


Baedeker's
EASTERN ALPS.

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ALPINE

PLANTS

AND THE

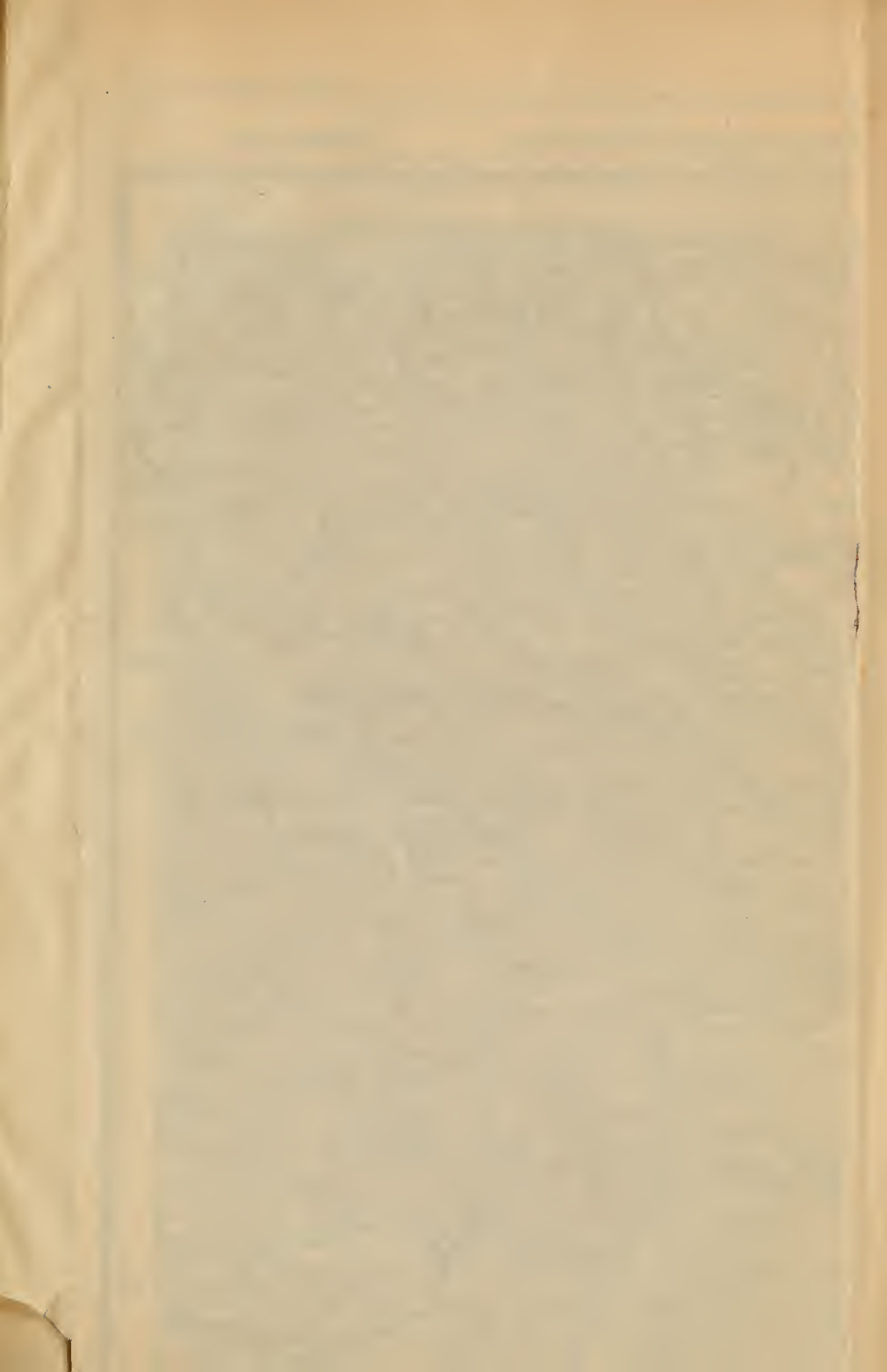
THE
EASTERN ALPS.

MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xi.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money.			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money. (comp. p. xi)	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Kr.</i>
—	1	—	—	1/2	—	5	—	4	—	2 1/2
—	2 1/2	—	—	1 1/4	—	12 1/2	—	10	—	6
—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	25	—	20	—	12
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	24
—	12 1/2	—	—	6 1/4	—	62 1/2	—	50	—	30
—	20	—	—	9 3/4	1	—	—	80	—	48
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	60
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	20
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	80
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	40
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	3	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	60
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	4	20
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	80
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	5	40
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	6	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	7	20
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	9	60
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	12	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	60	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	300	—



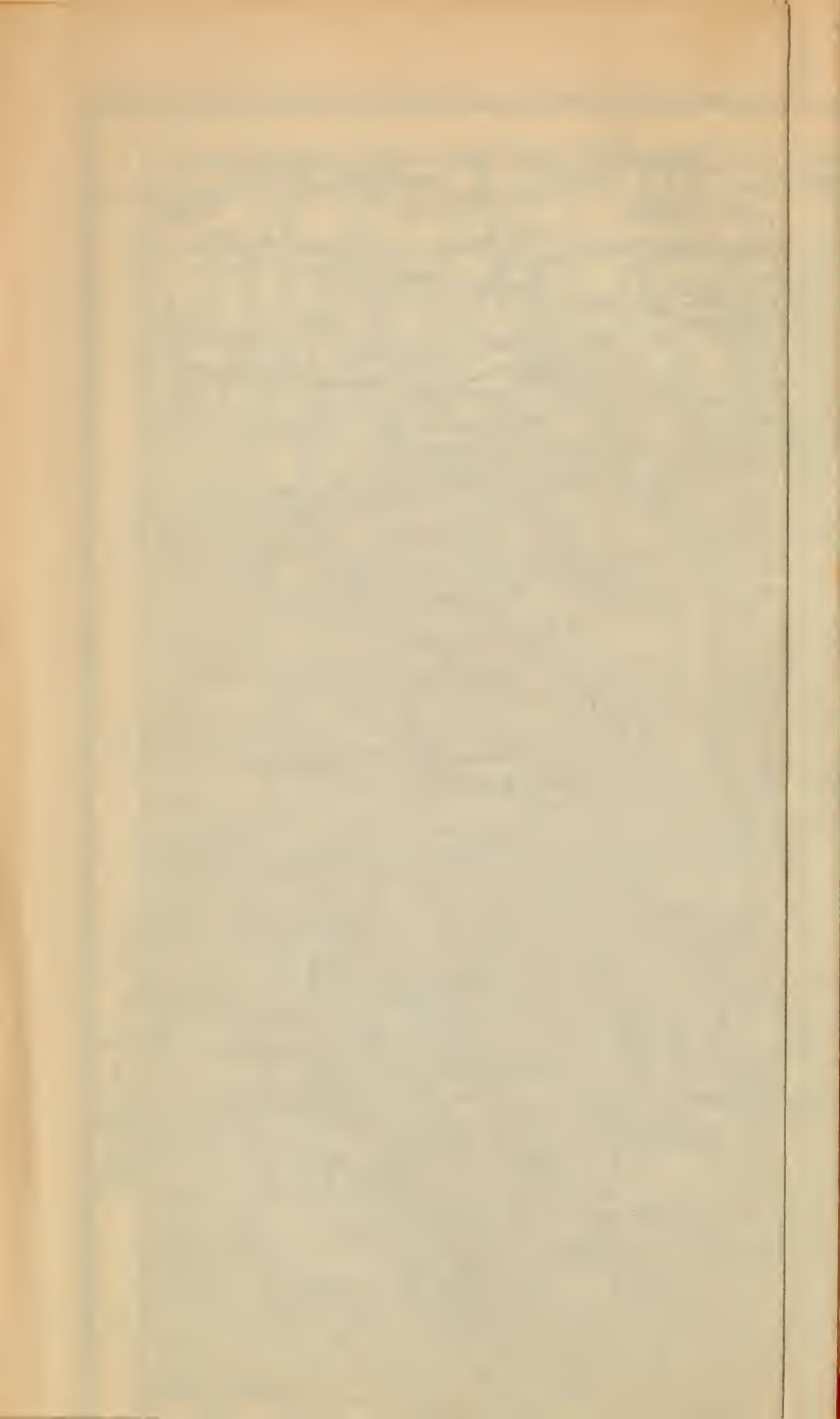
MAP OF THE EASTERN ALPS

FROM THE SPLÜGEN TO VIENNA.

Scale 1:1,350,000.

German Miles (1:5 = 1) Austrian Miles (1:4 = 1) Leagues (2.5 = 1) Kilometres (1:1 = 1) Engl. Miles (69 = 1) Railways High & Post Roads Secondary Roads Mule Roads and Footpaths among the Alps Mountain Passes



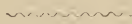


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1888

THE
EASTERN ALPS,

INCLUDING

THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, TYROL, SALZKAMMERGUT,
STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, AND ISTRIA.



HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.



WITH 34 MAPS, 9 PLANS, AND 7 PANORAMAS.

SIXTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED.



LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.

1888.

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“Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.”

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PREFACE.

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

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

The contents of the Handbook are divided into EIGHT SECTIONS (1. S. Bavaria; 2. Salzburg and Salzkammergut; 3. Gisela Railway and Hohe Tauern; 4. N.E. Tyrol and Zillertal; 5. N.W. Tyrol, the Brenner Railway, and the Oetzthal; 6. S.W. Tyrol; 7. S.E. Tyrol, Pustertal, and the Dolomites; 8. Alps of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Küstenland), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

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

The TIME TABLES contained in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in

summer, and in the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, will be found satisfactory. The best Austrian publications of the kind are '*Waldheim's Conductor*' and '*Jacob's Eisenbahnführer*', which appear at Vienna monthly (price 50 kr.).

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

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the '*voyageur en garçon*', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have an upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller an idea of his probable expenditure.

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

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

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

MONEY. The Austrian monetary unit is the *Florin* = 100 *Kreuzers*; and the paper florin, silver pieces of 10 and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation. Nominally the florin is the equivalent of 2s. (50 cents), and the gold coins (8 fl. and 4 fl.), which are rare, approximately attain this value. In all ordinary reckoning, however, the traveller will only have to deal with the paper or silver currency, in which the average value of a florin is about 1s. 8d. (2 francs). Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 12-13 fl., and for a Napoleon 10 fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Southern Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10l. each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and Tyrol depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a rule, travelling in S. Germany and among the Austrian mountains is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8s. per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

PASSPORTS are not absolutely necessary in Austria or in Germany; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at

the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered letters. Travellers who expect to enter Germany from France through Alsace should have their passports visé'd by the German ambassador in London or Paris (fee 10s.). The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

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

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery. Headquarters.

PLAN. The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

SEASON. The best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such an occurrence is exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in perfection. The southern districts of Tyrol should not be explored until late in autumn, as the heat in summer is unfavourable for walking excursions. Autumn is, moreover, the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other fruits, which are plentiful in S. Tyrol.

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

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

IN THE BAVARIAN OBERLAND: The Starnberger See (p. 24), the Hohe Peissenberg (p. 26), the Walchensee (p. 38), the Herzogstand (p. 38), Hinterriss (p. 43), the Tegernsee (p. 44), the Schliersee (p. 50), the Wendelstein (p. 51), the Chiemsee (p. 53), Reichenhall (p. 79), Berchtesgaden (p. 69), the Königssee (p. 73), Partenkirchen (p. 29), Hohenschwangau (p. 15), Linderhof (p. 23), and Oberstdorf (p. 8).

SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT: Salzburg (p. 60), the Gaisberg (p. 66), Golling (Schwarzach Fall, p. 84; Aubach Fall, p. 86; Salzbachhöfen p. 85; Lammeröfen p. 103), the Liechtensteinklamm (p. 114), the Kitzlochklamm (p. 116), Gastein (p. 121), Ferleiten (p. 129), Zell am See (p. 116), the Schmitenhöhe (p. 117), Kaprun (Mooserboden, p. 132), Krimml (p. 137), the Seisenbergklamm (p. 78), the Vorderkaserklamm (p. 177), the Schwarzbergklamm (p. 177), Gmunden (p. 88) and the Traunsee (p. 90), Ischl (p. 92), the Schafberg (103), Hallstatt (p. 98), Gosau (p. 100), and the Zwiesel Alp (p. 101).

NORTH TYROL AND THE VORARLBERG: Kufstein (p. 157; Thierberg, Kaiserthal), the Hohe Salve (p. 177), the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 174), the Zillertal (Dornaubergklamm, p. 184; Schwarzensteingrund, p. 185), the Achensee (p. 47), Innsbruck (p. 161), the Stubai Thal (Bildstöcklloch, p. 230), the Oetzthal (Stuiben Fall, p. 236; Gurgl, p. 243; Ramoljoch, p. 244), Mittelberg in the Pitzthal (p. 245), the Fern Pass (p. 19), Landeck (p. 234), Finstermünz (p. 249), the Arlberg Railway (p. 195), Schruns (p. 213), the Lünsersee and Scesaplana (p. 201), Bregenz (p. 195), and the Pfänder (p. 196).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH TYROL: The Brenner Railway (p. 219), Botzen (p. 256) and its environs (Klobenstein, p. 259; Schlern, p. 265; Mendel, p. 267), Meran (p. 269), the Stelvio Pass (Trafoi, p. 277; Piz Umbrail, p. 280; Bormio, p. 282), Suldén (Schöntaufspitze, p. 289; Cevedale, p. 289; Ortler p. 291), Martell (Zufall Hut, p. 286), Riva (p. 298), the Lago di Garda (p. 300), the Val di Genova (p. 306), Madonna di Campiglio (p. 305), the Val Fassa (Vigo, p. 322; Sella Pass, p. 264; Fedaja Pass, p. 323), the Primiero Valley (p. 326), Agordo (p. 358), Capriole (p. 356); Bruneck (p. 328), Taufers (p. 338), the valley of Prags (p. 330), Schludersbach (p. 345), Cortina (p. 348), Pieve di Cadore (p. 352); Sexten (Fischeleinboden, p. 333); Lienz (p. 334), Windisch-Matrei (Gschrössl, p. 140; Venediger, p. 140), the Kalser Thörl (p. 145), and Kals (Gross-Glockner, p. 146).

LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA AND STYRIA: The Semmering Railway (p. 364), the Höllenthal (p. 365), the Schneeberg (p. 365), the Baxalp (p. 366), Mürtzschlag (p. 368), Mariazell (p. 372), Weichselboden (p. 376), Wildalpen (p. 377), the Hochschwab (p. 376), the Oetscher (p. 381), Linz (p. 382), Waidhofen an der Ybbs (p. 384), Steyr (p. 383), Eisenerz (p. 385), the Gsäuse (Gstatterboden, p. 386; Johnsbachthal, p. 387), Admont (p. 357), Windisch-Garsten (p. 391), Stoder (p. 391), the Aussee (Grundlsee, Toplitzsee, p. 97), Schladming (Ramsau, p. 395), and Gratz (p. 400).

CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA: Villach (Dobratsch p. 422), the Wörther See (p. 421), Eisenkappel (p. 417), Sulzbach (p. 408), Adelsberg (p. 411), St. Canzian (p. 413), Veldes (p. 429), Wochein (p. 430), Tarvis (p. 433), Raibl (p. 413), the Pontebba Railway (p. 435), Millstatt (p. 336), the Maltathal (p. 399), and Heiligenblut (p. 150).

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

IN SOUTH BAVARIA: Tegernsee (2400'; p. 44); Schliersee (2588'; p. 50); Partenkirchen and Garmisch (2300'; p. 29); Barmsee (3070'; p. 35); Mittenwald (3000'; p. 34); Hohenschwangau (2930'; p. 15); Oberstdorf (2666'; p. 8); Hinterstein (2825'; p. 21); Brannenburg (1660'; p. 156); Prien (1745'; p. 53); Nierdaschau (2020'; p. 54); Reit im Winkel (2240'; p. 56); Berchtesgaden (1890'; p. 69).

SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT: Gmunden (1395'; p. 88); Ischl (1535'; p. 92); Goisern (1640'; p. 95); Hallstatt (1620'; p. 98); St. Wolfgang

(1800'; p. 105); Mondsee (1570'; p. 110); Kammer, Attersee, Weissenbach, Unterach on the Attersee (1525'; p. 109); Golling (1440'; p. 84); St. Johann im Pongau (1815'; p. 114); Zell am See (2475'; p. 116); Lofer (2095'; p. 176); Unken (1880'; p. 177); Bad Fusch (3750'; p. 129).

VORARLBERG AND NORTH TYROL: Bregenz (1290'; p. 195); Schwarzenberg (2275'; p. 207); Schruns (2250'; p. 213); Gaschurn (3120'; p. 215); Kitzbühel (2120'; p. 174); Waidring (2560'; p. 176); Kufstein (1600'; p. 157); Brixlegg (1680'; p. 159); Jenbach (2825'; p. 159); Achensee-Pertisau (3050'; p. 47); Mairhofen in the Zillerthal (2095'; p. 181); Igls (2900'; p. 170); Kühtai (6460'; p. 231); Seefeld (3860'; p. 37); Telfs (2045'; p. 233); Imst (2345'; p. 234); Oetz (2690'; p. 236); Landeck (2670'; p. 234).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH TYROL: Steinach (3430'; p. 220), Gries (4100'; p. 221), Brennerbad (4350'; p. 227), Gossensass (3480'; p. 222), and Sterzing (3105'; p. 222), on the Brenner Railway; Mühlbach (2540'; p. 323), Bruneck (2670'; p. 328), Taufers (2830'; p. 333), St. Vigil (3900'; p. 340), Alt-Prags (4520'; p. 330), Niederdorf (3800'; p. 331), Toblach (3950'; p. 331), Höhlenstein (4615'; p. 344), Schluderbach (4730'; p. 345), Cortina (3970'; p. 348), Innichen (3825'; p. 332), Innicher Wildbad (4370'; p. 332), Sexten St. Veit (4300'; p. 332), Lienz (2190'; p. 334), in the Pusterthal; Sarnthein (3200'; p. 260); Klobenstein on the Ritten (3765'; p. 259); St. Ulrich in Gröden (3845'; p. 263); Bad Ratzes (3930'; p. 265); Trafoi (5080'; p. 277); Franzenshöhe (7160'; p. 279); Suldens (6055'; p. 258); Bormio Bad (4395'; p. 281); S. Caterina (5700'; p. 282); Pinzolo (2475'; p. 305); Madonna di Campiglio (2550'; p. 305); S. Martino di Castrozza (4800'; p. 325).

LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, etc.: Reichenau (1600'; p. 364), Semmering Hotel (3255'; p. 367), Mürrzuslag (2200'; p. 368), on the Semmering Railway; Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1170'; p. 381); Steyr (990'; p. 333); Weichselboden (2220'; p. 376); Wildalpen (2000'; p. 377); Gstatterboden (1850'; p. 336); Admont (2105'; p. 337); Eisenerz (2445'; p. 385); Trafojach (p. 385); Windisch-Garsten (1970'; p. 391); Spital am Pyhrn (2120'; p. 392); Stoder (1920'; p. 391); Aussee (2445'; p. 96); Alt-Aussee (2325'; p. 97) and Grundlsee (2295'; p. 97); Schladming (2400'; p. 394); Gmünd (2400'; p. 398); Millstatt (1900'; p. 336); Eisenkappel (1830'; p. 417); Cilli (790'; p. 407); Veldes (1640'; p. 429); Weissenfels (2590'; p. 432); Tarvis (2110'; p. 433), and Raibl (2925'; p. 442).

IV. Walking Tours. Guides.

The Pedestrian, the most independent of travellers, is generally in the most favourable position for the enjoyment of beautiful scenery.

EQUIPMENT. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden rules for travellers. Who has not experienced a sense of freedom in shouldering his knapsack or wielding his own carpet-bag on quitting a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has not felt the misery of being surrounded by his 'impedimenta', and almost distracted by the importunities of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or 'Reisetasche', such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A piece of brown gauze or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare

of the snow, a pair of stout leather or doeskin gloves, and a leather drinking-cup will also be found useful. For the pedestrian a light Scotch plaid is better than a waterproof. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; but it should be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and which he may forward from town to town by post.

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

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

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy

and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

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

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

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

GUIDES. Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Sulden, Vent and Gurgl in the Oetzthal, Kals, Prägraten, Heiligenblut, and Cortina. The names of the best-known guides at each place are given in the Handbook, and the charges fixed by tariff for the principal excursions are also mentioned. Each guide is usually bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. Glacier-expeditions should never be attempted without a guide, except perhaps by a party of adepts. When a glacier is entirely free from snow ('aper') it may generally be traversed in safety by a party of two persons; otherwise the party should consist of three persons at least, all securely roped together. It need hardly be added that the relations between the traveller and his guide should always be pleasant and cordial.

CLUB HUTS. The numerous *Club Huts* erected within the last few years by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian Tourist Club have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts of the higher ascents. These huts are generally

well fitted up, and contain mattresses or hay-beds, woollen coverlets, a small cooking-stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. A small sum, fixed by tariff, is charged for the accommodation afforded. When the traveller purposes spending the night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him (tinned meats, 'Erbswurst', beef-extract, condensed milk, tea and coffee, etc.). The public-spirited German-Austrian Alpine Club, by which most of these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 21,000 members, who belong to 160 different Sections, about two-thirds of these being German and the other third Austrian. The usual annual subscription is 10 m., which entitles the subscriber to 24 numbers of the 'Mittheilungen' and to one volume of the 'Zeitschrift', with maps and illustrations. The Austrian Tourist Club (founded in 1869; 14,000 members) and the Austrian Alpine Club (founded in 1878; 800 members) have also done good work in building refuge-huts, improving paths, etc.

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

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

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

V. Conveyances.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are often better than those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of scenery and of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the win-

dow. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1\frac{3}{5}d.$, $1\frac{1}{5}d.$ and $\frac{4}{5}d.$ per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are rather higher. 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. 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. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress. — Travellers in the Eastern Alps will in many cases be able to avail themselves of the CIRCULAR TICKETS for special tours, issued at all the chief towns of Germany and Austria.

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 20lbs., 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 ($9\frac{3}{8}$ 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.

VI. Maps.

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

The best maps on a large scale for the districts treated in the Handbook are the new *Austrian Ordnance Maps* (1 : 75,000; 50 kr. per sheet), of which the sheets issued comprise most of the Bavarian as well as the Austrian Alps. Special sheets of different groups of mountains (such as the Dolomites and the Ortler Alps), prepared from these maps, and printed in colours, will also be found very useful. Other first-class special maps are the following, published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club (scale 1 : 50,000): *Oetzthaler und Stubai Alpen* (9 sheets, 50 pf. each), *Zillerthaler Alpen* (2 sheets, 2 m. each), *Venediger-Gruppe* (2 m.), *Rieserferner* (50 pf.), *Kaisergebirge* (1 m.), *Berchtesgadener Land* (4 sheets, 2 m. each). — Other useful publications are *Sonklar's Oetzthaler Alpen* (1 : 144,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.), *Karte der Hohen Tauern* (1 : 144,000; pub. by Hölder, Vienna; 4 m.), and *Karte der Zillerthaler Alpen* (1 : 144,000; 3½ m.); *Payer's Specialkarten der Ortler- und Adamello-Alpen* (1 : 56,000), published in Petermann's 'Ergänzungshefte', Nos. 17, 18, 23, 27, and 31; *Grohmann's Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen* (1 : 100,000; pub. by the editor, Vienna; 8 m.); *Freytag's Specialkarte der Grossglockner Gruppe* (1 : 40,000; 1 m. 80 pf.); *Meurer & Freytag's Ortleralpen* (1 : 50,000; Vienna, 1 m. 80 pf.); *Pogliaghi, Carta del Gruppo Ortler-Cevedale* (1 : 40,000; Milan, 5 m.); *Freytag's Special Touristenkarten (Schneeberg-Raxalpe, Schneealpe-Veitsch, Hochschwab, Gesäuse*; 1 : 50,000; Vienna, each 1 fl. 40 kr.); *Reisekarte des Salzkammerguts* (1 : 100,000; 8 m.).

Among maps on a small scale are: *Maschek's Touristenkarte der Oesterreichischen Alpen* (1 : 129,600; 11 sheets, 1 fl. each); *Ravenstein's Karte der Oesterreichisch-Deutschen Alpen* (1 : 250,000; 9 sheets, of which 6 have been published; 5 m. each, mounted 6 m.); *Mayr's Atlas der Alpenländer*, published by Perthes of Gotha (8 sheets, 1 : 450,000; 8 m.); and *Mayr's Karte von Tirol*, sold at Munich (1 : 500,000; mounted, 8 m.; also obtainable in two sheets, N. Tyrol 4 m., S. Tyrol 4 m. 40 pf.).

VII. Hotels.

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

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order to obviate the risk of erroneous insertions. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when no time is left for the detection of errors or wilful impositions. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the curé's on reasonable terms.

