassinated on 10th June, 1868.
The steamboat, which usually starts at 5 a.m., passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat and marshy. Numerous islands.

L. (6 a.m.) The navigable Temes falls into the Danube, which is here 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) M. in width. At its mouth is Pancsova, the station for the town of Pancsova (30,000 inhab.; local steamer to Semlin thrice daily), which is situated 3 M. above.

R. (7.35 a.m.) Semendria, once a Turkish fortress, still walled. 
L. (7.55 a.m.) Kubin. The town lies on an island opposite the quay (railway to Versecz, see p. 389). Then on the right the influx of the Servian Morawa.

R. (8.30 a.m.) Dubrovitza. In the river, the island of Ostrova, 11 M. long.

R. Rama, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. Ó-Palánka, an Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (10 a.m.) Baziás (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), with an old convent, the terminus of the Temesvár and Baziás railway (p. 389; the rail. station adjoins the steamboat-quay). — The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. The Széchenyi-Strasse, a good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1834-37 at the instance of Count Széchenyi, leads hence to Orsova. Its viaducts and cuttings are frequently visible from the steamer.

R. (10.50 a.m.) Gradistje, a former Servian fortress, below the mouth of the Pek.

L. (11.20 a.m.) Moldova (6 M. to the N. of which are the copper mines of Uj-Moldova).

The banks become higher. Below Moldova the pointed Babakaj rock rises in the middle of the stream. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of Kolumbác (Galambosvár); opposite, the ruin of Lászlóvár. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these (to the left) is the Kolumbács Cavern, filled with water, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in summer. Below Kolumbác, to the left, is a tablet commemorating the regulation of the Danube, carried out in 1893. At —

L. (12.45 p.m.) Drenkova begin the rapid of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 20 inches of water.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of Islas and Tuchitlia, and the prominent rock of Greben (627 ft.; partly blasted away in 1891), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights. On the left is the village of Svinica; on the right (1.50 p.m.) the Servian town of
Milanovac. On a hill to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three
towers, called Trikule, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are
the villages of (l.) Tiszovica, (r.) Golubinje, and (l.) Plavisevica.

The *Defile of Kasan, the grandest part of the passage, now
begins. The Danube, here 180 ft. in depth, is confined to a width
of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Before the construction of
the Széchenyi Road the defile was impassable on either bank.
On the right bank traces of the Roman Road constructed by Trajan,
A.D. 103, from Orsova to Golubac are distinctly visible. It con-
sisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of
the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of
covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were in-
serted are frequently observable. The road was used by foot-pass-
engers and cattle, as well as for towing vessels.

High above the road on the left bank, ¼ hr. farther on, is the
Veterani Cavern in the Sukaru mountain, which was gallantly defend-
ed by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly
superior Turkish force in 1682. The cavern, which is spacious in
the interior, has a narrow entrance, almost completely hidden by
trees. The Danube is here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. Dubova the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.).
Opposite O Gradina, at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-
worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* (Tabula Trajana)
is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

MP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANVS. AVG.
GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan’s first Dacian
campaign and the construction of the road in 103 A.D.

L. (3.15 p.m.) Orsova (pron. Orshova; König von Ungarn, with
garden on the river, R., L., & A. 11½-5 fl.; Goldner Hirsch, with
café; *Ungarische Krone, at the station), a prettily-situated little town
at the mouth of the Cerna, on the left bank of which, 2 M. from the
pier (cab 1 fl.; to the Hercules-Bad 5 fl.), is the station of the Temes-
vár and Bucharest Railway (R. 72). Austrian custom-house. Above
the town, 2 M. to the N., is the *Shooting Range* (rfmst.; fine view).
A chapel near the railway-station, on the road to Verciorova, marks
the spot where Kosuth buried the crown of Hungary in 1849. To
the E. rises the hill of *Allion* (1040 ft.). This district is chiefly in-
habited by Roumanians, recognisable by their peculiar costume. —
The steamer moors at Orsova for the night.

About 3 M. lower down lies the island of Ada-Kaleh, taken by the
Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony and bazaar, old fort-
ifications, etc. (interesting expedition by boat, 2 fl., and back on foot). To
the left is the mouth of the Bachna, which forms the boundary between
Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the first Roumanian village
Verciorova (custom-house), a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 388).
Half-an-hour below it are the Iron Gates, Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last
great defile of the Danube, 1½ M. in length (scenery inferior to the Pass
of Kasau). The recently completed regulation-works here, which have provided a constantly navigable channel by blasting away some of the rocks, lie chiefly on the right or Servian bank. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the Bucharest Railway and the Orsova and Turn Severin road, constructed by the Roumanian government in continuation of the Széchenyi road (p. 383).

72. From Budapest via Temesvár to Orsova-Verciorova, and to Bázias.

308½ M. Railway to Verciorova in 11-19½ hrs.; fares 9 ft., 6 fl., 4 fl.; express 12 ft., 8 fl. (From Vienna to Bucharest in 26½ hrs.; 82 fr. 50 c. or 56 fr. 10 c.). Dining-cars run to Karánsebes and sleeping-cars to Bucharest.

On quitting the West Station at Budapest (p. 330), the train leaves the Stadtzwäldchen (p. 341) to the right (the line to Gödöllö diverges to the left, p. 346), and turns towards the S.E. 5 M. Steinbruch (p. 346); 9 M. Szent Lőrinćz; 14 M. Vecses. As far as (18 M.) Üllő the hills of Ofen continue in sight. 23 M. Monor; 30 M. Piils, with two châteaux and a park; 34½ M. Alberti-Irsa. — 45½ M. Szegéd (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Budapest; pop. 27,700), junction for Abony and (18 M.) Szolnok (p. 374).

56 M. Nagy Körös (noted for its melons); 65 M. Kecskemét (Hôtel Royal; pop. 48,300), a straggling town, with busy cattle and corn markets and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples and apricots); then Pussa Páka; Félégyháza (Krone; pop. 30,450), yielding fruit, tobacco, and wine (junction for Csongrád, 15½ M., and Szolnok, p. 374); Pussa Péteri, between two ponds; Kistelek; Szatymáz; Dorosma.

118 M. Szegedin. — Arrival. Szegedin has two railway-stations connected with each other, viz. Szeged (PI. C, 5, 6) and Szeged-Rokus (PI. A, 1; for Grosswardein, etc.). — Hotels. Gr. Höt. Tisza (Pl. a; D, 3), Höt. Europa (Pl. b; D, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 1 ft. 20-1 ft. 50 kr., omn. 25 kr. These two are of the first class. Less expensive: Schwarzer Adler or Fekete Sas (Pl. C, C, 3); Sieben Kurfürsten or Hétválasztó Főjedelm (Pl. d; C, 3); Zum Propheten (Pl. e; C, 4), with restaurant. — Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office, Széchenyi-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3). — Cab to or from the stations 1 fl.; from one station to the other 1½ ft., at night 2 ft.; per ½ hr. 50, 3/4 hr. 80 kr., per hr. 1 fl.; each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr. — Tramway from Szeged station via the Széchenyi-Platz to Rokus station (1½ hr.; 15 kr.); and along the Theiss to the distillery.

Szegedin (285 ft.), Hung. Szeged, an important commercial town with 90,000 inhab., on the right bank of the Theiss, was rebuilt in an improved style after a destructive inundation in March, 1879. The Theiss, with its busy traffic, is flanked with substantial quays. Two iron bridges connect the town with Neu-Szegedin on the opposite bank. The centre of the town is occupied by the Széchenyi-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded by avenues, in which are situated the handsome rococo Rathaus (view from the tower) and other large buildings. To the S.E. lies the Rudolf's-Platz (Pl. D, 3), on the N. side of which rises the Kultur-Palast (adm. daily 10-1 and 3-7, gratis), completed in 1897, containing a library (60,000 vols.) and reading
room, and collections of Hungarian paintings, coins, antiquities, and natural history. Behind is the Stefanie Promenade, a fashionable resort on summer-evenings. The Maria-Theresia-Thor (restaurant) is a relic of the old fortifications. The adjoining Theatre has Hungarian performances from Sept. to May. A bronze statue erected in 1876 in the Dugonics-Platz (Pl. C, 4) commemorates Dugonics (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue. About 1/2 M. from the station is a Franciscan Monastery (Pl. B, 5), containing a valuable library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels; the church dates from the reign of King Matthias. — The Public Gardens (Hung. Népkert; Pl. E, 4) at Neu-Szegedin and the Kallay Wood to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented.

From Szegedin to Grosswardein and Esseg, see R. 70.

From Szegedin to Arad, 74 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). 19½ M. Makó (Rail. Restaurant), a busy town on the Maros (pop. 30,083). 42½ M. Mezöhegyes (Rail. Restaurant), with a famous stud, yielding 1000 horses per annum; branch-lines to (25 M.) Kőegyháza (p. 375) and to (22 M.) Orosháza (p. 378). Then Batonya (pop. 8612) and Pécska (pop. 7827), on the Maros. 74 M. Arad, see p. 375.

From Szegedin to Semlin, steamer down the Theiss (water permitting) thrice weekly in 13 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 30, 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 45 kr.; up stream, in 16 hrs.). Stations: Alt-Kanissa; Török-Kanissa; Zenta (p. 377); Ada; O-Becse, with 16,500 inhab. (p. 377); Neu-Becse. On the right is the mouth of the Franzens-Canal (p. 379). Then Titel, a barge-building place, at the mouth of the Béga-Canal. At Theisseck we enter the Danube. Thence to Semlin, see p. 330.

The train crosses the Theiss by a handsome iron bridge and enters the extensive and fertile plains of the Banát. Stations: Szóregh, Oroszlámos, Valkún (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Nagy Szent Niklos and Varjas, 3½ M.). — 152 M. Nagy Kikinda (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bohn; Kasch; pop. 19,860). Branch-line hence via Nagy Becskerek (pop. 21,700), on the Béga, Szeczany, and Nagy Margita to (97 M.) Vereseck (p. 389). — Szent Hubert, Hatsfeldi (Hung. Zsombolya) with a château of Count Csekonics, Szakállháza.

188 M. Temesvár. — Railway Restaurant at the Central Station (Pl. A, 4). — Hotels in the town: *Kronprinz Rudolf, next the theatre (Pl. C, 3); L., & A. 1½-2½ fl.; *Hungaria (Pl. a; B, 2), R., L., & A. 1-4 fl.; Sieben Kurfürsten (Pl. b; B, 1), Losonczy-Platz S., R., L., & A. 1½-2½ fl.; Goldner Hirsch (Pl. c; B, 2), K. from 50 kr. — In the suburb of Fabrik: Goldner Pfau (Pl. d; F, 3), Kossuth-Platz. — Goldner Löwe (Pl. e; A, 4), near the Central Station. — Gab from the Central Station to the inner town 40 kr., to Fabrik 50 kr., to Josefstadt 50 kr., to Elisabethstadt 50 kr. (at night 1½ fl., 1 fl. 80, 70 kr., 1 fl.); with two horses 60, 1 fl. 10, 40, 50 kr. (at night 1½ 2½, 1, 1½ fl.); from the Fabrik Station to the inner town 50, to Fabrik 30, to Elisabethstadt 50 kr. (at night 1½ fl. 20, 60, 1 fl. 80 kr.); with two horses, 80, 40, 1 fl. 30 kr. (at night 2 fl., 80, 2 fl. 50 kr.). — Tramway from the Central Station to the inner town 10 (at night 20) kr., to Fabrik 20 (at night 40) kr. — Omnibus to the Josefstadt 30 kr.

Temesvár, the capital of the county of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, a busy trading and industrial town with 39,900 inhab. (many Germans), lies in a plain on the Béga Canal (see above). From the inner town, or Fortress, avenues diverge to the suburbs of Fabrik (E.), Elisabethstadt (S.), and Josefstadt
(S.W.), in the last of which is the Central Railway Station (Pl. A, 4 tramway, see p. 386). Coming from the station, we skirt the Scudie Park (Pl. C, 3, 4), with a bronze statue of General Scudier, and pass the tasteful Franz Josef Theatre, built by Fellner and Hellmer. Turning to the left here, we soon reach the Prinz-Eugen-Platz o Parade-Platz (Jenő herceg ter; Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded with handsome buildings: on the S. side the Palace of the Commandant, or the W. side the Korps-Commando (military offices), on the N. side the Town Hall (adjoined by the Piarist Church), on the E. side the new and the old Savings Bank. In the centre rises a Gothic Column 40 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1851 by Emp Francis Joseph to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadygasse leads to the Losongzy- or Dom-Plat (Pl. D, 2, 3), in which rise the Comitats-Gebäude, the Greek Catholic Bishop’s Palace (on the left), and (on the right) the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in 1735-57. In the Lonovics-Gasse, leading hence to the S., is the Museum (paintings of the Netherlands schools, antiquities, natural history, etc.); adm. on week-days 9-12 and 2-5 30 kr.; Sun. 10-12, 10 kr. At the E. end of the Prinz-Eugen-Gasse is the Dikasterial-Gebäude (or tribunal), containing the post office and telegraph offices. Farther to the S. (tramway to the Stadt-Park and the suburban Fabrik), rise the huge Siebenbürger Barracks (Pl. D, 3). The Castle built by Hunyady in 1442 (near the site of the old Peter wardein Gate) is so altered that little of the original building now remains. It is now an arsenal. By the suburban of Fabrik is the pleasant Stadt-Park (Pl. C, 3; Restaurant), to which the Franz Josef-Park has been added.

From Temesvár a branch-railway (23½ M. in 2 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 20, 50 kr.) runs via (4½ M.) Kissoda (p. 389) to Buziás (Grand Hotel), a chaly beate bath visited chiefly by ladies, with a hydropathic and mud-baths.

From Temesvár to Bázisás, see p. 383; to Arad and Szolnok, see pp. 377-378; Maria-Radna, see p. 416.

The train now follows the right bank of the Béga to Temesvár Fabrik, Remete, Rékás, Topolovec, and Belince-Kisseló, crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the Temes. — 225½ M. Lugo (König von Ungarn), a prosperous town with 12,550 inhab., capité of the county of Krassov, and seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, consists of Deutsch-Lugos on the left bank of the Temes and Romanisch Lugos on the right. It was the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849.

The country now begins to be mountainous. 233 M. Gavoshia 242 M. Kavarán-Szakul. — 249 M. Karánsebes (Rail. Restaurant Grüner Baum, with garden; cab to the town 1 fl., omn. 30 kr.; a small town at the influx of the Sebes into the Temes, and seat of a Greek Oriental bishop, with 5500 inhab., chiefly Romanians.

From Karánsebes to Varhegy, 31½ M., carriage in 8 hrs. for 12-14 fl. Beyond (3½ M.) Jás the road ascends the valley of the Bistra via Glimbôk to (10½ M.) Ohăba Bistra (inn), at the foot of the mountains, Ferdinandberg (Néndorhegy), with mines, and (16½ M.) Voiszlóra (1075 ft.; inn), th
last village in the Banat, whence a route diverges to the left to the foundries of 
Ruszkberg and (2½ hrs.) Ruszkica. The next villages, Unter-Baucár 
and (20½ M.) Ober-Baucár (1480 ft.; inn), are in Transylvania. The road 
proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley via 
Bukóra to the (26 M.) Eiserne Thor Pass (2152 ft.), and descends via 
Zajkány in view of the broad Hátzeg valley to (31½ M.) Várhegy (p. 417). 

The valley of the Temes contracts. Two tunnels and the stations 
of Körpa, Temes-Salatina, and Örményes are passed. The train 
ascends more rapidly, and at Teregyova quits the Temes, which 
rises on the Semenik (4750 ft.), 15 M. to the W. At (273½ M.) 
Porta Orientalis (1690 ft.) we reach the highest point of the line 
tunnel of 1100 yds.), and then descend through picturesque scenery 
to Kornia (1162 ft.) and the valley of the Mehadia, in which lies 
(286 M.) Jablanicza (762 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the 
Bela, we next reach (287 M.) Mehadia, the Roman colony Ad 
Median, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. — 294 M. 
Station Herculesbad, Hung. Hercules-Fürdö, at the confluence of the 
Bela and the Cerna (Rail. Restaurant; omn. to the baths 50 kr., carr. 
1 fl., with luggage 1 fl. 40 kr.). 

A road leads from the station, crossing the Cerna by a suspension 
bridge, to the Hercules-Bad (485 ft.; *Franz-Josefs-Hof, R. ½-6 fl.; *Rudolphs- 
hof, R. 60 kr. - 5 fl.; *Villa Elisabeth, R. 1½-8 fl.; Franzenshof; Ferdinands- 
hof; Hôtel Goëth; restaurant at the Cursalon; visitors’ tax 3, 6, or 3 fl.), beau-
tifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the Cerna, 3 M. to the 
N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-148° Fahr.), which several inscrip-
tions prove to have been known to the Romans (*Thermae Herculis), relieve 
chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Handsome *Cursalon in the By-
vantine style, containing concert-rooms, a café, etc.; on each side, under 
arces, the Bazaar. Baths in the Scaparybad, the Ludwigsbad, the Marien-
bad, etc. The valley is so deep and narrow that the sun appears late and 
disappears early. The mornings and evenings are therefore pleasantly cool, 
even in the hottest weather. Pleasant paths traverse the grand valley in 
all directions; e.g. to the (½ hr.) Waterfall Bridge and the Seven Hot Springs. 
The Domogled (3650 ft.; 8 hrs. there and back; guide 2 fl.) rises to the S.E. 

The line now traverses the charming Cerna valley, with its 
vineyards and peach-orchards, enclosed by mountains. Near stat. 
Toploc are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of 
which are still standing. — 305½ M. Orsova (Rail. Restaurant), 
the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers 
from Roumania; the station is 1½ M. from the steamboat-quay 
(cab 1 fl.); comp. p. 384. — We now cross the frontier to (308½ M.) 
Verciorova (*Rail. Restaurant), terminus of the Hungarian Railway, 
and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania. 

From Verciorova to Bucharest, 237½ M., railway in 9-11½ hrs. (fares 
45 fr. 70, 34 fr. 50, 22 fr. 85 c.; express-fares 51 fr. 85, 41 fr. 15 c.). The 
train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the Iron 
Gates (p. 384) to Skela Gladova and (11 M.) Turn-Severin (Europe), a busy Rou-
manian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other 
Roman relics. Then by Filiași (junction for Tîrgu Jiu, p. 417), Craiova, 
Statina, Pitești, and Titu to Bucharest (p. 425). 

From Temesvár to Băzias, 75 M., railway in 3½ hrs.; fares 
4 fl., 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl. (as to correspondence with the steamers at 
Băziás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).
The line runs to the S. to (3½ M.) Kissoda (p. 387) and crosses the Temes at (15 M.) Zsebely (branch to Bóka, 30 M., in 2 hrs.) — 21 M. Vojtech.

A branch-line (29 M., in 2½ hrs.) runs hence to Német-Bogsán, Ger. Deutsch-Bogsán (Hirsch), with iron-works, whence a narrow-gauge line runs to (8½ hr.) Resicza (pop. 10,167), with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) Delta the train crosses the Berzava Canal; 35 M. Satánora-Moravica. — 46½ M. Versecz, Ger. Werschetz (Milleker; Glückmann), on the Theresien-Canal, with 21,850 inhab., is prettily situated. Handsome parish-church. Near it is the Römerschanze (comp. p. 379), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. Extensive vineyards in the neighbourhood. Branch-lines on the N.W. to Nagy Kikinda, see p. 386; and on the S.W. to (53 M.) Kubín-Dunapart (p. 383), via (23 M.) Torontál-Petrovosszello (junction for Pancsöu, p. 383) — 59 M. Jassenova (Rail. Restaurant).

To Anna-Steierdorf, 46 M., railway in 6 hrs. The line winds up to Ján, Radkassád, and (24 M.) Oravicza (896 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone; cab to the town 40 kr., to Steierdorf 4 fl., to Resicza 8-10 fl.; pop. 41,15, Germans and Romanians), with silver and copper mines. (To the E., 4½ M., lies the pretty summer-resort Marilla, 294 ft.) Stations: Majdan, Lissava, Krasova (highest point on the line), and (46 M.) Anna (1930 ft.), which with Steierdorf (242 ft.), 2½ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66 M. Weisskirchen, Hung. Fehértemplom (Haller; omn. 30, cab 60 kr.), prettily situated among vineyards.

75 M. Báziás (Rail. Restaurant; custom-house), see p. 383.

73. From Budapest to Belgrade.

223 M. Railway in 7½-11½ hrs. (Oriental express twice weekly in 6 hrs.); fares 9, 6, 4 fl., express 12, 8 fl.

The train starts from the East Station at Budapest (p. 330). 5 M. Budapest-Franzstadt. 7½ M. Erzsebétfalva, a summer-resort. 10½ M. Soroksár, on the Soroksár Arm of the Danube (p. 378), which the line skirts. Stations: Haraszt, Taksony, Dunavarsány, Laczhása (with fish-hatchery). At (31½ M.) Dömsőd the railway quits the river and traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. Stations: Kun Szent Miklós; Nagyállás; Szabad-
szállás (21,850 inhab.); Fülopzállás (4850 inhab.).

67 M. Kis Körös (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 7900) was the birthplace of the poet Alex. Petőfi (1822-49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Branch-line to (19 M.) Kalocsa (p. 378). 73 M. Vádkert-
Táxlár; 84 M. Halas, with 17,200 inhab. and large vineyards. Stations: Kis Szállás, Kelebia.

109 M. Maria-Theresiopel, Hung. Szabadka (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Grosswardein and Esseg line (p. 377). 120 M. Csantavér (pop. 6211), trading in cattle, corn, and wine; 128 M. Bacs-Topolya (pop. 10,814), with extensive vineyards; 138½ M. Hegyes-Feketehegy (junction for Gajdobra and Polanka, 35 M.);

177 M. Karlowitz (p. 380); 186 M. Beska. — 192½ M. India (Rail. Restaurant; Hót. Central; Hót. Poror, R. from 1 fl.).

Branch Railway hence to (72 M. in 4 hrs.) Vinkovce (p. 377) via (15½ M.) Romu (junction for Vrednik) and (26 M.) Mitrovica (Hirsch; Kovác), the Sirmium of the Romans, a thriving town with 7144 inhabitants.

Then Ó Pasua, Uj Pasua, Batajnicza, and (216 M.) Semlin (p. 380). We now traverse a long embankment, cross the Save, and enter the station (outside the town) of —

223 M. Belgrade (p. 381).

74. From Vienna to Mohács via Nagy-Kanizsa.

28½ M. Railway in 16½ hrs. (fares 28 fl. 40, 17 fl. 71, 11 fl. 53 kr.).