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

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

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

VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

<i>Ach</i> (Ger.), brook, torrent.	the final approach to the summit of a mountain.
<i>Alp</i> (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a ' <i>Sennhütte</i> ' or chalet.	
<i>Alpenglûhen</i> (Ger.), sunset glow on the mountains.	<i>Bauer</i> (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.
<i>Arête</i> (Fr.; Ger. <i>Grat</i>), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms	<i>Bergschrund</i> (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the névé, or snow at the head of a glacier, and

- the snow that remains attached to the rock itself.
- Boden* (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.
- Chaise-à-porteurs* (Fr.; Ger. *Trag-sessel*, Ital. *portantina*), an arm-chair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.
- Cheminée* (Fr.; Ger. *Kamin*), a narrow and precipitous gully.
- Cima* (Ital.), summit, peak.
- Col* (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.
- Couloir* (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.
- Crampons* (Fr.; Ger. *Steigeisen*), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.
- Crevasse* (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.
- Ferner* (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.
- Firn* (Ger.; Fr. *névé*), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier.
- Forcella* (Ital., 'little fork'; Fr. *col*), the highest part of a mountain-pass.
- Glacier Tables*, slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.
- Gletscher* (Ger.), glacier.
- Gletscherschliff* (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrowed by glacier-action.
- Grat*, see *Arête*.
- Hof* (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet.
- Horn* (Ger.), peak, sharp summit.
- Hütte* (Ger.), hut, chalet.
- Ice-fall*, the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.
- Joch* (Ger., 'yoke'), see *Col*, *Forcella*.
- Kamin*, see *Cheminée*.
- Kees* (Ger.), glacier.
- Kessel* (Ger., 'kettle', 'cauldron'), a mountain-basin.
- Klamm* (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge.
- Klause* (Ger.), a defile.
- Kofel*, *Kogel*, *Kopf* (Ger.), mountain-summit.
- Lawine* (Ger.), avalanche. The *Staub-Lawine* ('dust-avalanche') is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the *Grund-Lawine*, which occurs in spring, is more compact and consequently more destructive.
- Loch* (Ger., 'hole'), a cavern, a gorge.
- Malga* (Ital.), see *Alp*.
- Massif* (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a mountain.
- Moraine* (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. *Lateral Moraines*, those on each side of the ice-stream. *Medial Moraines*, those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. *Terminal Moraines*, the deposits of rubbish at the foot a glacier.
- Moulin* (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.
- Mulde* (Ger., 'trough'), a hollow or basin in the side of a mountain.
- Névé*, see *Firn*.
- Sasso* (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.
- Sattel* (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. *Col* and *Joch*).
- Scharte* (Ger.), gap, pass.

<p><i>Schrund</i> (Ger.), same as <i>Crevasse</i>.</p> <p><i>Senner</i> (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.</p> <p><i>Sennhütte</i> (Ger.), chalet.</p> <p><i>Sérac</i> (Fr.), a mass of snow or ice, particularly a huge square block in a glacier, formed by transverse crevasses.</p> <p><i>Spitze</i> (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit.</p> <p><i>Stock, Gebirgsstock</i> (Ger.), same as <i>Massif</i>.</p>	<p><i>Tauern</i> (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.</p> <p><i>Thor, Thörl</i> (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to <i>Joch</i>.</p> <p><i>Tobel</i> (Ger.), a gorge.</p> <p><i>Tragsessel</i> (Ger.), see <i>Chaise-à-porteurs</i>.</p> <p><i>Vedretta</i> (Ital.), a glacier.</p> <p><i>Wand</i> (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.</p>
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Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
 B. = Breakfast.
 D. = Dinner.
 A. = Attendance.
 L. = Light.

M. = English mile.
 N. = North, northern, etc.
 S. = South, etc.
 E. = East, etc.
 W. = West, etc.

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

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

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

I. SOUTHERN BAVARIA.

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | From Munich to Lindau | 3 |
| | From Kaufering to Landsberg and Schongau, 3. — From Augsburg to Buchloe, 3. — From Kempten to Ulm, 4. — Excursions from Immenstadt, 4. — The Stuiben. Excursions from Oberstaufen, 5. — From Röthenbach to Bregenz viâ Weiler; to the Pfänder viâ Scheidegg, 6. — Excursions from Lindau. Schachenbad, Wasserburg, Hoierberg, 7. | |
| 2. | From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps . | 7 |
| | The Grünten, 8. — Excursions from Oberstdorf. Faltenbach Waterfall. Hofmann's Ruhe. Wasach. Tiefenbach. Freibergsee. Zwingsteg and Walser Schänzle. Spielmannsau. Hölltobel. Geisalpsee. Oythal. Birgsau, 8-11. — Mountain Ascents from Oberstdorf. Nebelhorn. Fellhorn. Rauheck. Kreuzeck. Gr. Krottenkopf. Mädelegabel. Biberkopf. Hohe Licht. Linkerskopf. Hohe Ifen, 11, 12. — From Oberstdorf to Holzgau by the Ober-Mädelejoch, and to Elmen over the Hornbachjoch, 12. — Schrofen Pass, 13. — Grosse Steinscharte. Gentscheljoch. Haldenwangereck. From Oberstdorf to Hittisau viâ Rohrmoos, 13. | |
| 3. | From Augsburg to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and to Imst viâ Lermoos | 14 |
| | From Kempten to Füssen, 14. — From Peissenberg to Füssen, 14. — Environs of Hohenschwangau. Neu-Schwanstein, 16. — From Neu-Schwanstein to Linderhof, 17. The Säuling, 17. — The Heiterwang-See, 18. — Seebensee and Drachensee. Grünsteinscharte. Upsberg. Wannig. Zugspitze, 19. — From Nassereit to Telfs, 20. | |
| 4. | From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen . . . | 20 |
| | The Daumen, 20. — Hintersteiner Thal. Eisenbreche. Geishorn. Hochvogel. From Hinterstein to Oberstdorf over the Zeiger or the Himmeleck; to Tannheim over the Schafwanne or the Kirhdachscharte, 21. — Vilsalpsee. Traualpsee, 22. — From the Plansee to Ober-Ammergau or to Hohenschwangau by the Graswangthal, 23. | |
| 5. | The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg | 24 |
| | From Peissenberg to Ober-Ammergau, 26. — From Diessen to the Starnberger See or to Grafrath viâ Andechs, 27. | |
| 6. | From Munich to Partenkirchen and to Zirl viâ Mittenwald | 27 |
| | Kohlgrub, 28. — From Eschenlohe to the Walchensee through the Eschenthal, 28. — Ober-Ammergau, 28. — Excursions from Partenkirchen. Partnachklamm. Graseck. Eckbauer. Schlattanbauer. Badersee. Eibsee. Höllenthalklamm. Kramer. Krottenkopf. Hochalpe. Alpspitze. Schachenalp. Hintere Rainthal and Blaue Gumpen. Zugspitze. Schneefernerkopf. Dreithorspitze. Hochwanner, 29. — From Partenkirchen to the Walchensee, 33. — From Partenkirchen to Lermoos; over the Thörle to Ehrwald, 34. — Excursions from Mittenwald. Lautersee. Ferchensee. Kranz- | |

- berg. Barmsee. Leutaschthal. Vereinsalpe. Karwendel-
spitze, 34. — Karwendelthal. Hinterauenthal. Gleirsch-
thal. To Innsbruck over the Lavatscher Joch or the
Stempeljoch; to Zirl over the Erlsattel, 36. — The Reither-
spitze. From Seefeld to Leutasch and Telfs, 37.
7. From Munich to Mittenwald viâ Benediktbeuern. 37
Kochelsee and Walchensee
From Staltach to Murnau over the Aidlinger Höhe, 37. —
The Benediktenwand, 38. — Herzogstand, 38. — Heim-
garten. Jochberg, 39. — The Barmsee. From Krün to
the Soiern Lakes, 40.
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cursions from Tölz. Blomberg. Zwiesel. Viâ Heilbrunn
to Kochel. From Tölz to the Walchensee by Lenggries and
Jachenau, 41. — Excursions from Lenggries. Benedikten-
wand. Brauneck, etc., 41, 42. — From Fall to Achenwald.
Dürrachklamm. The Scharfreiter, 42. — The Riss. Schön-
alpelkopf. Ladiz and Laliders. Over the Plumser Joch
to the Achensee, 43. — From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern
to Mittenwald. The Schöttlkarspitze, 43.
9. From Munich to Innsbruck viâ Tegernsee, Wildbad 43
Kreut, and the Achensee
Excursions from Tegernsee. Parapluie. Westerhof. Kalten-
brunn. Bauer in der Au. Freihof. Marble Quarries. Falls
of the Rottach. Neureut. Riedererstein. Baumgarten-
schneid. Hirschberg. Risserkogel, 44. — Excursions from
Kreut. Wolfsschlucht. Gaisalp. Königsalp. Schildenstein.
Schinder, 46. — The Juifen. From Achenkirch to Stein-
berg, 47. — The Unnutz. Spieljoch. Bärenkopf. Sonnen-
joch. From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the Gramai-Joch,
48. — The Sonnewendgebirge, 49.
10. From Munich to Kufstein viâ Schliersee and Bairisch- 49
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From Miesbach to Tegernsee, 49. — From Miesbach to
Birkenstein, 50. — From Schliersee to Tegernsee, 50. —
From Neuhaus to Falepp. Spitzingsee, 50. — From Falepp
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and Aibling, 53. — Nideraschau. The Kampenwand. To
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Maxhütte. Hochfellen. Hochgern, 55.
12. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen 56
Excursions from Marquartstein. Hochgern. Hochplatte.
From Marquartstein to Kössen by Schleching. Pass Kloben-
stein, 56. — Excursions from Reit im Winkel. Möseralpe,
Fellhorn, etc., 57. — From Reit im Winkel to Traun-
stein viâ Ruhpolding, 57. — Excursions from Kössen and
Walchsee. The Habberg, 58.

1. From Munich to Lindau.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

138 M. RAILWAY (*Bairische Staatsbahn*) in $5\frac{1}{3}$ -8 hrs. Views to the left.

Munich, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*. Soon after leaving the station we observe on the right the park and château of *Nymphenburg*. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pasing* is the junction for the lines to Augsburg and Starnberg (R. 5). After crossing the *Würm* (p. 24) and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos*. 15 M. **Bruck** (1735'; *Marthabräu*; *Post*), or *Fürstenfeldbruck*, pleasantly situated in the *Amperthal*, is frequented for its river-baths. In the neighbourhood is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*. The train traverses the *Schöngesinger Wald* and reaches (20 M.) *Grafrath*, with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the Ammersee (steamboat on the Amper to *Stegen*, see p. 27). 24 M. *Türkenfeld*; $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwabhausen*; 32 M. *Epfenhhausen*. The train crosses the *Lech*. — 35 M. *Kaufering* (1940').

FROM KAUFERING TO SCHONGAU, branch-railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (*Glocke*; *Hahn*), an ancient town on the *Lech*, with 5200 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche* was founded in 1498. The *Rathhaus*, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty. — Beyond Landsberg we proceed by a new local railway (tickets obtained in the carriages), traversing an uninteresting district and passing several unimportant stations, to (21 M.) *Schongau* (2250'; **Post*; *Stern*), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the *Lech*. It possesses a well-equipped bathing-establishment, the *Johannisbad* (Restaurant). — An omnibus runs daily from Schongau to *Füssen* (*Hohen Schwangau*; see p. 14).

Near (38 M.) *Igling* the château of that name rises on the left. — $42\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Buchloe** (*Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

FROM AUGSBURG TO BUCHLOE (25 M.), railway in 50-70 min. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near the station of *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Eobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering and Landsberg, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westererdingen*. The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beckstetten*; 50 M. *Pforzen*. Beyond the river is the monastery of *Irsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the *Zugspitze* (9760'), the *Hochplatte* (6835'), and the *Säuling* (6680') are conspicuous.

At ($54\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2240'; *Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (*Post*; branch-line to Oberdorf, see p. 14); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen*; $63\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aitrang*. — $69\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Günzach*, with an old monastery converted into a brewery, the highest place (2770') on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. Fine view of the Günzthal; to the right *Obergünzburg*. The *Mittelberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. W. of the station, commands a view of the Alps as far as the Sentsis.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a broad grassy valley with peat-cuttings. 76 M. *Wildpoldsried*; 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Betzgau*. The *Iller* is crossed.

81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Kempten** (2285'; **Algäuer Hof*, *Kronprinz*, at the station; **Krone*, *Post*, in the new town; *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Haase*, in the old town; *Frommlet's Old German Wine-Room*, near the station; **Railway Restaurant*), the capital of the *Algäu*, prettily situated on the *Iller*, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 14,350 inhab., and consists of the *Neustadt*, on the higher ground, and the *Altstadt*, on the *Iller*. In the *Residenz-Platz* in the *Neustadt*, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain (statue of Empress *Hildegard*), stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of *Kempten*, built in the 18th cent.; the '*Fürstensaal*' contains portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In the *Altstadt* are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* (in the *St. Mang-Platz*). In front of the *Realschule* rises a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

To the S. of the town, between the station and the *Iller*, rises the **Burghalde*, a hill with remains of ancient fortifications (reached from the station in 10 min.; restaurant and grounds), once the site of the Roman fort *Campodunum*, subsequently the seat of the Prince-Abbots of *Kempten*, garrisoned by Imperial troops in 1633, by Swedes in 1646, fortified by the French in 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the Alps: the *Mädelegabel*, *Grünt*, *Hochvogel*, *Wertachhorn*, *Sorgschroffen*, *Einstein*, *Aggenstein*, *Zugspitze*, *Säuling*, etc. — A more extensive view is obtained from the **Marienberg*, 1 hr. to the W. (a pleasant walk viâ *Feilberg* and *EGGEN*, or still better by the *Reichelsberg*; Inn at the top, adjoining the church), which looks down into the *Illerthal*, with *Oberstdorf* and *Fischen*, closed by the imposing *Mädelegabel* group.

FROM KEMPTEN TO ULM, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 4 hrs., being the direct route from *Stuttgart* to the *Algäu*, *Hohenschwangau*, etc. — From *Kempten* to *Füssen* and *Reutte*, see R. 3.

Beyond *Kempten* (from which the train backs out in the opposite direction; finest views now to the left) the line follows the left bank of the *Iller*. The valley gradually contracts. To the right, beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2360'), at the foot of the *Stoffelsberg* (3900'), lies the *Nieder-Sonthofer See* (2240'). 88 M. *Oberdorf*. The line approaches the *Iller*. On the left rises the green and sharp-edged *Grünt* (p. 8), adjoined by the *Daumen* (p. 20).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2360'; **Kreuz* or *Post*; **Hirsch*; *Engel*; *Traube*, with beer-garden; baths in the *Ach*, 5 min. above the town), a busy little town of 3000 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, at the foot of the *Immenstadter Horn* (5050') and the *Mittag* (4690'), near the junction of the *Konstanzer Ach* with the *Iller*. To the E. rises the isolated and picturesque *Grünt* (p. 8); the background is formed by the *Daumen*, the *Geishorn*, and other *Hinterstein* Mts. (p. 21).

ENVIRONS. Fine views from the *Calvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) and the *Schiessstätte* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the *Horn* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.),

are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbachthal; finger-post). — Pleasant walk to (1½ M.) *Rothenfels*. We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach, past the château of Count Rechberg, and after ½ M. cross to the *Königsgut* (Baron von Kiesen), on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the new path to the left. The ruin commands an admirable view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gateway between the farms, and in 20 min. reach *Bühl* (Inn; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (see below). Thence back to (1½ M.) Immenstadt by the road.

The ascent of the **Stuiben* (5790'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary) is recommended. The route crosses the railway just above the 'Post', and follows the left bank of the *Steigbach*, past the twine-factory, into the *Steigbachthal*, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immenstädter Horn, through which the brook dashes over its rocky bed (observe the skillfully-constructed bulwarks and artificial channel). As far as the (¾ hr.) wooden *Chapel*, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the *Mittag*, see below). Beyond the (5 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., we cross the brook; ¼ hr., we turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the *Steineberg*, see below), and again follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) *Almagnach Inn* (rustic). Hence we may ascend either by the cart-track to the right, viâ the (½ hr.) *Ehrenschanz Alp* (*Mittelberg*), or by a shady path to the left through wood, to (1¼ hr.) the *Stuiben-Hütte* (5445'; Inn, bed 1 m., hay-bed 50 pf.) and (20 min. farther on) the summit (pavilion and a mountain-indicator). The view is very striking, and is more picturesque and more extensive than that from the Grünten. To the S. is the chief group of the Algäu Alps, culminating in the Krottenkopf and the Mädelegabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the long Gottesackerwände, rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, and more to the right are the Rhetikon Chain with the Scesaplana, the mountains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sentis; in the immediate foreground is the Rindalphorn with its conglomerate strata; to the W. stretches the Lake of Constance, on which Friedrichshafen may be described in clear weather. — From the Almagnach Inn (see above) a new path ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the *Steineberg* (5510'), the view from which is scarcely inferior to that from the Stuiben.

From Immenstadt to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, see R. 2; to the Grünten, see p. 8. — To *Reutte* viâ *Hindelang* and *Tannheim*, see R. 4.

The train now turns to the W., by the base of the Immenstädter Horn, into the valley of the Ach (to the right the *Kleinsee*), reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2355'; 2 M. long), and skirts the N. bank of the lake. We next traverse the pleasant *Konstanzer Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) *Thalkirchdorf*, and ascend a steep gradient to (105½ M.) *Oberstaufen* (2600'; **Büttner*; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Adler*; *Ochs*), a market-town, frequented as a summer-resort, on the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the profound Weissachthal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell.

From Oberstaufen through the *Weissachthal* to *Hittisau* in the Bregenzer Wald (diligence daily in 3 hrs. 20 min.), see p. 206. — Pleasant excursions may be made viâ *Oberreute* to (6 M.) *Weiler* (p. 6); viâ the *Gschwendmühle* to (9 M.) *Sulzberg* (3300'; Löwe; Bär), a village in a commanding situation; or viâ *Steibis* in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 207) to the top of the *Hochgrat* (6170') and thence to the *Rindalphorn* (6070') in 1 hr.; etc.

Beyond *Harbatzhofen* is the *Rentershofer Damm*, a viaduct 574 yds. long and 174' high. — 114 M. *Röthenbach* (2320'; Kolb).

A picturesque route for pedestrians leads hence to (18½ M.) *BREGENZ* *viâ* *WEILER*. We follow the carriage-road past the small church of the 'Drei Heiligen' to (4½ M.) *Weiler* (1970'; **Post*; *Wagus*), a pleasant village in the *Rothachthal*, frequented as a summer-resort (diligence from *Röthenbach* thrice daily in 1 hr.). Beyond *Weiler* we ascend the right side of the *Rothachthal* to (4½ M.) the customs-station of *Neuhaus*, then skirt the slope of the *Hirschberg* (p. 196) to (3 M.) *Langen* (Inn), and proceed past the lignite-mines and pretty waterfalls of the *Wirtalobel* to (3½ M.) *Fluh* and (3 M.) *Bregenz* (p. 195). — Another highly interesting route leads from *Röthenbach* direct to the *PFÄNDER* (6 hrs.). The road (diligence to *Scheidegg* thrice daily in 1½ hr.) leads past the church of the 'Drei Heiligen' (see above) to (3½ M.) *Gossholz*, with its neat mountain-houses, and reaches (1½ M.) the thriving market-town of *Lindenberg* (Krone), with large manufactories of straw-hats. At (3 M.) *Scheidegg* (2495'; *Post*), a large and picturesquely situated village, a good path diverges from the road to the left, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Möggers* (3280'; *Adler*). Thence it proceeds along the hills, passing *Trögen* and commanding fine views of the Lake of Constance and the *Bregenzer Wald*, to (2 hrs.) the *Pfänder Hotel* (p. 196).

The line now winds through a partly-wooded district. Before reaching (123 M.) *Hergatz* (with peat-cuttings), we obtain another view of the Appenzell mountains. 128 M. *Schlachters*; 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view of the Lake of Constance is now obtained: on the left *Bregenz*, in the foreground *Lindau*, and beyond it the green mountains of *St. Gallen* and *Appenzell*, and in the background the *Kamor*, *Hohe Kasten*, *Altman*, and *Sentis*. A long embankment then carries the train across an arm of the lake to an island on which lies —

138 M. *Lindau*. — **BAYRISCHER HOF*, on the lake, near the station, R., L., & A. 3-4 m., D. 3 m.; **KRONE* or *POST*, R. 2 m.; **HOTEL REUTEMANN*; *HELVETIA*, moderate; **LINDAUER HOF*; all these are on the quay. *SONNE*; *PENSION GÄRTCHEN AUF DER MAUER*, on the mainland. — *Garden-Restaurant* near the *Bayrischer Hof*; *Schützengarten*, with view; *Rupflin's* wine-house; *Rail. Restaurant*; also at the *Krone* (see above). — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1305'), once a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It has recently come into notice as a summer-resort and bathing-place. Pop. 5337. The Romans under *Tiberius* defeated the *Vindelici*, a Celtic tribe, in a naval battle on the lake, and founded a fort on this island, of which a tower by the bridge (the so-called *Heidenmauer*) is a remnant. On the quay is a bronze statue of *King Max II.*, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble; on that opposite rises a handsome lighthouse (100'; view; tickets at the custom-house, 40 pf. each). In the adjacent *Reichs-Platz* rises the handsome **Reichsbrunnen*, with a statue of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, cast in bronze in 1884 after designs by *Thiersch* and *Rümann*. The *Insel* is embellished with pleasure-grounds and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake to the W. (crossing the railway-embankment and turning to the left), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (with a fine park), *Giebelbach*, and *Lingg* (*Frescoes by Naue), to the (1½ M.) *Schachenbad* (*Restaurant & Pension*, 22-30 m. per week), with mineral and lake-baths, and the (¾ M.) *Lindenhof*, with a beautiful park, hothouses, etc. (admission on Frid. gratis, on other days 1 m.; closed on Sun.). Farther along the bank of the lake, beyond *Tegelstein* (to the right *Schloss Alwind*) and *Mitten*, lies (2½ M.) *Wasserburg* (**Hôtel-Pension Hornstein*, with terrace and fine view), a small village with a château and church, on a peninsula in the lake. We may return by steamboat. — Admirable view from the (¾ hr.) **Hoierberg* (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (*Schlatter*) to the hamlet of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill, and then by a path ascending at the back. On the summit are two inns and a belvedere with a good mountain-indicator. We may return by *Enzisweiler* (**Restaurant Schmid*) and *Schachen* (*Zum Schlösle*).

The **Lake of Constance** (1305') is about 43 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between *Friedrichshafen* and *Arbon*) 912' in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at the influx of the river between *Bregenz* and *Rorschach*. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well-peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow-mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigs-hafen*, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between *Lindau* and *Rorschach* (1¼ hr.), *Lindau* and *Romanshorn* (1½ hr.), *Friedrichshafen* and *Rorschach* (1¼ hr.), *Friedrichshafen* and *Romanshorn* (1 hr.), and *Friedrichshafen* and *Constance* (1½ hr.) there are 4-6 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land; but those proceeding from one German port to another may avoid the formality by obtaining a ticket for their luggage. The banks of the lake belong to three different states: Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), Switzerland, and Austria. (See also *Baedeker's Switzerland*.)

FROM LINDAU TO BREGENZ. Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 25 minutes. Railway in ¼-½ hr. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr.; view to the right). Intermediate station, *Lochau*. — *Bregenz*, see p. 195.

2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

RAILWAY to (5½ M.) *Sonthofen* in 25 minutes. POST-OMMIBUS from *Sonthofen* to (8¾ M.) *Oberstdorf* at 8.10 and 11.50 a.m., and 3 and 6 p.m., in 2 hrs.; fare 1 m. 15 pf. (from *Oberstdorf* at 4.30 and 9.30 a.m. and 1 and 4.35 p.m.). One-horse carr. 6 m., two-horse carr. 9 m.

Immenstadt, see p. 4. The *Sonthofen* line skirts the left bank of the *Iller* (on the right bank the church-tower of *Rauhenzell*, see p. 8), passes (3 M.) *Blaichach*, a manufacturing place, and crosses the *Iller* and then the *Ostrach*. — 5½ M. *Sonthofen* (2420'; **Deutsches Haus*, at the station; **Engel*; *Adler*; *Ochs*; *Hirsch*), a thriving market-town, pleasantly situated in the broad green *Illerthal*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing the *Mädelegabel*, which rises above the dark *Himmelschroffen*,

the Kratzer (left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (right), Schlappolt and Fellhorn (in the foreground). — Route to *Hindelang*, see p. 20.

The *Grünten (5710') is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road to (3 M.) *Burgberg* (2460; Löwe), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1½ M. from Bleichach (see above). (From Immenstadt the direct route is by the *Untere Zollsteg* and *Rauhenzell* to Burgberg, 3½ M.) The new path from Burgberg to the summit of the Grünten (3½-4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 4 m.; mule 8 m.) is easy and easily found. We follow the road through the village to the chapel above it, then turn to the right and ascend through wood. After 5 min. we diverge to the left and ascend a ravine descending from the Grünten, and enclosed by huge precipices, to the (2 hrs.) *Grund-Alp* (4180'), a large basin, in which **Hirnbein's Inn* is situated (R. 1½-2 m.). In 25 min. more the summit is attained. From the *Hochwart* (5570'), on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow ridge leads in 10 min. to the *Uebelhorn* (5710'), the central and highest of the peaks. *View of the mountains from the *Zugspitze* to the *Sentis*; in the foreground the *Illerthal* with *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*; above them the *Algäu Alps*; to the extreme right, part of the *Lake of Constance*; to the N. the hills of *Upper Swabia* and the *Bavarian plain* as far as *Peissenberg*. The ascent on the N. side, viâ *Rettenberg*, is not recommended.

The OBERSTDORF ROAD crosses the *Iller* to (¾ M.) *Sigishofen*, and then ascends through wood, reaching a level high above the river and commanding a wide view. It then descends through *Weiler* to (3½ M.) the large village of *Fischen* (2490'; *Löwe; Kreuz; road hence by *Maiselstein* and through the *Hirschsprung* to *Tiefenbach*, 4 M., see p. 9); then through (1½ M.) *Langenwang* and across the *Breitach* (before the bridge, a path to the right leads to *Wasach* and *Tiefenbach*) and the *Stillach* to (3 M.) *Oberstdorf*.

The OLD ROAD from *Sonthofen* to *Oberstdorf* ascends the right bank of the *Iller* viâ (1½ M.) *Altstetten* to (2¼ M.) *Schöllang* (2715'; *Inn*), prettily situated, on a height above the *Iller*; view from the (¼ hr.) cemetery on the '*Schöllanger Burg*'. Below *Schöllang*, on the *Iller*, lie the small sulphur-baths of *Au*. The road then descends by *Reichenbach* and *Rubi*, crossing the *Trettach*, to (¾ M.) *Oberstdorf*.

14½ M. *Oberstdorf* (2665 ft.; **Mohr*, R. 2 m., D. 1 m. 70 pf.; **Hirsch*, D. 1 m. 40 pf.; **Sonne*; *Löwe*, moderate; *Traube*; apartments at *Schwarzkopf's*, the *Walserhaus*, the *Rubihaus*, etc.), a thriving village and favourite summer-resort, is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the *Algäu Alps*. In front of the handsome church is a war-monument, consisting of a lion couchant in bronze. Behind the church, on the *Loretto* road, is the *Gesellschaftshaus*, with a restaurant, veranda, and garden. — About 1½ M. below the village the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach* unite to form the *Iller*. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of excursions.

Walks (contribution to the '*Verschönerungs-Verein*' for a stay of 3 days, 1 pers. 1 m., a family 2 m.). On the banks of the *Trettach*, at the upper end of the village, are the shady promenades of the '*Verein*'. Beyond the bridge (¼ hr. from the church) we ascend to the right, turn to the left at the sign-post and proceed through wood to (8 min.) the *Stern*, a space provided with benches. Here we may either take the path to the left, leading down to (¼ hr.) the *Trettachsteg* (path to *Spielmannsau*, see p. 10); or ascend a little and turn either to the right to the *Hofmann's Ruhe* (see p. 9), or to the left '*über den Rauhen*' to the (¼ hr.) *Baths* (open-air swimming-bath and separate baths, moderate);

1 : 250.000

10 Kilometer

Preßnitz

Feldkirch

Feldkirch



0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Österr. Meile

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Engl. Miles



1 : 250 000

10 Kilometer

Feldkirch

Braunschweig

0

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

pleasant water). We may return to the *Alpenrose Inn* (see below) and thence viâ *Loretto* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Oberstdorf.

Fallbach, or **Faltenbach Waterfall**, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Beyond the bridge over the Trettach (see p. 8) we pass some lime-kilns on the left, cross the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascend to a platform above the foaming cascade.

Hofmann's Ruhe ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (1 M.) the two chapels of *St. Loretto*, with a fine old lime-tree; then to the left up the hill, on the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a fine panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from *St. Loretto*, stands the inn **Zur Alpenrose* (footpath to the *Baths* in 5 min., see p. 8). The descent may be made on the N. side to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) bridge over the Trettach at the upper end of Oberstdorf. — Similar view from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Burgstall*, at the foot of the *Himmelschroffen* (path to *Spielmannsau*, see p. 10).

***Wasach**, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the *Fischen* road, cross the bridge over the *Breitach*, and ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the *Walser-Thal*, to the **Wasach Inn*, commanding a beautiful view (best by evening-light), which is still more extensive from the *Kapf*, 10 min. higher. The following are the most conspicuous mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, *Höfatsspitze* (7415'), *Rauheck*, *Kreuzeck*, *Krottenköpfe* (8710'), *Kratzer*, *Himmelschroffen*, *Mädelegabel* (8670'), *Wilde Mannle*, *Linkerskopf*, *Rappenköpfe*, *Schlappolt*, *Widderstein*, and the sharp crest of the *Hohe Ifer*, all upwards of 6000' in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the *Kapf* in 10 min. (turning to the left beyond the house) to the *Judenkirche*, a natural archway in the rock, through which we obtain a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc. From *Wasach* to Oberstdorf, returning by *Tiefenbach* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), see below.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). At (25 min.) the inn *Zur Gebirgsaussicht* (see below) a path, diverging to the right from the carriage-road, descends through meadows and wood to the *Breitach-Thal*. Crossing the *Breitach*, it ascends to the right through wood to the sulphur-baths of *Tiefenbach* (2740'; *Badhaus*, rebuilt since a fire in 1878), situated in a narrow valley on the right bank of the *Lochbach*. We now follow the carriage-road, which ascends among the scattered houses of the village of *Tiefenbach*. From the point (5 min.) where the road divides, the branch to the right ascends past the church (2740') to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wasach* (see above); that to the left leads past the precipitous *Nase* (*Naeswand*; fine view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the (1 M.) *Hirschsprung*, a cutting in the rock which affords a striking view of the lower *Illerthal* and the *Grünten* (the road goes on to *Maiselstein* and *Fischen*, p. 8).

***Freiberg-See** (3060'; 1 hr.). To *St. Loretto*, see above; 4 min. farther on, by the direction-post, the path leads to the right, traversing the meadows and crossing the *Stillach*, and ascends to the saddle of the *Freiberg*, beyond which the dark green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin. Fine view of the *Linkerskopf* (to the left, the *Wilde Mannle*), *Griesgundkopf*, *Warmatgundkopf*, etc.; to the right, the *Schlappolt*. The log-hut (key at *Dr. Reh's* in Oberstdorf, 1 m.) contains a boat for excursions on the lake. — Shortly before reaching the lake we observe a finger-post on the right, pointing to the *Freibergshöhe*; from the point where the path ends we ascend to the right to a small hut with a table and benches, commanding a view of the valley of Oberstdorf.

***Zwingsteg** and **Walser Schänzle** ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Carriage-road from the N.W. end of the village viâ *Kornau*; pedestrians take the path leading due W. from the church to the foot-bridge over the *Stillach*, and then ascend and join the carriage-road. The inn *Zur Gebirgsaussicht* on the (25 min.) top of the hill commands an extensive view (footpath to the right to *Tiefenbach*, see above). Hence the road ascends the hill to the left (pretty views), and finally descends through wood into the *Kleine Walser Thal*, watered by the *Breitach*. On the Austrian frontier is the *Walser Schänzle* (3260'; Inn, good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends through the meadows and woods to the right to the **Zwingsteg* (3065'), a bridge over a deep and narrow gorge, through which

the Breitach dashes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a direction-post by a hut, and then descends past the mouth of the *Rohrmooser Thal* (p. 13) and by *Oib* to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see p. 9), or to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Oberstdorf. — The next places in the *Kleine Walser*, or *Mittelberger Thal*, are (3 M.) *Riezlern* (*Engel; ascent of the *Hohe Ifer*, see p. 12), *Hirschegg* ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mittelberg* (3980'; Krone; Traube), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley. (From *Mittelberg* to *Krumbach* over the *Gentscheljoch*, see p. 209.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at *Baad* (3925'; Inn), whence an easy path leads to the S., through the *Bergunter Thal* and across the saddle (6260') between the *Widderstein* and *Hoferspitz*, to ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.) *Hochkrumbach* (p. 209). Another, but fatiguing and uninteresting pass crosses the *Starzeljoch* (6130') to (4 hrs.) *Schopperrau* (p. 209).

**Spielmannsau* (*Trettachthal*; carriage-road, $\frac{2}{2}$ hrs.), recommended for a morning-excursion. Road viâ (1 M.) *Loretto*, see p. 9; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on is a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the *Burgstall* (the N. spur of the *Himmelschroffen*, see p. 9) to a (1 M.) finger-post, showing the way to the left to *Gerstruben* (see below), and to the right to *Spielmannsau*. [Pedestrians are recommended to follow the path which crosses the bridge over the *Trettach* at the upper end of *Oberstdorf*, and to proceed to the right (sign-post) along the generally shady footpath which skirts the right bank of the *Trettach* viâ *Gruben* (or from the bridge proceed to the right through the promenades of the 'Verschönerungs-Verein' to the foot-bridge over the *Trettach*, see p. 8), and finally to cross the *Gerstruben* bridge to the good carriage-road which follows the left side of the finely-wooded *Trettachthal*.] On the left lies the small blue *Christles-See* (3015'). The *Trettach* and the *Trauchbach* are next crossed; (3 M.) *Spielmannsau* (3085'; *Inn), a small hamlet amid grand scenery. Fine view of the huge *Trettachspitze* to the S.; on the left the *Kratzer*. From this point it is interesting to explore the *Trauchthal*, from which a fatiguing route crosses the *Märzle* (between the *Kreuzeck* and the *Krotenspitze*) to the *Hornbachthal* (p. 13). — A path, bad at places, leads from *Spielmannsau* through the wild ravine, and at length high on its right side, to the (1 hr.) *Sperrbachsteg* (4060'), in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the *Obermädele-Alp*, see p. 12.

**Hölltobel* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), at the end of the *Dietersbachthal*, a side-valley of the *Spielmannsau*. Either by the shady promenade on the right bank of the *Trettach* (see above), or by the road to *Spielmannsau* as far as ($\frac{2}{2}$ M.) a direction-post indicating the road to *Gerstruben*, which descends to the left and crosses the *Trettach*, affording a fine view of the picturesque valley. At (12 min.) a finger-post our path diverges to the right, and after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we ascend to the left along the *Dietersbach* to the deep rocky gully of the *Hölltobel*, in which the brook forms three waterfalls. The path first leads to a bridge over the lowest fall, then to a platform above the middle fall, and lastly to the (10 min.) *Upper Fall, which takes a clear leap into a funnel-like basin. We ascend hence to (20 min.) *Gerstruben* (3770'; Inn, rustic), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley, at the base of the imposing *Höfatsspitze* (7415'; ascent from *Gerstruben* in 4-5 hrs., difficult, and suitable only for practised climbers with steady heads). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the *Dietersbach-Alpe*, in the midst of imposing scenery (*Höfatsspitze*, *Rauheck*, *Kreuzeck*). A steep path (guide) leads from this point across the *Aelpele* (3825'), between the *Höfatsspitze* and *Rauheck*, to the (3 hrs.) *Käseralpe* in the *Oythal* (p. 11). — A new and easy road, with picturesque views, has been constructed from *Gerstruben*, descending the slopes to the right in windings to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the bridge over the *Trettach* (see above; from the bridge to *Oberstdorf* 1 hr.).

Geisalpsee (3 hrs.; guide, advisable, 5 m.). Road to *Schöllang* (see p. 8) as far as ($\frac{2}{2}$ M.) *Rubi*; then up to the right to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Geisalp*, and past a fine waterfall formed by the *Reichenbach* to (1 hr.) the *Untere Geisalpsee* (4880'), picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Rubihorn* (*Geisalphorn*), on the right, and the *Entschenkopf* on the left. The small *Obere Geisalpsee* (5540') lies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up; thence to the *Vordere Seealp* (p. 11) across the *Geisfuss* (6510') in 2 hrs., somewhat fatiguing.

Oythal (to the *Stuiben* 2½ hrs.), between the *Schattenberg* and *Riffenkopf*, carriage-road one-third of the way. By the lime-kilns beyond the *Trettach* bridge, at the upper end of the village, the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the *Schattenberg*. [A footpath (to *Spielmannsau*, see p. 10) along the right bank of the *Trettach* to (25 min.) the bridge over the *Oybach*, and then uphill to the left, offers an alternative route.] The valley is at first monotonous and affords no view. After 1 hr. the road crosses the *Oybach* and enters an open grassy dale; on the left are the *Adlerwand* and the *Seewände*, with waterfalls, on the right the wooded *Riffenkopf*. After 20 min. a second bridge. The valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the *Grosse Wilde* (7980'), *Höllenhörner* (7096'), and *Höfatsspitze* (7415'), is disclosed. At the (40 min.) *Gutenalpe* (3720') the path returns to the left bank and ascends steeply to (½ hr.) the **Stuiben Fall*, the beautiful fall of the copious *Oybach*, with picturesque surroundings. About ¼ hr. farther up is the solitary *Käseralpe* (4500'); thence across the *Aelpele* to *Gerstruben*, see p. 10; over the *Hornbachjoch* to the *Hornbachthal*, see p. 13; across the *Himmeleck* to *Hinterstein*, see p. 21. A new path runs from the *Himmeleck* into the *Berggündefe*, turning to the right at the first huts and leading round the precipitous slopes of the *Wilde* and *Wiedemer* direct to (5½ hrs. from Oberstdorf) the *Prinz Luitpold-Haus* on the *Hochvogel* (p. 21).

***Birgsau** (*Stillachthal*), by road 7 M. (one-horse carr. in 1 hr., there and back 6 m.; two-horse carr. 10 m.); footpath thence to *Einödsbach* (½ hr.). The route is viâ *Loretto*; by a direction-post the road leads to the right, between the *Himmelschroffen* on the left, and the *Freiberg* and *Schlappolt*, and farther on, the *Griesgundkopf* and *Warmatsgundkopf* on the right. 7 M. *Birgsau* (3180'; *Adler*), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view: in the centre the pyramidal *Linkerskopf*, on the right the two *Rappenköpfe*, over a depression to the left the *Wilde Mannle*, and to the extreme left the three peaks of the *Mädelegabel*. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends the right side of the wild ravine of the *Stillach*; 20 min., a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (the *Bachergwänd*); 5 min. *Einödsbach* (3740'); **Schraudolph's Inn*, unpretending, a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the *Rappenalpenthal*). The *Bacher Loch*, a huge gully, ascends hence to the *Mädelegabel*. After 10 min., by a finger-post, the path turns to the left, leads round a stable, and ascends a little. It then follows the right side of the gorge. In 20 min. we reach a waterfall at the foot of the *Mädelegabel*, a little below which we pass the finest point in the valley. From a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by good climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians should return by the *Freibergsee* (see above); the route crosses the *Stillach*, 10 min. below *Birgsau*, and leads chiefly through wood, passing several isolated houses (*Faistenau*, *Ringgang*, *Schwanden*).

Mountain Ascents (guides: *Karl Brutscher*, *A. Köchler*, *Tim. Kappeler*, *Ign. Zobel*, *Moritz Matt*, all at Oberstdorf; *J. B. Schraudolph* at *Einödsbach*).

***Nebelhorn** (7385'), an easy ascent of 4-4½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary for adepts, 5 m.). The path ascends to the *Fallbach* (see above); beyond the second bridge it turns to the left, and ascends in zigzags, across meadows and through wood, to (1½ hr.) the *Vordere Seealp* (4225'), whence a second chalet (*Hintere Seealp*) is visible high above us, just below the *Zeiger* (see p. 21). — The route ascends gradually to (20 min.) the end of the valley, turns to the left, and for 1 hr. mounts the slope, which is stony at places; about 10 min. before reaching the chalet we ascend the grassy slopes to the left (N.), and farther on skirt a hollow inhabited by marmots. A beaten path leads thence to (1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the *Retterschwangthal* (p. 21). Magnificent view. The descent from the *Nebelhorn* or from the *Hintere Seealp* by the *Geisfuss* to the *Geisalp Lakes* (p. 10) is interesting but somewhat laborious (guide advisable). — An interesting pass leads from the upper Alp across the *Zeiger* (6520') and the *Wengenalp* to *Hinterstein* (p. 21; 7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 m.).

Fellhorn (6660'), interesting and not difficult, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (6 m.). The route leads from *Faistenau* (see p. 11) to the *Birwanghütte*, and up steep grassy slopes. Easy descent to *Riezlern* in the *Walsertal* (p. 10; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — **Rauheck** (7885'; guide 8 m.) and **Kreuzeck** (7854'; guide 9 m.), ascent in each case 5 hrs., not difficult for mountaineers (across the *Dietersbachalpe*, see p. 10). Steep descent into the *Hornbachthal* (p. 13). — **Grosse Krottenkopf** (8710'), the second highest of the Algäu Alps; ascent across the *Mädelejoch* (see below) in 8 hrs. (guide 12 m.), fatiguing, but unattended with danger. Superb view. — **Hochvogel** (8495'), ascended in 9 hrs. viâ the *Himmeleck* (night spent in the *Prinz Luitpold Haus*), see pp. 11, 21 (guide 14 m., returning by *Hinterstein* 16 m.)

***Mädelegabel** (8670'), the third highest summit in the Algäu Alps (*Hohe Licht*, 8816'; *Grosse Krottenkopf*, 8710'), ascent laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (guide 10 m., from *Einödsbach* 7 m.). The path (lately improved) from *Einödsbach* (guide, *Schraudolf*) ascends the steep *Bacherthal* to ($3\text{--}3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Waltenbergerhaus* (6710'), a club-hut in the *Bockkar*; it then crosses rocks and stones to the gap between the *Hochfrottspitze* and the *Bockkarkopf*, and traverses the small *Schneeferner*, which presents no difficulty, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) central peak. Magnificent **Panorama*. — The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing. The route is through the *Spielmannsau* to the (5 hrs.) *Obermädele Alp* (see below), where the night should be spent. A fatiguing ascent thence of 3 hrs. to the summit. — The *Hochfrottspitze*, or W. peak of the *Mädelegabel* (8680'), may also be ascended from the N.E. without difficulty; the ascent of the *Trettachspitze* (N. peak, 8480') is more difficult, and should be attempted by none but experts.

Biberkopf (*Hundskopf*, 8515'), a laborious ascent, should be attempted only by experts (3 hrs. from *Oberstdorf*; guide 14 m.). The route leads from (7 M.) *Birgsau* (p. 11) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Buchrainer Alpe* at the end of the *Rappental* (p. 13), and thence ascends to the left viâ the *Peters-Alpe*, *Linkers-Alpe*, and *Rappen-Alpe* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Rappensee Club-hut* (6920'), amid grand scenery. The night is spent here. Hence to the top (fine view) by the W. side, in 2 hrs. — **Hohe Licht** (*Hochalpenspitze*, 8816'), the highest summit of the Algäu Alps, from the *Rappensee hut* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs. (guide 12 m.), another laborious ascent. We traverse the *Grosse Steinscharte* (p. 13) between the *Rothgundspitze* and the *Grosse Rappenkopf*, enter the upper Tyrolese *Hochalpenthal*, and reach the summit over debris and rocks. — **Linkerskopf** (7970'), an easy and interesting ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Rappensee Club-hut* (guide, 7 m.).

Hohe Ifer (7306'), an interesting ascent (guide 10 m.), facilitated by the recent improvement of the path. The route leads from *Riezlern* (see p. 10; guide, *Karl Wüstner*), across the *Breitach*, to *Egg*, and through the *Schwarzwasserthal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Auen* (4400'; night-quarters). Hence we continue to the right to the *Obere Auenalp*, and ascend the *Iferwand* by a new path to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the summit, which affords a splendid view. We descend across the fissured and undulating *Ifer Plateau*, from which rise the gigantic cliffs of the *Gottesackerwände* (the route is indicated by stone pyramids and red marks, but a guide is advisable), and passing the *Gottesacker-Alpe*, reach ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Scharte* (6575'). Thence the descent leads viâ the *Hochalpe* and *Kessleralpe* to (3 hrs.) the *Schrine* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rohrmoos* (p. 13).

Passes. FROM OBERSTDORF TO HOLZGAU on the *Lech*, over the *Ober-Mädelejoch* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 11 m.), an interesting route. Through the *Spielmannsau* (*Trettachthal*) as far as (3 hrs.) the *Sperrbachsteg*, see p. 10. Beyond the bridge the new path winds up steep grassy slopes, crossing the *Sperrbach* (on the right bank the *Sperrbachhütte*) at the *Obere Knie* (4386'), and traversing the *Sperrbachobel*; then over grass and loose stones to (2 hrs.) the *Obermädele-Alp* (6020'; poor quarters). From this point the **OBER-MÄDELEJOCH** (6470'), between the *Kratzer* and *Krottenköpfe*, is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fine view, to the S., of the heights of the *Lechthal*, and to the E., of the *Grosse Krottenkopf* (see above). We now descend abruptly into the *Heckbachthal* past a waterfall, and follow the 'Gesprengte Weg' through the striking ravine of the *Heckbach*, to (2 hrs.) *Holzgau* (p. 211).

FROM OBERSTDORF TO ELMEN in the *Lechthal* over the *Hornbachjoch*

(10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repaying (guide to Hinter-Hornbach 10 m.). The route (shady in the early morning) first leads through the *Oythal* (p. 11), past the *Stuiben Fall*, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Käseralpe* (p. 11); it then ascends steeply (the path soon becoming indistinct) to the highest pastures, and mounts fatiguing stony slopes to the (2 hrs.) *Hornbachjoch* (6700'), between the *Höllenhörner* and the *Lechler Kanz*. Splendid survey of the Lechthl Mts.; view towards the W. limited. We now descend rapidly (with the huge *Hochvogel* facing us; p. 21) into the *Jochthal* to the (¼ hr.) highest *Joch-Alpe*, and then by a tolerable path to (1 hr.) *Hinter-Hornbach* (3600'; Adler, by the church, rustic; good wine), a village charmingly situated at the opening of the Jochthal into the *Hornbachthal*. The ascent of the *Hochvogel* (8495'), which may be made hence in 5½ hrs. (with guide), via the *Schwabeck-Alpe* and the *Fuchsensattel*, is difficult and fatiguing (comp. p. 21). The *Urbeleskarspitze* (8500'), the highest summit of the Hornthal chain, ascended via the *Urbeleskar* in 5-6 hrs., is also difficult. — A good path now leads, chiefly through wood, to (½ hr.) *Vorder-Hornbach* (poor inn) in the broad *Lechthal*. Below the village we turn to the right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of *Mortenuau*, then traverse the floor of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) *Elmen* (p. 210).

TO THE UPPER LECHTHAL OVER THE SCHROFEN PASS, 6½ hrs. to Lechleiten (guide advisable), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (2½ hrs.) *Birgsau* (see above), and ascends the left bank to (¾ hr.) the *Buchrainer Alp* (Einödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria. The upper Stillachthal (*Rappenalpenthal*) is monotonous and enclosed by wooded heights; towards the E. towers the *Trettachspitze*; farther up, on the left, the *Biberkopf*, on the right, the *Rossgundkopf* and *Liechlkopf*. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (¾ hr.) the *Biberalp*, on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it (20 min.) we again cross the brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a rough, stony path to (½ hr.) the **Schrofen Pass** (5570'), which commands a fine survey of the Gaishorn, *Liechlkopf*, *Schafalpenköpfe*, and (S.) *Biberkopf*. A good path now descends to (½ hr.) the Austrian custom-house of *Lechleiten* (p. 211), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands *Felder's Inn*. (The village lies on the hill to the left, 10 min. farther on.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the *Krumbachthal*, cross the stream at the mill, and then re-ascend to (35 min.) *Warth* (4905'; *Rösle*); thence to (½ hr.) *Lech* and across the *Flexensattel* to (2½ hrs.) *Stuben*, on the Arlberg, see p. 212. — OVER THE GROSSE STEINSCHARTE TO LECHLEITEN, 9-10 hrs. with guide, a fatiguing but interesting pass. To the Scharte via the *Rappensee Club-hut*, see p. 12. Thence we descend into the *Hochalpenthal* and follow the right bank of the brook through the *Hochalpenwald* to the *Lechthal* (p. 211), where a bridle-path ascends to the right to Lechleiten.

FROM OBERSTDORF TO THE SCHRECKEN, a highly interesting route through the *Kleine Walser-Thal* and over the *Gentscheljoch* (8½ hrs. to the Schrecken; guide, 12 m., unnecessary; comp. p. 209). — OVER THE HALDENWANGERECK TO HOCHKRUMBACH, 7½ hrs. (guide to the Schrecken, not indispensable, 12 m.). Through the *Rappenalpenthal* to the (5 hrs.) *Biberalp*, see above; then on the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schrofen Pass remaining on the left) to the *Haldenwanger Alp* at the head of the *Rappenalpenthal*, and to the (½ hr.) *Haldenwangereck* (6235'; fine view). The descent is by the *Hirschgehren-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Hochkrumbach* (p. 209).

FROM OBERSTDORF TO HITTISAU VIA ROHRMOOS, 8 hrs., a route somewhat deficient in interest. Cart-road from Tiefenbach on the left bank of the *Starzlach* to (2 hrs.) *Rohrmoos* (3525'), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldburg (inn kept by the manager). On the S. are the *Gottesackerwände* (p. 12). Then through the *Hirschgunder Thal*, by a bad and often marshy path to (½ hr.) the *In der Schrine Inn* (on the left the fine cascade of the *Kesselbach*), and, crossing the small gorge of the *Feigenbach* (Austrian frontier), to (½ hr.) *Sibratsgfäll* (3040'), whence a better

road leads to (2 hrs.) *Hittisau* (p. 206). — A much more interesting route leads from Tiefenbach through the *Lochbachthal* viâ the *Freiburger Alp*, the *Gauchenwände*, and *Balderschwang* to (9 hrs.) *Hittisau*.