As far as (31 M.) Neustadt, see p. 178. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the Leitha near (36 M.) Neudorf, Hung. Lajta-Szent-Miklós, the first Hungarian station. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the Leitha Mts., the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 36½ M. Sauerbrunn; 39 M. Wiesen, Hung. Rétstaló; on the hill to the right is the Rosalienkapelle, lower down lies the castle of Forchtenstein. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (42 M.) Mattersdorf, Hung. Nagy Marton. Unimportant stations.

51 M. Oedenburg (Pannonia; König von Ungarn; Weisse Rose; Palatin; Rail. Restaurant), Hung. Sopron, the Roman station Sardantia, is a dull town with 30,000 inhab. (½ Prot.), with few Hungarian characteristics. On the S. side of the Széchenyi-Platz rises the Dominican Church (built 1674; rebuilt 1773); and in the centre of the square is a Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi, by I. Mátrai (1896). Before the Theatre is a bronze bust (by Tilgner; 1893) of Franz Liszt (1811-86), who was born at Reiding in the neighbourhood. In the Rathhaus-Platz, which is embellished with a Trinity Column of 1701, are the Benedictine Church (built about 1280; altered in the 15th cent.) and the Rathaus, completed in 1894. The Archives and Museum on the second floor of the Rathaus are open, 9-12, on application. The lower part of the Stadt-Thurm (200 ft.; view) dates from the Arpád period, the Renaissance arcading above from 1681. Loftily situated to the N.E. of the town are St. Michael’s Church and St. James’s Chapel, two edifices of the 13th cent., subsequently rebuilt. — To Ebenfurt and Raab, see p. 323; to Parndorf, see p. 323.

The Neusiedler See (Ferto-Tava), 7½ M. to the E., is a salt lake 22½ M. in length, 10-12 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (Hunság, ‘floating turf’),
partly wooded and abounding in game, which has been partially drained and brought under cultivation.


90 M. **Steinamanger**, Hung. *Szombathely* *(Hôt. Sabaria; Hungary; Stadthaus; Rail. Restaurant)*; cab into the town 1, at night 11½ hr.; electric tramway, a town with 16,100 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; some of them are preserved in the *Museum* of the episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. Traces of an amphitheatre on the *Calvarienberg* *(1¼ hr. to the W.)* and other memorials of the Roman period still exist. The *Cathedral*, in the degraded taste of last century, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

About ½ M. to the W. is *Eisgrübel*, a favourite resort; 3½ M. *Bogát*, with a château and fine park of Count Festetics. Further distant is (28 M.) *Tatmannsdorf*, Hung. *Tarsca* *(drive of 3 hrs., 10 fl.)*, a chalybeate bath.

**Railway to Raab and Graz**, see R. 70; to *Pressburg*, see p. 323. — **Branch Line** (11 M., in ¾ hr.) to *Güns*, Hung. *Köseg* *(Strauss; Grüner Baum)*; pop. 7100, an industrial town on the *Köseg*, with the ruin of *Altenburg* and a château of Prince Esterházy. Excursions to (½ hr.) the *Lockenhaus Valley*; to (¾ hr.) *Altenthal* *(1588 ft.)*; to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Geschriebene Stein* *(2897 ft.)*. — Other lines run from Steinamanger to the N. to (33 M. in 3 hrs.) *Pinkafeld*, Hung. *Pinkaföld*; and to the S.E. to (13 M.) *Rum*.

At (102½ M.) *Molnári* the *Raab* is crossed; 105 M. *Vasvár* *(Germ. Eisenburg)*; 110½ M. *Györvar*; 120 M. *Zala Szent Iván* *(junction for Kisfalud Szent Iván, p. 392); Szent Mihály-Pácsa; Gelse.* — 153 M. **Nagy Kanizsa** *(Rail. Restaurant; p. 395).

162 M. *Mura Kerestztár* *(p. 395)*, on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. 166½ M. *Légrád*; 170½ M. *Zákány* *(Rail. Restaurant); 176 M. *Gyékényes*, junction for *Agram* and *Fiume* *(p. 396)*. The marshy plain of the Drave is now traversed. Stations: *Góla, Berzensce, Visvár, Babócsa* *(with a ruined fortress). — 205½ M. **Barc** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction of the line to *Slatina*, with chalybeate baths, and the iodine baths of *Pakrác-Lipik* in Slavonia. The train quits the Drave. 213½ M. *Darány*; 224 M. *Szigetvár* *(Hotel)*, once a strong fortress, scene of the death of its heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrínyi in 1566, an event commemorated by a monument and a chapel. — 233 M. *Baranya-Szent-Lőrinc*. Branch-lines to *Dombovár* *(see p. 396)*; and viâ (31½ M.) *Slatina* *(see above) to (58 M.) *Nasic*.

246 M. **Fünfkirchen**, Hung. *Pécs* *(Nador; Wilder Mann; Goldnes Schiff; König Matthias; Rail. Restaurant)*; cab to the station 80 kr.; pop. 33,800), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The fine Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its four towers, originally dating from the 11th cent., was rebuilt in 1881-91. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles,
to which eighteen steps descend. In the Dom-Platz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean Sacellum, probably a burial-chapel of the 4th century. Three Mosques of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; two have been converted into the Parish Church and the Hospital Church, the latter with a minaret. Handsome Synagogue. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity are valuable coal-mines, owned by the Danube Steamboat Co., with briquette factories, coke-kilns, and a prettily-situated mining village (5000 inhab.). The slopes of the Meczek Hills yield excellent wine. To the S. (14 M.; cab 6 fl., bargain necessary) are the warm sulphur baths of Harkány.

The line turns towards the S. 268 M. Villány (Rail. Restaurant), well known for its wine, junction for Esseg (p. 378). Then Német-Boly and (284 M.) Mohács (p. 379).

75. From Budapest to Gratz via Steinamanger.

247 M. RAILWAY in 3-10 hrs.

To (28 M.) Raab, see pp. 324, 323. — At (118 M.) Pápa (Griff; Tirol; pop. 15,000) is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. Branch to (23 M.) Csorna (p. 324). — 13¾ M. Kis Czell (Hungaria; Schwarzer Adler; Krone; König von Ungarn; Rail. Restaurant), a well-known pilgrim-resort. The neighbouring Ságer Berg yields good wine. Branch to Stuhlweissenburg, see p. 394.

From KIS CZELL to Csakathurn, 92 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 6 M. Boba (p. 395); 17¾ M. Ukk (branch to Tapoleza, see below). Several unimportant stations. 24 M. Turje; 38 M. Kisfaludy-Szent-Iván (branch to Zala-Szent-Iván, 1½ M.); 43 M. Zala-Egeresseg; 78 M. Alsó-Lendva. The Mur is crossed. 80¾ M. Mura-Szerdahely. 92 M. Csakathurn, see p. 395.

From Ukk (see above) a branch-line (18 M. in 1½ hr.) runs via (5½ M.) Sümeg, with the ruin of Sümegvár, birthplace of the poet Alexander Kisfaludy, to Tapoleza. A road leads from Tapoleza past the ruin of Csobánc to (9½ M.) Badacsony on the Platten-See (p. 395).

At (147 M.) Sársvár is an old castle of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, still inhabited. — 153 M. Porpács. — 162 M. Steinamanger, see p. 391.

167 M. Kis Unyom. At Jadák, in the vicinity, is a Benedictine Church (consecrated in 1256), with a magnificent portal and carvings on the exterior of the choir. — 173 M. Egyházas-Rácz. — 178 M. Körmen, on the Raab, chief place in a barony of Prince Batthyany, to which it gives its name. About 10 M. to the W. is the prince's château of Gössing, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the Raab. 184 M. Csákány, with another château of Prince Batthyany; 3 M. to the S. is Ivince, on the Raab, with a château of Countess Sigray. — 195 M. St. Gottthard, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks in 1664; the 'Schlössl', his headquarters, lay
on the hill, about 1/2 hr. farther on. 201 M. Jennersdorf, Hung.
Gyanafalva, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left
is Count Batthyany's château of Neumarkt. 204 1/2 M. Hohenbrugg,
with a château of Baron Mersay. — 207 1/2 M. Fehring (Rail. Restau-
rant; Hirsch), with the ruins of an old fortification named Tabor.

About 41 1/2 M. to the S. is the village of Kapfenstein (920 ft.; Lutz's Inn),
at the foot of the Kapfensteinberg (1045 ft.), with a château and church.
The 11th cent. château of Pertstein, 2 1/2 M. to the W. (carr. 2 1/2 fl.), was
restored and fitted up with Oriental magnificence by Sefer Pasha, the
Turkish general. — A pleasant footpath leads hence via Fehringleiten to
(6 M.) the baths of Gleichenberg (see below).

To Hartberg, 33 1/2 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 3 M. Hatzendorf is the
station for Riegersburg (1236 ft.; Neuhold's Inn; 2 1/2 M., carr. 1 fl.; footpath
2 M.). Schloss Riegersburg, on a steep rock (2695 ft.), defied all the
attacks of the Turks. It is entered by a winding path cut in the rock
with seven successive gateways. The view ranges over nearly 500 sq. M. —
15 M. Fürstenfeld (Brauhaus; Stadt-Triest; Rail. Restaurant), on the Feistritz,
have a large tobacco-factory (2000 hands) and a commandery of the Order
of St. John. Large quantities of hops are grown in the vicinity, the harvest
beginning in August. — The train proceeds in the Safrenthal via (19 1/2 M.)
Bierbaum (branch to Neudau, on the Lofnitz, 6 M.), Blumau, Waldersdorf,
and Sebersdorf (to the left is Neustift, with the château of Ober-Mayerhofen),
to (33 1/2 M.) Hartberg (1180 ft.; inn), a summer-resort, prettily situated
at the foot of the Ringkogel (2163 ft.). Diligence hence twice daily in
9 1/4 hrs. (2 1/2 fl.) to (28 M.) Aspeng (p. 179), a pleasant drive.

To the right, as we proceed, is the château of Johnsdorf, and to
the left, farther on, that of Hainfeld, formerly in the possession of
Von Hammer-Purgstall, the orientalist. — 213 1/2 M. Feldbach (Rail.
Restaurant; Bräuhaus; Scharr), with a 'Tabor' (see above), still
partly preserved.

Fine view from the (1 M.) Calavarienberg (1290 ft.). — A diligence (80 kr.;
carr. 3 fl. 20, luggage 40 kr.) plies four times daily in 1 1/2 hr. to (7 M.) Bad
Gleichenberg (980 ft.; Vereinshaus; Höt. Mailand; Höt. Stirling; Schweizeret;
etc.), situated in a park-like valley, with numerous hotels, lodging-houses,
and private villas. The Constantins-Quelle (57° Fahr.), a non-chalybeate
saline alkali spring, is beneficial for pulmonary patients. The Emma-
Quelle is similar, while the Klausen-Brunnen and Johannis-Brunnen, 3 M.
distant, are chalybeate. On a rock, 1395 ft. high and inaccessible on three
sides, is the (1/2 hr.) old château of Gleichenberg, notorious for its witch
trials, now belonging to Count Trauttmannsdorf. — Excursions may be
made to the (1/4 hr.) Klaus (café); to the (1/2 hr.) Bauernhansl; to (1 1/2 hr.)
Kapfenstein (see above); to (2 1/2 hrs.) St. Anna am Aigen; and to Riegersburg
(see above).

To the left, near (226 M.) Studenszen, lies Prince Liechten-
stein's château of Kirchberg. — 228 M. Gleisdorf.

From Gleisdorf to Weitz, 10 M., railway in 3 1/4 M., through the
Raabthal. 3 M. Wollsdorf, with the château of Friedberg above, to the left;
41 1/2 M. St. Rupertsthal, a small bath, prettily situated at the junction of the
Weitzbach and Raab. On the latter river, about 14 1/4 M. to the N.W., is
Princess Sophie von Arenberg's château of Stadl (summer-quarters). 7 M.
Plauditz-Neudorf; 8 1/2 M. Preding. 10 M. Weitz (inn) is a small town with
foundries and coal-mines. — A road leads hence to the N.W. through the
romantic Weitz-Klamm to (5 M.) Passail (2148 ft. inn), whence the Hoch-
lantsch (8650 ft.) may be ascended in 4-1/2 hrs. via the Teich-Alp. Another
road runs to the N.E. via (8 1/2 M.) Anger, with the ruin of Wacheneck, to
(15 M.) Birkfeld and Countess Wurmband's château of Birkenstein.

From Gleisdorf a road (diligence daily) leads to the N.E. via Pischel-
sdorf and Hirnsdorf to (11 1/2 M.) St. Johann. Perched on a steep rock on the
opposite bank of the Feistritz is the castle of Herberstein, one of the most picturesque in Styria. Close by are the château of Stubenberg and the ruin of Scheileiten. On the Kuimberg (3200 ft.), 4½ M. to the W., is the pilgrimage-resort of Martabrunn, the Lourdes of Styria.

The railway now quits the pleasant valley of the Raab, and at (235 M.) Lassnitz (1510 ft.) pierces the watershed between the Raab and the Mur by means of a tunnel 580 yds. in length. It then descends via Authal and (241 M.) Messendorf to the Staats-Bahnhof at—

244 M. Gratz, afterwards crossing the Mur to the (247 M.) Süd-Bahnhof (p. 188).

76. From Budapest to Pragerhof (Trieste).

205 M. RAILWAY in 63/4-11½ hrs. — From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13½ hrs. (fares 30 fl. 58, 21 fl. 78, 14 fl. 18 kr.; by ordinary train 23 fl. 30, 16 fl. 58, 11 fl. 6 kr.). All luggage must be paid for.

We start from the Southern Station (p. 330) at Ofen. After a long tunnel, (5 M.) Ketenfold. Then Promontor (p. 378); Tétény (p. 378), on the Danube; Tárnok; Martonvásár, with a handsome château of Archduke Joseph; Nyék; Velence, with the Velencier See (63/4 M. long), partly drained, on the right, and Dinnyés.

411/2 M. Stuhlweissenburg, Hungar. Székes Fehérvár (König von Ungarn; Adler; Bierhalle at the theatre; Rail. Restaurant; cab into the town 50 kr., at night 1 fl., with two horses 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr.), the Roman Alba Regalis, or Alba Regia, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the county of the same name. The town, which has 27,600 inhab. (mostly Hungarians) and is one of the most prosperous in Hungary, trades largely in wine and fruit and has large calico printing works. Among the many handsome buildings may be mentioned the Episcopal Palace, the new Theatre, and the Cathedral (built 1758), and the Cistercian Grammar School, with a beautiful church. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet Vörösmarty, by Vay. Pleasant drive (one-horse carr. 60 kr., two-horse 1 fl. 20 kr.) to the Town Vineyards, which are carefully cultivated and dotted with villas. The extensive marshes (Sár Rét) to the E. of the town have recently been partly drained.

From Stuhlweissenburg to Paks, 64½ M., railway in 6 hrs., via (18½ M.) Adony-Szabolcs (p. 396) and (53 M.) Duna-Főlöde (p. 378). — Paks, see p. 378.

From Stuhlweissenburg to Kis Csekk, 77 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 5½ M. Zichyfalva, with a château of Count Zichy; 14 M. Vör Palota, 3 M. to the N.W. of which is Pusztai Palota, a ruined hunting-lodge of Matthew Corvinus; 25 M. Haynitzker (p. 324). — 23 M. Veszprem (500 ft.; Kron; Sonne), with 12,594 inhab., is an episcopal town, situated 2 M. to the S. of the station on a rocky hill on the Séd, and was long in the possession of the Turks, of whom a tall minaret is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the Gisela Chapel, said to have been built by Queen Gisela in the 11th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1772. The Cathedral, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late-Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars. Pleasant excursions may be taken hence to the Cister-
cian convent of Zircz in the Bakonyer Wald (carr. in 2 hrs., 6 ft.) and to
the baths of Füred on the Platten-See (see below; carr. in 1 1/2 hrs., 5 ft.).
Branch-line from Veszprém to Raab, see p. 324. — 36 1/2 M. Herend (1120 ft.)
has a large porcelain-factory. The line winds through the Bakonyer Wald,
and reaches its highest point (1220 ft.) near Gombás, whence it descends
via (461/2 M.) Város-Lőd, with potteries, and (501/2 M.) Ajka to (58 M.) De-
vecser, with a château of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the Torna.
To the right of (61 M.) Somló Vásárhely appears the conical Somló-hegy or
Schomlauer Berg (1395 ft.), with the ruin of Somlóvár. — 62 1/2 M. Tüskevár;
71 M. Boba (p. 392). — 77 M. Kis Cseell (p. 392).
From Siuhlwiesenburg to Neu-Szény, see p. 324.

47 1/2 M. Szabad-Battyán; 59 M. Lepsény. The train reaches the
Platten-See, Hungar. Balaton (425 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary
and in S. Europe, 51 M. long, 2-9 M. wide, and abounding with
fish. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and
volcanic peaks which yield the esteemed Schomlauer wine. — 71 M.
Siofok (Inns) lies at the exit of the small river Sio from the lake
(good bathing).

Steamboat twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1 1/2 ft.) to Füred or Balaton Füred
(Grand Hôtel; Ipolyhóf; Elisabeth Hotel; Klotildenhof), a bath with springs
impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and
frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept.) the
place is often crowded (carr. to Veszprém, see above). Cheaper ac-
commodation may be obtained at the villages of Füred and Aracse, 3/4 M.
distant, at the entrance to the Aracse-Thal.

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 79 1/2 M. Szántód. Oppo-
site, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the
Benedictine abbey of Tihany, founded in 1054. The church has a
crypt of the 11th cent., and the abbey has a large library. On the
N.W. side there is a famous echo. 92 1/2 M. Boglár. On the op-
opposite bank are the wine-producing Badacsony, the distant ruin of
Csobánc, and nearer the lake, farther on, the picturesque ruin of
Szigliget. — 97 1/2 M. Fonyod, junction for (34 M.) Kaposvár (p. 396).
— 112 M. Balaton Szent György, at the S. end of the lake; branch-
line to (6 M.) Keszthely, a small town on the N. bank, with a château
of Count Festetics, another to (29 1/2 M.) Türje (p. 292), and a third to
(37 1/2 M.) Somogy-Szobb (p. 396).

124 M. Komárváros. — 137 M. Nagy Kanizsa, Ger. Gross-
kirchen (Rail. Restaurant), a market-town with 20,500 inhab., is
the junction for Steinamanger (p. 391).

145 M. Mura Kerestár (branch to Zikkány, p. 391). The line
crosses the Mur and runs to the W. across the Muraköz (Ger. Mur-
Insel), or fertile plain between the Mur and the Drave. 149 M.
Kotor-Alsó-Dornbóró; 156 M. Mura Király. — 167 M. Csakathurn
(Rail. Restaurant), a small town with an old château of the Zrínyi
family now belonging to Count Festetics. To Kis Cseell, see p. 392.

From Csakathurn to Agram, 72 M., in 6 hrs. — 61/2 M. Warasdin
(Wilder Mann; Lamm; cab from the station 60 kr., omn. 20 kr.), the capital
of a Croatian county on the right bank of the Drave, has 10,370 inhab.
and an old château of Count Erédöy (branch-line to Golubovec, 21 M.). —
From (101/2 M.) Warasdin-Teplitz a diligence plies thrice daily in 1 1/4 hr. to
(51/2 M.) the celebrated sulphur-baths of Teplitz or Constantins-Bad, known
to the Romans as Thermae Constantinianae. — From (47 M.) Zubok a branch
runs to the N.W. to (10½ M.) Krapina-Teplitz, whence an omnibus (80 kr.) plies in 1 hr. to the baths of that name (Curhaus, pena. 3-4½ fl.), very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M. Zaprešić is the junction of the Steinbrück and Agram line (p. 196). — 72 M. Agram, see p. 397.

174½ M. Polstrau (pretty ciborium in the church); 179 M. Friedau, on the Drave; 182½ M. Gross-Sonntag; 188½ M. Moschengyansen. — 194 M. Pettau (Osterberg; Woisk) is an old town with a château and the 14th cent. church of St. George, containing good sculptures and wood-carving. The so-called 'Orpheus Monument' is probably the tombstone of a Roman decurio. The line now crosses the Drave and traverses the broad Pettauer Feld viâ Sternthal to (205 M.) Pragerhof (Rail. Restaurant). Thence to Trieste, see p. 195.

77. From Budapest to Fiume viâ Dombovár and Agram.

375 M. RAILWAY in 12½-25¾ hrs. (fares 9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.; express-fares 12 fl., 8 fl., 5 fl.)

Budapest, see p. 330. We start from the East Station. Beyond (4½ M.) Budapest-Franzstadt we cross the Danube and reach (8 M.) Budapest-Kelenföld (p. 394). The line to Stuhlweissenburg (p. 394), which diverges to the left at (11½ M.) Budafok (Promontor), is crossed just before we reach (19 M.) Erd, the village of which name lies to the left on the Danube (p. 378). 28½ M. Ercsi (p. 378), with so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain or puszt. 38½ M. Adony-Szabolcs. — 57 M. Szárbogár (Rail. Restaurant).


At (68 M.) Simontornya we cross the Sió Canal or Palatinal Canal; and thence we skirt the Kapos Canal viâ Hideghút-Gyöngyö (branch to Tamási-Miklosvár, 8 M.) and several other small stations. — 107 M. Új-Dombovár (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-lines to Szent Lőrincz (p. 391) and to Raab (p. 324). — 108½ M. Dombovár (Rail. Restaurant); branch to Báttasék, 41 M.

The railway quits the Kapos Canal at (126 M.) Kaposvár (Rail. Restaurant; Krone; Talabér; Kaiser Franz Josef), with 16,000 inhab. and considerable grain-trade. The following stations are unimportant. From (150 M.) Somogy Szobó branches diverge to (29½ M.) Barcs (p. 391) and to (37¼ M.) Balaton Szent György (p. 395). — 170 M. Gyékényes, on the Drave, is the junction of the line from Mura Keresztúr to Barcs and Fünfkirchen (p. 391).

The Agram line crosses the Drave and enters the wooded and hilly region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 179 M. Kopréinitz (Hung. Kaproncza), with a fine old castle, 198 M. Kreuz (Hung. Körös; pop. 3655), chief town of a district.

Hotels. *Kaiser von Oesterreich (Pl. d; C, 2), Ilica 4, on the Jellačić-Platz, R. from 70 kr.; *Grand Hôtel (Pl. e; C, 2), Hôtel Pruckner (Pl. b; C, 2), Ilica 6 and 44; Impérial (Pl. f; C, 2), Frankopangasse; Lamm (Pl. c; C, D, 2), Nikoličgasse 7, opposite the post-office; Hôtel Liebald (Pl. g; D, 2), Gajgasse 12; Jägerhorn (Pl. d; C, 2), Ilica 14; Hôtel Garni (Pl. h; C, 2), Gunduličgasse 7. — Restaurants. Railway Restaurant; Velika Restaurant; Gajgasse 1, near the Jellačić-Platz; Dimmlinger, Gajgasse 9; Pilsner Bierhalle, Marie-Valerie-Gasse 3; Kolo Restaurant, in the University Building (Pl. C, 9); Theatre Restaurant, Markus-Platz 10. — Cafés. Grand Café, National, Central, Europa, all in the Jellačić-Platz; Agram, Zrinyi-Platz. — Confectioner. Carl Schols, Langegasse 7.