3. From Augsburg to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and to Imst viâ Lermoos.

110½ M. RAILWAY viâ Biessenhofen to Oberdorf (45 M.) in 2½ hrs. DILIGENCE from Oberdorf to Füssen (20 M.) twice daily in 4½ hrs.; from FÜSSEN to Reutte (9½ M.) twice daily in 3¾ hrs.; from Reutte viâ Lermoos to Imst (36 M.) twice daily in 8½ hrs. An OMNIBUS also plies from Reutte to Imst daily in 10 hrs. — Carriages for Hohenschwangau and Linderhof may be obtained at the railway-station and at the post-office in Oberdorf. Fare to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 18, with two horses 25 m.; from Hohenschwangau to Reutte 8 or 12, to Linderhof 20 or 36, to Murnau or Partenkirchen 45 or 60m. (comp. R. 6).

FROM KEMPTEN (p. 4) TO FÜSSEN (25 M.) diligence daily at 9 a. m. in 6½ hrs.; carr. to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 20, with two horses 36 m. We cross the railway-bridge (fine view) and in 12 min. reach the road to (3½ M.) *Durach* (3 M. to the S. of which, near *Sulzberg*, lie the small iodine baths of *Sulzbrunn*). Thence we ascend through wood, pass *Zollhaus*, and reach (7½ M.) *Oy*, a lofty village with a fine view, beyond which we descend to cross the *Wertach*, remounting again to (3¾ M.) *Nesselwang* (2345'; *Bär). The road now leads through *Kappel* and (3¾ M.) *Weissbach*, and past the *Weissensee*, enclosed with wood, to (7½ M.) *Füssen*. To the right, near the *Weissensee*, rises the ruined *Falkenstein* (fine view), reached by a new road in 1½ hr. This is a fine route, particularly the latter half, with a view of the pyramidal *Säuling* (p. 17). — To REUTTE, a direct road diverges to the right at *Weissbach* (see above), which with the following villages of *Kirchdorf* and *Steinach* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten* (*Frons Rætiae*), consisting of thirteen villages. We enter the broad valley of the *Vils*, which descends from the *Tannheimer Thal* and falls into the *Lech* 2 M. below the small town of *Vils*, and at the (13 M.) *Ulrichsbrücke* (p. 17) reach the *Lech* and the road from Füssen.

From *Sonthofen* (p. 7) to *Reutte* viâ *Hindelang*, *Tannheim*, and the *Gacht Pass*, see R. 4.

FROM PEISSENBERG (p. 26) TO FÜSSEN (34½ M.) post-omnibus once daily in 10 hrs., (carr. and pair to Hohenschwangau, 1-2 pers. 20 m., 3-4 pers. 40 m.), viâ *Hätten*, *Peiting* (Inn; ¾ M. to the N. the *Maienberg*, with a charming view), *Steingaden* (18 M.: Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, *Trauchgau*, *Buching* (*Löwe), and the *Bannwaldsee*. A little on this side of *Schwangau*, and ¾ M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the left leads to (3 M.) *Hohenschwangau* (p. 15).

FROM SCHONGAU (p. 3) TO FÜSSEN (18 M.) omnibus every afternoon in 6 hrs.; carr. and pair to Hohenschwangau 40 m. The road descends to the *Lech* and then ascends its right bank to (2 M.) *Peiting*, on the road from Peissenberg to (16 M.) Füssen (see above).

Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) *Biessenhofen*, see p. 3; branch-line from this point, through the *Wertach-Thal* to (4 M.) **Oberdorf** (2395'; Post), a market-town with a château.

The high-road from Oberdorf to *Rosshaupten* is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the *Säuling* (p. 17) and the *Aggenstein* (p. 22). To the E. of *Stötten* (Post) rises the isolated *Auerberg* (3445'), with a church and inn at the top, often ascended for the view (1 hr.).

Then by *Steinbach* to (12½ M., from Oberdorf) *Rosshaupten* (2590'; *Bräuhaus*), across the *Rosshauptner Höhe* (fine mountain-view), and down into the broad *Lechthal*. On the left, beyond the



Engl. Miles.

9° östl. Paris

Wien



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 Kilometer. 1:260.000. 0 2 4 6 8 Engl. Miles.

9° Ostv. Paris

river, rise the *Trauchberg*, and, farther on, the *Tegelberg* and the castle of *Neuschwanstein*. We next reach ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

65 M. (from Augsburg) **Füssen** (2615'; *Post*; **Mohr*; *Löwe*; *Schiff*; *Rose*; **Hecht*, unpretending), a small town on the Lech, on a hill crowned with a handsome castle which the bishops of Augsburg erected in 1322. The *Rittersaal*, with finely-painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by Lewis I. Adjoining the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701, a good rococo edifice, decorated with marble, frescoes, gilding, and a few reliefs. To the left in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne; on the right that of St. Leopold. In the Romanesque crypt is the Chapel of St. Magnus, with the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and four marble statues. On the left by the church-door is the entrance to the *Chapel of St. Anna*, adorned with a Dance of Death in 20 sections (beginning of 17th cent.), and a fine crucifix carved in wood.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the **Calvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S.W. the *Schwansee*, *Hohenschwangau*, and *Neuschwanstein*. A footpath leads hence, skirting the *Schwansee*, direct to (1 hr.) *Hohenschwangau*.

The ROAD from Füssen to *Hohenschwangau* ascends the right bank of the Lech from the bridge at Füssen, and turning to the right beyond a large cordage-factory, skirts the *Calvarienberg* and *Schlossberg* and reaches (3 M.) the village of *Hohenschwangau* (2735'; *Alpenrose*; *Zur Liesl*, well spoken of; *Pens. Schwansee*; lodgings in the village, usually full in summer). An easy footpath ascends from the village to the castle in 10 minutes. — The longer, but more attractive ROYAL ROAD, open to pedestrians only, follows the *Reutte* road past the *Mang Fall* (p. 17), diverges to the left at the *Schwarzbrücke*, just on this side of the Bavarian frontier-post, and crosses a beautifully wooded ridge to the *Schwansee*, where the park begins (3 M. to the castle). — The **ALPENROSENWEG*, a generally shady footpath, diverges to the right from the royal road about 3 min. beyond the *Schwarzbrücke* (see above), ascends the (10 min.) *Schwarzenberg*, and keeping high above the level of the *Schwansee* and commanding beautiful views, leads to the left through the park direct to the castle (3 M.; last turnings always to the left).

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2930'), formerly called *Schwanstein*, situated on a wooded rock $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Füssen, is said to have been once a Roman fort, and was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, sold for the trifling sum of 200 fl. in 1820, and in 1832 purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused it to be entirely re-constructed by *Quaglio*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any

hour after 8 a. m. (in the afternoon only, if the Queen Dowager is in the castle); attendant 1 m.

We enter by the E. gate (ring). To the left, in the court is the *Marienbrunnen*, with a Madonna painted by Glink. The small garden (gardener 50 pf.) contains the *Marmorbad*, hewn in the rock, with two nymphs by Schwanthaler, and the *Lion Fountain*, an imitation of the fountain of the lions in the Alhambra. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

Frescoes on the FIRST FLOOR. In the *Schwan-Rittersaal* are 4 pictures, illustrating the legend of Lohengrin or the Knight of the Swan; in the *Schyrensaal* 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from Bavarian history; in the *Oriental Room* reminiscences of King Max II.'s travels in the East; *Schwangau Room*, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; *Bertha Room*, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; *Ladies' Room*, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — UPPER FLOOR: *Room of the Heroes*, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Hohenstaufen*, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; *Room of the Guelphs*, 7 scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; *Autharis Room*, 4 pictures representing the wooing of the Bajuvar princess Theodelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Knights*, scenes of mediæval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift from the Bavarian nobility; *Armida Room*, the bedchamber of King Lewis II., with a large bed; *Private Chapel*, stained-glass windows.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a temple on a rocky height, 5 min. to the E. of the castle.

A broad new road ascends from the Alpenrose in 40 min. to the castle of **Neu-Schwanstein*, erected by King Lewis II. (d. 1886) on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Schwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the *Pöllat* (adm. daily in summer, 9-12 and 2-5, 3 m.; closed on Frid.; tickets at the entrance).

The castle, built in the Romanesque style by Riedel, Dollmann, and Hofmann, consists of the *Palas* or main building, on the W., the *Ritterbau*, the unfinished *Kemenate* (women's apartments), and *Chapel* in the middle of the rocky ridge, and the *Thorbau* (or *Gatehouse*) on the E. The imposing PALAS has four stories: the ground-floor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Entering by the Gatehouse, visitors are conducted to the extensive *Kitchen*, and then ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the massive N. tower, 195' high. The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Aigner, illustrating the legend of Sigurd. To the right is the *Throne Room*, fitted up in the Byzantine taste, with pictures by Hauschild, representing the relations of monarchy to religion. The antechamber to the left leads to the *Dining Hall*, with pictures from the Contest of Minstrels at the Wartburg by F. Piloty, and commanding charming views from the windows. Next follow the royal *Bedchamber*, with an antique Byzantine altar, and illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the *Chapel*, with paintings by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the life of Walter von der Vogelweide by Ille; the *Sitting Room*, with scenes from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and the '*Stalactite Grotto*', with its ivy-clad arbour, affording a fine view of the plain. Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures

from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the **Festsaal* or *Sängersaal* (Ministrels' Hall), 90' long, an imitation of the Minstrels' Hall in the Wartburg, with the 'Sängerlaube' and pictures from *Parzival* by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty. The windows of this hall, like all the windows in the S. façade, command charming views of the deep gorge of the Pöllat; and an interesting panorama may be enjoyed from the uppermost gallery of the N. tower.

A footpath, running immediately under the W. façade of the castle, brings us to the S. side and to the bridle-path ascending to the left to the Marienbrücke. After 4 min., a few paces to the right, is the **Jugend* (about 3280'), a clearing in the wood commanding a fine view, whence a steep path to the left descends to the road (see p. 15). If we continue to follow the bridle-path we come (3 min.) to the height where it joins the carriage-road, which ascends from the right. [From this point to the Alpenrose Inn 40 min., in the reverse direction 50 min.; the route may be continued through the *Blöckenau* to Linderhof (see below).] We now ascend by the footpath to the left to (5 min.) the **Marienbrücke*, a handsome iron bridge 138' long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall. A few paces beyond the bridge there opens a grand view of the Säuling, the highest of the neighbouring mountains.

Returning from the bridge, we take the footpath immediately to the right, and in 5 min. reach the path into the *Ravine of the Pöllat* (near the castle, to the right), which we descend in 2-3 min. to the *Fall of the Pöllat* (fine view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein from below). We then retrace our steps to the Alpenrose Inn in 1/2 hr. (the path leading on through the valley is impracticable).

From Neu-Schwanstein a direct and interesting footpath leads to Linderhof (p. 23) in 5 1/2 hrs. through the *Blöckenau* and across the *Schützensteig* or *Jägersteig* (guide to the Ammerwald-Alp advisable; K. Left in Hohenschwangau recommended).

The Säuling (6680'; guide 7 m.) may be ascended from Hohenschwangau viâ the *Aelpele* and the *Gemswiese* in 5 hrs., and commands an extensive view. The last part of the route, along the arête, is fatiguing. The ascent is better made from *Pflach* (see below) by the new path constructed by the German Alpine Club through the *Lehnbachthal* (3 1/2 hrs., with guide).

PEDESTRIANS proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good road ('*Fürstenstrasse*'), which walkers only may use, leads to the W., passing through the beautiful grounds and woods which enclose the **Alpsee*. About 1/2 M. from the inn a path leads to the left to the **Pindarplatz*, a height with a good echo, high above the beautiful blue lake. Opposite is the *Pilgerschroffen*, concealing the Säuling. From the end of the lake we return to the road. Just before reaching the (13/4 M.) Austrian frontier-station, we diverge to the left, and after a few paces take a path to the right, which finally crosses meadows and joins the public road (3/4 M.). The *Kniepass* (3030'), a rocky barrier confining the Lech within narrow limits, is now crossed to (3 M.) *Pflach* (see below) and (2 1/2 M.) Reutte.

The ROAD from Füssen to (9 1/4 M.) Reutte leads past the *Mang Fall*, a picturesque fall of the Lech, and through a narrow ravine (on the left bank a monument to King Max II., and a war-monument) to (1 M.) the Austrian frontier (*Weisses Haus*, good wine), crosses the Lech by the (1 1/2 M.) *Ulrichsbrücke*, above the influx of the *Vils* (p. 14), and near (5 M.) *Pflach*, at the S.W. base of the Säuling (see above), recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the *Ulrichsbrücke*,

and proceed by *Pinswang* and the *Kniepass* (p. 17) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the *Plansee-Ache* is crossed (p. 23). Then ($13\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

$74\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Reutte** (2770'; **Post*; *Krone*; **Adler*, moderate; *Glocke*; *Hirsch*), a small town with picturesque houses, in the bed of an ancient lake, intersected by the *Lech*, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the *Säuling* (p. 17) and *Dürreberg*, E. the *Zwieselberg* and *Tauern*, S. the *Axljoch*, *Thaneller*, and *Schlossberg*, S.W. the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* and other *Lechthal* peaks, W. the *Gachtspitz*, *Gernspitz*, and *Gimpelspitz*.

The parish-church is at **Breitenwang**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Reutte. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the E. are the baths of *Mühl*, with a swimming-basin, well fitted up (pleasant water). In a hollow on the slope of the *Dürreberg*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher, lies the small green *Uri-See*.

The **Stuiben Fall* and *Plansee*, see p. 23. From Reutte to *Linderhof* and *Partenkirchen*, see p. 22. *Upper Lechthal*, see p. 210. *Pass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see p. 22. *Thaneller*, see below. — The ascent of the **Tauern** (6030') may be made from Reutte, with a guide, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The pleasant path, which is provided with finger-posts, diverges to the right from the road to the *Plansee* on this side of the *Kleine Plansee* (p. 23).

The considerable ruins of *Ehrenberg*, to the W., above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3280'). In the background (S.) rises the *Thaneller* (see below).

The castle, destroyed by the French in 1800, was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, who with 22,000 men had forced his way through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at *Innsbruck*, had not a mutiny broken out in one of his regiments at Reutte owing to their pay being in arrears. Charles thus gained a day, and was conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the *Brenner* to *Bruneck*. During the Thirty Years' War, *Ehrenberg* twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under *Bernhard* of *Weimar* and *Wrangel*, but was taken by the Duke of *Bavaria* in the War of Succession in 1703.

The road skirts the *Schlossberg*, passes above the (2 M.) *Ehrenberger Klause* (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road, leaving the new road at the last houses of Reutte), and descends into the green valley of ($23\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Heiterwang* (3250'; *Hirsch*).

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the small *Heiterwang See* (3200'), well-stocked with trout, and connected with the *Plansee* (p. 23) by a narrow channel $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. Boats may be hired from the fisherman: to the *Plansee* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr's. row, *Gschwend* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Inn zur Forelle* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (comp. p. 23).

Farther on is (3 M.) *Bichlbach* (*Hirsch*), whence the *Thaneller* (7674'), a fine point of view, may be ascended in 4 hrs. (night-quarters in the loftily situated village of *Berwang*; comp. p. 210). At ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lähn* the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of (3 M.) —

$87\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lermoos** (3245'; **Drei Mohren*, with garden, affording a good view; **Post*, also with garden), from which on the E. rise the barren rocks of the imposing *Wetterstein-Gebirge*. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the *Zugspitze* (9710'), adjoining it on the S. are the *Schneefernerkopf* (9460') and *Wetterschroffen* (8880'), and oppo-

site them, to the S., are the *Mieminger Mts.*, with the *Sonnenspitze* (7905') and the *Silberleiten*. A private house opposite the Post contains an interesting collection of arms and armour. — At the base of the Wetterstein, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (*Adler; Sonnenspitze; Grüner Baum), a little to the S. of the road to Partenkirchen (15 M, viâ *Griesen*, see pp. 34, 23; omn. daily at 4 p.m. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 m.).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Guem*, *Jos. Paulweber*, and *R. Bader* at Ehrwald, *Tob. Posch* at Lermoos). To the *Seebensee* and *Drachensee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a very interesting excursion (with guide). The route from Ehrwald ascends the *Gaisbach-Thal* to the E., past the picturesque *Seebenbach Fall*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Ehrwalder Alp*; here it turns to the right, and leads to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Seebenalp* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Seebensee* (5360'), which lies in a depression between the *Sonnenspitze* (7905') and the *Tajakopf* (8018'). To the N. a fine view of the *Wetterschroffen*. (The shorter way by the *Hohe* or *Steile Gang* is a very steep and giddy route.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher, at the foot of the *Grünstein*, lies the small *Drachensee* (6155'). A trying pass leads from this point across the *Thörl* or *Grünsteinscharte* (7450'), between the *Grünstein* and *Hochplatte*, to (5 hrs.) *Obsteig* (p. 20).

The *Upsberg* or *Daniel* (7664'), to the N. of Lermoos, ascended viâ the *Duftelalp* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide, and the *Wannig* or *Wanneck* (8180'), ascended from *Bieberwier* viâ the *Marienbergsjoch* (5876') in 5 hrs., with guide, are interesting and not difficult. — Another pleasant ascent is that of the *Schneefernerkopf* (9410'), which is accomplished by a good new path, with a guide, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 33). — The *Zugspitze* (9710'), viâ the *Schneekar* in 6 hrs. with guide, is difficult and should be attempted only by adepts. The night is passed in the *Wiener-Neustädter Hütte* (p. 33). An easier ascent leads past the *Pestkapelle* and the *Gatterl* to the *Knorrhütte* (p. 33; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); thence to the top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From Ehrwald by the *Ehrwalder-Alp* and the *Pestkapelle* to the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Tillfuss-Alp* in the *Gais-thal* and to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Leutasch-Platzl*, see p. 35. From *Tillfuss* across the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6770') to *Telfs* (p. 233) 5 hrs.; from *Leutasch Platzl* to *Telfs* 3 hrs., to *Seefeld* (p. 37) 2 hrs.

From Ehrwald viâ the *Thörlen* to the *Eibsee*, 3 hrs., see p. 34; guide advisable.

The road to *Nassereit*, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (from Lermoos to *Nassereit* $4\frac{1}{2}$, with two horses 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Lermoos lies *Bieberwier* (Inn), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the (2 M.) *Weissensee* (left) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Blindsee* (to the right, below the road), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Fern Pass** (3970'), $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lermoos and $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Nassereit*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the Pass is the inn *Zum Fern*, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, by the telegraph-post No. 172, the old road diverges to the right (about 1 M. shorter, damaged by floods, but good for pedestrians). The old road rapidly descends the W. slope of the mountain, at the foot of which it could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the castle of *Fernstein* (see below). The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a path descending to the right, by a cross 1 M. from the inn, is a short-cut), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The strikingly picturesque castle of *Fernstein* rises above the road to the right. The **Fernstein Inn*, at its base, 3 M. from the pass, contains two

rococo rooms, fitted up for King Lewis II. (adm. 50 kr.). To the left, in the deep pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the small, dark-green **Fernstein Lake*, are the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg*, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge and leads past the mouth of the *Teges-thal* (p. 210), on the right, and the slopes of the *Wannig* (8180'), on the left, to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

99 M. **Nassereit** (2740'; **Post*, R. 40-80 kr.; **Platzwirth*).

FROM NASSEREIT TO TELFS, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in 3 hrs. (fare 2 fl. 24 kr.). The road (to the right, at *Dormitz*, diverges a shorter but steeper route) ascends to the E., over the pine-clad *Holzleiten*, a saddle between the *Wanneck* and the *Tschürgant*, to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Obsteig* (3274'; *Löwe*), and then descends. To the right in the valley a fragment of the castle of *Klamm* rises from the pine-forest. In descending we enjoy an extensive view of the *Innthal*; far below flows the river; in the background to the E. rises the *Solstein* (p. 232). — At (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Obermiemingen* (2840'; **Speckbacher*) the road to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mötz* (p. 233) diverges to the right; walkers to *Mötz*, however, should leave the road at *Obsteig* (see above) or at the cross 1 M. before it, turn to the right, and proceed viâ *Wald* and the ravine of the *Klammbach*. The road to *Telfs* finally leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. 16 M. Village of *Telfs*. Then across the *Inn* to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the station of *Telfs* (p. 233).

The road to *Imst* (one-horse carr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.; extra-post with two horses 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) passes a spinning-factory and traverses the broad, shadeless *Gurgl-Thal*; on the left the wooded *Tschürgant* (p. 234). 8 M. *Dollinger Inn*. At *Tarrenz* (*Inn*), 2 M. farther on, the old castle of *Neu-Starkenbergl*, now a brewery, stands on the slope to the right. A magnificent view of the *Pitzthal* and *Oetzthal* mountains now opens to the S. — Then (2 M.) —

109 M. **Imst** (p. 234). Then past *Brennbichl* and across the *Inn* to (110 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the railway-station of *Imst* (p. 234).

4. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 194, 14.

55 M. RAILWAY to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sonthofen* in 25 minutes. POST-OMNIBUS from *Sonthofen* to (5 M.) *Hindelang* twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fare 60 pf.). DILIGENCE daily in summer in the afternoon from *Hindelang* to (5 M.) *Schattwald* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 2 m.), and from *Schattwald* to (19 M.) *Reutte* every forenoon in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.). ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from *Sonthofen* to *Hindelang* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 4 m., two-horse 6 m.; to *Schattwald* 10 and 16 m.; to *Reutte* 20 and 36 m.; from *Reutte* to *Linderhof* 12 m., with two horses 24 m. and gratuity, to *Murnau* or *Partenkirchen* 36 and 48 m.

To (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sonthofen*, p. 7. The road to *Hindelang* leads to the E. by *Binswang* through the broad *Ostrach-Thal*. On the left, the *Grünten* (p. 8); at its base, the ruin of *Fluhenstein*. To the right, the *Imberger Horn* (5410'). The road crosses (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Ostrach*, and follows the right bank by *Vorder-Hindelang* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hindelang** (2690'; **Adler*, moderate; *Hase*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Hirschberg*. At the base of the *Iseler* (6170'), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., lie the sulphur-baths of *Oberdorf*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Xaver Mühlegg* of *Sonthofen*) Ascent of the *Daumen* (7480') from *Hindelang* or *Sonthofen* in 5 hrs. (guide 6 m., including descent to *Hinterstein* 7 m.), interesting and not difficult. The route ascends to

(2½ hrs.) the *Mitterhaus* chalet in the *Retterschwangthal* and thence leads viâ the *Haseneck-Alpe*, by a new club-path over the *Daumenscharte* and the *Kleine Daumen*, to (2½ hrs.) the summit. Fine view, with the *Erzgunder See* (6070') far below to the E. — The ascent from *Hinterstein* (see below) may be made in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 6 m.), either viâ the *Mösle-Alpe* and the *Nicken-Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Thür* (below us, to the left, the *Erzgunder See*), and thence by a well-marked path to (1 hr.) the top; or from the *Oberthal* (see below) past the *Laufbühler See* (4½ hrs.). Descent viâ the *Wengenalp* (p. 11) to *Oberstdorf*, 3½ hrs.

To the S.E. of *Hindelang*, between the *Iseler* and *Imberger Horn*, opens the *Hintersteiner Thal*, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the *Ostrach* (passing the hamlet of *Bruck* at the mouth of the *Retterschwangthal* on the right) to (3½ M.) *Hinterstein* (2825'; **Fügenschuh*; **Thannheimer*; *Brutscher*), a village 1¼ M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the *Geishorn*, *Rauhhorn*, *Kugelhorn*, *Falken*; W. the *Breitenberg* and the steeps of the *Daumen*). (Guides at *Hinterstein*: *Joh. Besler*, *Ant. Kaufmann*, and *Jos. Wechs.*) The road next passes the *Aueleswände* and ascends through forest to the (4 M.) **Eisenbreche*, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the *Giebel*, 2½ M. farther on, the valley divides into the *Oberthal* on the right and the *Berggündele* on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive route, which crosses the *Wengenalp* and the *Zeiger* (6520') to *Oberstdorf* (5 hrs., guide 10 m.; the ascent of the *Nebelhorn* may easily be combined with this route, comp. p. 11). The pass from the *Berggündelethal* across the *Himmeleck* to *Oberstdorf* is more fatiguing, but also interesting (9 hrs.; guide 10 m.). From the bifurcation of the valley (see above) to the lower *Berggündelehütte* (poor), 1 hr.; thence over steep grass slopes to (2 hrs.) the *Himmeleck* (6560'), between the *Grosse Wilde* and the *Schnecken*, affording a fine view of the wild *Höfatsspitze* (p. 10). We then descend to (1 hr.) the *Käseralpe* in the upper *Oythal* (p. 11), and (2½ hrs.) *Oberstdorf*.