Cab from either station to the town, with luggage, 1 fl.; 1/4 hr.'s drive in the town 40 kr., 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. — Tramways. Between the railway-stations (20 min.; fare 8 kr.); from the Bräuhaus (beyond Pl. A, 2) to the Maximer-Park (beyond Pl. E, 2) via the Ilica (30 min.; 12 kr.).

Baths. Diana-Bad, Ilica 8; River Baths, to the left of the railway-bridge over the Save (cab 60 kr. tramway, see above); reserved for ladies 8-11 a.m. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 2), Gajgasse 4, near the Jellačić-Platz.

Agram (400 ft.), Slav. Zagreb, Hung. Zágráb, the capital of Croatia, with 53,000 inhab., and seat of a university founded in 1874, is prettily situated on the Medveščak, 1 1/2 M. from the Save. The town, partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov., 1880, but since rebuilt, consists of the Upper Town, the Lower Town, and to the E. of the Medveščak the Kapitel-Stadt. The two first are connected by a Cable Tramway (Rampe; Pl. C, 2), beginning in the Ilica, not far from the Jellačić-Platz. — In the Upper Town are the Palace of the Banus (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C 1), the Natural History Museum (Pl. C, 1; Sun. & Thurs., 10-1), St. Mark's Church (Pl. 1, C 1; Gothic, with rococo tower), and the Strossmayer Promenade (Pl. C, 2), affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Save. In the Kapitel-Stadt are the Archiepiscopal Palace (Pl. 16; D, 2), in the square in front of which rises a *Column of the Virgin, by Fernkorn and Pönninger, and the *Cathedral (Pl. D, 2), a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., restored in 1890 (towers being rebuilt).

Lower Town. The Jellačić-Platz is adorned with an equestrian statue of the Banus Jellačić (d. 1859; Pl. D, 2). The Marie-Valerie-Gasse leads hence to the S., past the Synagogue (Pl. D, 2), to the large Zrinyi-Platz (Pl. D, 2; military band frequently in the afternoon). On the E. side rises the Palace of Justice (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style; on the S. side is the palatial Academy of Science (Pl. 12; D, 3), with its fine court and valuable collections (antiquities and Strossmayer's picture-gallery, daily on application; library, 11-12, daily except Sun.). The Academie-Platz is adorned with marble busts of the Croatian painters Clovio and Medulić (Schiavone) and Gen. Frankopan (or Frangepani), and an equestrian statue of
St. George by Fernkorn. On the S. side is the Chemical Laboratory of the University. Farther to the S. is the Franz-Josef-Platz, with the Kunst-Pavillon (Pl. 14) and the Staatsbahnhof (Pl. D, 3). — To the W. of the Academy the Kukovičgasse leads past the Protestant Church (Pl. 7, C 2; the only one in Croatia) to the Sveucilistni Trg, or Universitäts-Platz (Pl. C, 2), in which rises the Theatre (Pl. 13; performances in Croatian from Sept. to May). On the N. side of the square is the handsome Romanesque building of the Francis Joseph University, and on the E. side the headquarters of the Agricultural Society (Pl. 15). The Frankopangasse and the busy Ilica (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief street in Agram, lead back hence to the Jellačić-Platz.

Environs. The pleasant Maximir Park (restaurant) lies 1½ M. to the E. of the town. — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fare 3 fl., bargain necessary) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs: from the Jellačić-Platz we drive through the Ilica and the Mesnička-Strasse, passing the Schützenhaus (Pl. C, 1), to the Tuskanec Plateau, Omrok, and Prekrižje, and return via Pantovčak or via Sistine and through the valley of the Medvedčak via St. Xaver. — Near Mirgoy, 1¼ M. to the N.E., beyond the suburb of Novacev, is the finely situated Central Cemetery. Thence we may reach the picturesque village of Rometa in 25 min., and return via Bukove and Maximir to the (1½ hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 1½ M. to the W. of Agram (carr. in 2½ hrs., there and back 6 fl.) lies the health resort of Samobor (Stadt Triest; grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the Sljeme (3527 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts. A new carriage-road ascends to the top (2½ hrs.' drive). On foot we walk to Gračane, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence through wood in 2 hrs. to the bare summit, on which there is a refuge-hut; superb view.

From Agram to Steinbrück, see p. 196.

From Agram to Sishek, 31 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. The line runs for the most part through oak-woods. 9½ M. Gross-Gorica; 21 M. Lekenik. — 31 M. Sishek (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Gross-Kapitel, at the quay; Toplak, at the station; pol. 6500), which was besieged by the Turks in 1598, lies at the confluence of the Kulpa and the Save, and carries on a busy trade in grain, wood, and gall-nuts. Relics of the Roman colony of Sissia are still preserved. — From Sishek to Banjaluka, see R. 88.

247½ M. Zdencina; 252 M. Jaska. — 265½ M. Karlstadt, Hung. Károlyváros, Croat. Karlovac (Central; Stadt Fiume; Krone; Rail. Restaurant; cab into the town 1 fl.), a busy commercial place (5700 inhab.) on the Kulpa, connected by a bridge with the suburb of Bania. To the W. is the ruin of Dubovac. The train now enters the Kapella Mts., which culminate in the Klek (see below). 272½ M. Dugaresa; a lofty viaduct; 283 M. Generalski-Stol. At (290 M.) Tuin, Croat. Tounj, we get a glimpse at the picturesque ravine of the Tuinschiza. — 293 M. Josipdol. — 300 M. Ogulin (1065 ft.; Hôtel Olzberger; Musek, Rogorič, at the station), a picturesquely-situated little town with 4200 inhabitants, on the Dobra, which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the Klek (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting. Ogulin and Josipdol are the most convenient starting-points for a visit to the Plitvica Lakes, 43½ M. from the former, 40 M. from the latter; carriage from either about 12 fl., there and back with stay of one day 17 fl. (bargain advisable). An omnibus plies every second day in summer (July 15th-Sept. 1st) in 7 hrs. (fare 4 fl.). Farther information from the Verein
für Verschönerung der Plitvicer Seen, Academie-Platz 7, Agram. — The road passes *Platki* (inn, beside the church), a large village and the seat of a Greek bishop, *Jasenica*, with a ruined castle, and *Zaborski*. The *Plitvica Lakes* (1680-2050 ft.), which are embosomed in woods and surrounded by mountains (highest peak 4200 ft.), form a chain about 7½ M. in length, and are connected with each other by cataracts, 10-120 ft. in height. There are 15 principal lakes, the water of which is of different colours. On the E. bank of the *Kosjak Lake* (1758 ft.) stands the well-equipped Vert eins-Hotel (R. 60 kr.-2 fl., board 2 fl.) and the smaller Touristen-Haus. About 1½ M. to the N. of the hotel, before the Kosjak bridge, the Maria-Doro, thea-Weg diverges to the right, leading past the lower lakes (*Milanovac*, 1729 ft.; *Osredak*, 1700 ft.; *Kaučjersovac*, 1670 ft.; *Novakovic Brod*, 1660 ft.) to the *Plitvica Waterfall* (255 ft.; 4 hrs. there and back). The Stefanie-Weg leads to the S.W. from the hotel (ferry preferable) to the upper lakes: *Jezerce* (1827 ft.), *Milino Jezerce* (1906 ft.), *Golovac* (1919 ft.), *Veliko Jezero* (1958 ft.), *Vir* (1965 ft.), *Batinovac* (1958 ft.), *Okrugljak Gornji* (1881 ft.), *Ciginovac* (2014 ft.), and *Prošcansko-Jezero* (2050 ft.; Restaurant at the Villa Devčić). We return via the hill of *Šlubic* (view of nine lakes; best in the afternoon). — From the lakes to *Novi*, see p. 441; to *Zengo*, see p. 295.

The line ascends more rapidly; to the left are the slopes of the Klek. 309 M. *Gomirje*. Several tunnels before and after (313½ M.) *Vrbovsko*. At (319 M.) *Carnaral-Moravice* or *Komorske-Moravice* (Rail. Restaurant) we quit the valley of the Dobra. 329 M. *Škrad* (2126 ft.), finely-situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 337 M. *Delnice* (2385 ft.; pop. 3000). Beyond (342½ M.) *Lokve* (2638 ft.) the train passes through the *Steme Tunnel*, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2584 ft.). It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (347½ M.) *Fuzine*; then in long windings and through a tunnel to (352½ M.) *Lič* (2660 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau, where the Adriatic Sea first comes in sight. The line descends in a long bend to (358 M.) *Plase* (1808 ft.). Then *Meja* and *Buccari*, with a fine castle. The train crosses the *Fiumara* (*Recina*) and passes through a tunnel under the Calvarienberg.


**Cabs,** with two horses, to the town 60 kr. (at night 80 kr.); per hr. 1 fl. — **Baths.** *Iona*, at the Scoglietto, vapour and warm sea-water baths; sea-baths in the inner harbour.

**British Consul,** G. L. Faber, Esq.; **Vick-Consul,** A. Steinacker, Esq. — **U. S. Consular Agent,** Giovanni Gelletich (also Lloyd’s agent).

*Fiume*, Slav. *Bieka*, the chief seaport in Hungary, lies picture-queusly at the N.E. end of the *Bay of Quarnero*. Anciently a thriving town, and named *St. Veit am Flaum* in the middle ages, it was at one time a fief of the Patriarchs of Aquileia; it next belonged to the Counts of Duino and the Barons of Gorizia; in 1471 it was annexed to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg by Emp. Fred-
erick III.; in 1779 it was attached to Hungary, with which, after several separations, it has been united since 1870. The town (pop. with the suburbs 40,000) has several harbours: the Porto Grande, protected by the Maria Theresia mole, and with large warehouses on the piers, the Porto Baross, for the timber-trade, the Porto Canale, for coasting vessels, the Petroleum Harbour, etc. Its trade is rapidly increasing. Among its factories are Whitehead's torpedo-works (to the W.) and Smith & Meynier's paper-mill in the Fiumara Ravine.

Near the centre of the town lies the Piazza Adamich, 1/2 M. to the E. of the station and a little to the N. of the steamboat-quay. Thence we follow the quay to the E., and then the Via del Porto (with the Savings Bank and the Market Hall) to the Piazza Úrmeny, with the Theatre. To the S. of the theatre is the mouth of the Canale Fiumaria, to the N. the Piazza Scarpa, whence the Via S. Bernardino leads to the N.W. to the cathedral. The Cathedral, with a new façade in the style of the Pantheon in Rome, is the oldest church in Fiume. The church of St. Veit (1631), to the N.W., is an imitation of S. Maria della Salute in Venice. In this vicinity are the Governor's Palace and the Archduke Josef's Château (fine garden). Returning to the Piazza Scarpa, we follow the Corso, the main street of Fiume, which leads to the W. to the Piazza Adamich. The street entering the old town beneath the clock-tower on the Corso leads to a Roman Triumphal Arch, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus (268-270). — To the N.W. of the railway-station is the Imperial Naval Academy, founded in 1856, and farther on is the beautiful Giardino Pubblico. — A pleasant walk (cab 1 fl.) ascends the valley of the Rieka to the (3 M.) Zakalj Mill.

A path flanked with oratories or stations, beginning near St. Veit's (see above), ascends in 400 steps to the Pilgrimage Church (Madonna del Mare), which contains a picture of the Madonna di Loreto ascribed by tradition to St Luke. The pillars are hung with the votive offerings of rescued mariners. From this point, which may also be reached via the Boulevard Sussak (cab 11/2 fl.), the sea looks like a large lake, enclosed by the hills on the islands of Veglia and Cherso. — Near the church is the château of Tersato, once the seat of the Frangipani (p. 397), now that of Count Nugent. In front of the mortuary chapel are preserved a column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Italians in honour of Consul Bonaparte on the battlefield of Marengo. *View of the Quarnero Bay with its islands, of Fiume, and the grand ravine of the Fiumara.

Charming excursion to *Abbazia (p. 214); a drive of 11/2 hr., 4-5 fl.; steamer nearly every hour in 3/4 hr., fare 40 kr., there and back 60 kr. — Pleasure-steamers frequently visit the islands of Veglia, Cherso, etc.; see advertisements in the newspapers. — An afternoon may be spent on an expedition to Buccari as follows: take the steamer to Buccari, walk thence by a picturesque route to the (11/4 hr.) loftily situated station (p. 399), and take the train back to (1/2 hr.) Fiume.

From Fiume to Trieste, see R. 35; to Zara, see R. 52.
MAP OF TRANSYLVANIA AND ROUMANIA showing the Railway and Steamboat Communications and the chief roads.
Transylvania, called Erdély by the Magyars, and Ardealu by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), is a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, lying between Hungary on the W. and Roumania on the E. Its German name of Siebenbürgen has been derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Medias, Mühlbach, and Schäßburg.

**History.** At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of Dacia, and in 107 A.D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 271 A.D., when the Emperor Aurelian was compelled to withdraw his troops and the flower of the Roman colonists across the Danube by the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races.
which kept surging towards Western Europe. During the reign of Ladislaus I., King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Kuman, Transylvania was united to Hungary, and began for the first time to enjoy the blessings of peace and order. Geisa II. (1141-61), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendum coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as Saxons, settled in the 'Land unter dem Walde', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlénbach, and Reussmarkt), in the 'Altland' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Reps), and in the 'Weinland' (Medias and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. Andreas II. (1204-35) made over the Burzenland (see p. 412) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from Hunyady Janos, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After Lewis II. of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was Bethlen Gábor (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of the Sultan and of the Hapsburgs, who possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz, in 1699, they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration to the four 'received' creeds, and annexed the country to Austria. The German population had been Lutheran since 1540, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, others were Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remain-
Inhabitants. TRANSYLVANIA. 403
der Roman Catholics. An insurrection under Francis II. Rakoczy in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austrians, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by the Peace of Passarovitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria. Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of Nicolaus Urss (Horjah) in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1868 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary.

Inhabitants. The Magyars, who entered the land as conquerors, and settled mainly in the N.W. districts.

The Szeklers, also Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves as descendants of the Huns. The Magyars in Transylvania, including the Szeklers, number about 765,000 souls.

The Saxons, about 222,000 in number, the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (p. 402) from the Middle Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonic Hospites, or Flandrenses, but since 1206 have been known as Saxones or Saxons, as is the case also with most of the mediæval German immigrants into Hungary.

These three races have from an early period shared the government of the country among them, as being, by virtue of conquest and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, however, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the largest part of the population consists of Roumanians or Wallachians, of whom there are no fewer than 1,395,000. These regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race, made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, are said to have crossed the mountains and entered Transylvania. They named themselves Roumanians as members of the E. Roman Empire (Rûm), and had adopted the Greek form of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors.

Another element in the population consists of the Armenians, 8400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about 1668, and who occupy the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, Gyergyó Szent Miklos, Deébs, etc. There are also about 88,000 Gipsies in Transylvania, of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Voivode of their own. Most of them are nomads; but at Háromszek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok some of them have settled down and become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are Jews (26,000), Slovaks, Ruthenians, Bulgar-
ians, Servians, and Greeks. — The total population is in round numbers 2,400,000.

Plan of Tour. The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting; i.e. the district between Petrozsény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. About 3 days should be allowed for Hermannstadt and the Hohe Rinne (R. 82); 2 days for the ascent of the Negoï (p. 422); 4–5 days for Kronstadt and its attractive environs (R. 80; Rosenau, Schuler, Bucsecs, Tunsnad), while the remaining days may be spent in visiting Petrozsény and Livazény (R. 81) in the S., and Bistritz (with ascent of the Kuhhorn, p. 408) and Klausenburg in the N. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (6–8 fl. per day) or saddle-horses (1–1½ fl. per day) may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides (1 fl. 20–2 fl. per day), necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained in the neighbouring villages. When a guide or horse is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Application for guides, etc., should be made to the Transylvanian Carpathian Club, which has its headquarters at Hermannstadt, and branches at Kronstadt, Bistritz, Schässburg, Fogaras, Broos, Mühlbach, Petrozsény, and Szasz Régen.

Mountain-boots should be brought from home, but good alpenstocks and knapsacks may be purchased at Kronstadt (Hornung Brothers) and Hermannstadt (Karl Jauernig). Rugs (8–12 fl.) also may be obtained at these towns.

Inns. The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bed-rooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quarters for the night among the mountains may be found in the refuge-huts of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters, or in Roumanian chalets (‘Stina’).

Money, the Austrian. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest French gold will be found useful. Francs are called Lei (sing. leu) in Roumania, centimes Bani (sing. ban).

Passports are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. The visa of a Roumanian consul is required.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.
78. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74 M. Railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 30, 3 fl. 20 kr., 2 fl.).

Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár. — Hotels. *HÔTEL NEW YORK, with
electric light, R. & L. 80 kr.-5 fl. 10 kr., omn. 30 kr.; CENTRAL, in the
market-place; HUNGRÁ; KÖNIGIN VON ENGLAND; BIASINI, near the University.
— Rail. Restaurant. — CAFÉS: Nagy Gábor, Europa, both in the market
place. — Cab from the station 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; Omnibus 30 kr. —
Steam Tramway from the station through the town to Kolozs Monostor (see
below); also from the main square through the Inner and Outer Ungargasse.

Klausenburg (1145 ft.), a town with 34,500 inhab., on the
Little Számos, founded by the Saxons in 1272, is the seat of the
authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian
superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872). The
Saxons of Klausenburg, having adopted the Socinian creed, and
thus separated from their compatriots, have long since become
identified with the Magyar population. Being the headquarters of
the numerous noblesse of Transylvania, the town is very animated
in winter. — Proceeding to the W. from the station we pass through
the ‘Bridge Suburb’ (Hidelve), with the Citadel (Fellegvár), erected
by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded
with gipsies’ huts. We then cross the bridge over the Little Számos
and enter the Inner Town. The oldest part of this is the N.E.
corner, the Óvár, or ‘old castle’, built by the Saxons. Óvár contains
the house (No. 3 Matyas Kiralfy-Uteza; tablet), now a barrack, in
which King Matthew Corvinus was born in 1443. The banks of
the Számos farther on are bordered by public gardens, in which
military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the market-place is
the S.E. part of the town is the Reformed Church, built by Matthew
Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor
in 1622. In the W. suburb is the Botanic Garden, presented to
the town by Count Mikó, containing a Museum (adm. Sun., 10-12).
Near it are the handsome buildings of the University Chemical and
Anatomical Institutes. To the W. is the suburb of Kolozs Monostor,
with an old monastery and an agricultural college. Opposite is a
brewery with garden.

The train skirts the Little Számos, running at first on the rails of
the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 79). — 7½ M. Apahida, on
the Staatsbahn (p. 408), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. Apahida,
a Roumanian village of 1000 inhabitants.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. Választ-
Boncshida, each with a castle and a park. At some distance to the
left, Kendé-Lóna, with a château of Countess Teleky. We recross
the Számos.

28 M. Szamos-Újvár (Krone; Hungaria), a royal free town
with regular streets, a handsome square, and 5800 inhab., chiefly
Armenians, now ‘Magyarised’. It is the seat of a Greek-Catholic
bishop, and the tasteful Armenian-Cath. church contains an altar-piece attributed to Rubens. The fortress at the N. end of the town, erected in the 16th cent., is now a prison, where Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement. — On the left bank of the Számos, 1½ M. to the W., lie the small baths of Kérő, with sulphur and other springs (omn. hourly, 10 kr.; cab 1 fl.).

The Számos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Déésakna (see below). Szent Benedek, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a 15th cent. château of Count Kornsí, once strongly fortified, afterwards a monastery. — At the foot of the Rosenberg (1010 ft.) lies —

36½ M. Déés (Europa; Zum Engländer; Rail. Restaurant; omn. to the town 20 kr.; cab 80 kr.; pop. 7700, chiefly Magyars), a royal free town, capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the Great and Little Számos. Handsome Prot. church of the 15th century. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.) of the old fortifications. Opposite, across the river, is the Béla-Berg (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range and fine view. — The village of Déésakna, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies 1½ M. to the S. (cab with stay of 1 hr., 2 fl.).

From Déés to Zilah, 63 M., railway in 4½ hrs. The line skirts the Számos to the N.W., sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. 8 M. Kazkő; 14 M. Gaicó; 18½ M. Sósmező, in a pleasant district; 25 M. Nagy Illonda, near rocky scenery. — 29 M. Hosszúrév; 33 M. Leika; 37 M. Arany-mező. To the right are wooded slopes and fissured cliffs. We cross the Számos by a bridge, 180 yds. in length, before reaching (43½ M.) Szürdök, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley. Beyond (47½ M.) Zsibó, with a château and park, the line quits the Számos and enters a side-valley to the left. 54½ M. Nyirsid. Thence we proceed on lofty embankments and through deep cuttings to (63 M.) Zilah (Rail. Restaurant; Tiger), a small town with a Hungarian population. Thence to Nagy Károly via Sarmaság, 57 M., in 4½ hrs., see p. 372.

From Galgó (see above) to Magyar-Lápos, 19½ M., diligence in 4 hrs. (fare 1½ fl.). — Magyar-Lápos is a Roumanian village (2000 inhab.) in the valley of the Lápos. About 4½ M. to the N. are the baths of Sotoika (pens. 23 fl.), with natron-springs. The road continues to ascend the valley of the Lápos to the N.E. via the iron-works of Oláh-Lápos and Szirmbuly, and over the Rotunda (3484 ft.) to (22 M.) Kapnikbánya. — From Oláh-Lápos, 7 M. from Magyar-Lápos, we may drive in 2 hrs. to Tókés (p. 372).

From Nagy Illonda (see above) to Nagy Somkút, 16½ M., diligence in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 40 kr.), via Kisz-Körösvölgy, near which is a stalactite cavern. Nagy Somkút is a considerable village in the Bursa Valley. About 4½ M. to the S.E. of it is the rock-castle of Kovár, destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1670. Nagybánya (see p. 372) lies 16½ M. to the N., via Szakállasfalva.

The train (carriages changed at Déés) crosses the Great Számos, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, via Bacza, with a château of Count Zichy, to (44 M.) Reteg (Roum. Retegyu). 47 M. Csicsó Keresztur (Roum. Cristuru); on a hill to the left are the picturesque ruins of the rocky fastness of Csicsó, destroyed in 1544. We cross the Számos. 52 M. Bethlen (2300 inhab.), ancestral residence of the Bethlen family. A road leads to the N.E., through the upper Számos Valley, to Nagyávo (p. 372).
Beyond Bethlen we soon enter the valley of the Sajo, an affluent of the Szamos. Fine view of the snow-peaks of the Czibles and Kuhhorn (see pp. 374, 408) and of the mountains on the N. frontier. At (57 M.) Somkerek the line bends to the S. and crosses the Sajo. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of Kerles, with a château and park of Count Bethlen. About 3 M. to the S. is the Cserhalom (‘oak-hill’), occupied by a château, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumans in 1070 (p. 402).
— 64 M. Sajo-Magyaros.

To Maros Ludas, 58½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. The train crosses the Szamos and leads through pleasant valleys. Stations: Kerles (see above), Lekencze (Ger. Lehnitz), Budatelke, Kis Sarms, Mezö Mehes. Then through the valley of the Piti to Mezö Zák, Mezö Szemgyel-Tóhát, and (59 M.) Maros Ludas (p. 408).

The Sajo is again crossed. 67½ M. Szeretfalva, whence a road leads to Szâss Régén (p. 409). The train recrosses the Sajo, and then enters the valley of the Bistritz, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of Heidendorf, Hung. Besseynö, on the left, with numerous vineyards.


Bistritz (1188 ft.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Bistritz-Naszód, on the Bistritz, with 10,300 inhab., chiefly Germans of earlier immigration than the other ‘Saxons’, was formerly called Nösen, and gave its name to the Nöser Land. The town has long since lost the commercial importance it enjoyed in the 15th and 16th cent., though it still has some wood and leather manufactures. Little is now left of its picturesque old walls and towers, which withstood many hostile attacks in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gothic Prot. Church, finished in 1563, and much injured by repeated fires, has the highest tower in Transylvania (235 ft.; built in 1519); within the church are some captured Turkish banners. The houses with arcades, in the market-place, should be noticed. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded Schiefeiberg (1640 ft.), to the E. The *Burgberg (2241 ft.; 11½ hr.), where a castle of Hunyady Janos once stood, built in 1458 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1464, affords a beautiful view of Bistritz, embedded among orchards, and of the E. Carpathians.

From Bistritz to Kimpolung in the Bukowina, 74 M., diligence in 2 days, spending the night at Tyhuca. (fare 5 fl. 92 kr.). The road passes (3½ M.) Jaad (2½ M. to the S.E. of the Saxon village of Pintak, with saline baths) and (14 M.) Borgó-Prund in the Bistritz valley. — 26 M. Tyhuca. — At the Magura Külülü (3035 ft.), near (35 M.) Pojana Stämpi, the frontier is crossed. From (47 M.) Dorna Watra to (55 M.) Jakobeny we ascend the valley of the Golden Bistritz. 71 M. Kimpolung is the terminus of a branch-railway from Hatna.

From Bistritz to Alt-Rodna. The road (diligence to Naszód, 14½ M., in 2½ hrs., 1 fl.; carr. to Alt-Rodna in 4½ hrs., 8 fl., there and back 12 fl.)
crosses the Stubenberg (1725 ft.), to Mettersdorf, and passes Naszdá, a large village in the valley of the Számos; 231/2 M. Otah Szent Gúrgy, with the Borkót mineral spring; and Dombhát, with a similar spring. — 33 M. Altrrodua, Ger. Rodenau (1700 ft.; Pfueffer's Inn), once had a large German population, but was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241; it is now inhabited by Roumanians. Pop. 3300. At the foot of the Kuhhorn, Boun. Ineu, Hung. Unéöö (7480 ft.; 5 hrs.; club-hut), 8 M. higher up, lead-mines are worked. In a narrow valley at the base of the Kuhhorn lies the mining village of Valea Vinului (Inn), Hung. Radna Borberek, with a natron-spring. Hence the Koronjés (6506 ft.; abundant edelweiss) may be ascended with guide.

79. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Railway to Hermannstadt, 123 M., in 71/2 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 20, 4 fl. 80 kr., 3 fl.; to Kronstadt, 203 M., in 8-13¾ hrs. (9 fl., 6 fl., 4 fl.; express 12 fl., 8 fl., 5 fl.). — From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt via Kis-Kapua, 139 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 10, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 50 kr.).

Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), see p. 405. — The railway runs through the broad valley of the Számos to (71/2 M.) Apahida (to Bistritz, see p. 405), and then turns to the right. 101/2 M. Kolozs-Kara. The line, threading several tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the Mezőseg, a bare hilly district that extends E. to Szász Régen (p. 409)

224/2 M. Virágosolýgy. Near (321/2 M.) Aranyos-Ghéres we cross the Aranyos; to the right is the entrance of the gorge of Torda.

Branch Railway to (51/2 M.) Torda, Ger. Thorenburg (1109 ft.; Ungar. Krome, in the market-place; omn. 30 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Magyar pop. 10,100, chiefly Unitarians. Many diets have been held at Torda. Pleasant gardens on the Aranyos. About 11/2 M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and large salt-mines. In the vicinity are numerous remains of a colony (perhaps Potaissa) founded here by the Romans, to whom the salt-deposit was known. — About 6 M. to the W. is the Tordai Hasadék, a defile eroded by the Peterd, 3/4 M. long and 26-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns. At the entrance of the defile is a club-hut. The drive there and back takes 2½ hrs. (carr. 5 fl.), the visit to the gorge, etc., 2½-3 hrs. more.

From Torda to Topánfalva (39 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 16 fl.) and Toroczék (15 M.; carr. in 4 hrs., 6 fl.) The road ascends the valley of the Aranyos viâ (10½ M.) Boréc, beyond which the scenery improves, and (14 M.) Offenbánya to (63 M.) Topánfalva (Roum. Kimpény), a large Roumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of Unter-Vidra (about 2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice-cavern of Skerisora (9 hrs. to the N.W., viâ Ober-Génáda) in the Roumanian Motzelen. Abružbónya (p. 419) lies 6 M. to the S. of Topánfalva. — From Boréc a road leads S. through romantic gorges to (41/2 M.) Toroczék (Ger. Eisenmarkt), a small town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine-looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), the descendants of immigrants from Upper Austria, and thence past the ruined castle of Toroczék-Szent-György (5½ M. to the W. of which is the stalactite cavern of Bedelö) and viâ several villages to (14 M.) Nagy Enyed (p. 409).

43 M. Kocsárd (Rail. Restaurant), near the influx of the Aranyos into the Maros.

To Szász Régen, 58 M., railway in 4 hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. Stations: 12½ M. Maros-Ludas (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Sejó-Magyaros, p. 407); Csapó-Radnót; Kerelő Szent István; Nyaradró. — 37½ M. Maros-Vásárhely, Ger. Neumarkt (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Transylvania; Lorbeer; cab to the town 60, at night 80, omn. 20 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros, with 17,000 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The interesting Teleki Library contains the Vásárhelyi Codex and a manuscript of Ta-
citius from the Bibliotheca Corvina (adm. 9-12 and 3-5). The Szeklerland Industrial Museum deserves a visit (adm. Thurs. & Sun. in summer). In the Széchenyi-Platz rises the monument to the Honvéd general Bem, distinguished in 1848-49. On the Postesie is a monument to Török, Gyöf, and Horváth, three Szeklers executed here in 1854 on suspicion of conspiring against the Austrian dynasty. At the W. end of the town is the island of Elba, with pleasure-grounds, restaurant, vapour-baths, etc. — 44 M. Maros-Vásárhelyi Felső; 47½ M. Sáromberke; 49 M. Geryneseg. — 58 M. Szász Régen, Ger. Sáchsisch-Regen (1256 ft.; Höl. Schuster; Städtisches Gaštause), a pleasantly situated town of 6000 inh., chiefly Saxons. The Stadt-Park lies on an island in the Maros. The town carries on a considerable trade in timber which descends in rafts from the Pietrosz (6835 ft.) and Kelemenhavas (6601 ft.) mountains to the N. In the picturesque valley of the Görgény, about 3½ M. to the E., are the saline baths of Zsabenica (Hung. Görgény-Sóka), at the foot of the Sattelberg; and 3 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of Görgény-Szent-Imre, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Austrians in 1708. Restored as a hunting-lodge, the building is now a school of forestry (carr. via Zsabenica to Görgény-Szent-Imre, 2 hrs., 3-4 ft.).

From Szász Régen to Bistritz, 36 M., carr. in 8 hrs. (about 8 ft.). The route leads by Oláh-Ujsál, Teke (Ger. Tekendorf), a Saxo town with 2000 inh., Nagy-Ida, Dürrbach (Saxon), Galatz, and Mönchsdorf (Romanesque church of the 13th cent.) to (29 M.) Szerelvâtha, a station on the Klausenburg railway, at the influx of the Sajó into the Számos. Thence to Bistritz, see p. 407.

From Szász Régen to Borszéék, about 56 M., carr. in 9 hrs. (20 ft.; railway contemplated). The road ascends the valley of the Maros via Magyar-Regen, Felfalu, Vécv with a château of Baron Kemény), and various smaller villages to (18½ M.) Ratosnya (inn). To the N. are the Pietrosz and Kelemenhavas (see above), to the S. the Plateau of Gyergyó. 42 M. Oláh-Toplicza, a village with 4500 Roumanian and Magyar Inhab., at the junction of the Toplicza and the Maros. 56 M. Borszéék (2805 ft.; Kemény; Mélit), the most frequented watering-place in Transylvania. The chief spring, the Fökút, yields the Borszéék water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acridulous and slightly pungent flavour. The Lobogó Springs (and Uj Lobogó) are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Comp. p. 415.

45 M. Maros Ujvar (Roth); on the left bank of the Maros are the Gothic château and stud of Countess Mikó. About 21¼ M. to the S.E. are the largest salt-works in Transylvania, most interesting, and shown on application (carr. from the station and back, with stay of 2 hrs., 11½ ft.). The salt-beds were known to the Romans, afterwards forgotten, but re-discovered in 1791.

46½ M. Felvîncz. To the right lies Mirissz, which yields excellent wine. 55 M. Nagy Enyed (Zwei Schwâne; omn. 20 kr.), chief town of the county of Unter-Weissenburg, with 5400 inh. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a celebrated Prot. gymnasium, originally founded in 1658 at Karlsruhe by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 418), a large prison, and a school of viticulture.

63 M. Tovis (Rail. Restaurant, poor), where we join the line from Arad (R. 81). We turn to the E. and cross the Maros near the influx of the Great Kokel, which we then follow. 78 M. Balázs-falova (Ger. Biasendorf), at the junction of the Great and the Little Kokel, has 1300 Roumanian inh. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop. 83½ M. Hosszúsaszó (Ger. Langenthal).

95 M. Kis Kapus, Ger. Klein-Kopisch (Rail. Restaurant).
The Railway to Hermannstadt turns S. into the valley of the Weissbach or Visz. — 102 M. Nagy Selyk (Ger. Markt-Schelken); 110 M. Ladámos. To the E. are the Reussen Mud-Volcanoes and, farther on, the village of Stolzenburg, 9½ M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (p. 420), with a picturesque ruined castle. 114 M. Vizakna-Községl. — 117 M. Salzburg, Hung. Vizakna (Hôtel Dressler; Fronius), with 3700 Magyar and Roumanian inhab., is well known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former salt-pits. The baths are most conveniently reached from the station of Vizakna-Község. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring to the S.W., near the railway; it is so saturated with salt (20 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about ¼ M. to the W., are the 'green' and the 'red' pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Salzburg and were interred in the 'Echo', a disused salt-shaft, 635 ft. in depth. — 123 M. Hermannstadt, see p. 420.

The Kronstadt Main Line from Kis Kapus (see p. 409) follows the valley of the Great Kokel. — 102 M. Medgyes, Ger. Mediusch (Traube; Schütze; pop. 7000, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', the centre of the wine-trade of Transylvania, with a fortified church and an agricultural school. An obelisk in the garden of the Thurm-Schule commemorates the pastor Roth, who was shot in 1849 under martial law. — To the N.W. (3 M.; carr. 5 ft.) are the small iodine and salt baths of Bassen, Hung. Felső-Bajom; 11½ M. to the E. (carr. 2 ft.) is Darlác, or Durles, the Protestant church of which is adorned with interesting mural paintings.

108 M. Ecsel, Ger. Hetzeldorf; 113 M. Elisabethstadt, Hung. Erzsébetváros, a royal free town, with 2800 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. To the S.W. (6 M.) lies Birthül, which yields excellent wine, with a fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop until 1868. — 119 M. Dunesdorf, Hung. Dános. On the left lies Gross-Alisch, or Nagy Szőllős, where Prince Kemeny fell in 1662 in a battle with Michael Apafi.

126 M. Schässburg, Hung. Segesvár (Goldner Stern; Frank; Rail. Restaurant; hotel-omnibus 30, cab. 60 kr.; pop. 9800, Sax., Hung., and Roum.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler, was founded by the Saxons. The new town is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Schas valley, below the older Oberstadt or Burg, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the Burg (to the S.) are the Berg-Kirche (with a *Ciborium and choir-stalls ascribed to the sons of Veit Stoss of Nuremberg) and a Gymnasium containing a good collection of antiquities. Lower down (on the N.) are the convent-church and the Stunden-Thurm, and farther on the considerable provincial buildings, the Roman Catholic church, and two other old towers (good
view from this point). In front of the provincial buildings is a bronze statue of Petőfi (see below), by N. Köllő (1897). In the lower town, towards the station, is a new Protestant church. The Belvedere on the Gelbe Berg (25 min.) commands a beautiful view to the E.; the Siechhof-Berg (inn), beyond the station, has a view to the N.

From Schássburg to Székely Udvárhely, 30 M., railway in 3 hrs. Beyond Héjasfalva (see below) the train enters the valley of the Great Kokel and passes Székely Keresztur, Nagy Galambfalva, and Rögöz. — 30 M. Székely Udvárhely (Hotel Hungary), an industrial town with 5500 inhab., mostly Szeklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely, "place of a court"). — A good road, diverging from the valley of the Kokel at Tényéd, leads hence to the (6 M.) Baths of Homoród, where an annual festival is celebrated on August 16th by the surrounding Unitarians (Socinians), and to the plateau on which lies Oláhfalu (2880 ft.), a large Szekler village (3700 inhab.) at the foot of the Hargita Mts. (5505 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of Tóvajos, between the Hargita (N.) and the Bároth Mts. (S.), and descends to Csík Szereda in the valley of the Alt (p. 416; 28 M. from Székely Udvárhely).

The railway traverses the scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which Petőfi, the poet, and the Russian general Scarlatine fell (monument). To the left lies Weisskirch, with a château and park of Count Haller. The stone obelisk on the hill to the E. commemorates the Hónveds who fell here in 1849. At (132 M.) Héjasfalva, Ger. Teufelsdorf, the line quits the valley of the Kokel and turns S.E. into the valley of the Erkéd. Beyond (142 M.) Arkeden (Hung. Erkéd) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 154 M. Katzen- dorf (Hung. Kacsa). We now follow the Homoród Valley. To the right lies Homoród, with a fine fortified church; view of Reps. — 159½ M. Homoród-Kóhalom.

To the W. lies (4½ M.; diligence 40 kr.; carr. 1 fl.) Reps, Hung. Köhalom (Goldene Sonne), a Saxon town of 2800 inhab., in the valley of the Kossbach, with a picturesque castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. — To the S.W., a road (diligence to Sárkány in 3½ hrs.; fare 1 fl. 74 kr.) leads to (27½ M.) Fegers (p. 423), via Hérisz, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt via Alsó-Komána and (18 M.) Sárkány (p. 423).

The railway now turns to the E., and, entering the picturesque and narrow valley of the Alt, skirts the N. spurs of the Geister-Wald (p. 423). 168 M. Alsó-Rákos.

At (176 M.) Köpecs, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. 182½ M. Geist (Hung. Apúcsa); 186 M. Nussbach (Hung. Mogyarósa). — 191½ M. Marienburg, Hung. Földvár (Rail. Restaurant), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of Előpatak (2044 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. (road by Hidvégy and Arapatak; carr. and pair in 1½ hr., 2-3 fl.). Szepesi-Szent-György (p. 415) lies 6 M. to the E. of Előpatak.

Thence across the Burzen plain via (197½ M.) Brenndorf, Hung. Bósfalu, with a large sugar-factory, to (206 M.) Kronstadt (p. 412).
80. Kronstadt and Environs.

Arrival. The Principal Station (Restaurant) is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at Bertalan, Ger. Bartholomae (only for trains to Zernest), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. Hotel-omnibuses (25 kr.) meet the trains. Cab into the town 60, at night 30 kr. — Steam Tramway, see below.

Hotels. In the inner town: Grand Hôtel (Pl. c; B, C, 3). Schwarzwasse 64, with garden and small open-air theatre; Europa (Pl. d; C, 3). Klostergasse 8, R. 1 fl. 20, L. 20, A. 30, omn. 20 kr. — In the old town: *Hôt. Bükarest (Pl. b; C, 2), commercial; Grünem Baum (Pl. c; C, 2), with garden; *Central No. 1. (Pl. a; C, 2), Langgasse 6, R. ½-½ fl., L. 20 kr., with garden. — At the principal station: Weisses Ross, unpretending.

Restaurants. Concert-Haus (Pl. 18), with theatre, Hirschengasse; Fleischer, Purzengasse 25; Gewerbevereins-Haus (Pl. 3); Bräuhaus, Purzengasse 70; Schwéchater Bierhalle (Villa Kertsch), Lower Promenade, at the corner of the Purzengasse; *Schützenhaus (Pl. 17), with fine view. — Wine. Rathhauskeller, at the Rathhaus, Altes Rathaus, Kornzeile, both well spoken of; Hauptquartier Vereinigles, Waisenhausgasse, near the Concert-Haus; Weisser Hahn, Purzengasse 20; Goldene Birne, Schwarzwasse 22 — Cafés. Redoute, at the Concert-Haus (Pl. 18); Dreschler, Kornzeile; Transsylvania, in the Post Office building; Café Promenade. — Baths. Cold at the Swimming Baths at Blumenau; warm and vapour next the Roumanian gymnasium (Pl. 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 20), in the building of the Pensions-Anstalt. — Money Changers, in the market (Blumenzeile).

Cabs. Per ½ hr. 25, ½ hr. 50, 1 hr. 80 kr.; in the town and suburbs, half-day 2½, whole day 4 fl. — Steam Tramway. From the Market Place (Fütér) to the square beside the post-office (Rudolfs-Ring), and thence in one direction to the Bertalan station, in the other to the Principal Station (Brasó M. A. V., i.e. Magyar Allami Vasúti), with a branch to Hosszufalú (p. 414). Fare 10-30 kr.

The Strangers’ Enquiry Office (3-12 and 2-6), Klostergasse, nearly opposite the post-office, affords information gratis.

Kronstadt (1877 ft.), Hung. Brassó, Roum. Brasov, with 30,750 inhab., of whom about 9000 are Saxons, the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the Burzen plain. Founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 402), the town still retains its German character, in spite of the steadily increasing Roumanian and Magyar element. It consists of four quarters: 1. The Inner Town, the centre of business; 2. The Old Town, or Ö Brassó, the oldest quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. Blumenau, Hung. Bolonya, the quarter next to the station, mainly inhabited by manufacturers; 4. The Upper or Roumanian Suburb, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians, said to have been founded in 1392 by the Bulgarian labourers (hence called also Bolgárszeg) who came here to build the ‘Black Church’.

In front of the E. side of the inner town rises the Schlossberg, crowned by a citadel built in 1553 by Count Arco, the Austrian general, to protect Kronstadt from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia. Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain, besides the Schwarze and Weisse Thurm, on the N., the so-called Graft below the Schwarze Thurm, and the Weber-Bastei (at the S.W. angle), now a manual school. — Round the town runs a promenade, the prettiest part of which is the *Upper or Burg Promenade, on the S., on the slopes of the Zinne.
In the centre of the principal square in the Inner Town stands the Rathhaus (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower, 190 ft. high, earlier), and restored in 1770 in 18th cent. taste. In the same square, to the S., is the Warenhalie (Pl. 5), erected in 1545; and to the S. a Greek-Catholic church with twin domes. In the adjoining Hirschergasse is the handsome new Concert-Haus.

The Protestant Church (Pl. 8), in the Kirchhof-Platz (Pl. B, 3), popularly called the ‘Black Church’ from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, amidst foliage, once gilded, but now black. The interior (sacristan, Honterushof 8; 1-2 pers. 40 kr., 3 or more 1 fl.) contains an altar, designed by Bartesch of Kronstadt, and carved by Schönthaler of Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, ‘Christ among the weary and heavy-laden’, is by Martersteig of Weimar. Carved choir-stalls; seats of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the ‘Apostle of Transylvania’, preached in this church. — Adjoining the church are the Honterus Gymnasium (grammar-school) and the Museum, the latter containing Natural History and Archaeological Collections and a valuable Library founded by Honterus in 1544. Between the church and the school is a Statue of Honterus, by H. Magnussen of Berlin (1898).

From the church we cross the Rossmarkt to the modern Girls School (Pl. 14), to the E. of which, by the Katharinen-Thor, is the Turnschule. Opposite, in the Schul-Platz, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the Roumanian Gymnasium (Pl. 16), to the left of which is the little Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb. Higher up the valley is the Greek-Oriental Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 12), built in 1495 and restored in 1751.

The Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 11), Klostergasse, with the adjacent School and Gymnasium, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The Church of St. Bartholomew (Pl. 6), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt. The little Prot. church on the Martinsberg, in the old town, commands an attractive view.

On the N.E. side of the inner town are several large public buildings: the Pensions-пост, at the end of the Klostergasse, containing the Post Office; the Protestant Church (to the S.), the Upper Commercial School, the Gewerbeverein, the Commercial Academy, and the new Finance Office.

The Environs afford many pleasant excursions. From the inner town a route crosses the Burggasse to the water-reservoir and thence leads through beech-woods to the (1 1/4 hr.) top of the Zinne (3153 ft.; 1276 ft. above the town; rfmts.), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the Burzen plain: to the S., the Bucsecs, to the S.W., the Königstein, to the N.W., the Geister-Wald, to the N., the valley of the Alt and the Marienburg; to the N.E., the Háromszék plain and the Kásson Mts., and to the S.E., the Siebendorfer, Pietra Mare, and Csukás. On the summit is a Millennium Monument, designed by Berczik (1896): a Doric column on
a circular pedestal supports the figure of a warrior of the time of Arpad.
— From the post-Wiese we may proceed above the Weisse Thurm to the
Lorbeer-Gluehescha and to the (35 min.) Warte (inn; view of the plain, the
Schuler, and Bucses), and thence through beech-woods to the (1/2 hr.) inn
below the Kleine Hangestein, 1/4 M. beyond which we obtain a view of
Zeiden. About 1/4 M. before the inn a route diverges to the left to the
(1 hr.) Grosse Hangestein (2982 ft.). About 1/2 hr. farther on is the Rabenstein
(3295 ft.; fine view), whence we may regain the town in 1 1/2 hr., via the
Kreuzberg, which projects into the Upper Suburb. — To the S.W., above
the Upper Suburb, is the (1 1/2 hr.) Salomonsfelssen, or Solomon's Rock, with
the caverns in which the Hungarian king Solomon (d. 1087) is said to
have dwell after his defeat by the Bulgarians.