From *Hinterstein* to the top of the *Daumen*, see p. 20. Another easy and interesting ascent is that of the **Geishorn* (7360'), accomplished viâ the *Willersalpe* (4725'; beds) in 4½ hrs. (guide 6, with descent to *Schattwald* 8 m.). Splendid view.

The ascent of the *Hochvogel* (8495'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 10 m.) is laborious and requires strength and endurance, but has been greatly facilitated by the erection of the *Prinz-Luitpold-Haus*, situated above a little lake in a basin (about 6230') at the foot of the *Fuchskarspitze* (7574'), and surrounded by huge precipices. The hut, which contains mattresses and beds, is reached from *Hinterstein* by the *Berggündele-Alp* in 4½-5 hrs.; thence to the summit about 3 hrs. more. The path ascends steeply to the *Balken* (a ridge overlooking the *Schwarzwasserthal*; 6375'), to the right of the *Fuchskarspitze*. Turning to the right we traverse the E. side of the arête to the steep slope of *névé* (snow-irons useful), and clamber up fatiguing rocky ledges to the cross on the top. Abrupt descent over the *Fuchsen-sattel* into the *Hornbachthal* (p. 13; guide 12 m.). From the *Prinz Luitpold Haus* across the *Himmeleck* to *Oberstdorf*, see above and p. 11.

From *Hinterstein* to *Tannheim* (p. 22) viâ the *Willersalpe* (see above) and the *Geiseck* (about 6230'), between the *Rauhhorn* and *Geishorn*, and past the *Vilsalper See* (see below), 6 hrs. (guide). Another route, shorter but more tiring and less interesting, leads from the *Willersalpe* over the *Kollersattel* and the *Aelpele* (4 hrs.; guide). A third way leads past the *Wildsee* (5910') and across the *Kirchdachscharte* (6560'), to the S. of the *Kugelhorn*, and then descends to the left to the *Vilsalpee*. A shorter route crosses the *Zipfelsalp*, between the *Iseler* and *Bscheisser*, to (3 hrs.) *Schattwald* (p. 22).

The road now ascends the *Jochberg* in windings, with a pleasant retrospect of the *Ostrachthal* (short-cuts for pedestrians). 2 M. *Oberjoch* (3700'); ¼ M. farther the road leads to the right (that to the left to *Unterjoch* and *Wertach*) and, before reaching (¼ M.) the *Vorderjoch* (3770'), passes the Bavarian custom-house

on the right. We next cross a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the *Isele*. Beyond the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hinter-Joch* we descend across the Tyrolese frontier into the pine-clad *Obere Vilsthal*, pass the Austrian custom-house of *Vilsrein*, and reach (1 M.) —

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schattwald** (3480'; * *Traube*; *Sonne*), with a small sulphur-bath, at the W. end of the picturesque *Tannheimer-Thal*. The *Vils*, the discharge of the *Vilsalpsee*, descends hence to the N., and then to the E. by *Pfronten* (p. 14), and falls into the Lech at *Vils*, above *Füssen* (p. 14). — Farther on, the road is good but shadeless, and driving is preferable to walking. On the left rise the *Einstein* (6110') and *Aggenstein* (see below); in front, the *Gimpelspitze* (7340') and *Köllespitze* (7336'). — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tannheim**, or *Höfen* (3590'; * *Ochs*, moderate; *Kreuz*), the principal place in the valley.

To the (1 hr.) **Vilsalpsee* (3700') a good path ascends through the *Vilsthal*, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the *Geishorn*, *Rauhorn*, and *Kugelhorn*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., and higher up, lies the pretty *Traualpsee* (5345'), whence a route leads across the saddle between the *Rothspitze* and the *Lachenspitze* to the *Schwarzwasserthal* and to *Forchach* in the Lechthal (see p. 210). — To *Hinterstein* viâ the *Geiseck* or the *Kirchdachscharte*, see p. 21.

To the left lies the village of *Grähn* (ascent of the *Aggenstein*, 6506', $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the *Enge* to (9 M.) *Pfronten* (p. 14). At the village of (2 M.) *Haldensee* we reach the picturesque green lake of that name ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long), overshadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad *Grünspitz* (4555'). 3 M. *Nesselwängle* (3720'; *Kreuz*), at the base of the *Köllespitze* (7336'). On the left (S.) is the *Gachtspitze* (6595'); opposite us the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* (7296'). The *Tannheimer-Thal* terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of *Raut* and *Gacht* (with the wooded *Birkenthal*, the *Lachenspitze*, and the *Leilachspitze* on the right), enters the **Gacht Pass**, the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the *Weissenbach*, and winds down its left side. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weissenbach* (2895'; *Löwe*) the road enters the broad and unattractive *Lechthal* (one-horse carr. to *Reutte* 3 fl., but not always to be had). We follow the left bank of the Lech (to the right is the *Thaneller*, p. 210) to (6 M.) **Reutte** (p. 18).

FROM REUTTE TO PARTENKIRCHEN, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., by a picturesque route passing the *Plansee*. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Breitenwang* (p. 18), the road turns to the left at the well, and a few paces beyond it to the right, and ascends towards the double-peaked *Tauern*, on the pine-clothed N. slopes of which (*Rossrücken*) it gradually mounts. The small sulphur-baths of *Krekelmoos* are passed on the right. Fine retrospect (the *Glimmspitze* and *Hochvogel*, two peaks of the *Lechthal*, in the background). About 2 M. from *Breitenwang*, 80 paces beyond the second bridge by which the road crosses a torrent, is a stone (on the left) marking the steep de-

scent through wood to the (8 min.) lower ***Stuiben Fall**, a broad cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the *Ache*, the discharge of the Plansee, and finely framed with trees.

A good new footpath, with finger-posts, beginning at (20 min.) *Bad Mühl* (p. 18), ascends along the Lech direct to the (1/2 hr.) lower fall. Abundance of Alpine roses.

The path ascends the left bank of the *Ache* to the (1/4 hr.) smaller *Upper Fall*, and turning to the right soon regains the road near (10 min.) a small chapel, close to which is an excellent spring. Crossing the *Ache*, and passing the *Little Plansee*, we then reach the (3/4 M.) **Great Plansee** (3190'; *Seespitz Inn*, R. 50 kr.), a fine sheet of water, 23/4 M. long by 1/4-1/2 M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. The shadeless road skirts the lake and passes the *Kaiserbrunnen*. At the (33/4 M.) *Austrian Frontier Station* there is a monument to King Max II. of Bavaria (*Zur Forelle*, a good inn; *Zum Linderhof*, a few minutes farther on, plain).

A road (omnibus from Reutte viâ Linderhof to Ober-Ammergau and Murnau, and vice versâ, twice daily) ascends from this point past the *Ammerwald-Alp* to the (10 M.) forester's house of *Linderhof* (quarters) in the upper *Ammer-Thal* or *Graswang-Thal*. Opposite, on the left bank of the *Ammer*, is the royal ***Schloss Linderhof** (adm. daily except Frid., 9-12 and 2-5, 3 m.; grotto and kiosk 2 m.; adm. to the *Hundinghütte* 1 m.), erected and splendidly decorated in the rococo style by King Lewis II. (d. 1886). The extensive grounds are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure of Venus, and the *Blue Grotto*, with a subterranean lake, which can be illuminated with electric light (adm. every 1/2 hr. from 9 to 11.30 and from 2.30 to 5 for parties of at least 12 pers.). Near the grotto is the *Moorish Kiosk*, richly gilded and decorated, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled peacocks, etc. About 4 1/2 M. to the N. of the château, near the boundary, is the *Hundinghütte*, a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'). To the left of the entrance to the Linderhof is an *Inn* (R. 2-2 1/2 m.; early application advisable). — From Linderhof by (4 1/2 M.) *Graswang* (2885'; Inn) to (3 M.) *Ettal* or (4 1/2 M.) *Ober-Ammergau*, see p. 29.

A picturesque route to (15 M.) *Hohenschwangau* diverges to the left from the *Graswang* road, 4 1/4 M. from the Plansee, and ascends by the 'Schützensteig' among fine woods to (1 1/2 hr.) the hunting-lodge at the summit of the pass. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Blöckenau*, and follow the carriage-road through the Pöllatthal (view of the Säuling, and farther down of the *Marienbrücke*, *Schloss Neu-Schwanstein*, and the Bavarian plain) to (1 1/4 hr.) *Hohenschwangau* (p. 15).

Across the Plansee to the *Heiterwanger See* (boats at the Forelle), see p. 18. A footpath, beginning at the *Seespitz Inn* (see above) and skirting first the W. bank of the Plansee and then the *Heiterwanger See*, also leads to (4 1/2 M.) *Heiterwang*.

The Plansee terminates 1/2 M. farther, and the road enters the wood. It crosses (3/4 M.) a rocky barrier to the '*Drei Wassern*', where a bridge marks the Austrian frontier. The wooded *Naidrachthal* is now traversed. On the right is (1 1/4 M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. 1 1/4 M. farther on, we enjoy a fine view of the *Zugspitze*, the highest mountain in Bavaria. The road now quits the wood, and reaches (1 1/4 M.) the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at **Griesen** (2750'; **Inn*). Hence to *Lermoos*, see p. 18; through the *Elmauer Gries* to *Graswang* (see above), with guide, in 3 hrs.

The Partenkirchen road descends the wooded *Loisachthal*; on the right is the Zugspitze, in front the distant Seinsgebirge. The road crosses the Loisach (3 M.) and follows its right bank; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on the wood terminates. On the right rises the Waxenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the *Badersee* (p. 31) diverges to the right a little on this side of ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Schmelz* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Hammersbach* (p. 31). In the foreground lies Partenkirchen, and near it the domed tower of Garmisch; on the left the Kramer. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. Garmisch; 1 M. Partenkirchen, see p. 29.

5. The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg.

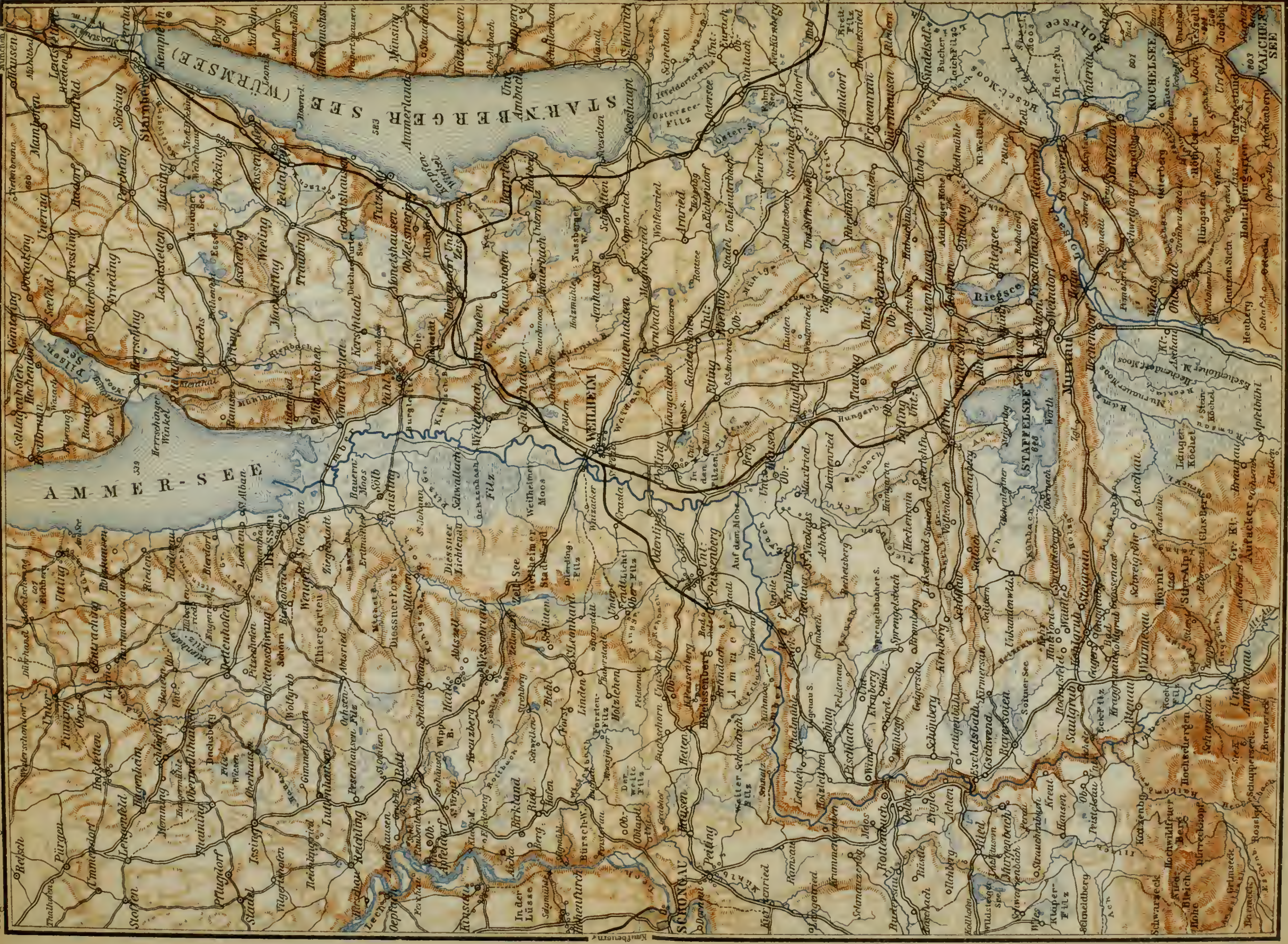
RAILWAY from Munich to Starnberg ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 1 hr. 5 min.; to Peissenberg ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — STEAMBOAT from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake) 4-5 times daily in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the railway-station in Munich. A circular ticket entitles the holder to break the journey twice, but a fee of 60 pf. must be paid for each additional halt.

The train quits the Lindau line (p. 3) at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pasing*. 9 M. *Planegg*; 12 M. *Gauting*, with a sulphur spring. Near ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mühlthal* we have a glimpse of the pretty, wooded *Würmthal* to the left.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Starnberg** (**Bayrischer Hof*, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1 m.; **Wittelsbacher Hof*, both on the lake; **Pellet*; *Tutzinger Hof*; *Zur Eisenbahn*; *Pension Schmidt*, 4-5 m. per day), a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded in summer. The old château on a height now contains public offices. Bath in the lake 20 pf.; rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

The ***Lake of Starnberg**, or **Würm-See** (1945'), $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2-3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains in clear weather. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: *Wendelstein*, *Brecherspitze*, *Kirchstein*, *Benediktenwand*, *Karwendelgebirge*, *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, *Heimgarten*, *Krottenkopf*, *Wetterstein* range with the *Zugspitze*, and *Ettaler Mandl*.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of the late Prince Charles of Bavaria (d. 1875). On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. *Niederpöcking*. *Possenhofen* (Zum Fischmeister) lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 25). Duke Max of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2 M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, keeping to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) **Feldafing** (**Strauch's Hotel*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the rail. stat., beautiful view from the terrace; **Hôtel-Pens. Neuschwanstein*). In the lake below lies the *Roseninsel* (shown by order obtained from the 'Obersthofmeister' at Munich, or from the 'Rentamt' at Starnberg), near which a lake-village was discovered by Desor.



Opposite Possenhofen (boat in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1 m.) lies **Leoni** (**Leoni Inn*, pens. 5 m. per day). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*.

About 1 M. to the N. of the pier is situated the royal château of **Berg** (adm. 50 pf.), with a beautiful park, where King Lewis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake in June, 1886. The road to it passes through the neat little village of Leoni and then enters the park and skirts the lake. The spot where the bodies of the King and Dr. von Gudden were found in the lake is indicated by a wooden cross. The château is plainly fitted up, and contains paintings and statuettes of scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — Berg is a steamboat-station, but is not always stopped at. ***Rottmannshöhe** (20 min.). The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top of the hill turns to the right to the large *Hotel*, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps, now somewhat interfered with by the trees. On a platform in front of the hotel stands a simple monument erected to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Garatshausen*, with a château of King Francis II. of Naples. Next stat. **Tutzing** (*Gasthaus am See*, with a garden; *Zur Eisenbahn*, at the rail. station, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the lake, with *View from the veranda; *Sommmerkeller*, a restaurant with groups of fine trees, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the station), with Hr. Hallberger's château, the pleasant grounds of which are open from 1 to 3 p.m. — The *Johannesberg*, a grassy hill on the bank of the lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view (still finer from the **Ilkahöhe*, near *Oberzeismering*, 1 hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. *Bernried* (Altwirth; Neuwirth), with a château of Hr. v. Wendland and fine clumps of trees. The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. *Seeshaupt* (Inn) lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank, passing the pilgrimage-church of *St. Heinrich* on the right, to *Ambach*, *Ammerland* (Inn), with a château of Count Poggi, *Allmannshausen* (Inn; all summer-resorts), *Leoni*, and *Starnberg*.

DILIGENCE from *Seeshaupt* daily to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Heinrich* and (6 M.) *Beuerberg* (2030'; *Post*), with a nunnery and girls' school, prettily situated on the *Loisach*. To the right of the road lies the *Oederbauer* (Restaurant; 2 M. there and back), which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the *Kochelsee*. — On the hill above *Ambach* lies the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) church of *Holzhausen*, another charming point of view (descent to *Ammerland* 1 hr.). About 6 M. to the E. of *Ambach* (road by *Weidenkamp*) rises the château of *Eurasburg* (2180'), high above the *Loisach*, commanding a fine view of the Alps (thence to *Beuerberg* 1 hr.).

RAILWAY JOURNEY. Little is seen of the lake at first. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Munich) *Possenhofen*. Beyond (22 M.) *Feldafing* several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (25 M.) *Tutzing* passengers for *Penzberg* (p. 37) change carriages. The *Weilheim* line turns towards the W. (view of the *Zugspitze*, etc., to the left). $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diemen-dorf*, where the *Hohe Peissenberg* comes in view. The line ascends through deep cuttings and then traverses grassy dales. To the right, in the distance, rises the *Hochschloss* (p. 26). $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wilzhofen*

(to the right the Ammersee, see below). — At ($33\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Weilheim** (1845'; **Post*; **Traube*; *Luckerbräu*), a small town on the *Ammer*, we change carriages for Peissenberg. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 27.) Passing *Unter-Peissenberg* (Post), the train stops at ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Peissenberg** (1930'), where the railway ends. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station is *Bad Sulz* (**Inn*, moderate), with shady walks. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines.

The ROAD TO THE HOHE PEISSENBERG (guide unnecessary) leads from the station across the railway, turns to the left beyond the restaurant (finger-post), and ascends the pine-clad hill, passing the *Weinbauer* (Inn). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the summit. A footpath ascending to the right beyond Bad Sulz is shorter, but steeper.

The ***Hohe Peissenberg** (3240'), the Rigi of Bavaria, affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and a rustic *Inn*.

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

FROM THE STATION OF PEISSENBERG TO OBER-AMMERGAU. A carriage-road (diligence to *Rottenbuch* daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) leads round the E. flank of the *Hohe Peissenberg* to *Böbing* and (9 M.) *Rottenbuch* (**Post*), with its ancient convent, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the deep *Ammerthal*. Thence past ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bayersoyen* (Inn), near the little *Soyen Lake*, to (3 M.) *Saulgrub* (p. 28) and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Ammergau*.

The **Ammersee** (1770'), 10 M. long, and $3\text{--}4$ M. broad, situated 7 M. to the W. of the *Starnberger See*, is a less attractive lake. It commands a view of the distant Alpine range to the S., while the *Hohe Peissenberg* rises in the foreground. The banks are flat and wooded. A small steamboat plies on the lake ($3\text{--}4$ times a day between *Diessen* and *Stegen* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 m.).

From stat. *Wilzhofen* (p. 25) to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Diessen* a diligence runs thrice daily in 2 hours. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Pühl* (**Gattinger*), a pleasant village. On the wooded hill above rises the **Hochschloss*, commanding a fine view (still finer from the *Sonnenhügel*; at the foot of the hill is a pretty ravine with a waterfall). The road next passes ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fischen* (road to the right to *Andechs*, 4 M., p. 27), traverses an extensive marsh, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish *Ammer*, and reaches (4 M.) —

Diessen, or *Bayerdiessen* (**Post*; *Gattinger*), an important-looking, straggling market-town and summer-resort at the S.W. end of the lake, with the extensive buildings of an old monastery. A little inland lies the hamlet of *St. Georgen*, the chapel of which affords a fine view. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at *St. Alban*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on.

The steamboat crosses the lake to *Fischen* (p. 26), and then skirts the E. bank to *Mühlfeld* and *Hersching* in the 'Herschinger Winkel' (the broadest part of the lake), the station for Andechs.

A road leads through the picturesque ravine of the *Kienthal* to (3 M.) *Andechs* (2570'), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a survey of the mountains (more extensive from the tower, but the ascent is unpleasant). A flight of steps by the parsonage leads to the garden of the *Inn. *Erling* (Glocke), adjoins *Andechs*, forming a single large village (*Erling-Andechs*).

FROM ERLING TO THE STARNBERGER SEE, at first uninteresting, by (3 M.) *Machlfing* and (1½ M.) *Traubing*. Thence to the left to (3 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 24), or to the right to (3½ M.) *Tutzing* (p. 25). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From *Erling* to *Starnberg* (9 M.) omnibus daily viâ *Perchting* in 2 hrs.

FROM ERLING TO INNING AND GRAFRATH. To the N. of *Andechs* a good road leads viâ *Hersching* to (6 M.) *Seefeld* (Inn), on the small *Pilsensee*, with a château of Count *Törring* (chapel and armoury interesting; fine view from the terrace), and past the lonely *Wörthsee* to (6 M.) *Inning* (Post) and (3½ M.) *Grafrath* (see below and p. 3).

The next stations are *Ried* on the E. and *Utting* on the W. bank. From stat. *Breitenbrunn* (Braun), on the E. bank, a road leads to *Seefeld* on the *Pilsensee* (see above). Then, on the W. bank, *Schondorf*, above which, to the left, are the village and château of *Greifenberg*; at the foot of the hill are the baths of that name with springs containing sulphur and arsenic (diligence daily in ½ hr. to *Türkenfeld*, p. 3). The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. *Stegen* (Inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the *Amper* (½ hr.; fares, 90, 60 pf.) to *Grafrath* (Inn), 1 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 3; omnibus from the landing-place to the station, or vice versâ, 20 pf.).

6. From Munich to Partenkirchen and to Zirl viâ Mittenwald.

Comp. Map, p. 14.

87 M. RAILWAY to (47 M.) *Murnau* in 2½ hrs. From the *Murnau* station POST-OMNIBUS twice daily in 3¾ hrs. to (15 M.) *Partenkirchen* (to *Oberau* in 2½ hrs.). Another omnibus starts at 5.45 p.m. for *Garmisch* (2 m.) and *Partenkirchen* (2 m. 60 pf.). DILIGENCE from *Partenkirchen* to (10 M.) *Mittenwald* twice daily in 3 hrs. (1 m. 80 pf.); POST-OMNIBUS from *Mittenwald* to (15 M.) *Zirl* twice daily in 5½ hrs. (4 m.). One-horse carriage from *Murnau* to *Partenkirchen* 9 m.; from *Partenkirchen* to *Mittenwald* 8 m. and gratuity; two-horse carr. from *Zirl* to *Partenkirchen* (7¼ hrs.) 30 fl., to *Garmisch* 34 fl.

Beyond (33½ M.) *Weilheim* (p. 26) the train diverges to the left from the *Peissenberg* line, and ascends the right (E.) bank of the *Ammer*. 36 M. *Polling*; 39 M. *Huglfing*. The train ascends through the side-valleys of the *Hungerbach* and *Zeilbach*, commanding fine views of the mountains on the right, to (43½ M.) *Uffing*, which lies about ¾ M. from the N. end of the *Staffelsee* (2100'). The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the lake, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

47 M. *Murnau* (2285'; *Tafelmair's Restaurant*), at the S.E.

end of the Staffelsee, and 140' above it. (**Hôtel Murnau*, with chalybeate springs on the lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the railway-station; **Fuchs*, moderate; good baths in the lake.) About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (*Post*; **Pantlbräu*; **Griesbräu*; *Zacherlbräu*; *Angerbräu*). The hill to the E. commands a good view of the mountains: to the left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; to the right the Ammergau Mts.; in the background of the Loisachthal the Wetterstein Mts.

From *Ohlstadt*, 4 M. to the S.E., the *Heimgarten* (5860') may be ascended by a path indicated by marks ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 39). On the *Ochsenalpe*, 1 hr. from the top, is the *Heimgartenhütte*, a club-hut (4265'). — To the W. of Murnau a road crosses the hills between the Staffelsee and the Murnauer Moos to (9 M.) *Kohlgrub* (2690'; *Adler*); $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. is the chalybeate bath and health-resort of the same name (*Bad-Hôtel*, with dépendance, the *Linderschlösschen*, high charges), at the N. base of the *Hörnle* (5135'), which is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (extensive view, stretching as far as Munich). To the W. lies ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saulgrub* on the Ammergau road (to *Ober-Ammergau*, see below, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M., by carr. in 1 hr.). Walkers to Ammergau diverge from the road before reaching Kohlgrub by a path to the left, which strikes the Ammergau road at *Wurmesau*.