From Kronstadt to Hosszufalva, 10 M., steam-tramway (p. 412). 3 M
Honterus. At the Honterus-Platz (small inn), 3/4 M. to the W., amidst pretty
beech-wood, a popular festival is celebrated annually at the beginning of
July. The Honterus Spring rises 1/2 M. higher up. About 1 1/4 M. to the S.
we reach (5'/2 M.) Noa, the village of which name (Elysium Restaurant;
Tannenau Bierhalle; military band frequently), with its pretty villas, lies
1/2 M. to the W. In the vicinity are the Poiana Floset (Tannenau) and the
Krauber-Brunnen. — 5'/2 M. Derestye (Dirste), a station on the Bucharest
railway, whence an attractive expedition may be made to the Tomos Pass
(p. 424). — 10 M. Hoszufalva, with 7000 inhab., is one of the Siebendorfer
(seven villages'), inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, which are
situated close to each other at the foot of the Piata Mare and Cenukas. The
easternmost village is the watering-place of Zaisen, reached from Kronstadt
direct by omnibus twice a day (50 kr.).

From Kronstadt to Zernest, 17'/2 M., railway in 13/4 hr. The train
starts from the principal station and runs via (2'/2 M.) Bertalan (p. 412) to
(3'/2 M.) Neustadt, Hung. Kerestetnyfalva (large inn), a thriving Saxon vil-
lage, with a fortified church in good preservation. — 10'/2 M. Roseneu,
Hung. Barasz-Rosnyos (Communal Inn, clean), a Saxony village with 4100 in-
hab., pretty situated at the foot of the Burgberg (2405 ft.; 1/2 hr.; fine views),
on which are the considerable ruins of a castle and pretty woodland walks
(on the side next Neustadt). About 10 M. to the S.W. of Roseneu (cars.
in 1/2 hr.) lies Torzberg, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the
Torszberg Pass, on the site of the fortress of Diedrichstein, erected by the
Teutonic Knights in 1212. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settle-
ments of Roumanian peasants ('Kalibashi'). — About 2'/2 hrs. farther (pleas-
sant drive) lies Ober-Torburg (Roum. La Crucea), on the Roumanian fron-
tier (rustic vehicle from Torzberg, 4 fl.). Owing to the uncertainty of ob-
taining a carriage at Roseneu, it is better to drive all the way from Kron-
stadt to Torburg via Roseneu, fare 8-10 fl.; a visit to Ober-Torburg may
be included for 3-4 fl. more, but Kronstadt must then be quitted about
4 a.m. — Thence we proceed along the Burzenbach, via (15 M.) Alt-Tohán,
where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1680 by Emerich Tö-
koly, to (17'/2 M.) Zernest, a Roumanian village with 2800 inhabitants.

Mountain Ascents. Guides (1'/2 fl. per day), necessary for all ascents
except perhaps that of the Schuler, should be engaged beforehand through
the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club (porter 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr.,
horse 1 fl. 30-1 fl. 80 kr. per day). The club-hut on the Schuler con-
tains an inn for which coupons must be obtained at the Schutzenhaus,
the Hauptquartier Versailles, or elsewhere in Kronstadt. The other huts
offer only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports, see
p. 404. — The "Schuler (5927 ft.; 4'/2 hrs.) is ascended by a marked path
leading from the Upper Suburb (enquire for the path to the 'Poiana') to
the (2 hrs.) Baumstumpf-Quelle in the Poiana or Schulerau, and thence past
the Wolfs-Quelle to the (1'/2 hr.) Schuler Haus of the Transylvanian Car-
pathian Club and the (2'/4 hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is
best made from the Schuler Haus via Ruia and Rittersteig to the Schutzenhaus
(p. 412). — The Piata Mare (Hohenstein; 6035 ft.; 4'/2 hrs.). From Derestye
(see above) we proceed by the Tomos Valley to the (1'/2 hr.) forester's house,
then gradually ascend in the Georginen Valley to the (3 hrs.) club-hut, beyond
which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (destitute of shade but commanding fine views) may be made past the Hüttenfelser and through the Tamina Gorge to the station of Tomsó (p. 424). — The Csukás (9424 ft.; 7 hrs.) From Hosszujepü (p. 414) we ascend the Tatrang Valley to the customs-station at (11/2 hr.) Aitschans, then skirt the Tesziabach to the (4 hrs.) Tessla-Sattel (4890 ft.), which is 21/2 hrs. below the summit. — The *Büseecs (2920 ft.; 61/4 hrs.). From Rosenau (p. 414) we drive (carr. 2 fl.) up the valley of the Grosse Weidenbach for 11/2 hr., and then ascend through the fine woods of the Malaiset Gorge to a (21/4 hrs.) club-hut. Thence we proceed either by the Friedrich-Denbel-Weg up the Bukoi (1897 ft.) to the Om, or by a steep route along the W. side of the Buksoi, surmounting several successive levels and finally traversing a meadow to the (3 hrs.) Stone Hut on the Om (i.e. ‘man’, so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive Büseecs group, close to the Roumanian frontier. The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. via the Caratman (3185 ft.) and the Petra Arse (7647 ft.) to the (31/4 hrs.) Furnica (7506 ft.), and thence down, by-and-by through wood, to the vicinity of the château of Pelesch (2 hrs.; p. 424). A digression to the rock-convent of Skit la Jalomicza (lodging-house for visitors), romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the Jalomicza, adds 11/2 hr. to the journey from the Om to the Furnica. Near the convent are several stalactite caves. A biidle-path leads hence via the Furnica (see above) to the château of Pelesch (p. 424) in 41/2-5 hrs. — The Königstein (1732 ft.; 7-8 hrs.). From Zernest (p. 414) we proceed up the Kiw Valley, to the E. of the Little Königstein (5890 ft.), for 11/2 hr., then ascend gradually past Pestere (a little to the left) and through the Joc Gorge to the (21/4 hrs.) club-hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the Hirtenspitze, commanding a view of the imposing W. side with its fissures. Between the Königstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable garge of Crepatura. Near its upper exit is a club-hut.

**FROM KRONSTDAT TO KÉZDI VÁSÁRHELY, 48 M., railway in 31/2 hrs.**
The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain via (5 M.) Honigberg, Hung. Szász-Hermanny, and (10 M.) Tartau, Hung. Prázmár, a Saxon village (3900 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church; and then through the plain of the Háromszék, passing the Fekete Úgy and several unimportant stations, to (20 M.) Szépszi-Szenti-Györge (Höt. Blasko), on the right bank of the Alt, capital of the county of Háromszék and one of the most important towns of the Szeklers, with 5700 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The railway now turns to the E., via Rety-Eresztévény, Nagy Borosné, and Bárátos (Rail. Restaurant). — 38 M. Kovászna (1840 ft.; Inn on the Promenade; pop. 3700) has mineral springs and baths (Pokolés, impregnated with carbonic acid; Göző, vapour-bath); the hill of Pilis, 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the Háromszék district. — The line now bends abruptly to the N., and beyond, Zabola-Páva and Imecsfalva reaches (48 M.) Kézdi Vasárhely (Hotel No. 1; Cserc; Szarvas), a royal free town, with 5900 Szekler inhab., situated above the influx of the Kászon into the Fekete Úgy, and carrying on a brisk trade with Moldavia.

**FROM SZÉPSZ-SZENT-GYÖRGY (see above) TO BORSZÉK, about 98 M.** Railway in 31/4 hrs. to Csik Szereda; thence by road (see p. 416; carr. from Kronstadt to Borszék in 21/2 days, 20 fl.). — 13 M. Málnás-Fürdö, with mineral springs; 18 M. Bükzséda-Balványos, with glass-works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beeche-woods in 11/2 hr. to the St. Anna Lake (see below). From the station an omnibus plies in 1 hr. to Fidelisbad, with chalybeate and other baths (pens. 3 fl.). — 22 M. Jusnád-Fürdö (Drei Huwaren; *Rosza’s Restaurant; *Restaurant near the iodine baths and in the Curhaus), situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, a favourite watering-place, with mineral baths and springs, particularly patronized by Jews. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the Csomél to the (2 hrs.) beautiful St. Anna Lake (3120 ft.). About 2 hrs. to the N.E. of the lake is the Budößberg (3610 ft.), on which are mineral springs (Curhotel) and a cavern filled to a height of 3-5 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydrosulphuric acid gas (used as a bath). — The railway beyond Tusnád
continues to follow the valley of the Alt. 39 M. Csik Széreda (Huter Pál's Inn; 1600 inhab.), capital of the county of Csik, lying at the base of the Hargita Mts. The neighbouring Franciscan monastery of Csik Somlyó is visited by Roman Catholic Szekler pilgrims. To Székely Udvarhely, see p. 411. — Hence we proceed by road (carr. to Borszek and back in 3 days, 15 ft.). The road passes the villages of Csicsó, Csik Rákos, Madares, and Szent Tamás. 15 M. Csik Szent Domokos, 6 M. to the N. of which, near the source of the Alt, is the copper-mine of Bálambénya. The road now quits the valley of the Alt, crosses the Csersená (view of the Transylvanian Erz-Mts.), 39 M. to Csik, 2 M. to the right. The latter, in which Prince Bethlen Gábor spent his youth, was destroyed during the Kurutz war, or Rakoczy rebellion, in 1705. Beyond Szárhegy the road leads by Dilv, the hill of Tölaimás, and the Kőrösek (4124 ft.), to (59 M.) Borszék (p. 409).

81. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

Railway in 3½-7 hrs. From Arad to Hermannstadt via Tövis, 203 M. in 9½-11¾ hrs.; via Alvinez, 177 M. (fares in each case the maximum zone-tariff, see p. 319).

Arad, see p. 375. The Temesvár line (see p. 375) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the valley of the Maros, the banks of which produce excellent wine (Menescher, Magyaráder, etc.), though the yield has been much reduced by the phylloxera. On the left rise the vine-clad Arad Hills, with the ruined castle and village of Világos (p. 375). Stations: Glogovács, Gyorok, Paulis. — 22 M. Maria-Radna (Schwarzer Adler or Fekete Sas), with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonderful image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies Lippa (Erzherzog Josef or József Föherczeg; pop. 7000). Branch-line from Maria-Radna to Temesvár, see p. 387. — On the left stands the ruin of Sólymos.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros. Stations: Konop, with a château; Soborsin (Rail. Restaurant), with château and park of Count Nádasdy. At (64 M.) Zám we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 74¼ M. Gurassyada, with an old church; to the right, in the distance, Dobra, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. Maros Illye, birthplace of Bethlen Gábor (1580-1629), prince of Transylvania (p. 402). Near (84 M.) Branyicska we cross the Maros. On the right is Vecel or Véczel, with the ruins of the Roman fort of Micia.

92 M. Démva (Hót. Müllner; Fehékereszt or Weisses Kreuz, R. 80 kr.-1¼ ft.; pop. over 4700) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The castle, on a trachyte rock, 610 ft. high (¾ hr.), affords a fine view of the valleys of the Cserna, the Strell, and the Maros, and of the Hátiszeg Mts. (p. 417). The Gold Mines of Nagyág are reached from Démva by carriage in 3½ hrs. (4-5 ft.). The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium.

The train crosses the Cserna (view of the Transylvanian Erz-
to Hermannstadt. PISKI. 81. Route. 417

to Hermannstadt. PISKI (Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Központ or Central, at the station), with large railway-workshops, at the confluence of the Strell with the Maros. The bridge over the Strell here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem (commemorative obelisk near the station).

From PISKI to VAJDA HUNYAD, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. — Vajda Hunyad, Roum. Hunedióra (Városi Fogado or Stätischer Gasthof; Café Strauss), has 3000 inhabitants. At the confluence of the Csorna and the Zalasú (from the left), the "Castle of Hunyady Janos (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). The castle was injured by a fire in 1854, but was restored in 1870. Near the castle are large iron works, whence a wire-rop railway, 33 M. in length, extends via Gyalár to Vadu Dobri.

From Piski to Petrozsény and Lupény, 611/2 M., railway in 5¼ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 50 kr.). The line traverses the valley of the Strell. 9 M. Kalán-Zegefalva. At the village of Kalán, 2 M. to the N., are thermal baths (inn); Zegefalva, to the S., has an ancient church, said to date from the Roman period. — 18½ M. Várálja-Hátszeg. About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence thrice daily in 3½ hr.; 40 kr.) is the little town of Hátszeg (1036 ft.; inn, in the market-place, fair). Fine view of the valley of the Hátszeg and of the Hátszeg Mts. (finest from the Orlia Hill, 1½ hr. from the station and 1½ hr. from the town, with the ruins of a Roman watch-tower). — On the road to Karánsebes (p. 387), 10½ M. to the W. of the town, is Várhély, the Roman Sarmizegetusa, with the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other traces of the Roman dominion (which are also abundant elsewhere in the Hátszeg valley). About 3 hrs.' drive to the S.W. of Hátszeg, and about 41/2 M. to the E. of Várhély, lies Malomócz, with the ruined castle of Kölcsvár (whence the Retjezat, 6190 ft., may be ascended in 9 hrs.).

Beyond (27½ M.) Puj the line quits the valley of the Strell and ascends in long windings. 35½ M. Krivódia, with a Roman watch-tower. At Misér we cross the Bánice by a lofty bridge. Travelling several tunnels, we pass the Déalfu Bâbi hill to (42½ M.) Bánitzsza, the highest point of the line (about 2460 ft.); and beyond the hill of Cetăaț Boț (on the left; worth a visit) —

50 M. Petrozsény (2000 ft.; Hôt. Prokopp, No. 426, Hôt. Bukarest, respectively to the W. and E. of the railway; Berger's Bierhalle), with 8000 inhabitants situated in a fine mountain-valley of the Hungarian Schiel. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (350 sq. M. in area and 3-114 ft. in thickness), connected with each other by a mineral railway.

The line runs hence to the S. to (53½ M.) Livászény, whence a pleasant excursion may be made to the Szurduk Pass, and along the bank of the Schiel to Târgu Jiu (p. 383) in Roumania, and thence to Orsova (p. 388) by railway. — 56 M. Alsó-Barbatény; 58 M. Vulkan (Hôt. Prokop). — 61½ M. Lupény, with coal-pits worked by a French company.

For guides, etc., for mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Petrozsény we apply to the Schiillthal branch of the Carpathian Club there (guide 2 fl., horse 1 fl. per day; provisions necessary; passport, see p. 404). To the S.E. rise the picturesque Paring Mts. A route leads via Ziencez, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the Setima (4879 ft.) and to the (3 hrs.) club-hut below the Paring (6810 ft.), and thence via the (2 hrs.) Cârjia (7897 ft.) to the (1 hr.) Verfu Mundri (8239 ft.), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the Cârjia descends via the Verfu Capre (6329 ft.) to the (4½ hrs.) Poiana Mueri (p. 448).

From Petrozsény to Hermannstadt, an interesting mountain-tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the Schiel to the N.E. to (1½ hr.) Longyai, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the Riu Taia to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of Auschel (3935 ft.), beyond which are the (4 hrs.) club-hut on the Surian

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Lake below the Surian (6565 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of Brigona. A picturesque path now skirts the Riu Brigona and afterwards the Riu Sebeș or Muhlbach via the (3'/2 hrs.) forester's house of Teu (2425 ft.) to the (3'/2 hrs.) colony of Bistra (1381 ft.), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs via the (3'/2 hrs.) customs-station of La Dzu (4740 ft.; inn) and down the valley of the Zibin to (6 hrs.) Guraro and Orlat (p. 420), or along the ridge to the N.E. via the gamekeeper's house Poenita direct to Orlat, whence we take the train to Hermannstadt. — An alternative route from Longay (p. 417) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-wood for a long distance, to the (3'/4 hrs.) club-hut below the Poiana Muert (5190 ft.; comp. p. 417), whence it proceeds up and down hill to (3'/2 hrs.) Timpa, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a 'Stina', 1'/4 M. distant), and then down to (1'/4 hr.) Piatra Alba (5060 ft.; Inn), a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the Muhlbach (on the other side of which begin the Zibin Mts.) we proceed by the Frumosa, with the (3'/4 hrs.) Cindrel (1375 ft.), on the N. slope of which the Zibin issues from the Zibin Lake. Then, passing the Besineu and the Batrina (6036 ft.), we turn to the left at a (3'/2 hrs.) gamekeeper's cottage, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) Curhaus Hohe Rinne. Thence to Hermannstadt, see p. 421.

108 M. Broos, Hung. Szaszvaros (735 ft.; Zwei Pistolen; Szchenyi; Krone; pop. 5650, 25 per cent German), lies on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. The church is surrounded by a wall with three towers. Walk to the (1/2 hr.) top of the Holumbu (1116 ft.; extensive view). In the Gyogy Valley, on the right bank of the Maros, lie the small thermal baths of Algyogy, 71/2 M. to the N.

Pleasant drive (carr. 5-6 fl.) into the mountains, passing Berény, Alsó-Városzic, Felső-Városzic, Ludead, and Kosted to (3'/2 hrs.) Greistye (1740 ft.; quarters at the forester's). Thence we may ride to the (3 hrs.) venerable ruins of a Roman castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain-ridge of Muncsel.

116 M. Alkenyer (Sibót) lies in the fertile plain called the Brodfeld (Kenyermező), where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). — 1251/2 M. Alvincz, Ger. Wins or Winzendorf, with a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies Borberek, noted for its wine. Hence to Hermannstadt direct, see p. 419.

The train crosses the Maros near Maros Porto.

131 M. Karlsburg, formerly Weissenburg, Hung. Gyula Fehérvár (720 ft.; Europa; Hôtel National, R. 60 kr.-2 fl.; Hungaria; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 8200, one-sixth Jews), the Roman Apulum, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Many Roman relics in the vicinity. The only attraction is the Citadel (restaurant), built in 1716-35 by Emp. Charles VI. Here rises the *Cathedral of St. Michael, originally in the round-arch style, but enlarged and altered in the Gothic style by Hunyady Janos in 1443-44. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyady Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1556), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). Adjoining the cathedral is the Episcopal Palace. In the N. part of the fortress is the Academy, now a barracks, built by Bethlen Gabor as a Protestant grammar-school,
where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629-30; the Church of the Jesuits, the resting-place of Christof Báthory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the Batthyaneum, founded by Bishop Count Batthyány in 1794, with geological and archeological collections, a library, and an observatory. — Excellent wine (Rosenmahl) is produced in the environs.

From Karlsburg to Abrudbanya, in the Transylvanian Erzgebirge. Railway to Zalathna, 281/2 M. in 31/4 hrs.; thence by road. The railway ascends the Oppoly Valley, passing (10 M.) Tötfalud (with the castle of Szent Mihálykő, on a rock, erected by Bela IV. in 1268). Metesd, Preszaka, and Galacsc (excursion in the romantic Pénz Valley to Peatra Capri, 41/2 M.).

281/2 M. Zalathna (Moscovics Inn), Ger. Klein-Schlaten, the Auraria Minor of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with gold-mines. — We now proceed by road (carr. to Abrudbanya 7 ft., there and back 11 ft.). The road crosses the hill of Petresca (3020 ft.), with a monument in memory of the making of the road (1556), and passes (131/2 M.) Bucsim in the Vale Cserbauti. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the Detunata Gola, a basaltic rock 230 ft. high, on a neighbouring hill; several of its columns, which rise in clusters, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 101/2 M. Abrudbanya (Detonata Inn), Ger. Gross-Schlaten (1865 ft.; pop. 3000, chiefly Rouman.), is the Roman Auraria Major. The Vuikan Mts. (4147 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. (diligence in 11/2 hr.; 60 kr.) is (7 M.) Verespatak, the Alburnus Major of the Romans (numerous remains), with the most productive gold-mine in Europe. On the hill of Kirnö are the Csetata Mare and Csetata Mike, ancient workings in the form of craters. Topánfalva (p. 408) lies 6 M. to the N.

Beyond Karlsburg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the battle of Maros Szent Imre, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named Keekö (Wallachian Peatra Capri, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.).

143 M. Tövis, and thence to (203 M.) Hermannstadt, see p. 409.

From Alvincz to Hermannstadt, 511/2 M., railway in 5 hrs.

— Alvincz, see p. 418. — 51/2 M. Mühlbach, Hung. Szász Sebes (815 ft.; Goldner Löwe; Schunn), with 6700 Saxon and Roumanian inhab., has a Protestant church of the 15th cent. on Roman foundations, one of the most interesting architectural monuments in Transylvania. There are also a few remains of the mediaeval fortifications. Part of the outer town is inhabited by a colony introduced in 1743 and 1770 from the Breisgau (Baden). An agreeable wine is produced in the neighbourhood. To the N. of the town is the Rothe Berg.

Mühlbach is a good starting-point for excursions in the Mühlbach Mts., where accommodation is found in the foresters' cottages. — To the S. is (29, M.) Petersdorf, with a large paper-mill; 41/2 M. farther is Szászcsor, with a ruined mediaeval castle. — Bistra, 35 M. up the Mühlbach valley, is frequented by consumptives.

The railway gradually ascends. 101/2 M. Kittling (Hung, Ketnek) 201/2 M. Kleinpold (Hung. Kis-Apold); 25 M. Grosspold (Hung. Nagy-Apold), a Roman settlement, now noted for its wine. We rapidly ascend (best views on the left) through a tunnel and over iron viaducts to (29 M.) Gális. Above lies Tetscheln (Ecsellő), below
which is the watershed (1900 ft.) between the Maros and the Alt: — 33 M. Szélistye, 1 M. from the Roumanian village of that name. We descend via (35½ M.) Szeesel to (37½ M.) Kokova, in the valley of the Cerna Voda or Schwarzbach. — 39 M. Orlat (p. 418), inhabited by Roumanians. On the right (E.) rises the chain of the S. Carpathians, on which snow is frequently seen even at the height of summer. — 42 M. Grossau (Hung. Keresztényssiget), with a fortified church. Drive hence to the (5 hrs.) top of the Hohe Rinne, see p. 421. — 49 M. Neppendorf (Hung. Kis-Torony). — 51½ M. Hermannstadt (see below).