Passing *Höhendorf* the PARTENKIRCHEN ROAD traverses a broad marshy tract, crosses the *Ramsau* (navigable for rafts) near its confluence with the *Loisach*, and follows the left bank of the latter. At ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eschenloh* (2095 ft.; *Altwirth*) the mountains are reached; to the left beyond the Loisach rise the roof-shaped Kistenkopf and the Hochriesskopf; in the background the imposing Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze; on the right the Ettaler Mandl. The best point of view is a chapel on the *Festbühel*, to the right of the road.

TO THE WALCHENSEE (p. 39) through the *Eschenthal* (4 hrs.; cart-track; guide, advisable, 4 m.). We cross the *Loisach*, and then the *Eschenlahne*, the right bank of which we ascend; to the right lies a large gully of the *Kistenkopf*. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed, and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of the profound **Eschenklamm* (called the '*Gache Tod*') is obtained from the bridges across the abyss. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent to the Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony track to the right leads to *Obernach*, near the S. end of the lake).

TO OBER-AMMERGAU, footpath over the moors and across the saddle between the *Aufacker* and the *Ettaler Mandl* (3 hrs., guide desirable). — Ascent of the *Krottenkopf* (6880'), in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., see p. 31.

At (4 M.) *Oberau* (2180'; **Post*) the Ober-Ammergau road diverges to the right.

This road ascends rapidly to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ettal* (2880'; Landes), a monastery dissolved in 1803, with extensive buildings, now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church contains a ceiling-painting by Knoller and a famous organ. On the N. side is a brewery of local repute. The village lies at the base of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5384'), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is laborious (3 hrs., with guide). The road then descends into the Ammerthal to (3 M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (2760'; **Wittelsbacher Hof*; *Schwabewirth* or *Post*; *Stern*; *Diemer*; *Preisinger*, and others), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every ten years (1880, 1890, etc.). The theatre has seats for 5000 spectators. Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants (Lang's *Depôt*). About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W., at the base of the Sonnenberg, stands the **Crucifixion*, a colossal group in Kelheim marble, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

The road next leads by (2 M.) *Unter-Ammergau* (2655'; *Schuwirth*;

Rabe) and *Wurmesau* to (5 M.) *Saulgrub*. Thence (by the Schongau road) either to the N. viâ *Rottenbuch* to (13 M.) *Peiting* (p. 14), or to the E. viâ *Kohlgrub* (see p. 28) to (8½ M.) *Murnau* (p. 27).

To REUTTE. Road from Ober-Ammergau through the sequestered *Graswang-Thal*, past the château of *Linderhof*, the *Ammerwaldalpe*, and the *Plansee*, 24 M. (comp. p. 23; omnibus daily in 10 hrs., stopping 1½ hr. at *Linderhof* and ½ hr. at the *Hundinghütte*). For a visit to *Linderhof*, it is better to hire carriages at *Murnau* than at *Oberau*. — To HOHENSCHWANGAU (p. 15), 8 hrs.; the bridle-path diverges to the right by the *Ammerwald-Alp*, 6 M. beyond *Linderhof*.

Beyond (2½ M.) *Farchant* the broad basin of *Partenkirchen* becomes visible. On the left is the *Kuhflucht* (p. 30), descending from the *Hohe Fricken*. Fine view of the *Wettersteingebirge* from the *Dreithorspitze* to the *Zugspitze*. The road to *Garmisch* diverges to the right before the (¼ M.) *Loisach* bridge is reached (pedestrians bound for *Garmisch* leave the road at *Farchant*). Then (¾ M.) —

62 M. (from *Munich*) **Partenkirchen** (2370'; **Stern*; **Post*; **Pension Schweizerhaus*, 5 m. per day; *Villa Resch*, with baths; *Drei Mohren*, moderate; *Zum Rassen*; *Melber*, well spoken of), the *Partanum* of the Romans, a favourite summer-resort, beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the *Krottenkopf*. The small town owes its modern appearance to serious fires which occurred in 1860, 1863, and 1865. Handsome modern Gothic church. A visit may be paid to the school of carving and design.

Garmisch (2270'; **Westermeier zum Husaren*; **Lamm*, 3½ m. per day; **Reiser zur Zugspitze*; **Traube & Villa Buchwieser*; **Drei Mohren*, moderate; *Kainzenfranz*; *Tutzinger Hof*; *Villa Sophia*; *Restaurant Russhütte*, prettily situated on the *Loisach*), a thriving village 1 M. to the W. of *Partenkirchen*, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort. The well-defined *Alpspitze* is conspicuous, but of the *Zugspitze* a small part only is seen to the left of the *Waxenstein*; to the E., between the *Eckenberg* and the *Wetterwand*, appear the *Seinsgebirge*. On the E. side of the village is the new *Wittelsbach Park*, with a bust of *Prince-Regent Luitpold*.

CARRIAGES are to be obtained at both *Garmisch* and *Partenkirchen*. Two-horse carr. to the *Badersee* 10 m., *Walchensee* (¾ hrs.) 20, *Ober-Ammergau* 20, *Murnau* 14, *Lermoos* 20, *Plansee* and *Reutte* 30, *Linderhof* (3 hrs.) 30 m. (The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare. No other extras.)

*EXCURSIONS (guides: *Jos. Reindl*, nicknamed *Spadill*, *Leon. Reindl*, alias *Bäuerle*, *Andr.* and *Joh. Witting*, alias *Gschwandner*, at *Partenkirchen*; *Joh. Ostler*, nicknamed *Koser*, *Jos. Ostler*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Dengg*, nicknamed *Zeisler*, and *Joh. Polz* at *Garmisch*). Finest view from the pilgrimage-church of **St. Anton*, to which a shady path ascends in 10 min. from *Partenkirchen*. The peaks, from left to right, are the *Wetterwand*, *Dreithorspitze*, *Alpspitze*, *Waxenstein* (behind it the *Zugspitze*), the pointed *Upsberg* (in the distance, beyond the *Eibsee-Thörlen*); to the right the *Kramer*, in the foreground *Garmisch*.

Faukenschlucht. Beyond *Partenkirchen* a zigzag path ascends to it to the right, and then leads on the right side of the ravine to the (20 min.) waterfall of the *Faukenbach*. A path also leads from *St. Anton* (see above) on the hill-side through wood to (20 min.) the entrance of the gorge.

The ruin of *Werdenfels* (2550') is reached in ¼ hr. by a path leading to

the left from the *Schwaige Wang*, 1 M. from Garmisch. View of the Loisachthal, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein.

The *Kuhfucht* (1½ hr.), entered from *Farchant* (p. 29; by the inn turn to the right, cross the Loisach, and ascend to the left through pine-wood), is a ravine descending from the *Hohe Fricken*, with pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (1 hr.) the highest fall (3755'; ascent uninteresting).

The *Riesserbauer* is a good point of view, ½ hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.W., in the direction of the *Riesserkopf*, a wooded height immediately below the Alp Spitze. The farm (Rfmts. in summer) lies at the back of the hill, in a hollow containing a small lake (bathing-establishment). Fine view from a point a little higher up.

**Partnachklamm* and *Vorder-Graseck* (1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). After following the *Kainzenbad* road (p. 34), to the S. of Partenkirchen (see below) for a few paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in ½ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the *Partnach* valley. (From Garmisch a good, and in part shady footpath leads to the right from the Partenkirchen road beyond the bridge, crosses the Partnach and the island, and follows the right bank of the Partnach, joining the route from Partenkirchen about 10 min. before the above-mentioned bridge is reached.) Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left ('nach Graseck'; that to the right leads to the *Rainthaler Bauer*, p. 33); after ¼ hr. we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the road to Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge is the finest point. The Partnach, which dashes through the rocky gorge 230' below, descends from the Rainthal (see below). Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2850'; **Restaurant*), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to the *Rainthal* and the *Schachen*, see p. 32. A narrow path, constructed for the use of the 'lumberers', leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water; but though it shortens the walk to the *Schachen* and the *Rainthal* by about ½ hr., no one who is at all subject to giddiness should attempt it. — FROM GRASECK TO MITTENWALD direct, through the *Ferchen-Thal*, 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*; ¾ hr., bridge over the *Ferchenbach*; then for ¼ hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) *Elmau* (3345'; Inn). (Walkers from *Elmau* to *Graseck* should avoid the bridle-path to the left, which leads to the *Schachenalp*, p. 32.) From this point a road ascends slowly, at first through wood but afterwards shadeless, to (3½ M.) the *Ferchensee*; it then descends, past the *Lautersee*, to (2¼ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 34). From *Elmau* to the *Schachenalp*, see p. 32 (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.); to *Klais*, on the *Mittenwald* post-road (p. 34), 4½ M., by a carriage-road.

The **Eckbauer* (3450'; 2 hrs.; guide 2 m., desirable). The road, which passes the *Kainzen-Bad* (p. 34), is tolerable. This excursion may also be thus combined with the preceding. After following the cart-road to *Elmau* (see above) for 10 min., we diverge by a narrow path to the left at a barn, ascend the grassy slopes in windings, pass through wood, and reach the *Eckbauer* in ½ hr. (*Inn*, with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: *Karwendelgebirge*, *Wettersteinwand*, *Dreithorspitze* with the *Schachenalp* and *Frauenalpe*, *Alp Spitze*, *Zugspitze*, *Kramer*, and *Krottenkopf*; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the *Ferchenbach*.

Schlattanbauer (1-1¼ hr.). After about 1 hr., beyond the highest part of the *Mittenwald* road (p. 34), a path diverges to the left at a finger-post and leads to (5 min.) the *Schlattan Restaurant*, which affords a fine view of the *Wetterstein* and the *Karwendel* ranges. From the *Schlattan* a path, indicated by blue and white marks, leads to the (1 hr.) *Esterberg-Alp* (p. 31), forming the most direct route from *Mittenwald* to the top of the *Krottenkopf*.

**Badersee* (6 M.; omnibus daily in 1¼ hr., starting at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.,

returning at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; fare 1 m., return $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the *Schmelz* (p. 24), and leads via *Unter-Grainau*. The small, emerald-green lake, framed with trees, is overshadowed by the huge precipices of the *Zugspitze*. **Hôtel Badersee* (pens. from $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.), on its bank, pleasant for a prolonged stay. — Road hence to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Eibsee* (see below).

The **Eibsee* (3210'), 7 M. from Partenkirchen, at the base of the *Zugspitze*, is reached by the road via *Unter-Grainau* (omnibus from the Post at Partenkirchen daily in 2 hrs., starting at 8.30 a.m., returning in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at 6 p.m.; fare each way $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (small *Inn kept by the forester), and thence to (1 hr.) the lake. The *Eibsee* is enclosed by dark-wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the *Zugspitze* (**Terne's Inn*, with veranda, boats, and baths, R. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ m., 'pens.' with R. 5 m.). Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the *Schöne* or *Maximilian's Insel* in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge *Zugspitze* is seen to great advantage from this lake, but on summer afternoons it is often shrouded in clouds. The picturesque little *Frillen-see*, to the S.E. of the *Eibsee*, may be reached from the inn in 5 min. by boat, or in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a stony path constructed along the bank of the *Eibsee*. — From the *Eibsee* over the *Thörten* (5225') to *Ehrwald* (3 hrs.; with guide), see p. 34.

Höllenthal-Klamm ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The best route is by *Ober-Grainau* (see above). A good new path (no risk of mistake; finger-posts) ascends thence, soon becoming steeper, through the *Stangenwald* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) perpendicular rocks of the *Waxenstein*. The 'Stangensteig' (3' broad, steady head necessary) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the bridge (3840') over the *Höllenthal-Klamm*, a narrow ravine through which the *Hammersbach* dashes, 250' below. A bad path (hazardous without a guide) ascends hence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a deserted lead-mine (4720'), from which a fatiguing path leads to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hochalpe* (p. 32). — Another but inferior route (also well marked) to the *Höllenthal-Klamm* diverges to the left at a guide-post, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. on this side of *Ober-Grainau* (see above), ascends the left bank of the *Hammersbach*, passing the village of the same name, and mounts steeply through the *Stangenwald* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Waxensteinwand* (see above). [About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the village of *Hammersbach*, a path crosses the brook to the *Maxklamm*, a pleasant digression requiring about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.] — From the *Höllenthalanger*, or innermost recess of the *Höllenthal*, in which is situated a forester's house (closed), a fatiguing but highly picturesque path leads over the *Riffelscharte*, between the *Waxenstein* and the *Riffelspitze*, to (7 hrs.) the *Eibsee* (see above). At the upper end of the *Höllenthal* is the *Höllenthal Glacier*. The ascent of the *Zugspitze* (9710') from this side is very difficult and fatiguing (guide 20 m.; comp. p. 33).

The *Kramer* (6510'), on the left bank of the *Loisach*, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the *Wetterstein* range. Bridle-path to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Königsstand*; a narrow path, suitable for good climbers only, with guide, leads thence to the top in 2 hrs. more (guide to the *Königsstand* 3, to the top $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — The *Hirschbichlkopf* (6510'), ascended without difficulty from Garmisch via the *Steppberg-Alpe* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide), commands a fine view.

The **Krottenkopf* (6880'; 5 hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$, if a night is spent, 7 m.), an easy and interesting ascent, affords a distant view of innumerable peaks (*Gross-Glockner*, *Gross-Venediger*, *Stubai* and *Oetzthal Alps*) and of the plain (*Munich*, *Starnberg Lake*, etc.). A cart-road leads from Partenkirchen via *St. Anton*, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) *Esterberg-See* (generally dry in summer) and the (10 min.) *Esterberg-Alp* (very poor inn). Bridle-path, steep, and stony at places, thence through the hollow between the *Bischof* and the *Krottenkopf* to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Krottenkopf Club-Hut* (6560'; Inn in summer), on the saddle between the *Krottenkopf* and the *Oberriesskopf*, and to (20 min.) the top (pavilion; fine view). — The descent

on the E. to the *Walchensee* is fatiguing ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide necessary). The descent on the N. to *Eschenloh* leads round the *Hohe Kistenkopf*, past the *Pusterthal-Alpe*, and through the *Eschenthal* (p. 28; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide advisable).

Hochalpe (5555'; 4 hrs.; guide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., hardly necessary). The route from Partenkirchen crosses the Partnach at the upper mill and leads towards the wooded Riesserkopf (p. 30) on the E. side of which it ascends (cart-track) to (3 hrs.) the *Kreuzalpe* (5220'), whence a fine view of the Eibsee is obtained. It then ascends on the E. slopes of the *Langenfeld*, and round the basin of the *Bodenlahnthal*, to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe*, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alp Spitze (see below; due S.), and other peaks. Far grander is the prospect from (1 hr.) the *Langenfeld*, which affords a striking view of the Höllenthal, with the Waxenstein, Höllenthalferner, and Zugspitze. The steep descent into the *Höllenthal* should be attempted by experts only, with a guide (see p. 29). By the *Bernardinalp* and *Gassenalp* into the *Bodenlahnthal* and to (2 hrs.) the *Rainthaler Bauer*, see below.

Alp Spitze (8648'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 m.), fatiguing. From ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Rainthaler Bauer* (see below) we ascend the *Bodenlahnthal* to (2 hrs.) the *Gassenalp*, pass the small *Stuibensee* (6235'; on the left), and reach the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the Wetterstein, Zugspitze, Höllenthal, etc.; distant view limited.

***Königshaus am Schachen** (5825'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., unnecessary). From ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Graseck the path descends and crosses the *Ferchenbach*, the left bank of which it then skirts to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Steilensäule* (sometimes dry). It then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a broad path through the wood leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) royal bridle-path. The latter ascends to the right above the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schachenalp*, with the small *Schachensee*, and leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Königshaus*, built by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 m.; Rfmts.). A pavilion, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent *View of the Rainthal below us, with the Plattach-Ferner and (to the S.) the Dreithorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. The views from the *Teufelsgesass* (7005'; reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, viâ the *Schachenplatte*) and from the (1 hr.) *Frauenalpe* (7765') are still more extensive, but the ascent of the latter requires a perfectly steady head and good guides (7 m.). — A laborious path crosses the *Wettersteingatterl* (7755'), to the E. of the *Dreithorspitze* (p. 33), whence the descent may be made either to the left through the *Berglenthal* to *Unter-Leutasch*, or to the right over the *Leutascher Platt* and through the *Puitenthal* to (3 hrs.) *Ober-Leutasch* (p. 35). — From *Elmau* (p. 34) a good bridle-path ascends to the Schachenalp in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., passing the finely-situated *Wetterstein-Alp* on the left.

Hintere Rainthal and ***Blaue Gumpen** ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 m.). The path descends from ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Graseck and crosses the *Ferchenbach* (p. 30); at the finger-post it ascends to the right into the *Rainthal* and crosses the Partnach three times; 1 hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Rainthaler Bauern' (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the *Bodenlahne* (the Alp Spitze rises at the end of the valley on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous *Stuibewald* (the *Mitter-Klamm* remaining on the left). After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, we obtain a fine view of the wild *Hintere Klamm*. We now descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Bockhütte*, a forester's hut, where the magnificent Hintere Rainthal is disclosed to view. Then past the *Sieben Sprünge* (a copious spring) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the **Untere Blaue Gumpe* (3670'), beautifully situated. A hut (closed) on a rocky height at the lower end of the lake commands a splendid view both up and down the valley. The path now ascends the *Hintere Rainthal*, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslide; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., on the left, below us lies the grey-green *Obere Blaue Gumpe* (3850'). Thence to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Angerhütte*, the *Knorrhütte*, and to the top of the *Zugspitze*, see p. 33. — To the Rain-

thaler Bauer (3090'; 2½ hrs.). Path either by Graseck and through the Rainthal, ascending to the right from (2¼ hrs.) the finger-post (p. 32) to (25 min.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachthal (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the *Hohe Steg*. View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive. The farm belongs to Court-Chaplain Stöcker of Berlin, the Christian Socialist.

The **Zugspitze* (9710'), the highest summit of the Bavarian Alps, requires two days (guide for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 15 m., with descent to the Eibsee 15 and 18 m.). Ascent laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for climbers with steady heads. To (5 hrs.) the *Obere Blaue Gumppe*, see p. 32; farther up, the path deteriorates and ascends across an extensive avalanche-track (on the left the imposing *Fall of the Partnach*) to the *Anger*, the upper part of the valley. The (¾ hr.) top of the hill commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blaue Gumpen with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. In the wood, just beyond this point, is the poor *Angeralp* (3970'), from which we mount in ¾ hr. to the *Upper Anger* (4430'; refuge-hut). In the neighbourhood (5 min. above the hut, reached by a path diverging to the left, at the last bridge over the Partnach, from the way to the Knorrhütte) is the *Partnach-Ursprung*, a gorge filled with the debris of avalanches, from which a copious brook bursts forth. Thence the path ascends to the right through creeping pines, and then through the *Brunnthal*, past a refuge-hut and the *Veitl-Brünnl*, to (2 hrs.) the *Knorrhütte* (6710'; *Inn of the German Alpine Club; good spring). From the club-hut we ascend a rocky basin (the '*Weisse Thal*'), past a refuge-hut at the *Schneefernereck*, to the *Schnee-Ferner* or *Plattach Glacier*, which is easily crossed to the base of the *Zugspitze*. We next mount a stony slope (the '*Grosse Reissen*') to the arête (¾ hr. in length; wire-ropes) and thus reach (3-3½ hrs. from the hut) the W. peak, on which is a refuge-hut. The **Panorama* is superb. A new path (requiring a steady head) connects the W. with the E. summit (3-10 min.), which is said to be about 3 ft. higher, and is marked by a cross 16' in height. Extensive view to the E., and into the *Höllenthal*. — The ascent from *Ehrwald* (p. 18) is shorter and is recommended to experts. We may proceed from the (2 hrs.) *Pestkapelle* (p. 19) by the *Gatterl* (6670') and the *Plattsteig* to (4½ hrs.) the *Knorrhütte*, and then, as above described, to (3 hrs.) the summit. Or (if experts) we may go from *Ehrwald* direct, viâ the '*Georg-Jäger-Steig*', passing the *Wieswaldhütten* and the *Ehrwalder Köpfe*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Wiener-Neustädter Hütte* in the *Oesterreichische Schneekar* (6940'; Inn in summer), and thence to the (2½ hrs.) W. summit. The descent may be made, but only by experts, to *Ehrwald* in 4 hrs.; a new path leads from the *Ehrwalder Köpfe* over the *Thörlrücken* to the *Eibsee* (4½ hrs.). The descent to the *Höllenthal Glacier* (p. 31) or through the *Ludergrube* to the Eibsee is very steep and difficult — The shortest ROUTE TO INNSBRUCK from the Knorrhütte crosses the *Gatterl* and the *Trauchlet* and descends to the left to the (3½ hrs.) *Tillfuss-Alpe* in the *Gaisthal* (p. 35); thence either over the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6770') in 5 hrs. (with guide) or viâ *Leutasch-Platzl* (p. 35) in 4¼ hrs. to *Telfs* (p. 233).

The **Schneefernerkopf* (9410') may be ascended without difficulty from the Knorrhütte ((see above)), in 3 hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Weisse Thal* and the *Plattach-Ferner*. The view from the top is little inferior to that from the *Zugspitze*. Descent to *Ehrwald*, see p. 19. — The *Dreithorspitze* (*Partenkirchener Dreithorspitze*. 8485'; *Leutascher Dreithorspitze* or *Karlspitze*, 8766'), a more arduous undertaking (guide 18 m.), is most conveniently ascended from *Leutasch* across the *Leutascher Platt* (p. 32). — The *Hochwanner* (*Kothbachspitze*, 8990') is an interesting ascent of no great difficulty (4½ hrs. from the Knorrhütte: with guide). We ascend across the *Gatterl* (see above) and over the *Kothbachsattel* to (2 hrs.) the *Stone Huts* (6330') in the *Kothbach Thal*, whither also a bridle-path ascends from the *Tillfuss-Alp* (p. 35); thence to the ridge above the *Leihenthal*, and across rocks and debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit (fine view).

The *WALCHENSEE* (p. 39) is 18 M. from Partenkirchen (carriage, p. 29,

in 3½ hrs.). The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at (6 M.) *Klais* (see below); 3 M. *Krün*; 9 M. the village of *Walchensee*. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — By *Eschenloh* to the *Walchensee*, see p. 28.

To LERMOOS (p. 18), 15 M., by a good road through the wooded *Loisachthal* (omn. every forenoon in 3½ hrs.; carr. 10-12 m.). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 23) is 9 M. from *Partenkirchen* and 6 M. from *Lermoos*. — FROM THE EIBSEE OVER THE THÖRLEN TO EHRWALD (p. 19), 3 hrs., uninteresting (guide, advisable, 2½ m.). About ¼ M. beyond the *Eibsee* inn we diverge to the right from the road, cross a meadow, and pass through an enclosure by the wood. The stony cart-road, very steep at places, now ascends for ¾ hr. By the finger-post which indicates the way to the *Zugspitze*, to the left, we take the path to the right, and after 10 min. cross a small meadow. In 10 min. more the path to the left brings us to the frontier. From the (10 min.) crucifix which marks the summit of the *Thörle*n (5230') we obtain a view of *Lermoos*. In descending we incline to the right and reach the road from *Griesen* to *Lermoos* near the *Schanze* (p. 19); to *Ehrwald* (p. 19), 1½ hr.

The ROAD ascends from *Partenkirchen* to (10 M.) *Mittenwald*. To the right in the valley, 1 M. from *Partenkirchen*, lies the *Kainzen-Bad* (*Inn, pension 6 m.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. Farther up, a guide-post points to the left to the *Schlattan* (p. 30). The road traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the *Wetterstein*, and in front are the bold peaks of the *Karwendel* range. 2½ M. *Kaltenbrunn*; 1½ M. *Gerold* (on the left the small *Wagenbrech See*); 1 M. *Klais* (to the *Barmsee* and *Krün*, see p. 40; to *Elmau*, see p. 30). The road passes the small and marshy *Schmalsee*, and descends abruptly into the *Isartal*, where it unites with the road from *Benedictbeuern* and *Walchensee* (see R. 7). Then (4 M.) —

72 M. (from Munich) *Mittenwald* (3000'; *Post, with clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the veranda; **Strodl*, at the N. end of the village), the last Bavarian village, overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge*, the W. peak of which rises to a height of 7815'. The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Seb. Bittl* and *Georg Fütterer*.). The **Lautersee* (3290'; ¾ hr.). We follow the road to the W. from the Post Inn, and then turn to the left (finger-post) into the *Lainthal*, in which a good path ascends, passing a swimming-bath and several small waterfalls of the *Lainbach*. On the plateau the path leads through wood to the lake, prettily situated among trees, and reflecting the jagged cliffs of the *Karwendelgebirge* on the E. — About ½ hr. farther up (rough cart-track) lies the lonely *Ferchensee* (3380'), close to the base of the *Wetterstein* and *Grünkopf*; thence to (1 hr.) *Elmau*, and to *Partenkirchen* viâ *Graseck*, see p. 30. — From the *Ferchensee* over the *Franzosensteig* (4185'), between the *Grünkopf* and *Wetterstein*, into the *Leutasch Valley*, 2 hrs., with guide; fatiguing descent.