82. Hermannstadt and Environs.

Hotels. Römischer Kaiser (Pl. c; B, 4), with electric light; Hôtel Neuhrner (Pl. a; C, 4), hôtel garni, R. 1-2 fl.; Meltzer (Pl. B; B, 4), R. 80 kr. - 2 fl., L. 20, A. 10, B. 20, omn. 30 kr. — Restaurants at the Römische Kaiser and Hôtel Meltzer; also at the "Dreiichen-Garten (Pl. D, 5); Hermanns-Garten, Mühlgasse; Habermann's Garten, Hermanns-Platz; Quadrat, Reispergasse; Pankiewicz, Grosser Ring 6. Wine at Fronius, Mönchhof 4 and Grosser Ring 8; Gündisch, Bayergasse 7; Fleischer, Hammersdorfer-Str. 8. — Cafès. Habermann, Hermanns-Platz; Café Central, Lazar, Bressler, Heltauergasse. Cab from the station to the town 50-60 kr.; hotel-carriage 40 kr. — Baths. Habermann’s (Pl. B, 5), with swimming-bath; Hydropathic, on the Promenade; Military Swimming Bath, 15 kr.; River Baths by the Heidenmühle.

Hermannstadt (1411 ft.), Hung. Nagy Szeben, Roum. Sibiu, Lat. Cibinium, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on a hill on the river Zibin. It is now the capital of the county of the same name and seat of the Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek Oriental archbishop. Of its 21,500 inhab. two-thirds are Saxons. Garrison, 2500.

The central point of traffic is the Grosse Ring (Pl. C, 4), in which is the House of the Saxon Nation. The Grosse Ring is connected with the Kleine Ring by a tower built in 1588. To the W. is the Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 8)

The Protestant Church (Pl. 4), dating from the 14-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the *Crucifixion, with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. In the sacristy are valuable chalices and ciboria (15-17th cent.), and vestments embroidered with gold. The ‘New Church’, an addition of the 16th cent., contains many interesting tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. The tower, 240 ft. high, with turrets at the angles, commands a fine view. (Sacristan, Huet-Platz 6.)

The Church of the Ursuline Nuns (Pl. 5), the Chapel by the Elisabeth-Thor, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), the Prot. Hospital Church, and the Greek and Reformed churches are without artistic merit.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a pa-
trician, purchased by the town in 1545, presents interesting architectural details. It contains the Archives of the 'Saxon Nation', and a well-arranged armoury (adm. on application). The staircase passes a very fine door of the beginning of the 16th century.

The Brukenthal Palace (Pl. 1; adm. gratis, 11-1 and 3-5 daily in summer, except Sun. & holidays), built by Baron Brukenthal, governor of Transylvania in 1777-87, contains a Library of 100,000 vols. and 500 incunabula (Codex Altenberger of 1481; superb missal); a Cabinet of Minerals, with beautiful specimens from the Erzgebirge (gold-ore and tellurium); and an Archaeological Collection, rich in Transylvanian coins. On the second floor is a Picture Gallery, with about 1100 paintings, including many copies (adm. on Thurs., 11-1; in winter on application). The tasteful new Museum (Pl. 11; open Thurs. & Sun. 11-1; also to strangers on application) contains the Collection of the Natural History Society, including specimens of the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well arranged geological cabinet, and an ethnographical collection.

The once strong fortifications are now represented by portions of the wall and a few towers near the Theatre (Pl. 10).

Excursions. Through the beautiful Erlen-Park (Pl. A, 6), beginning near the military swimming-school, to the (3¾ hr.) Resinar road and then to the right to the (¼ hr.) inn in the Junge Wald, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. — From the Elisabeth suburb to (½ hr.) Hammerdorf (inn) and the (¼ hr.) Grigori-Warte, on the S. slope of the Grigorieberg (1912 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains.

To the Hohe Rinne Curhaus. We take the train to Oreldt (p. 420) and thence drive up the valley of the Menger via the Valare (1435 ft.) and the forester's house of Paltinisch. Or we may drive all the way (6 hrs.; carr. 6 fl.) by a good road, almost destitute of shade, running via Neppendorf, immediately to the W. of Hermannstadt, Grossau (p. 420), and Oreldt. The Hohe Rinne Curhaus (1660 ft.; R. 4-10 fl. per week, pens. 12 fl.), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view, belongs to the Hermannstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. — The Route via Resinar (about 6 hrs.) is preferable. We drive (carr. about 2 fl.; diligence 50 c.) in 1½ hr. through the extensive Junge Wald (see above) to (8 M.) Resinar (inn; to Michelsberg, see p. 422), a Roumanian village with 5300 inhab., on a mountain-spur on the Schewisbach. The Greek-Oriental prelate Schagina (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Roumanians, is buried near the smaller church. From Resinar we may drive by the new road which joins the road from Grossau at Curmansura, or we may proceed on foot up the smiling valley of the Riu Stezi to the (2½ hrs.) six saw-mills of Resinar. About ½ hr. farther up is the lower Hermannstadt gamekeeper's house (3065 ft.). We may thence take the footpath (to the W., then S.W.) joining the hunter's path which ends in the road at Gradina; or we may follow the road which ascends in curves (steeper footpath to the left, through fine beech-woods) to the (2 hrs.) Rehivész or Schanta (1440 ft.; tavern), at the foot of the Oncest (5833 ft.), whence a pleasant and well-marked path leads to the (1½ hr.) Curhaus. — Thence to Petroselni over the Zabin Mts., see p. 418.

The local club willingly affords all information as to mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Hermannstadt. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the Prădeș (p. 422), the Negoi (p. 423), and in the Bullesa Valley (p. 423), for which coupons must be purchased at Hermannstadt (in the Hôtel Römischer Kaiser, Restaurant Pankiewicz, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages (6-8 fl. per day) in advance.
83. From Hermannstadt to Fogaras.

53 M. Railway in 4 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 50 kr., 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). This is the continuation of the line from Kis Kapus (p. 410).

Hermannstadt, see p. 420. — The railway follows the valley of the Zibin to (3 M.) Schellenberg (Hung. Seltemberk), where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of Andreas Báthory by the Walachian Voivode Michael in 1588.

A Branch Railway runs hence to (5 M.) Heiltau, Hung. Nagy Dzsenód. Roum. Cismédót (Bonfert, near the station; Central Inn; Zum Siebenberg, Carpathen-Verein), a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the Kaltbach. The church contains a cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith’s art among the Saxons in the 16th century. — From Zoodt, 1 1/4 hr. to the S. of Heiltau, the attractive ascent of the Präsbe (5735 ft.; porter and horse each 1 fl. per day; see p. 421) is made in 4 hrs. — Michelberg, Hung. Kis Diendő. Roum. Cismédôta (1916 ft.; Inn), 3/4 M. to the W. of Heiltau, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a ruined castle and a tolerably preserved Romanesque church. The wooded Götzenberg (4280 ft.; dilapidated refuge-hut) is ascended via the Mällefen (view) in 2 1/2-3 hrs., or via the Rosengarten in 4 hrs. (from Heiltau in 2 1/2 hrs.). A footpath leads from Michelberg to (3 M.) Resinar (p. 421), and a carriage-road to the (4 1/2 M.) inn in the Junge Wald (p. 421).

11 M. Talmesch, Hung. Nagy-Talmács (Rail. Restaurant), at the junction of the Zoodt with the Zibin. On a hill 2 1/4 M. to the S.E. is the ruin of Landskron, built in 1370, demolished in 1453. Zoodt (see above) lies 41/2 M. to the W.

A Branch Railway runs to the S.W. from Talmesch through the valley of the Alt. via Boicza, to Rotenthurm (Hung. Vorotorom), the frontier station in the direction of Roumania (railway being prolonged to Rimnicu Vâlcea). Pedestrians, turning to the S. at the bridge over the Alt, proceed from Talmesch via Boicza, to the (5 M.) Rotenthalurm Pass (1198 ft.), a passage through the hills formed by the Alt, and at one time a highly important trade-route to the East. The name is derived from a red tower at one end, a relic of the former fortiifications. About 1 1/2 M. beyond the pass is Rio Vâdul, the boundary between Transylvania and Roumania.

The railway now crosses the Zibin and the Alt, affording a continuous view of the Fogaras Mts. to the right. 15 1/2 M. Ober-Sebesch, Hung. Felső-Sebes; 20 M. Freck, Hung. Felsék (Rail. Restaurant), a Roumanian village with a park and a château, built by Baron Brukenthal (p. 421).

Mountain Ascents (guides at Freck, 1 fl. 20 kr.-1 1/2 fl. per day; horse 1 fl.). The Szurul (7454 ft.) is ascended from Ober-Sebesch via Fronten Moor in 6 hrs. The descent may be made to the (1 1/2 hr.) Freck Lake (6515 ft.), then along the Rio Mare to the (1 1/2 hr.) Freck Chalet (Stina intre Tri Izvoiri) and over the Burcaciu to the (3 1/4 hrs.) Poiana Niamitului (see below). — From Freck (accommodation in the Schloss Inn) we may ascend the Negoi (8317 ft.; 2-3 days there and back), the highest mountain in Transylvania (bride-path to the refuge-hut). The route at first leads up the Rio Mare, passing an abandoned glass-work and a woollen-mill, to the (3 3/4 hrs.) customs-station on the Poiana Niamitului. Thence we follow the 'Plaiu Teri,' or main road, to Roumania, which ascends steeply through beech woods to the (1 1/4 hr.) Marienquelle on the Burcaciu, beyond which it follows the ridge towards the S., at an easier slope but destitute of shade. At the Hirtenfels (5855 ft.), 1 1/4 hr. from the Marienquelle, the path diverges to the left from the road, descends into a hollow, crosses a ridge to the streamlet of Serbota, and once more ascends to the (2 hrs.) Club Hut (5050 ft.; good quarters, comp. p. 422), situated on a spur of the main summit. We
thence ascend to the Gemsstein by the 'Drachen-Steig', a club-path constructed in 1896, traverse a patch of snow to the (3½ hrs.) Michelis-Ruhe, and, finally skirting the slope of the Little Negoi, climb steeply to the (3/4 hr.) summit. Fine view of the mountains and plain as far as Fogaras and Hermannstadt. An attractive but more difficult descent leads down in about 8 hrs. to the Bullea Lake (see below).

25½ M. Ober-Porumbach, Hung. Alsó-Porumbák. — 31½ M. Kerev, a Saxon village with the ruins of a Cistercian abbey suppressed by Matthew Corvinus in 1474, on account of the immorality of the monks.

Excursion to the Bullea Valley (guides as at Freck, see p. 422). We drive (carr. 2 fl.; to be ordered in advance) via the (2 hrs.) abandoned Kerev Glass Works (accommodation), occasionally running through wood, to the (3½ hrs.) Club Hut (4018 ft.; comp. p. 422) below the Bullea Waterfall, and thence to the (3½ hrs.) Bullea Lake (6748 ft.), at the foot of the Paltina (7875 ft.; 1 hr.) and the Venetorea hut Buteanu (8230 ft.; 2½ hrs.). We may return from the lake to Kerev in 6 hrs. via the Valea Domna Valley and the Meria (5240 ft.; splendid view).

33½ M. Alsó-Arpás, Ger. Unter-Arpad.

Ascent of the Podragu. From Alsó-Arpás we drive (carr. 1½-2 fl.; best obtained with the aid of one of the railway-officials) to the abandoned Felső Arpás Glass Works, where cheap accommodation and a guide (1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr. per day) may be obtained from Rath. Thence we walk or ride to the (3 hrs.) Tărița Refuge Hut (5050 ft.; no rfs.), ascend the 'Abrahams-Steig' on foot to the Podragu Lake (6890 ft.), and finally reach the summit of the Podragu (8060 ft.; fine view) in 1/4 hr. more. In descending we may follow the ridge to the E., and descend into the valley of the Vistea Măre Brook (see below), which we reach about 10 hrs. from the station of Alsó-Vist (see below).

39 M. Alsó-Vist; 41/2 M. Besimba; 45½ M. Alsó-Szombatsálva, with a large government stud-farm.

53 M. Fogaras (Hôtel Merkur; Lauritsch, well spoken of; Stadt Mexico, a garden-restaurant), on the Alt, with 5870 inhab., the capital of the county of Fogaras, has a large castle, built in 1310, which successfully resisted many attacks of the Turks.

Excursions (trying and for experts only; Herr Jaros courteously gives information). — Ascent of the Pietra Rosă (3 days), commanding magnificent views of Roumania and Transylvania; ascent of the Vistea Măre (8270 ft.; refuge-hut); and to the Podragu Lake (see above), via the ridge of the Tărița (see below), 3 days.

From Fogaras to Kronstadt, 40½ M., diligence in 8 hrs. (fare 3 fl. 90 kr.; carr. 8-10 fl.). At (8 M.) Schirkanjen, Hung. Sârășani, a large Saxon village, a road diverges on the left to Reps (comp. p. 411). The Kronstadt road then ascends past (13 M.) Persău and crosses the Persău Hills (the N. part of which is also called Geister-Wald, p. 411) to (23½ M.) Văleni (inn, at the E. end). We then cross a wooded spur of the Zeidnerberg, commanding views of the beautiful Burzenland, with the Königstein, Bucsecs, etc. (in the distance, the church of St. Bartholomew and the castle of Kronstadt), and reach (31 M.) Zeiden, a large Saxon village at the base of the Zeidnerberg (4235 ft.; attractive ascent in 2½ hrs.; below the summit is a grotto with seats). The road then crosses the Burzenbach, with a view, to the right, of the Königstein and the Rosenau picturesquely situated at the foot of the Bucsecs, and traverses the (33 M.) village of Weidenbach, Hung. Vidombák. At the station of Bertalan in the old town we come in right of (40½ M.) Kronstadt (p. 412), surrounded by mountains.
From Kronstadt to Bucharest via Predeal.

115 M. Railway to (18 1/2 M.) Predeal in 13 1/4 hr. (fares 1 fl., 80 kr., 50 kr.); to Bucharest in 6 1/2 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 5, 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 87 c.). A stay at Sinaia or Bucharest is apt to be expensive. — Passports, see p. 404.

Kronstadt, see p. 412. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are Băceșfal, Csernățfală, Türkös, and Hosszufală, four of the Magyar ‘Siebendorfer’ (p. 414). Beyond (4 M.) Derestye-Hetfalú we enter the valley of the Tömös; to the left rises the Piatra Mare or Hohenstein (p. 414). We pass Unter-Tömös (2368 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument on a hill to the left at the narrowest part of the pass, and reach (10 1/2 M.) Tömös (2854 ft.); looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Schuler (p. 414) to the right.

The train then ascends from Ober-Tömös to the Tömös Pass (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 900 yds. long. Beyond a shorter tunnel we have a fine view of the Schuler and the Bucsecs to the right. — 18 1/2 M. Predeal (3280 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Lucas, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 5-6 fr.; Klein’s Grenzwirthshaus), with numerous new villas built by inhabitants of Bucharest, is the Roumanian frontier-station (luggage and passports examined; halt of about 1 hr.).

A pleasant walk of about 6 hrs. may be taken along the Roumanian frontier to the valleys of the Prahova and the Tömösch, and then across the Rosenau meadows to Rosenau (p. 414).

The train now descends into the valley of the Prahova, passing the convent Predeal on the left. 23 1/2 M. Azuga, with a cloth-factory, at the union of the two main sources of the Prahova, which the train crosses several times. 26 M. Busteni, with large sawmills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right the rises the huge Bucsecs (p. 415).

30 1/2 M. Sinaia (Hôt. Caraimun, above the station; Sinaia, R., L., & A. 6, D. 6, pens. 15 fr.; Oppler’s, at the N. end, with restaurant, moderate; Rail. Restaurant), a fashionable summer-resort of recent origin, often crowded in the season. In the centre of the village, not far from the station, are the new Baths. To the N. is an old Monastery, and farther on, amidst pine-woods, is the *Château of Petesch (built 1871-84), the summer-residence of the King of Roumania. To Rosenau via the Bucsecs, see p. 415.

40 1/2 M. Comarnicu; 49 M. Campina (Hôtel Bukarest). To the left the extensive salt-mines of Telega. We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71 1/2 M. Ploeschi (Hôtel Moldavia; Victoria; Europa; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Braila or Ibraila (p. 289; carriages changed). The town, of a semi-Oriental character, with 35,000 inhab., is situated on the Teleajna.

Scenery monotonous. Stations: Crivina, Bușta, Chitilia (Rail. Restaurant). The train then reaches the N. railway-station (Gara du Nord) of —
115 M. Bucharest. — Arrival. Bucharest has two railway-stations: Gara du Nord (Pl. B, 1), in the N.W. of the town, for all trains; Gara Filaret (Pl. C, 5), in the S.W., for Giurgevo.

Hotels (all near the town). GRAND HOTEL BOULEVARD (Pl. 3; D, 3). Boulevard Elisabeta, R., L., & A. 6-12; B. 1½; pens. 16-25, omn. 2 fr.; CONTINENTAL (Pl. 1; D, 3), Calea Victoriei, opposite the theatre; GRAND HOTEL BRISTOL (Pl. c, 1; D, 3), Boul. Academiei, R., L., & A. 4½-9½; B. 1 fr. 20 c. adj. (11-1) 4; D. 6-9 5, pens. 11-16, omn. 1½ fr.; FRASCATI (Pl. d, D, 3), Calea Victoriei; Hugo's HOTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. e; D, 3), Calea Victoriei 17, R. 2-15, L. & A. 1 fr. 10 c., B. 1, pens. 8-20, omn. 1 fr.

Restaurants. Oswald, beside the National Theatre. Strobel, Strada Academiei, both moderate; Gombrinus, near the National Theatre; Jonescu, Strada Covaci 3, fashionable; Enache, Dumitrescu, Strada Academiei; Cosma, Strada Sarindar 2; Durieu, Strada C. Caragheorghievici. — Cafés. At the HOTELS BOULEVARD, Bristol, and de France; Schreiber, Strada Lipscaeni; NATIONAL, Strada Doamnei — Pleasure Resorts. Oppler's Colosseum (Pl. B, 4), with variety-theatre; Luther (Pl. B, 1), near the Gara du Nord; Bragadir (Pl. C, 5), Calea Rahovei; Hugo, Chaussée Kisselovu.

Theatres. National (Pl. D, 3), Roumanian dramas and operas; Théâtre Dacia, similar to the smaller Vienna theatres. — Excellent concerts in the Athenaeum. — PANORAMA (Pl. 12; Capture of Grivița), Boul. Colțezu.

Cabs with two horses (Birişt, pron. 'Birsha'; the best are the 'Russen', 4-5 fr. per hr.). Per ½ hr. 1 fr.; per hr. 2½ fr.; to or from the station 2½ fr.; on the Chaussée Kisselovu and outside the town, 3 fr. per hr. Previous bargain advisable; the drivers are not all well acquainted with the town. — Electric Tramway along the Boul. Elisabeta and its E. continuation. — Tramway from the railway-stations through the town, in several branches (comp. the Plan).

Post & Telegraph Office, Strada Doamnei. A new building (Pl. D, 4), at the corner of Calea Victoriei and Strada Carol I., is approaching completion. Letters within the town 5, to Roumania 15, abroad 25 bani; postcards, 5 and 10 bani. — Baths: Dr. Erdreich's Hydropathic Institute, Strada Vesti; Meltzer, Strada Negru-Voda 24; Efrosi Swimming Bath (Pl. 3), in summer, used for concerts in winter; Central Baths (Pl. 11), St. Enei, new and well fitted up; Mitrassovsky, Strada Pietii.

British Envoy: John G. Kennedy, Esq.; Vice-Consul, H. E. Browne, Esq.
American Vice-Consul General: W. Boxshall, Esq.

English Church Service, 37 Strada Olteni, at 10.45 a.m.

Bucharest (Rouman. Bucuresci), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania, with 250,000 inhab., lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the Dimbovitsa, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. The town is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the Yellow (Coloarea galben; N.), Red (rosie; central), Green (verde; W.), Black (negru; E.), and Blue (albastru; S.). The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The principal streets are the Calea Victoriei, which intersects the town from N. to S., the Boulevards, lighted by electricity, and the Strada Lipscaeni (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipzig Fair).

In the Calea Victoriei is the ROYAL PALACE (Palatul Regal; Pl. D, 3), formerly the Palais Golescu, altered in 1882-85. It contains the king's library. The staircase of the central building is adorned with a ceiling-painting by Voith (Apotheosis of Roumania). To the S. of the palace is the National Theatre (Teatrul Național);
Pl. D, 3); and to the N.E. is the Athenaeum (Pl. D, 2), with its conspicuous dome. In the Boulevard Academiei is the University (Pl. D, 3), founded in 1864, with an interesting archaeological museum (Thurs. & Sun., 11-3; at other times on application; fee). Opposite the University stands an equestrian statue of Voiwoode Michael III. (1592-1601), erected in 1871, and at the sides are statues of the Roumanian scholars Ivan Heliade Radulescu (1802-72) and George Lazar (1779-1823), erected in 1886.

In the adjoining Strada Coltzei is the old Hospital Coltzei, the court-yard of which contains a marble monument, erected in 1870, to its founder, Prince Stephen Cantacuzenos, the Wallachian patriot, who was executed at Constantinople in 1716. In the Strada Lipscani is the National Bank (Pl. D, 3, 4), approached by the 'Passage Ghica'. To the S.W. of it are the large Market (Halle Ghica; Pl. 7) and the Law Courts (Palatul Justitiei; Pl. D, 4); to the N. are the new Post Office (p. 425) and the Police Office (Prefectura Politiei; Pl. 9).

Bucharest contains very many churches, most of which are low cruciform structures and few of much interest. The Stavropoleos Chapel, built in 1724, in the Strada Stavropoleos, behind the new post-office, is characterised by the harmony of its proportions and its rich plastic decoration. In the neighbourhood is the church of Curtea Veche (Pl. 14), built in 1393 by Mirza the Old (1387-1419) and rebuilt after the fire of 1847. — On the right bank of the river rises the splendid new church of Doamna Balasha, completed in 1834.

— The Metropolitan Church (Pl. D, 4), built in 1856 and restored in 1839, stands on a hill to the S. of the last-named, commanding a good survey of the town. Adjacent is the residence of the Archbishop. To the S.E. is the church of St. Spiridion (Pl. D, E, 5), built in 1767, with interesting campanili; and in the direction of the river are the church and monastery of Radu Voda (Pl. E, 5), built by Alexander II. in 1572 and restored in 1859. The neighbouring Bukur Church, a small edifice of the 15th cent., is named after the traditionary founder of the town. To the S. of the Hospital Coltzei is the church of S. Giorgio (Pl. E, 4), rebuilt since 1847. — The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Joseph (Pl. D, 2), built in 1884, is situated in the Strada Fontanelai. — Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (Biserica Luterana; Pl. D, 2) and a Reformed church (Biserica Ungureasca).

To the W. of the theatre lies the pretty park of Cismigiu (Gradina Cismigiu; Pl. C, D, 3). To the W. of the town are the park and château of Cotroceni (Pl. A, 3), residence of the crown-prince. — To the N. of the town, at the end of the Calea Victoriei, is the Chaussee Kisselew (Pl. C, D, 1), a favourite afternoon promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (several cafés). — To the N.E. of the town, at the end of the Calea Mosilor (13/4 M. in length), is the Obor (Pl. G, 2), where the popular life may be
studied on Tues. and Frid., the market-days. The ‘Mosh’, a great popular festival, is celebrated here during the week before Whitsunday.

From Bucharest to Giurgevo and Smarda, 48 M., railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 95 c.). The train starts from the N. station (Gara du Nord) and stops after 4½ M. at the S. station (Gara Filaret). It then runs through a monotonous district, past Vidra and Comana. A little to the W. is Calugareni, where the Voivode Michael VI, the famous national hero, defeated a Turkish army of 140,000 men under Sinan Pasha on 15th Aug., 1594. Stations: Banessa, Fratesii, and (45 M.) Giurgevo, Roum. Giurgiu, on the Danube, the chief commercial town of Roumania, with 15,000 inhab., the Theodoropolis of the Romans, but rebuilt and named Santo Giorgio in the 14th cent. by the Genovese, who then held the trade of the lower Danube. — 48 M. Smarda, whence a steamer plies in 3½ hr. to Rustchuk, on the Bulgarian bank. From Rustchuk a railway runs to Varna, whence steamers ply to Constantinople.

Railway from Bucharest to Verciorova (and Orsova), see p. 383.
X. BOSNIA.

85. From Agram or Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod and Sarajevo 430
    From Doboj to Đonja Tuzla. From Đonja Tuzla to Zvornik, 431.
86. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Metković . . . . 435
    From Jablanica to Bugojno, 436. — From Mostar to Trebinje, 437.
87. From Sarajevo to Gorazda and Plevlje and back to
    Sarajevo via Priepolje and Višegrad . . . . 438
    From Gorazda to Foča, 438.
88. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka and to Travnik and
    Sarajevo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 440
    From Novi to Ogulin, 441.

Bosnia (Bosna) in the wider sense includes Bosnia Proper, the
Herscegovina, Turkish Croatia (Krajina), and the ancient Rascia
(Sandjak Novibasar): — that is, in all, the region bounded on the
N.W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the
S. by Albania (Turk. Vilayet Prisren) and Montenegro, and on the
S.W. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, covering an area of
23,853 (or, without Novibasar, 19,961) sq. M., nominally forms the
N.W. vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, but in accordance with the
Treaty of Berlin of 13th July, 1878, followed by the convention of
21st April, 1879, has been occupied and, with the exception of the
Sandjak Novibasar, governed by Austria-Hungary, under reservation
of the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia, excluding the Sandjak
Novibasar, numbers 1,568,000, and their nationality is almost
exclusively Slavonic. About 673,250 profess the Greek-Oriental
creed, 334,150 are Roman Catholics, 548,630 Mohammedans, and
8200 Jews. The last are mainly descendants of Jewish immigrants
from Spain and Portugal in the 16-17th centuries.

History. The aboriginal inhabitants of Bosnia were Illyrians
(Desidiates, Ardieri, Autariates, etc.) of the Celto-Illyrian stock of
the Iapodes, who dwelt in the N.W. (the present district of Bihać).
Bosnia is mentioned in history for the first time in the Roman period
(34 B.C.), and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway
over these lands was repeatedly shaken and finally destroyed (end
of the 4th cent.) by the invasions of the Goths, which were followed
in 610 by an inroad of the Croatians and by another of the Servians.
The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under Justinian
(527-565), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles
Cyril and Methodius about the year 880. From 940 onwards Bosnia
was governed by elective princes or 'bans', who afterwards became
feudatories of the Hungarian kings. In 1377 the ruling Ban assumed the title of King Stephan Tvertko I. In the reign of his eighth successor, Stephan Tomashewitch, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463). The sect of the Bogomiles (Patarenes) had many followers in Bosnia, especially among the nobles, and these now embraced Mohammedanism. In 1527 the banat of Jajce, and in 1592 the N.W. part of Bosnia, were incorporated with the Turkish empire. Bosnia became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under General von Philippovich marched into the country on 19th July, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. The introduction of the general military conscription in the autumn of 1881 caused a new revolt, which was quelled by force of arms. Much has been done to develop the country since the Austrian occupation. All the more important places are now united by roads, and there are already more than 480 M. of railway. A well-organized corps of 2400 gendarmes provides for the public safety.

Plan of Tour. A slight acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants may be obtained by taking the following tour. 1st day: From Sissek to Banjaluka (R. 88); 2nd day: Diligence to Jajce (p. 442); 3rd day: Jajce and the Jezero Lake (p. 442); 4th day: Train to Bugojno and diligence thence to Jablanica (pp. 442, 436); 5-7th days: Train to Mostar (p. 436; source of the Buna) and thence to Sarajevo (R. 86); 8-10th days: Sarajevo (p. 432); 11th day: Train to Bosnisch-Brod (R. 85). Routes 85 and 87 are more easily accomplished but less satisfactory; about 9 or 10 days should be allowed for R. 87. — The diligences from Banjaluka to Jajce and from Bugojno to Jablanica have 7 seats; the post-vehicles on other stages have usually room for two passengers only. For excursions of any length a carriage should be hired (about 8 fl., with fee of 50 kr., daily). The best season for the tour is September. Cook’s Tours in Dalmatia and Bosnia, see p. 294.

Inns. At Sarajevo, Banjaluka, Mostar, Jajce, Doboj, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters may generally be reckoned upon in places where there is a garrison. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans or ‘Hans’.

Money, Austrian; but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

Passports are convenient, though not necessary, in Bosnia. For
a visit to the Sandjak Novibasar a passport and the visa of a Turkish consul are necessary.

The Language of Bosnia is the Servian-Croatian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but is much mixed with Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by the Austrian officials, the inn-keepers, and a number of the traders. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: c = ts, č = ty, č = ch, š = sh, ž = the French j. A few words of frequent occurrence are: gostiona, inn; kuća, house; ulaz, entrance; izlaz, exit; zahod (Slav.), čenifa (Turk.), closet; krevet, bed; svjetlo, light; svijeć, candle; vatra, fire; kruh, bread; mijeko, milk; vino, wine; kava, coffee; kavana, café; rakija, spirits; pivo, beer; voda, water; šljive, plums; jaja, eggs; meso, meat; riba, fish; sir, cheese; sol, salt; nož, knife; viljuska, fork; boca, bottle; čaša, glass; srebro, silver; zlato, gold; škupo, too dear; jutro, sutra, morning; dan, day; večer, evening; ulica, street; put, road; crkva, church; kula, tower; dzamija, mosque; gora, brdo, or brijeg, mountain; planina, alp; dol, dolina, valley; potok, rijeka, brook; čuprija, bridge; ostrvo, island; hamal, porter; konj, horse; masga, mule; kola, carriage; pošta, post-office; drvo, tree; kupa, a wood; kiša, rain; — desno, to the right; lijeto, to the left; pod, under; od, from; za, behind; blizu, near; daleko, far; kasno, late; dobro, good; pol, half; kako, how; je, is; mali, small; veliki, large; visok, high; gornji, upper; donji, lower; —

1-12: jedan, dvo, tri, četiri, pet, šest, sedam, osam, devet, deset, jedanest, dvanaest; 15, petnaest; 20, dvadeset; 21, dvadeset i jedan, 30, trideset; 50, pedeset; 100, sto, stotina; 1000, hiljada.

The chief authorities on Bosnia include the following works: —
Wilkinson, Dalmatia and Montenegro with a trip to Mostar in Herzegovina; London, 1848.
Evans, Bosnia during the Insurrection of 1878; London, 1878.
Evans, Through Bosnia and Herzegovina on Foot; London, 1876.
Die Occupation Bosniens un der Herzegovina durch die k. k. Truppen; Vienna, 1879-80.
Hörnes, Dinarische Wanderungen: Vienna, 1886.
Hörnes, Die Länder Oesterreichs in Wort und Bild: Vol. 15 (Bosnia); Vienna, 1888.
Asbóth, Bosnien und die Herzegovina. Vienna, 1888.

The best map is that published by the Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna in 1884-85, on the scale of 1 : 75,000 and 1 : 200,000.

85. From Agram or Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod and Sarajevo.

From Agram to Bosnisch-Brod, 133½ M., railway in 7 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 10, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 50 kr.), viâ Siseck and Sunja; to Sarajevo in 18 hrs. — From Budapest to Bosnisch-Brod, 236 M., railway viâ Maria-Theresiopol and Dalja in 10 hrs.; to Sarajevo in 20 hrs. — At Bosnisch-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow-gauge Bosna Line and fresh tickets bought. — From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarajevo, 167 M., railway in 10¾-12½ hrs. (fares 10 fl. 76, 8 fl. 7, 5 fl. 38 kr.); daily one passenger-train (stopping for dinner at Zenica) and one mixed train.
DOBOJ. 85. Route. 431

Bosnisch-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 377. 5 M. Siekovac is also a steamboat-station. The Bosna Line quits the Save and ascends by the Ukrina to (6 M.) Novoselo and (151/2 M.) Dervent (492 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 5000 inhabitants. It then winds up to (224/2 M.) Vrhovi and (301/2 M.) Han Marica, on the saddle of the Krin Planina (392 ft.), skirts the brook Veličanka, passes (371/2 M.) Velika, and descends to the Bosna Valley and (441/2 M.) Kotorsko (443 ft.). At (31 M.) Doboj (479 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Railway Hotel), with a ruined castle captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697, the Spreca descends from the left to the Bosna. Diligence in 21/2 hrs. to (121/2 M.) Tešanj, a town with 6700 inhabitants.

From Doboj to Dönja Tuzla, 381/2 M., railway in 31/2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 48 1 fl. 66, 1 fl. 24 kr.). The line crosses the Bosna and ascends the valley of the Spreča. 11 M. Gračanica, 21/2 M. to the S. of the town of that name; 171/2 M. Bosnisch-Petrovolo, 41/2 M. to the S.E. of which is the ancient convent of Ozren. Beyond (28 M.) Purašić we enter the valley of the Jala. — 33½ M. Dönja Tuzla (Tuzla Hotel), a town with 10,000 inhab., with coal-pits, a distillery, and a brewery. The line goes on to the salt-works of Siminhan.

From Dönja Tuzla to Zwornik, 34 M., diligence daily in 71/4 hrs. (fare 3 fl.). The road leads via Siminhan, (see above) and then to the S.E. via (17½ M.) Kalesija and (24 M.) Han Capardi, two military posts. 33 M. Zwornik (Stadt Wien), a fortified town with 3000 inhab., is prettily situated on the Drina, the boundary between Bosnia and Servia. To Brčka (p. 377) steamer twice and diligence (35 M.; 3 fl. 40 kr.) thrice a week. — A road leads to the S. from Zwornik (diligence thrice a week in 8 hrs.; 31/2 fl.) to (33½ M.) Srebrenica (Edelbauer), with 15,000 inhab., and silver, copper, and lead mines once worked by the Romans. Above the town is a ruined castle.

Beyond (53½ M.) Usora, with its sugar-factory, we cross the Bosna, and we recross it at (68 M.) Maglaj (575 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a little town with a mosque and an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Ozren. — The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W., passes Globarica and Zavidović, and enters the defile of (90 M.) Zepče (719 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. Han Begov (to the right of which is Gotubinje, on the hill); 104½ M. Nemila. 109½ M. Vranduk, an ancient fortress most picturesquely situated on a peninsula, is a typical Turkish place, much visited by artists. — 118 M. Zenica (101½ ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with productive coal-mines, a paper-mill, and a large prison. — 124 M. Janjići; 125 M. Lašva (Rail. Restaurant; junction for Travnik and Jajce, see p. 442); 129½ M. Gora; 136½ M. Kakuni-Doboj; 139 M. Čutići, with the large Franciscan monastery of Sutjeska, founded in the 14th cent.; 142 M. Dobrinje. — 148 M. Visoko, with large tanneries. Diligence hence in 1½ hr. (fare 80 kr.) to (81½ M.) Kiseljak (Kronprinzessin Stefanie), with mineral springs.

— From (152 M.) Podlugovi a branch-line runs to Vareš, with iron works. — 157 M. Vogošća, where the Surajensko Polje, 2 M. broad, begins.
167 M. Sarajevo. — Arrival. The Main Station (beyond Pl. A, 3) is about 2 1/2 M. from the middle of the town. Hotel omnibuses (40-50 kr.) and cabs (80 kr., with luggage 1 fl.) are in waiting. Electric tramway, see below. — The station of the local line to Ilidze (Pl. A, 3) lies between the principal station and the town, near the tobacco-factory.

Hotels. — Europa (Pl. A, D, 3), R., L., & A. 1 1/2-3 1/2 fl., B. 30 kr., pens. 5-7 1/2 fl.; Pratschke (Pl. B, D, 3); Radetzky (Pl. C; B, 3), well spoken of, with frequent beer-garden. All these are in the Franz-Josef-Strasse. Rooms should be engaged beforehand.

Beer. — Hôtel Europa; Vereinshaus (Pl. B, C, 3), with good restaurant; Hoff, well spoken of; Friedrich, Ferhadija-Str., good cuisine; Elephant. — Large Brewery in the Konakgasse.

Cafés. — Hotels Europa and Pratschke (see above); Lohner; Abbazia; Hoff. — Turkish Café Bendbaša (Pl. d; E, 3), with garden, below the castle on the Miljačka, with gipsy-music and national dances (kolo); cup of coffee 4-5, lemonade 10, raspberry and cherry water 6 kr. — Turkish Confectioner, corner of Bistrik-Str. and Kaiser-Str. (rose-leaves preserved in sugar, 2 fl. per box).

Cabs, Philippovich-Platz, Rudolf-Strasse, Kirchen-Platz, and near the bank, with tariff in German: per 1/4 hr., 40 kr., each addit. 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; at night (11-3), 25% more; whole day (5 a.m.-10 p.m.), ca. 8 fl. — Electric Tramway from the station to the Rom. Cath. cathedral (Pl. D, 3) in the centre of the town, every 10 min., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains; and from the Rathaus (Pl. D, E, 3) along the quay to the Tobacco Factory (Pl. A, 4; near the station for Ilidža).

Post Office (Pl. 3), Dom-Platz. — Telegraph Office (Pl. 9), Konakgasse.

Baths (or bagno): Ghazi Izabeg Bath (Pl. 3), Bistrik-Strasse, good Turkish Bath (1 fl.), Comaluğağasse 7 (Pl. 10).

British Consul, E. B. Freeman, Esq.


Principal Attractions. Walk through the town, visit the Bazaar and the Bosnian Museum, ascend the Castle, make an excursion to the Siegen-Bricke, the Košava Valley, Miljević, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Fri., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — For short excursions in the environs a Hamal (porter) may be engaged (found at hotel; fee about 30 kr. per hour, and a few cigarettes). — For longer excursions visitors should apply for information to the Tourists’ Club (president, Baron Molinary).

Sarajevo or Sarajevo (1770 ft.), the capital of Bosnia, seat of the authorities, and residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan, with 38,083 inhab. (17,18 Mohammedans and 4058 Jews) and an Austrian garrison of 2900 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the Miljačka, at the foot and on the slopes of hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets and the little houses standing in gardens give the town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by seven bridges. The streets on the river-banks are chiefly occupied by the Austrian and other immigrants, while most of the Turks and the Servians have their houses on the hillsides. The so-called Gipsies’ Quarter (Hisseta; Pl. A, 2), at the W. end of the town, was at one time inhabited by the lowest
classes, though not by gipsies (comp. p. 434), but several large residences are being built here. — Most of the troops are accommodated in the Fortified Camp, between the railway-station and the town. Farther on, to the right, at the intersection of the electric tramways, is the Tobacco Factory (Pl. A, 4; adm. on application).

The three main streets on the right bank of the Miljačka, the Franz-Josef (Franje Josipa Ulica; Pl. C, D, 3), containing the best hotels and the Greek Church, the Čevaluša, and the Fehridadia streets, lead E. to the Bazaar (Čarkija; Pl. D, 3), the focus of business, most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, green-grocers, saddlers, coppersmiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, silver filigree-work, and carpets are particularly attractive, but purchases cannot well be made without an interpreter. Many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. In the centre of the bazaar is a small house where coffee is dispensed to the poor at the cost of the 'Wakf', a Turkish pious foundation. The Besistan, a large vaulted market-hall dating from the early Turkish period, is worth a visit (entrances in the Franz-Josef-Str. and the Bazaar).

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the Husref Beg Mosque (Begova Djamiya; Pl. 2), the chief mosque in the town, erected in the second half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission on application to the keeper, who lives close by (fee 50 kr. for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which the visitor must put on). The fore-court contains a fine fountain for religious ablutions shaded by a venerable lime. Strangers may be present at the public prayers here at 3 p.m. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the Tomb of Husref Beg, its founder (30-40 kr.). — Opposite the mosque is the old Kursunlu Madressah (i.e. 'leaden school'), a seminary for the Softas or Mohammedan clergy.

In the Dom-Platz, to the N. of the Greek church (see above), rises the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pl. C, 3), with its two towers, consecrated in 1889. Behind it is the *Bosnian Museum (Pl. D, 3; open free on Frid., Sat., & Sun., 9-1; to strangers at other times also), containing prehistoric and Roman antiquities, a large natural history collection (including a good collection of birds' eggs), and an interesting collection of costumes (life-size figures in Bosnian dress, etc.). A little to the N. is a Roman Catholic Seminary, and 1/2 M. farther to the E. is the Sheriat School, in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austrian government as a law-seminary for sheriats (kadis). About 5 min. to the S.E. of this point, on the Miljačka, is the red and yellow brick Rathaus (1892-95).

At the Sinan Tekijah (Pl. D, 2), to the N. of the Sheriat School, via the Logavina Street, Dancing Dervishes are to be seen every Thurs. evening (tickets of admission at the police-office, opposite the Rathaus; no charge).

On the left bank of the Miljačka is the Philippovich-Platz (Pl.
Baedeker's Austria. 9th Edition.)
D, 3), with the large Barracks. The so-called Konak is the residence of the Austrian commandant. Visitors are admitted to the garden. Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the Kaiser-Strasse (Careva Ulica), the chief street on the left bank. At the beginning of it, on the right, is the Careva Djamia or Imperial Mosque, on which the Turks hoist the sultan's flag every Friday at noon.

At the E. end of the Kaiser-Str. the stone Seher-Čehajina Bridge, the farthest up the river, crosses to the Rathaus (p. 433) on the right bank. From this point the road (passing several Turkish cafes after about a hundred paces, on the left) leads to the Castle (Pl. E, F, 2) in windings. Passing the so-called Yellow Bastion, we reach a small open space with a large mulberry-tree and a good Turkish cafe (mulo). Going straight on, we observe a Turkish burial-ground on the right and the Višegrads Gate on the left. We turn to the right to the *White Bastion (Pl. F, 3), to which the officer or sergeant on duty grants access. Splendid view of the town, the ravine vi the Miljačka, the steep Kapa (see below), and the hill of Trebeoči. An Aqueduct, constructed by the Austrian government, begins at the castle and traverses the entire city. — The channel of the Miljačka has recently been regulated, and a quay (Appel-Quai; Pl. C, D, 3) over 700 yds. in length has been laid out on the right bank (electric tramway, see p. 432).

The following Excursion of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable) is recommended. From the E. end of the Kaiser-Strasse we either ascend rapidly straight on, or follow the winding road to the right; at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; farther on we pass the custom-house, and in 1/4 hr. reach the so-called Ziegen-Brücke (Kožia-Cupria), which bridges the river in a single arch built about 1600. (Continuation of route, see p. 433.) Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the *Kapa (3179 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view, and descend thence steeply to the W. to the (3 min.) town.

In the W. part of the Čemaluša-Str., opposite No. 10, the Košev Street (Pl. B, 2) diverges to the right. Ascending the latter, passing the Austrian commissariat magazine, the admirably equipped Hospital (Pl. B, 1), and the cemetery of the immigrants, and crossing the brook Košev, we reach a hollow between the valleys of the Košev and the Sušica, where there is a café. Thence following the crest of the Gorica to the S., we come to a Gipsy Camp of some 30-70 men, women, and children, and beyond it the finest point of View near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town.

Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road ascending behind the barracks (Pl. A, D, 3) and by a footpath to (about 1/2 hr.) the houses of Miljević, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the Trebević, of the Lukavica valley, and of the Treskavica (6952 ft.) and the Rješenica (6782 ft.), the highest mountains in Bosnia. We return by the old Jewish Burying Ground to the Alexander Bridge in the town about 3 hrs. in all).

To Iličić, 7 M., a pleasant excursion either by local train (station, see p. 432) in 1/2 hr. (fare 12 kr.) or by carriage (4½ ft. incl. 2 hrs. stay), Iličić (1140 ft.; Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, all belonging to government. R. 80 kr. 2 ft.), prettily situated on the Zeljeznica, a watering-place with thermal sulphur-springs, well managed bath-establishment (swimming bath), and pretty gardens. Horse-races in June. — An mnibus plies daily
in ½ hr. from the station of Ilidža to the Source of the Bosna, 2½ M. to the S.W. The Bosna rises in several springs at the base of the wooded Igmán (4095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a breadth of over 30 yds.

Mountain Ascents (Tourists’ Club, see p. 432). A bridle-path ascends the Trebić (5345 ft.; refuge-hut; fine view), to the S., in 4 hrs. Horses (2-3 fl.) should be engaged and paid for at the hotel; the horse-owner acts as guide. — From Ilidža (p. 434) walk or (better) ride (horse, see above; provisions should be taken) to the (9 hrs.) top of the Bjelašnica (6782 ft.; to the S. fine view), on which is a meteorological station (quarters). — Walk or ride to the (3 hrs.) Skakarač Waterfall (280 ft. in height). — Through the castle to the Han Vaso and to the Source of the Močanača, with the reservoir of the waterworks.

86. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Metković.

110 ½ M. Railway (narrow-gauge and partly rack-and-pinion) to (81 M.) Mostar in 8½ hrs. (fares 5 fl. 40, 4 fl. 5, 2 fl. 70 kr.; one train daily; halt of ½ hr. at Konjica) from Mostar to (27 M.) Metković, two trains daily in 2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 72, 1 fl. 29, 86 kr.). This interesting line traverses a fine mountain-district. Enquiry should be made beforehand as to the connection of the trains with the steamers at Metković, which is unsuitable for night-quarters owing to malaria.