**Leutaschkklamm*. Beyond the *Mittenwald* custom-house, by the last house on this side of the *Isar* bridge, we diverge to the right from the *Scharnitz* road. (Key of the 'Klamm Grotto' at the inn 'Zur Brücke'; 30 pf.) In 20 min. we reach the fine ravine, which was rendered accessible in 1880. The path is not continued beyond the waterfall (4 min.).

The **Hohe Kranzberg* (4524'; 1½ hr.). We proceed to the W. from the church to the three crosses on the *Calvarienberg*, whence a distinct

path, with red marks, leads to the summit (refuge-hut), which commands a fine view of the Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge.

Barmsee (1½ hr.). We follow the Partenkirchen road for about 2 M., and at the telegraph-post No. 300 turn to the right and proceed across meadows to the lake, embosomed in wood. Remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered here. Fine view from **Zapf's Inn*, on a hill on the E. side. The lake affords boating and bathing, and there are pleasant walks on its banks. The Barmsee may be reached from Partenkirchen or Walchensee in 2½ hrs. (good halting-place on the route between these places, comp. p. 34. 40; omnibus from the Rassen at Partenkirchen).

Leutaschthal (to Leutasch Mill, 1 hr.). We ascend to the right by the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge (road to the Lautersee, see p. 34), to the shooting-range, and proceed thence through wood, across the Austrian frontier, and past (25 min.) a chapel. We then descend gradually into the Leutaschthal, which at its mouth is a narrow gorge, but soon expands into a grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein. In the background are the Göhrens Spitze and the Hohe Munde. After crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the *Leutaschmühl* (3340'; Inn, rustic). Before reaching *Unterleutasch* (*Brückenwirth, also pension) the road crosses to the left bank of the Ache (to the right is the *Franzosensteig*, descending from the *Grünkopf*, see p. 34). Thence it continues past *Untere-Gasse* and *Obere-Gasse* to (¾ hr.) **Leutasch-Widum** (3715'; *Xanderwirth*, plain; guides, *Draxl, Rauth*). From this point a road leads to the E. viâ the *Leutascher Mäher* to (2 hrs.) *Seefeld* (p. 37), while a fatiguing path ascends to the N., viâ the *Wettersteingatterl*, to the *Frauenalpe* (p. 32). — A cart-road, passing (20 min.) *Leutasch-Platzl* (4180'), at the mouth of the *Gaisthal*, and the base of the *Hohe Munde* (see below), leads through wood to the (¾ hr.) ridge dividing this valley from the Innthal (4185') and descends (steep and fatiguing) viâ *Buchen* (Restaurant) to (¾ hr.) *Telfs* (p. 233). — The fatiguing but interesting ascent of the *Hohe Munde* (6495') may be made from Ober-Leutasch viâ the *Moos-Alp* in 4½-5 hrs. (with guide; comp. p. 233). — The *Tillfuss-Alpe* (4560'), with a shooting-box of the Duke of Altenburg, is situated in the *Gaisthal*, 1½ hr. above *Leutasch-Platzl*. Path hence viâ the *Pestkapelle* to (3 hrs.) *Ehrwald*, see p. 19; viâ the *Gatterl* to (4 hrs.) the *Knorrhütte*, see p. 33; across the *Niedermunde-Sattel* to (5 hrs.) *Telfs*, see p. 233.

Vereinsalpe (4460'; 3½ hrs.). At the *Husselmühle*, 20 min. below Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; by (1 hr.) the *Aschauer Chapel* it crosses the *Seinsbach*, and mounts steeply to the right, after which it reaches a tolerable road, running high up on the right side of the profound *Seinsgraben*, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the *Lausberg Lahne* and the *Reissende Lahne*. Opposite tower the imposing peaks of the Wörner, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) *Vereinsalpe* stands a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau (Inn). — A bridle-path (comp. p. 43) leads hence to the right round the *Soiernspitze* and past the *Jägersruhe* to (3 hrs.) the royal shooting-box at the *Soiern* (p. 43); then through the *Fischbachthal* (at the bottom of which we cross the bridge to the left, and reach a finger-post in 10 min.), either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Vorder-Riss*, or to the left over the *Fischbachalp* to (3 hrs.) *Krün* (p. 40). — From the *Vereinsalpe* to the *Riss* there are two routes. The longer leads through the densely-wooded *Fermersbach-Thal* to (1 hr.) the *Prantl-Alp*. Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley, passing a point in the *Dreiergraben* where a steady head is necessary, leads to the *Peintl-Alp*, where it descends to the right, and, after crossing the *Rissbach*, reaches (2 hrs.) the *Oswaldhütte*, halfway between *Vorder-Riss* and *Hinter-Riss* (p. 42). The other route (with blue marks) descends to the right before reaching the *Prantl-Alp*, crosses the *Fermersbach*, and ascends the opposite slope through swampy wood to *Au* and (3½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (guide necessary for this route).

The W. *Karwendelspitze* (7815'; 4½ hrs., with guide; fatiguing, but free from danger), ascended by a new path constructed by the German

Alpine Club, commands an imposing view. — The ascent of the **Wörner** (*Fahnewörner* 8105', *Hochkarspitze* 8250') should not be attempted except by experts; the easiest route leads from the *Karwendelthal* (see below), taking $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from the *Larchet-Alp* (viâ the *Grosskar*), but the ascent is also sometimes made from the *Vereinsalpe*. — The **Schöttlkar** (6400'). From the *Seinsbach* valley (p. 35) we ascend the *Feldernkopf* to (3 hrs.) the *Feldernkreuz*, and thence cross the pass to (1 hr.) the pavilion on the summit (descent to the *Soiern Lakes*, see p. 43).

Beyond Mittenwald the road crosses the *Isar* (before the bridge, on the right, the path to the *Leutasch Klamm*, p. 34) and traverses the level valley of the river as far as the (1 hr.) *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and the Tyrol. During the Thirty Years' War, *Claudia de' Medici*, widow of Archduke *Leopold V.*, constructed here the strongly fortified *Porta Claudia*, which resisted the attacks both of the French and the Swedes. In the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under *Ney* against 600 Austrians), and was completely destroyed by them and the Bavarians; traces of it still remain in some walls on the hill-side beyond the *Isar*. The defenders were commanded by *Baron Swinburne*, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member of the same family as the poet. — Beyond the adjacent village of —

$74\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Scharnitz** (3160'; **Traube*), on the W., is the mouth of the united *Hinterau* and *Karwendel* valleys, from which the river *Isar* issues.

Through the *Karwendelthal* to (8 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss*, interesting (guide 4 fl., not indispensable; *Thom. Fischer* of *Scharnitz* may be recommended). Road viâ the (6 M.) *Larchet-Alp*, with a shooting-box of the Duke of *Coburg* (ascent of the *Wörner*, see above), to (3 M.) the *Angerhütte* (4245'; no accommodation in the shooting-season), grandly situated; about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, the road terminates, and a good bridle-path ascends in windings to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe* (refreshments and bed of hay) and to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the cross at the summit of the pass (5910'), which affords a fine view of the limestone rocks of the *Hinterau* range. We descend through wood, avoiding side-paths, to the (1 hr.) *Ahornboden* (p. 43) and then through the *Johannesthal* (p. 43) to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 43).

Hinterauthal. A road leads past (3 M.) the opening of the *Gleirschthal* (see below) and (6 M.) the so-called *Source of the Isar*, two brooks descending from the *Heissenkopf* on the left, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Hunting Lodge* of *Prince Hohenlohe* on the *Kasten-Alp* (3950'). We then ascend the *Lavatsch-Thal* to the right to the *Lavatscher Alp* and the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Köhler Alp* (leaving the *Haller Anger-Alp* to the left at the top of the hill), and thence to the right to the (3 M.) *Lavatscher Joch* (6815'), which affords a view of the *Zillerthaler* and *Stubai*er *Ferner*. The road descends hence, turning to the right by the *Issenanger* and crossing the hill, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hall Salt Mine* (refreshments), and through the *Haller Thal* to (6 M.) *Hall* (p. 160). — The *Innthal* is also reached by several passes leading through the *Gleirschthal* (see above). We follow the *Hinterauthal* road (see above) for 3 M. and diverge from it by a road to the right, cross the *Isar*, and ascend the right bank of the *Gleirschbach* in windings to the (6 M.) shooting-box by the (disused) *Amtssäge* (3960'), in a wild and grand situation. An interesting pass leads hence to *ZIRL*: it ascends on the bank of the *Kristenbach* to the S. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zirler Kristenalp* (4390') and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Erlsattel* (6080'), whence the *Grosse Solstein* (8330') may be ascended without difficulty in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 232); it then descends to

the *Ertalp* and leads high up on the right side of the *Ehbachthal* to (3 hrs.) *Zirl*. — In the E. prolongation of the *Gleirschthal* (the head of which is called the *Samerthal* or *Pfeisthal*) a cart-road leads from the *Amtssäge* to the *Stempeljoch* (7190'; view limited); it then descends steeply over loose stones to the (1½ hr.) *Haller Berghaus* (p. 161) and (2 hrs.) *Hall* (p. 160). — Other passes (guides necessary) cross the *Frauhütt-Sattel* (7360'; *View), the *Mandscharte* (ca. 7200'), and the *Arzlerscharte* (7050') to *Innsbruck*.

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

80½ M. *Seefeld* (3860'; **Post*; *Bräuhaus*), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., prettily situated on the watershed between the *Isar* and *Inn* and adapted for a stay of some time.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Franz* and *Josef Heigl* of *Seefeld*, and *Jos. Haselwanter* of *Reith*). The **Reitherspitze* (7780'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 2 fl., not necessary for adepts; path marked) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. — From *Seefeld* to *Leutasch* by the *Leutascher Mähder* (6 M.), see p. 35; to *Telfs* (p. 233) viâ *Mösern* (4250'; *Inn*), with an imposing view of the valley of the *Inn* and the *Selrain* peaks, 3 hrs. (guide, advisable, 2½ fl.).

The road leads past the small and marshy *Wildsee* (fine retrospect of the *Wettersteingebirge* as far as the *Plattach-Ferner*; to the N., the *Reitherspitze*) and the village of *Auland* to (3 M.) *Reith* (3690'), beyond which it descends, viâ *Leiten*, in wide curves, which afford magnificent views of the *Innthal* and the *Mts.* to the S. of the *Inn* (*Alps* of *Selrain* and *Stubai*). On the last height above the road is the ruin of *Fragenstein*. (Those subject to giddiness should avoid the 'Schlossbergsteig', a path leading close by the castle, and cutting off the last curve of the road.)

87 M. *Zirl* (2035'; **Stern*; **Löwe*), and thence across the *Inn* to (20 min.) the railway-station, see p. 232 (railway to *Innsbruck*, 9½ M., in 25 min.).

7. From Munich to Mittenwald viâ Benediktbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 24, 14.

67½ M. RAILWAY to *Penzberg* (38½ M.) in 2¾ hrs. POST-OMNIBUS twice daily from *Penzberg* to *Benediktbeuern* in 1 hr. 10 min., and to *Kochel* in 2¼ hrs. OMNIBUS (1887) twice daily from *Penzberg* to *Mittenwald* in 7 hrs. (the night, on one of the trips, being spent at the *Inn zum Kesselberg*). — Pedestrians may reach the *Kochelsee* and *Walchensee* from *Murnau* (p. 27): from *Murnau* viâ *Greut* to *Schlehdorf* (p. 38) 2¼ hrs.

Route to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see p. 25. The railway now skirts the *Starnberger See*. 28½ M. *Bernried*; 31½ M. *Seeshaupt* (**Inn*), both (p. 25) ¾ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right the pretty *Ostersee*. 35½ M. *Staltach* (Brewery), with a model-farm belonging to Count *Maffei*.

FROM STALTACH TO MURNAU (3 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by *Iffeldorf* and *Antorf* to (1½ hr.) *Habach* (*Inn*); then over the **Aidlinger Höhe* (2610'), which affords a beautiful view of the *Wetterstein* and the lakes, to *Aidling*; and finally past the marshy *Riedsee* (on the right) to (1½ hr.) *Murnau* (p. 27).

38½ M. **Penzberg** (2080'; *Inn*); the terminus of the railway. — The road to Kochel crosses the *Loisach* and traverses a flat district to (4¼ M.) *Bichl* (*Löwe), with baths, and is there joined on the left by the road coming from Tölz viâ *Heilbrunn* (p. 41). Then (¾ M.) —

43½ M. **Benediktbeuern** (2055'; **Post*; **Zur Benediktenwand*), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now a military hospital and 'remonte dépôt' (a few bedrooms at the tavern). To the left rises the *Benediktenwand*; to the S. the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*.

The **Benediktenwand** (5910') is ascended hence viâ the *Hausstatt-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (with guide); the route is steep at places, but repays the fatigue. At the top is a cross. Magnificent view as far as the *Gross-Glockner* and *Venediger*; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes. From *Kochel* (see below) to the top of the *Benediktenwand* viâ the *Mairalpe* and *Staffelalpe*, 4 hrs. (with guide). From *Lenggries*, see p. 41.

Beyond *Benediktbeuern* the road skirts the E. side of an extensive marsh, which bounds the *Kochelsee* on the N., and leads by *Ried* and *Besenbach* to (48 M.) *Kochel* (*Abenthum*, moderate), which is separated by a hill from (¾ M.) the lake (**Bad Kochel*, nearer the lake, R. 1½ m.). The emerald-green **Kochelsee** (1970'), 3¾ M. long and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the *Loisach*, and is bounded on the S. by the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*. To the N. is the *Rohrsee*, beyond which lies a large marshy tract. The pavilion near *Bad Kochel* affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies **Schlehdorf** (**Herzogenstand*, moderate), 2¼ hrs. from stat. *Murnau* (p. 27). From *Schlehdorf* ferry in ½ hr., passing the *Nasen*, which rise perpendicularly from the lake, to the *Müller am Joch* (*Inn*), at the foot of the *Kesselberg*. Footpath thence to the falls of the *Kesselbach* and the high-road (20 min.).

About 1¼ M. beyond *Kochel*, at the *Inn Zum Grauen Bären*, the road approaches the lake, but quits it again by the **Inn zum Kesselberg*, ¾ M. farther on (ferry to *Bad Kochel* 40 pf.; good echo on the lake). It then ascends gradually, and afterwards rapidly, between the *Jochberg* and the *Herzogstand*, to the pass of the *Kesselberg* (2760'). Higher up, a little to the right of the road, are the falls of the *Kesselbach*, to which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the road-side near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke *Albert IV.* of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point we obtain a view of the *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue ***Walchensee** (2630'), 4¼ M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the *Königs-See*. At the N. end are the two houses of (4 M.) *Urfeld* (*Zum Jäger*, on the lake, R. 1½ m.; new *Inn* at the fisherman's).

The ***Herzogstand** (5760'), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. (carriage-road to the old shooting-lodge; guide unnecessary). A narrow road diverges to the right from the road coming

from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to this road in 10 min. may be taken). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a pavilion, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench affording a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain. A spring in a ravine is next passed (1 hr.), where a shortcut to the summit strikes off to the right. On the saddle, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, is the *Jagdhaus*, formerly a royal shooting-lodge, now belonging to the German Alpine Club (Inn). Beyond the lodge the path is nearly level to the foot (10 min.) of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. On the summit is a closed pavilion, and a little lower is an open hut. Admirable view of the mountains as far as the Oetzthal glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. A narrow ridge, practicable only for travellers with steady heads, connects the Herzogstand with the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Heimgarten* (5860'), to the W., from which we may descend (with guide) by the *Käseralpe* to *Schlehdorf* (p. 38), by the *Ochsenalpe* to *Ohlstadt* (p. 28), or by the *Ohlstädter Alpe* to *Walchensee* — Beyond the lodge, a narrow but good path to the right, affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee and mountains, and then leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (Ascent of the Herzogstand from Walchensee $\frac{3}{2}$ hrs., fatiguing.)

Jochberg (5060'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; a fine point of view; guide not indispensable). By the 'brake' ('Radschuh') notice-board on the Kesselberg (p. 38) we ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Jocher Alpe* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, which commands a beautiful view, particularly of the Walchensee and of the Tauern to the E. — Descent to Kochel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide.

From Urfeld to *Jachenau* and *Tölz*, see p. 42. — *Boat* across the lake: to Walchensee (for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.) 1 m. 20, 1 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 2 m. 40 pf.; to *Altlach* 2, 3, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Zwerverger* 1 m. 30, 2 m., 2 m. 50, 2 m. 80 pf.; *Obernach* $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., 4 m. 80, 5 m. 30 pf. — *Carriage* from Walchensee to *Wallgau* 5, with two horses 8 m.; to Kochel and *Krün* 6 and 9, to *Barmsee* 7 and 11, to *Benediktbeuern* and *Mittenwald* 9 and 15, to *Vorder-Riss* 11 and 18, to *Partenkirchen* 12 and 20, to *Lenggries* and *Penzberg* 13 and 22, to *Murnau* 15 and 24, to *Tölz* 16 and 28, to *Tegernsee* 30 and 50, to *Achensee* 33 and 56 m. †

From Urfeld the road leads on the W. bank of the lake to (2 M.) the hamlet of —

56 M. **Walchensee** (**Post*, pens. 4 m.), charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with beautiful woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage of *Klösterl*. It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (1 hr.). From the middle of the lake (the 'Weitsee') a fine view is enjoyed. On the S. bank are the houses of *Altlach*, whence a good bridle-path ascends the *Hochkopf* (4010'; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; comp. p. 43). Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Walchensee in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Zwerverger* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the road) or in 1 hr. to the mouth of the *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake ('Inn zum Paulus dem Einsiedler', see below). Thence to *Wallgau* by the high-road 4 M.

Boat from *Obernach* to Urfeld, 1 pers. 2, 2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 m., each person additional $\frac{1}{2}$ m. more. Carr. with one horse to *Mittenwald* 7, to *Partenkirchen* 10 (two-horse carr. 20), to *Lenggries* 14, to *Tölz* 18 m. — From the Walchensee through the *Eschenthal* to *Eschenloh*, see p. 28 (4 hrs.; guide convenient).

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road is carried over the steep *Katzenkopf* to the (2 M.) *Inn zum Paulus* (see above), where the *Obernach*, the principal feeder of the lake, is crossed. We now gradually ascend the pine-clad valley of the *Obernach*. At (5 M.) *Wallgau* (2840'; **Altwirth*), the broad valley of the *Isar* is reached.

(Road to Vorder-Riss and Tölz, see p. 43.) — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Krün (2835'; Inn, indifferent).

From Krün a road leads to the W., past the picturesquely situated Barmsee (*Inn, see p. 35), to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Klais, on the high-road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (p. 34). — To THE SOIERN LAKES ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). A road ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the Fischbach-Alpe, with a shooting-lodge of Count Holnstein; thence we descend into the Fischbachthal, joining the path from Vorder-Riss, and ascend again to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Royal Shooting-Box at the Soiern (ascent of the Schöttlkarspitze, etc., see p. 43).

On the S. the precipitous Karwendelgebirge is conspicuous; to the W. rises the Wettersteingebirge. At the mouth of the Seinsbach (p. 35) the road crosses the Isar twice within a short distance. Then past the Husselmühle to (3 M.) —

$67\frac{1}{2}$ M. Mittenwald (p. 34).

8. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 40, 46.

74 M. RAILWAY to (36 M.) Tölz in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. POST-OMNIBUS from Tölz to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Lenggries twice daily, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to ($9\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Benediktbeuern viâ Bichel daily, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Penzberg daily, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., also viâ Bichel. POST-OMNIBUS from Lenggries to Vorder-Riss thrice weekly (Mon., Wed., & Sat.), in 3 hrs. One-horse carriage from Tölz to the Walchensee 10, to Mittenwald 20 m.

The train soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 11). — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. Mittersending. At ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Grosshessellohe the Isar is crossed by a fine iron bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep and gravelly bed of the river, with Munich in the distance. Then through wood. 11 M. Deisenhofen; 16 M. Sauerlach (2025'). The Teufelsgraben ('devil's ditch'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) Holzkirchen (2245'; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 53) and Schliersee (p. 49). View of the Alps, with the Wendelstein, beyond the station. The small town (Post; Oberbräu) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway.

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. Ober-Warngau. 30 M. Schaftlach (2480'; Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to Gmund, see p. 44). The mountains become grander; on the left rises the Benediktenwand. 32 M. Reigersbeuern, with a handsome château. The Tölz station (*Bellevue, with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

36 M. Tölz (2200'; *Post; Bürgerbräu, Bruckbräu, with gardens; *Kolberbräu; Lechner), a small town prettily situated on a hill on the Isar, with breweries and a trade in timber. Many of the houses are frescoed with Biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the *Calvarienberg command a fine survey of the Isarthal, stretching far into the distance; in the background, to the S.W., the long Benediktenwand (p. 41) and the cone of the Kirchstein (p. 42), to the S. the Juifen (p. 47). On the left bank of the Isar are the baths



of **Krankenheil** (**Kurhôtel*, with baths; **Sedlmair*, with baths, R. 2, B. 1 m.; *Blomberg*; *Pension Spenger*, 5-7 m.; furnished rooms at the *Villa Bellevue*, *Daxenberger*, *Krinner*, etc.), with a *Conversations-Saal*, *Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 2 m.). The water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. is the *Zollhaus* (**Inn*, with baths). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades. Visitors' tax, 1 pers. 7, 2 pers. 10, a family 12 m.

PEDESTRIANS may take the following pleasant route from Munich to Tölz. Railway to *Starnberg* (p. 24); walk along the E. bank of the lake to ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) *Berg* (p. 25) and (6 M.) *Wolfratshausen* (1895'; **Haderbräu*; *Post*), at the confluence of the *Loisach* and *Isar*. The lofty slope above the village commands a fine view of the mountains towards the S., and down the valley of the Isar. Then by the high-road to (8 M.) *Königsdorf* (*Post*), whence a footpath, easily followed, leads in 2 hrs. to Tölz.

EXCURSIONS FROM TÖLZ. To ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gaisach* (*Inn*), with fine view; through the woods to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sigmundruhe* and (1 hr.) the *Schweizer* (*Inn*), with fine view; by (1 hr.) *Wackersberg* (*Altwirth*) and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pestkapelle* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Baum-Alp* (refreshments). — Beyond the *Zollhaus* (see above) to the left, before the first bridge, viâ the (20 min.) *Sauersberg* and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sudhaus* (refreshments), to (8 min.) the *Krankenheil Springs*, and thence to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the top of the *Blomberg* (4090'; view), near the summit of which is the *Gustav-Quelle*. Turning to the right we skirt the fence for 5 min., then pass through it to the right, and reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Sauerberger Alpe*. Two paths lead hence to the **Zwiesel* (4390'), one direct in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the other diverging to the left to (25 min.) the *Schnaitacher Alpe*, about 10 min. from the summit, on which there is a refuge-hut. Extensive view. The descent may be made from the *Schnaitacher Alpe* at a somewhat steep angle, crossing several grassy expanses, to a footpath, which leads to the left through wood and finally loses itself in the stony channel of the *Steinbach*. We descend the channel until we come to a path ascending to the left, which leads past (1 hr.) the *Baum-Alp* and the *Pestkapelle* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Wackersberg* (see above). Thence either direct to (1 hr.) Tölz, or viâ the *Dachshöhle* to the (40 min.) *Zollhaus*. — The *Benediktenwand* (5910') is better ascended from Lenggries (see below).

[FROM TÖLZ TO THE WALCHENSEE there are two roads: by *Kochel* (21 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (25 M.). The *Kochel Road* (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18 m.) leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (p. 41) and the *Stallauer Weiher*, to *Vorder-Stallau* and (6 M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (to the right), with the *Adelheidsquelle*, containing bromine and iodine. The road then passes *Enzenau* and *Unter-Steinbach*, and reaches (3 M.) *Bichel*, on the road from *Penzberg* to *Kochel* and *Mittenwald* (p. 38).

The *LENGGRIES AND JACHENAU ROAD* (one-horse carr. to *Urfeld* 18, two-horse 28 m.) follows the E. side of the broad *Isarthal* to ($\frac{6}{2}$ M.) *Lenggries* (2220'; **Post*; *Altwirth*). [The footpath over the *Wackersberg* (see above) is recommended to pedestrians.] The *Calvarienberg* commands a pretty view; and about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. is the Duke of Nassau's château of *Hohenburg* (brewery and inn).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *J. Lebender*, *L. Mayr*, and *J. Oettl* in Tölz; *M. Greil* and *J. Bocksberger* in Lenggries). The **Benediktenwand* (5910') may be ascended in $\frac{5}{2}$ hrs., with guide, by the *Längenthal-Alp* and *Probsten-Alp*. This ascent is longer but more interesting than that from *Benediktbeuern* (p. 38). — The *Brauneck* (5105') is easily ascended viâ the

Garland Alp in 2½ hrs., with guide. From the top we may descend to the *Brauneck Alp* and thence ascend (1 hr.) the *Kirchstein* (5500'), which commands a view similar to that from the *Benediktenwand*. — The *Geigerstein* (4890'; 3 hrs., with guide) offers no very great attraction. — The *Fockenstein* (5130') and the *Kampen* (5505'), both of which may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. viâ the *Hirschbachthal* and the *Hirschthal-Alp* (4000'), are two interesting points. (From the *Hirschthal-Alp* to the *Bauer in der Au* and to *Tegernsee*, see p. 45.) — A very attractive ascent is that of the **Rossstein* (5550'), made from *Fleck* (see below) through the *Alpenbachthal* and viâ *Schönberg* and the *Rosssteinhütten* in 4½ hrs. (with guide); beautiful and extensive view from the top.