Sarajevo, see p. 432. — The railway runs for some distance near the Bosna Line (p. 430). On the left is the Cengić Villa, formerly a military hospital, adjoining which is a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878. The line then successively crosses the Mujačka, the Željeznica, at (4 M.) Ilidža (p. 434), and the Bosna, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. It next leads past the base of the Igmán (see above) to (7 M.) Blažuj, a group of houses with a large khan, and past the inn of Križanje (where a road diverges to Busovača and Travnik, p. 442). Then through a beautiful wooded valley via (11 M.) Hudžići and (15½ M.) Pazarić, whence the Bjelašnica (see above) may be reached in 2 hrs.' ride. — Crossing the saddle of Vitovac (2307 ft.), the train reaches (19½ M.) Tarčin (2426 ft.), a military station, on the Lepenica. To the W. rises the Bitovnja. Here the line begins the ascent of the Ivan Planina, a transverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails (11½ M. in aggregate length between Tarčin and Konjica), for which the locomotive is fitted with an adjustable toothed wheel. The gradient is still steeper between (21½ M.) Rustelica and (24 M.) Ivan (2870 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms). The ridge of Ivan Planina (3172 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the wild and romantic valley of the Trešanjica, traversing five tunnels and two large cuttings and passing the stations of Bradina, Bradjani, and Podorošac, to —

35 M. Konjica (919 ft.; Ht. Kaiser Franz Josef; Rail. Restaurant; halt of ½ hr.), a district town of 1520 inhab., prettily situated on the Narenta, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The
temperature here is already about 10° Fahr. warmer than that of
Bosnia. About 12½ M. to the S.E. lies the Borke Lake (Boračko
Jezero; 1325 ft.), ½ M. in length.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic *Narenta
Valley, bounded on the right by the Čoronica and the Cabulja
Planina, and on the left by the Prenj (see below), the Porim, and
the Velež. — 40¼ M. Lisićić; 43 M. Ostrožac; 49 M. Rama, at the
entrance to the valley of that name. — 53½ M. Jablanica (650 ft.;
Inn, near the station), a military station in an impressive and pic-
turesque district, is a good starting-point for mountain-tours and
hunting-expeditions (numerous chamois). The *Krstac, ¾ hr.'s
walk to the E., commands a fine panorama.

Mountain Ascents. Guides, 1½ fl. per day, should be engaged
and paid through the landlord of the hotel; provisions should be taken. The
Prenj Planina (ca. 6890 ft.) commands an extensive view of the mountains
of the Herzegovina, Montenegro, Novibasar, and Bosnia. It is ascended in
2 days (night-quarters in a shepherd's hut; rugs necessary). — The ascent
of the Plasa (ca. 4890 ft.), to the S.W., takes 9 hrs. there and back; part
of the way is a bridle-path.

From Jablanica to Bugojno, 46 M., diligence daily in summer in
8½ hrs., 5 fl.; carr. about 12 fl. Pedestrians, who require 2 days for this
attractive excursion, find the best night-quarters at Prozor (provisions
should not be forgotten). The road follows the railway almost to Rama
(see above), then turns to the N.W., and ascends the valley of the Rama,
with the slopes of the Bošna Planina on the left, and the river on the right.
Farther on a stalactite cave is passed (right). — 19½ M. Prozor (Kraus;
1 hr.'s halt), with 1000 inhab., is commanded by a ruined castle. — The
road now winds up to the Makijen Saddle (3685 ft.; view), whence it de-
scends through wood to (34 M.) Gornji Vakuf, noted for Turkish coffee
mills (1½ fl. each). — 16 M. Bugojno, see p. 442.

The train crosses the Narenta, passes through a tunnel, and enters
a most picturesque defile, on the opposite side of which is the high-
road. We then cross the Glogošnica Valley, with a beautiful view,
to the left of the Prenj Mts. (see above), covered with snow even
in summer. and traverse the Glogošnica Tunnel. Below the road, on
the right bank, appears the fine waterfall of the Praporac or Kom-
dina, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From
this point to Rašagora the narrow and wild rocky gorge of the Narenta
is known as the 'Great Defile'. — 62 M. Grabovica; 65¼ Drepčnica
(Inn, at the station), at the mouth of the Drežanka, which issues from a wild
goorge; 72½ M. Rašagora; 77 M. Vojno. To the left are the precipices of the Velež (6225 ft.).

84 M. Mostar. — Hotels. *Narenta, R. 1-2 fl., L. 20 kr., with garden
restaurant, beer on draught; Kronprinz. — Railway Restaurant. — Cabs.
Within the town, per ½ hr., 1 fl., each addit. ½ hr., 50 kr.; outside the
town 1 fl. 40 and 70 kr.

Mostar (194 ft.), a picturesquely situated district town with
17,000 inhab., the business centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of
a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop. The town, which contains many
new and several handsome buildings, consists of two long streets,
confined in the narrow Narenta valley between the hills of Hum
and Podvelež. The Narenta is crossed by an iron bridge built in
1881, and by a stone bridge, with an arch of 100 ft. span, 60 ft. above the stream, perhaps of Roman origin and restored by Sultan Soliman II. in 1567 (for foot-passengers only). The handsome Oriental-Greek Cathedral, on the left bank, commands a good survey of the town. The Karagjoz Mosque deserves a visit. The government Tobacco Factory, to the S. of the town, may be visited on application. The bazaar is inferior to that of Sarajevo, though Oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply. — Pleasing view from the Hum road, which may be ascended to the second or third bend; grander from the top of the hill (1430 ft.; 1 1/4 hr.), with its small fort, which may be entered with leave of the guard.

An attractive excursion may be made to the "Source of the Buna at (7½ M.) Blagaj (carr. in 1½ hr.; 4 ft. there and back). The stream issues from a stalactite grotto at the base of a huge cliff behind a half-ruined mosque near the ruin of Stepangrad (see below). The government Station for Fruit and Vine Cultivation and Jelacic's Wine Cellars (excellent Herzegovina wine) may be visited on the return-journey.

From Mostar to Trebinje, 105 M., diligence thrice weekly in 2 days (fare 13 fl. 40 kr.). Beyond (7½ M.) Blagaj (see above) the road ascends to a monotonous plateau, crosses it to the Grabok Saddle (3640 ft.), and descends to (25½ M.; 0½ hrs. drive) Nevesinje (Bilic), with a military station. — Skirting the left bank of the Zalomka, we traverse a solitary region to (47 M.) Fojntca (military station) and cross the Gacko Polje, a plain 9 M. wide, to (57 M.) Gacko (Metohija Inn), where the night is spent (7 hrs. drive from Nevesinje). — We next cross a karst-like region (provisions necessary) to (60 M.) Avtovac (military station), cross the Musica, and proceed via Stepenc (a guard-house), (70 M.) Korito, and Neu-Bilek (fortified camp) to (89 M.; 8 hrs. from Gacko) Bilek (Stadt Wien), with 2000 inhabitants. — Crossing the plateau of Mosko (1970 ft.) and skirting the Odvz Planina (4025 ft.), we enter a more fertile district, and finally reach (105 M.) Trebinje (p. 310).

The railway to Metković runs through a narrow defile at the foot of the Hum and then enters a broad plain, called Bišće-Polje. To the left, near Blagaj, is the ruin of Stepangrad, once the residence of the Bosnian Princes Hranic, the last of whom (Herceg Ahmed Pasha) embraced Islam. Near (91 M.) Buna (which lies on the left bank), opposite the mouth of the Buna (see above), the valley contracts and the narrow Narenta valley is again picturesque. 96 M. Zitomišić, opposite the monastery of that name (founded in 1585); 99 M. Kručević; 103 M. Drelje, station for Počitelj, on the left bank, a little Turkish town with an interesting old castle. Beyond (105 M.) Cupljina we cross the Trebežat. 108 M. Gabela, a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills. Above us, as we quit the tunnels, are the dilapidated ramparts of the old Venetian frontier-fortress of Gabela (220 ft.). We then cross the Dalmatian frontier to —

27 M. Metković, see p. 305
87. From Sarajevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarajevo via Priepolje and Višegrad.

9-10 Days. For this most interesting mountain-tour (in the second half of which riding or walking is alone practicable) luggage should be packed in two boxes or bags of equal size and weight, suitable for transport on horseback. (The small military trunks used by the Austrian officers are well adapted for the purpose. They are 22-24 inches long and about 18 inches in height and in width.) The small mountain-horses go at a foot-pace only; they are very sure-footed, and should generally be left very much to themselves. Each night is spent at a military station, where lodging, food, a doctor, and a post-office are always to be found. The stage from Plevlje to Priboj (on which provisions should be carried) may be made on foot in about as little time as on horseback. — From Sarajevo to Plevlje (98 M.) a Diligence (‘Post’), starting daily, runs in 2 days (fare 12 fl. 60 kr.): 1st day to (531/2 M.) Goražda in 12 hrs., 2nd day to (141/2 M.) Plevlje in 11 hrs. Passports are examined at the Metalka Saddle. — From Priboj to (25 M.) Višegrad a diligence plies thrice a week in 6½ hrs. (2 fl. 40 kr.); from Višegrad to (26½ M.) Rogatica daily in 7½ hrs. (3 fl. 10 kr.), and from Rogatica to (47 M.) Sarajevo daily in 11 hrs. (6 fl. 40 kr.).

Sarajevo, see p. 432. The road leads through the ravine of the Miljacku, crosses the Ziegen-Brücke (p. 434), and ascends in several serpentines. On the right are the scarcely recognisable ruins of the castle of Starigard. — 101/2 M. Pale (2930 ft.), a fortified barrack on the Repašnica. The road ascends thence in sixteen serpentines to the top of the Karoline Saddle (3422 ft.), with its military station, and descends through beautiful beech-woods to the Praca or Gabrovica Valley. — 28 M. Praća (2270 ft.; inn and post office), a military post; near it, the ruin of Pavlovac.

The road crosses the Praća and mounts on the wooded slope of the Poglej Brdo, in forty-five windings, to (391/2 M.) Ranjen Karaula (3920 ft.; military station; inn), which affords a superb distant view of the mountains to the S., some of which belong to Montenegro (Dormitor range, p. 313). The road winds round the precipices of the Sienokos (walkers taking the short-cuts), and descends, in full view of the beautiful valley of the Drina, to —

54 M. Goražda (1132 ft.; Olehla’s Inn, R., L., & A. 80 kr.-1 fl. 40, B. 20-35 kr., well spoken of; pop. 1500), on the left bank of the Drina, with a small bazaar. Good survey from the bridge.

From Goražda to Foča, 21 M., diligence in 3½ hrs. (fare 2½ fl.). The road ascends the left bank of the Drina, through tobacco-plantations. 2 hrs. Ustikolina, with a mosque of the 15th century. — Foča (Gersiš’s Inn), at the junction of the Čehotina and the Drina, has a fortified camp. The Aladža Djamia (painted mosque; 1549) is worth a visit. Tasteful inlaid work in gold and silver. A road leads hence to Čajnica (see below).

A voyage on a R.A.F.T. (ca. 10 fl.) down the Drina from Goražda to Višegrad (p. 440), in 4-6 hrs., is interesting. Apply to the posting-master.

The road ascends the Drina for a short distance, then mounts to the left to the Kozara Saddle (2333 ft.), and descends through a pretty valley to (66 M.) Čajnica (Eva Weber’s Inn), a pleasant little town of 1800 inhab., picturesquely situated in a broad basin, with a large Greek church, frequented by pilgrims, and a fine mosque.
The road ascends through wood to the (73½ M.) Metalka Saddle (4000 ft.; military station; inn), the boundary between Bosnia and the Turkish province of Lim, which is temporarily occupied by the Austrians, and descends to (83 M.) Boljanie (4290 ft.), another military post. To the left rise the bare slopes of the Gradina Plana (4387 ft.). The road then descends in long windings, through deep gorges, to —

98 M. Plevlje (262½ ft.; Tašlidža, near the Austrian camp; beer at the Brewery; introduction to the Military Casino desirable), a little town of some importance. A visit should be paid to the (1½ hr.) Greek Monastery of Troitsa, where the shrine of St. Saba and a collection of ancient vestments and Slavonic books are shown. On the W. side of the town are the stone-huts of the Austrian garrison; on the N. side is a Turkish camp (visitors admitted). At Staro-Plevlje (‘Old Plevlje’), on the Veležnica brook, are the remains of a Roman town, perhaps the Staneci of the Peutinger Tables.

From Plevlje to Priepolje (18½ M., a ride of 7-8 hrs.).
The traveller should order horses from his inn to be in readiness at the Austrian post-office, one for riding, and a second for luggage (2½-3 fl. each). The attendant, who walks, expects a few cigarettes and cups of coffee by way of gratuity. The horse-owners are, as a rule, very honest. Travellers usually join the Austrian horse-post, which starts at 6 a.m.

The track gradually ascends to the top of the Mihailovič Plana (4521 ft.), from the W. margin of which we enjoy a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro and the Dormitor (p. 313) in the distance. 8¼ M. Karaula Jabuka (4236 ft.), a lonely military post. Then down to (3 hrs.) Han Seljačnica and through the valley of the Lim to (1 hr.) —

18½ M. Priepolje (1496 ft.; quarters at a Cantine next to the post-office), a little town on the Lim, consisting of a long street. Horses should be at once engaged for the next day (2½-3 fl. each).

We start at 6 a.m., in company of the post-patrol for Priboj.

From Priepolje to Priboj (23 M.; a ride of 8-9 hrs.). The narrow bridle-path skirts the right bank of the Lim, which flows between lofty wooded mountains. A ride of 3 hrs. brings us to the Bistrica Bridge, where a post-patrol from Priboj relieves that from Priepolje. On an abrupt rock on the left bank stands the ruin of Jerina Gradina. Farther on we pass the military post of Karaula.

23 M. Priboj (1293 ft.; Schreiber’s Inn; pop. 963), a small town and an Austrian military station. On the left bank of the Lim is the ruin of Jagod, with its large subterranean chambers.

From Priboj to Sarajevo via Višegrad and Rogatica: diligence, see p. 438; carr. and pair in 10 hrs. (incl. rest of 2 hrs., 10-12 fl.), a most attractive drive. We follow the right bank of the Lim to the (3 M.) Uvac Bridge, above the influx of the Uvac into the Lim, and then ascend to the (9½ M.) saddle of Bjeto Brdo (2726 ft.; Austrian military station), commanding a superb panorama. Thence
we descend through beautiful wooded valleys in about 3 hrs. to a Greek-Oriental church, where a picnic meal is usually taken. (Near it is the interesting ruin of Dobrunj, once the largest castle in Bosnia, destroyed by the Turks in 1570, with remains of early Slavonic frescoes in the chapel.) The road next leads through the Rzava Valley to Dobrunj, Celikov (where the river is crossed), and —

25 M. Višegrad (1128 ft.; Schreiber's Inn, R., L., & A. 1 fl.), a little town charmingly situated at the influx of the Rzava into the Drina, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge built by the Vizier Sokolovitch in 1571. On a steep rock above the town is the ruin of Višegrad, which has given its name to the town.

To Rogatica (261/2 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 8-10 fl.) the road ascends to the top of the (13 M.) Semec Planina (4285 ft.; gendarmerie station; night-quarters), and descends thence through a hilly and wooded region, past Han Peshurić and Han Seljani, to (261/2 M.) Rogatica (1725 ft.; Zur Post Inn; pop. 2013), a small town on the Rakitnica, about 23 M. to the N. of Goražda (p. 438).

To Sarajevo (47 M.; carr. in 14-16 hrs., 12-14 fl.) the road ascends past Kovanje in about 3 hrs. to Han Kapić (3090 ft.), on the Ivan Polje, and crosses the lofty plain of Glasinac (numerous prehistoric tumuli) to the (19 M.) Han Podromanjom (2848 ft.; fortified camp; inn). It then crosses the Romanja Planina (a table-land, used as a pasture) to the Han na Romanji and Franz-Josefs-Karaula (4534 ft.), the highest point on the route, then winds down to (311/2 M.) Mokro (3350 ft.; Spitzer's Inn), a pleasantly situated little town, and descends the valley of the Miljačka to (47 M.) Sarajevo.

88. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka and to Travnik and Sarajevo.

Comp. Map, p. 295.

Railway to Banjaluka (101 M.) in 7 1/4 hrs.; fares 6 fl. 60, 4 fl. 40, 2 fl. 75 kr. (military railway beyond Doberlin). From Banjaluka to Jajce, 431/2 M., diligence daily in 7 1/4 hrs. (6 fl.); carr. 12-15 fl. — From Jajce to Lašva, 581/2 M., railway in 5 hrs. (3 fl. 76, 2 fl. 82, 1 fl. 88 kr.); thence by rail in 2 1/2 hrs. to Sarajevo.

Sissek, see p. 398. The train crosses the Kulpa (passing the old fortress of Alt-Sissek on the left), and runs S. through the broad valley of the Save, through wood and fields of maize. At (161/2 M.) Sunja (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the Sunja, then ascend its right bank, and cross the saddle of Majur into the Una Valley. 26 M. Kostajnica (pop. 3000), a pleasant little town (opposite Bosnisch-Kostajnica). At (29 M.) Volinja the Una is crossed. 33 M. Doberlin; 36 M. Ravnice. — 42 M. Novi (391 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Novi; pop. 3500), the first Bosnian town, on the Una, above the influx of the Sana.
FROM NOVI TO OGULIN, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at Krupa and at the Plitvice Lake (carr. and pair from Novi to Bihać, 6-7 fl.; from Bihać to Ogulin, 63/2 M. in 12-13 hrs., 14-17 fl.). A diligence also plies daily in 8½ hrs. from Novi to Bihać (3 fl.). — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the Una viá (15 M.) Otoka, beyond which are mills on the river, to (22 M.) Krupa (595 ft.; Hôtel Krupa), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the Đebeli Oktińjak (to the left) to the Drenovo Pass (1580 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the Plješevica (5410 ft.), to (40 M.) Bihać (740 ft.; Hôtel Fritz; pop. 6000), a district town on the Una. The Fethija Mosque, originally a Gothic church, was converted to its present use on the capture of the town by the Turks in 1502. The interesting ruin of Sokolac lies 4½ M. to the S.E. At Ribač is a prehistoric lake-dwelling. — From Bihać the road ascends in serpentines viá Žegar, a military post, and, passing a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878 (behind us, the ruin of Sokolac, see above), to (3 M.) Zavalje (1385 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the E. verge of the plateau of Plješevica to the N.W. to (13½ M.) Petrovoselo (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S.W. to Pršoč (2200 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the (35 M.) beautiful *Plitvice Lakes (p. 398). Thence to Ogulin, see p. 598.

The train turns to the W. into the valley of the Sana. 46 M. Blagaj; 54½ M. Dragotinja. — 61½ M. Prjedor (440 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a district town (pop. 5000).

A carriage-road (diligence thrice a week in 8 hrs.; 4 fl. 10 kr.) ascends the valley of the Sana, viá (18½ M.) Sanskimost and (30 M.) Vrbovšć, to (41½ M.) Ključ (525 ft.; Inn next to the post-office), a small town picturesquely situated on the Sana, with a grand old castle. In 1493 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Tomashewitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and cruelly put to death at Jajce. Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town. Ključ was the scene of fierce conflicts in 1878, and was taken by storm on Sept. 7th.

We quit the Sana and follow the Gomjenica through the Omarska Plain to (72 M.) Omarska, and then cross the saddle of Kukovica, with the small station of Ivanjska (998 ft.), to —

101 M. Banjaluka (535 ft.; Hôtel Bosna, at the station, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 40 kr.-3 fl., Stadt Wien, both with cafés-restaurants), a district town with 15,000 inhab. (incl. many Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the Vrbas, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. Numerous Turkish burying-grounds. A small bazaar in the main street. The Ferhad-Pasha Mosque dates from the end of the 16th century. On the right bank of the Vrbas, 2 M. above the town, are remains of Roman baths. A visit may be paid to the German Trappist Monastery. 4½ M. from the town (carr. 2-3 fl.).

To Jajce, 45½ M. (diligence, p. 440), an attractive drive up the Vrbas. Pedestrians require 2 days, and should carry provisions. The road leads through a smiling district to (8½ M.) Karanovac, where it crosses the Vrbas. It then traverses the wild and picturesque Tjesno Gorge, 13¾ M. in length, at the exit from which is the ruin of Žvečaj-Grad. Beyond the village of Krupa, with the ruined castle of that name, we pass through wood to the broad valley of Aginoselo. — 24 M. Boćac (Boćac Inn; halt of 3¼ hr.) is commanded by a massive ruined castle. The next part of our route
lies amidst grand mountain-scenery. We finally pass through two
tunnels, cross an iron bridge, and reach —

45½ M. Jajce (1119 ft.; Grand Hôtel, belonging to govern-
ment, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30, omn. 30 kr.; pop. 4000), an old town
picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Vrbas, on the slope of
the Gola Planina. High above the town rises the old fortress, the
object of many contests, which was captured by the Turks in 1527
and remained in their possession until 1878. Fragments of the old
Bosnian royal palace are built into the walls. The old catacombs
are interesting; they were probably originally a subterranean church,
formed in a cave. (Permission to visit the castle and the keys of
the catacombs obtained at the office of the district authorities; the
attendant provides torches; fee 20 kr. for each person.) The church
of S. Luca is now represented by its detached campanile. To the
right in the nave of the Franciscan Church is the coffin of King
Tomashewitch (p. 441), whose remains were re-discovered in 1888.
The superb Waterfall of the Pliva, which is precipitated from the
Lake of Jezero in a leap of 100 ft. into the Vrbas, is not far from
the Grand Hôtel, where directions may be obtained. A pavilion
above the fall affords the best view; wraps are necessary.

Jezero (1420 ft.; Touristenhaus), on the beautiful Lake of Jezero (trout;
cray-fish) is 1 hr. 's drive or 2 hrs. ' walk from Jajce.

From Jajce to Lašva, 58½ M., railway in 5 hrs. The railway
ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas via (8 M.) Vijkenac
(1295 ft.), a little town with an old castle, and (15 M.) Babinošelo
to (21 M.) Donji Vakuf (1685 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Heller's Hotel),
a pleasant little town, with several tasteful mosques.

A Branch Railway runs hence in ½ hr. to (7 M.) Bugojno (Schwarzer
Adler), with its large Roman Catholic church. Diligence from Bugojno to
Jablanica and railway thence to Mostar, see p. 436.

From Bugojno to Spalato. A diligence plies daily in 8 hrs. (5 fl.
20 kr.), running at first through wood, then across a Karst region, to (46 M.)
Livno, a small town (3000 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the verge of the
wide Livansko Polje. A diligence runs thence twice a week in 7½ hrs. to
Sinj (p. 298), whence there is a diligence daily to (4½ hrs.) Spalato (p. 298).

The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the Jablan to the
N. to (25½ M.) Oborci (2035 ft.), and thence to the N.E. to the
pass (tunnel) of (29 M.) Komar (2460 ft.), whence it descends,
skirting the Lašva, via Goleš and Turbe. — 39½ M. Travnik
(1150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich; pop. 6000), an
old town, rebuilt after repeated fires. Fine view from the castle,
dating from the time of Tvertko II. The bazaar is not unimportant.
Until 1850 Travnik was the residence of the Bosnian viziers, whose
mausoleum-like tombs are scattered throughout the town.

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley
of the Lašva (Travansko Polje) via (42 M.) Dolac, (46 M.) Bjela,
(50 M.) Vitez, and (54 M.) Busovaca to (58½ M.) Lašva (p. 431).
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