The road crosses the *Isar* (on the opposite bank, the château of *Hohenburg*, p. 41), and reaches (2½ M.) *Wegscheid* (*Zum Pfaffensteffl*, rustic). The narrow road now quits the valley of the *Isar*, skirts the wooded flanks of the *Langenberg*, and enters the *Jachenau*, a secluded valley, 10 M. in length, watered by the *Jachen*, and containing a few farm-houses. 8 M. *Zum Bäck Inn* (dear). About 2 M. farther on is the village of *Jachenau* (2620'; *Neuwirth*; *Pfund*), whence a road to the left leads past the *Jachenklamm* to *Niedernach* and along the S. bank of the *Walchensee* to *Atlach* and *Obernach* (see p. 39). The road to *Urfeld* (preferable) continues to ascend over the *Fieberberg* and then descends through wood to (4 M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the *Walchensee*, and (2 M.) *Urfeld* (p. 38).]

FROM TÖLZ TO MITTENWALD (38 M.; carr. with one horse to *Vorder-Riss* 18, with two horses 30 m.). To (6½ M.) *Lenggries*, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the *Isar*, passing *Anger* (on the left *Schloss Hohenburg*, see above), to (3 M.) *Fleck* (**Inn*), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1 M.) *Winkel* the *Isarthal* turns to the S. W.; in the background rises the *Scharfreiter* (see below). The valley narrows; on the left are abrupt, wooded slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road rounds a jutting rock, crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen* and the *Dürrach*, and reaches (6 M.) the *Fall* (2365'; *Rieschenwirth*; *Fallerhof*). On the right a rapid of the *Isar*, here hemmed in by a rocky barrier.

On the right bank of the *Walchen* or *Achen*, which flows out of the *Achensee*, a narrow road leads to (9 M.) *Achenwald* on the *Kreuth* post-road (p. 47). — To the S. of the *Fall* is the *Dürrachklamm*, a gorge which deserves a visit (2 hrs. there and back, with guide). — The very interesting ascent of the *Juifen* (6520'; see p. 47) may be made hence in 4½ hrs., with guide. — A very fine point of view is the *Scharfreiter* (6680'; 6½ hrs., with guide). To the royal shooting-box on the *Krametsack* (view) 3 hrs.; thence by the *Wiesalpe* and *Mosenalpe* to the top in 3½ hrs. more. The descent may be made by the *Baumgartenjoch* (bridle-path thence) to (2½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 43); or from the *Mosenalpe* to the (2½ hrs.) *Oswaldhütte* (see below).

The valley expands. 6 M. *Vorder-Riss* (2570'), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (*Kramets-Au*), at the confluence of the *Riss* with the *Isar* (*Inn* at the forester's; guide, *Kaspar Krinner*). In the distance are seen the *Zugspitze* and *Karwendelgebirge*.

THROUGH THE RISS TO THE ACHENSEE (9½-10 hrs.). The valley contracts at (3½ M.) the *Oswaldhütte*, at the mouth of the deep *Fermersbach-Thal*. (To *Mittenwald* by the *Vereinsalpe*, see p. 35.) The *Scharfreiter*

(6680') may be ascended hence in 5½ hrs. (easier from the Fall, p. 42). 5 M. **Hinter-Riss** (3105'), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (*Inn*, adjoining the monastery; *Alpenhof*, ¼ hr. farther on).

EXCURSIONS. To the grand rocky amphitheatre in the *Rohnthal*, 1½ hr. (guide not indispensable). — To the top of the *Schönalpelkopf* (6520'), an agreeable and easy expedition (3 hrs.). — To **Ladiz** and **Laliders**, an attractive excursion for a whole day (10-11 hrs.). A bridle-path leads to the S. through the *Johannesthal* (see below) to the (2½ hrs.) *Ahornboden*, with a shooting-box; thence to the left to the (1 hr.) *Ladiz Alp* (5155'), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the *Birkkarspitze*, *Kaltwasserkarspitze*, etc.; then over the *Ladizer Jöchl* (5860'), between the *Ladizkopf* and the *Mahnkopf*, to the shooting-lodge of *Laliders* (4980'), the (2 hrs.) *Alp Laliders-Niederleger*, grandly situated, and through the *Laliderer-Thal* back to (3¼ hrs.) **Hinter-Riss**. Or we may again ascend from *Laliders* to the (1 hr.) *Hohljoch* (5870'), between the *Gamsjöchl* and the *Kühkarspitze* (*Laliderer Wand*), which may also be reached in 1½-2 hrs. direct from *Ladiz*, viâ the *Spielistjoch* (5330'), at the back of the *Falcken*; thence we descend to (1 hr.) the *Eng-Alp* (3930'; *Inn*), in a fine situation at the base of the huge *Spritzkarspitze*, and return to (3¼ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* through the *Eng-Thal* (see below). From the *Eng* over the *Gramaiser-Joch* to *Pertisau*, see p. 49; over the *Lamsen-Joch* to *Schwaz*, see p. 160. — From *Hinter-Riss* to the *Vereins-Alpe* and to *Mittenwald*, see p. 35. — Across the *Hochalpe* to the *Karwendelthal* and to *Scharnitz*, see p. 36.

From *Hinter-Riss* (provisions should be taken; guide unnecessary) the road ascends gently, past the mouths of the *Johannesthal* and *Lalidererthal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Hagelhütte* (3340'), where the *Rissthal* (above this point called the *Eng-Thal*) turns towards the S. (route over the *Gramais-Joch* to *Pertisau*, see p. 49). We then ascend by a new road, passing the *Plumser-Alp*, to the (2½ hrs.) **Plumser Joch** (5420'), which commands a fine view: behind us the *Karwendelgebirge*, to the E. the *Seekarspitze* and *Rabenspitze*, near the *Achensee*. We now descend in zigzags to the (1¼ hr.) *Gernalp* and through the wooded *Gernthal* to (1 hr.) *Pertisau* (p. 48).

FROM VORDER-RISS TO ALTACH on the *Walchensee* (p. 39) over the *Hochkopf* (4010'), with a royal shooting-lodge, and fine view (good horse-track, 4 hrs.; direct footpath, 3½ hrs.).

The road crosses the *Isar*, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (8 M.) *Wallgau* (p. 39), on the high-road from the *Walchensee* to (7½ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 34).

FROM VORDER-RISS BY THE SOIERN TO MITTENWALD, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 10 hrs.). After crossing the *Rissbach*, the path ascends the *Fischbachthal* to the left to (4 hrs.) the royal shooting-box at the *Soiern*, with the *Soiern Lakes* (5160'), in a wild valley (to the W. the *Schöttlkarspitze*, to the S. the *Soiernspitze*, to the E. the *Krapfenkarspitze*). [A new path leads from this point in 1½ hr. to the top of the **Schöttlkarspitze* (6400'), with a pavilion affording a fine view.] A bridle-path now ascends to the left to (1½ hr.) the saddle of the *Jügersruh*, between the *Krapfenkar* and the *Soiernspitze*. We descend into the *Steinkar*, then proceed to the right along the cliffs through the *Fritzenkar* (fine views of the *Achensee* and *Karwendel* mountains) to the saddle to the S. of the *Soiernspitze*. Thence a winding path leads down to (1½ hr.) the *Vereins-Alp* and (3 hrs.) *Mittenwald* (p. 34).

9. From Munich to Innsbruck,

viâ Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreut, and the Achensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 40, 46.

94 M. RAILWAY to (34 M.) *Gmund* in 2½ hrs. DILIGENCE from *Gmund* at 8.45 a.m., 1.35 p.m., and 6.25 p.m. to *Tegernsee* (½ hr.) and *Kreut*.

(2½ hrs.; fare 1 m. 80 pf.). POST-OMNIBUS from Tegernsee to the Achensee daily (fare 4 m., coupé 5 m., from Kreut 1 m. less), starting at 9.15 a.m., and reaching Kreut at 11 a.m. and the Scholastika at 4.5 p.m.; returning at 9 a.m., reaching Kreut at 1 and leaving at 4 p.m., arriving at Tegernsee at 6 p.m. Another omnibus leaves Bad Kreut daily at 5.30 p.m. for Achenkirch (arriving at 8.30 p.m.), proceeding next morning at 5.15 a.m. to Jenbach in 2¼ hrs. In the reverse direction the omnibus leaves Jenbach at 9.30 a.m., reaching Achenkirch at 12.30, and Bad Kreut at 4.30 p.m. — One-horse carriage from Gmund to Tegernsee 4 m., two-horse 7 m.; from Tegernsee to Kreut one-horse 7, two-horse 12 m., to the Scholastika 16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 m. Two-horse carriage from Bad Kreut to the Scholastika 20 m. From the Scholastika to Jenbach 5 or 8, to Kreut 6 or 10½, to Tegernsee 8 or 14, to Gmund 10 or 17 fl. From Jenbach to Pertisau or the Scholastika, with extra horse for the hill, 7 or 12 fl.; to Kreut 16 or 21, Tegernsee 17 or 25 fl. (driver's fee and tolls included in each case).

Railway to (30 M.) *Schaftlach*, p. 40. The branch-line to Tegernsee diverges to the left from the line to Tölz (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the *Tegernsee* (3¾ M. long, 1¼ M. broad) at (34 M.) **Gmund** (*Herzog Max*; *Bellevue*; **Obermayer's Restaurant*, at the station, with view), where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake.

Kaltenbrunn (Inn), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. from Gmund and 4½ M. from Tegernsee by land, or reached by boat in 1 hr. (1 m. 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (6 M.) *Egern* (p. 45), viâ *Am Bach* and *Wiessee*. — A new path (distinguished by blue and white marks) ascends from Gmund to (2 hrs.) the **Neureut* (p. 45).

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

37 M. **Tegernsee**. — **Hotels**. Post, R. 3½ m.; ***GUGGEMOS**, R., L., & A. 2, D. 2 m.; ***TEGERNSEER HOF**; ***STEINMETZ**, pens. from 3 m.; **PENSION VILLA HELENE**, on the Lehbreg. Lodgings may also be procured. — At *Rottach*: **SCHREUER**, R. from 1½, D. 2 m. — At *Egern*, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreut: **BACHMAIR**, moderate; **GASTHOF ZUR UEBERFAHRT**; **VILLA KORN**. — Beer at the *Bräustübl*. — **Boat**, with rower, for 2 pers. 1 m. per hr., 3 pers. 1 m. 20, 4 pers. 1 m. 40 pf. — Omnibus from the Gmund station to the hotels in Tegernsee ½ m. — **Carriage** to Gmund, with one horse 4, with two horses 7 m.; to Kaltenbrunn 6 or 8, to the Rottach Falls 8 or 10, to Bauer in der Au 9 or 15 m.; to Kreut and the Achensee, see p. 43.

Tegernsee (2400'), a large and charmingly situated village, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks in the environs. The S. wing of the imposing *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Above the portal of the *Church* is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. In the churchyard is a monument to *Karl Stieler* (d. 1885), the poet.

***ENVIRONS**. A favourite point is the (½ hr.) **Grosse Parapluie**, an open summer-house. The path ascends the right bank of the Alpbach, about 100 yds. to the S. of the Guggemos Inn, and in a few minutes crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about ½ M. from the S.E. angle of the Schloss, may be followed to the summer-house, which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains (from left to right: Riedererstein, Wallberg, Setzberg, Ringberg, Hirschberg, Kampen). A good path leads hence to the *Lehberger* (*Inn); fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back past the *Pfiegthof* (refreshments), 10 min. to the E., and through the

Alpbachtal (1/2 hr.). — The *Westerhof*, 1/2 hr. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the *Alpbachtal* as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it ascends to the left, partly by wooden steps (thence to the *Neureut*, etc., see below). Good views also from the *Hochfeld*, on the slope of the *Alpbachtal*, and from the finely situated *Sängerschloss*, a sanitary establishment.

Bauer in der Au. We cross by boat (in 1/4 hr., 50 pf.) to *Abwinkel*, and then proceed past a saw-mill to the Egern road, which we follow to the right for about 8 min., till, immediately after crossing the bridge, we reach a pleasant forest-path ascending the *Söllbach* to (1 hr.) the farm (Rfmts.); fine view of the *Kampen* and *Fockenstein*. A cart-road leads hence viâ (1 1/2 hr.) the *Schwarzentenn-Alp* (3375') to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bad Kreut* (p. 46). A pleasant expedition may be made to *LENGGRIES* (4 hrs.) by a route diverging to the right from the above-mentioned road about 3 M. from the farm, crossing the brook, and ascending the *Stinkergraben* (sulphur-springs) to the (1 hr.) *Hirschthal-Alpe*, between the *Kampen* and the *Fockenstein* (each of which may be ascended from the *Alp* in 1 hr.; comp. p. 42), and thence by a good bridge-path down the picturesque *Hirschbach-Thal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Schloss Hohenburg*, 1/4 hr. from *Lenggries* (p. 41). — From the *Bauer in der Au* we may return by a road to the right, on the slope of the *Ringberg*; where it emerges from the wood (1 M.) a foot-path descends to the right to (1 hr.) *Egern*, at the S. end of the lake; thence by boat or by the ferry to Tegernsee (p. 44).

Freihof. Boat in 25 min. (75 pf.) to *Wiessee*, then up the *Zeiselbach* valley to the *Freihof* (Rfmts.), a charming route, with fine views.

Marble Quarries (1/4 hr.). The *Kreut* road is followed to (3 1/2 M.) a finger-post, which indicates the way (right) to (1/4 hr.) the interesting *Quarries*. Another finger-post, a few hundred paces farther on, points to (1/4 hr.) the *Lohbach Fall*, which is generally inconsiderable.

The **Falls of the Rottach* are situated in a picturesque ravine, 5 1/2 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from *Rottach* (p. 46) on the left bank of the stream of that name, passing *Elmau*, to the inn of *Enter-Rottach*; 1/2 M. farther on a finger-post shows where the path descends to the falls to the right; the path rejoins the road higher up. The road ascends hence to the *Wechselalp* (3490'), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Falepp* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 50). Thence by the *Spitzingsee* to *Schliersee* 12 M., and from *Schliersee* to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carr. and pair 30 m., carr. with one horse 20 m.).

The **Neureut* (3950'; shelter-hut at the top), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 1 1/2 hr. by a path passing the *Westerhof* (see above). Splendid view (to the S. the *Venediger*). We may then either descend to *Gmund* (p. 44), or, keep along the ridge to the E., without descending, to the (3 3/4 hr.) *Gindelalpschneid* (4350') with fine views of the *Schliersee*, the *Kaisergebirge*, etc., and by the *Gindelalpe* to (2 hrs.) *Schliersee* (see p. 50).

Riedererstein (3960'), 2 hrs. to the S.E. At the edge of the wood we take the path parallel with that to the *Parapluie*, but lower down, which leads to (3/4 hr.) the *Lehberger* (p. 44). Hence we ascend by a somewhat rough path, and then by a 'chemin de la croix' with 14 stations, to (1 hr.) the conspicuous chapel, on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to the (3/4 hr.) *Baumgarten-Alp* and the (1/4 hr.) *Baumgartenschneid* (5140'), whence a fine panorama is obtained. For the steep descent through the *Alpbachtal* to (1 1/2 hr.) Tegernsee a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The **Hirschberg* (5635'; 4 1/2 hrs.) is an admirable point of view. We follow the *Kreut* road to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Lohbach Fall* (see above), cross the brook near the fall, and ascend a narrow forest-path, which afterwards widens, to (1 hr.) the *Holzpoint Alp*; then by a club-path past the *Rauh-eck Alp* to the (3/4 hr.) summit (club-hut; fine panorama). Descent to *Dorf Kreut*, see p. 47.

The **Risserkogel* (5994'; 5 1/2 hrs., with guide; somewhat fatiguing) also affords a splendid view, embracing the *Tauern* and *Zillertal Ferner*, and extending to the *Zugspitze* on the W.; to the N. rises the *Plan kenstein*

(5800'; ascent difficult), at the foot of which are the Röthenstein and Plankenstein lakes. From Egern or Rottach we ascend viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Wallberger Alp* to the (¾ hr.) top of the *Setzberg* (5600'), which commands a fine view. We then descend to the saddle above the *Setzberg-Alp* and follow the arête to the *Grubereck*, where our route is joined on the left by the path ascending from Dorf Kreut. A somewhat steep climb takes us to the summit in 2 hrs. more. The descent to the S.W. by the *Ableithen*, *Scheyrer*, and *Pletzerer Alps*, and that to the S. by the *Riss* and *Vorderlochberg Alps* to the *Langenauthal* and (2 hrs.) *Kreut*, are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

FROM TEGERNSEE TO TÖLZ (13 M.). Road viâ *Gmund* and *Reichersbeuern* (one-horse carr. 6 m.; railway from Gmund viâ *Schaftlach*, see p. 44). — To *Schliersee*, see p. 50; to *Neuhaus*, see p. 51.

The high-road from Tegernsee to Kreut passes *Schweighof* (sulphur-spring), crosses the *Rottach*, and leads through (1¾ M.) *Rottach* (*Scheurer*), with its pretty country-houses. About 1 M. farther on (to the right is Egern, p. 44) it crosses the *Weissach* (**Bachmair's Inn*, by the bridge).

Pedestrians save 1½ M. by taking the ferry across the S.E. arm of the lake from *Lehberg* to *Egern* (ferry 10 pf.; *Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt*, with lake-baths); the road on the other side leads straight from the ferry to the high-road, which it reaches at (1 M.) the *Weissach* bridge.

About 1 M. farther on the path to the *Marble Quarries* (p. 45) diverges to the right, and a few minutes afterwards, that to the *Lohbach Fall* (p. 45). Near (½ M.) *Scharling* (**Hoegg*) a footpath diverges to the right, leading to the *Point* and rejoining the road farther on. The valley contracts near the village of (1½ M.) *Kreut* (2630'; **Obermayer*), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4760'). On the left is (¾ M.) the prettily-situated **Restaurant zur Rainer Alpe* (also pension), about ¾ M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the (½ M.) —

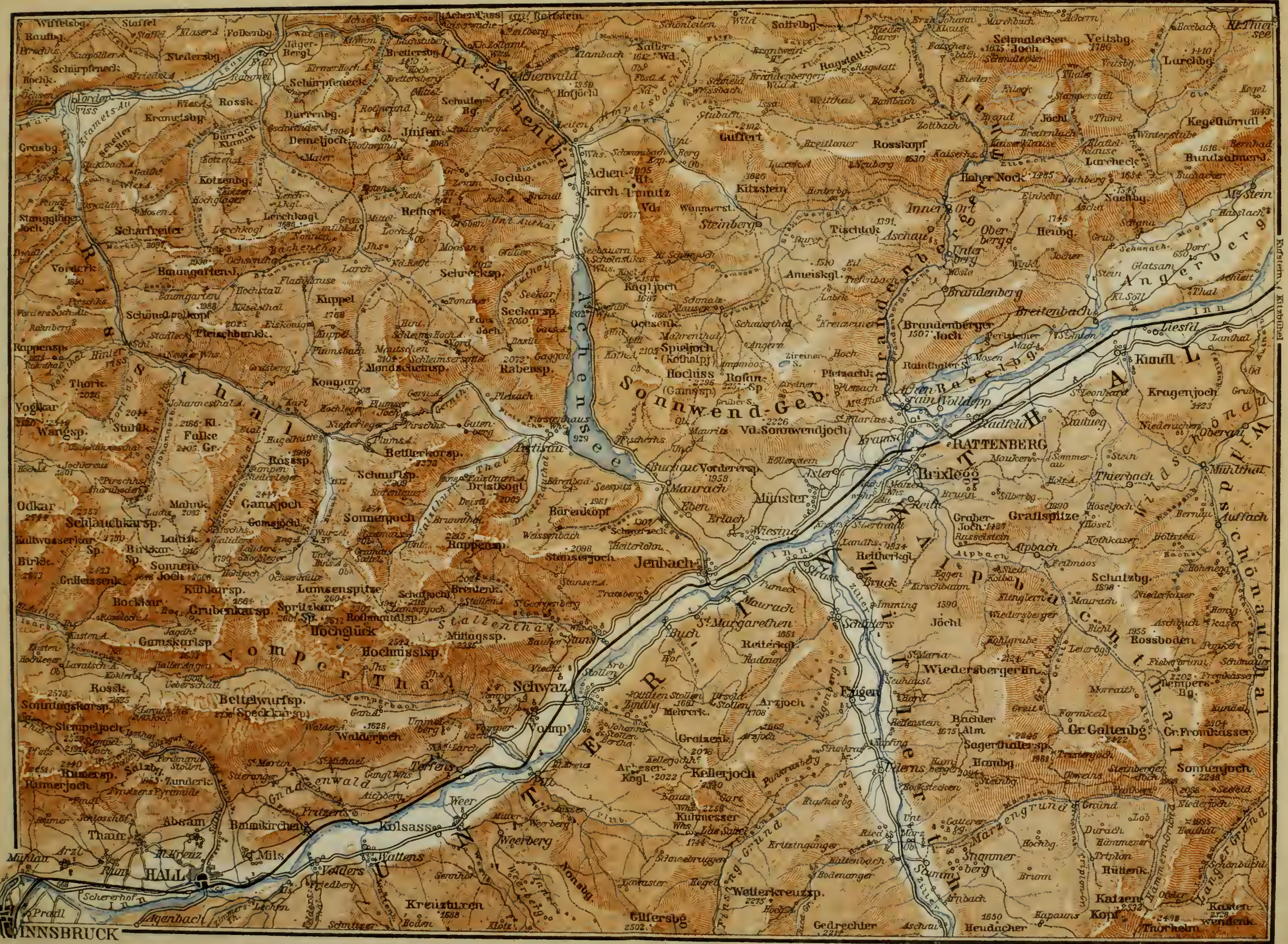
44½ M. *Wildbad Kreut* (2720'), a large bath-house and hotel (R. 2½-3, D. 3 m.), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, are generally used in combination with salt-baths.

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

Wolfsschlucht (¼ hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the *Felsenweissach-Thal* to the *Pförrner* and *Oberhofer Alps* and turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the *Oberhofer Alp*, 'über den Fels', to the *Schildenstein-Alp* (see below).

Gaisalpe (1 hr.). Descending at the back of the *Bad* and crossing the *Felsenweissach*, we follow a good path through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left on the hill-side to the pleasantly situated *Alp* (3700'). About 20 min. farther on is the *Königsalpe* or *Kaltenbrunner-Alpe* (3810'; *Inn*), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the *Achenenthal* road above the *Klammbach Fall* (p. 47), and ascending in zigzags. — The *Schildenstein* (5345'), a good point of view, is ascended from the *Gaisalpe* or the *Königsalpe* in ¾ hr.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending from the *Schildenstein-Alpe* to the *Achenenthal* road on the S.W., though marked, is marshy and bad (guide advisable).

The **Schinder* (5990'; 4½ hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the *Langenauthal* to the *Langenau-Alp* and



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometer

1: 250000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Engl. Miles

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(8 M.) the *Baierbach-Alp*, from which a bridle-path ascends to the left by the (1 hr.) *Rieselsberg-Alp* to (1/2 hr.) the summit. Descent to *Falepp*, see p. 50.

The *Risserkogel* (5994'), 4 hrs., see p. 45. — The **Hirschberg* (p. 45) is easily ascended from Scharling (p. 46; path marked), or from Dorf Kreut viâ the *Weidberg-Alpe*, in 4 hrs.

The road from Bad Kreut to the Achensee crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the narrow Weissachthal, passing (2 M.) the small *Klammbach Fall* on the left, to (5 M.) *Glashütte* (3060'; rustic **Inn*), with the Bavarian custom-house of *Stuben*. At the *Stubenalp*, about 1 M. farther on, the road reaches its culminating point (3150'), then descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, in the once strongly-fortified defile of *Achen* (2860'), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achenthal to *Fall* in the Isarthal, p. 42.) The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (2 1/2 M.) *Achenwald* (2695'; **Hageninwald*).

The interesting and not difficult ascent of the *Juifen* (6510') may be made from Achenwald viâ the *Schulterberg-Alp* in 4 1/2 hrs. (with guide). Fine view from the summit. Descent either by the *Rothwand Alpe* to *Fall* (p. 42), or by the *Joch-Alpe* to Achensee.

The road gradually ascends along the *Achen*, or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee. At (2 1/2 M.) *Leiten* (Hinterer's Inn) the *Ampelsbach-Thal* opens on the left; in the background rise the rocky horn of the *Guffert* (7190') and the long ridge of the *Unnutz* (p. 48).

A road on the left side of the Ampelsbach-Thal leads over the *Oberberg* (3435'), between the Guffert and the Unnutz, to (8 M.) *Steinberg* (3300'; *Adler*), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the *Guffert* (or *Steinberger Spitze*, 7190'; 4 hrs., with guide), somewhat fatiguing, but repaying. Ascent of the **Unnutz* (6790'; 3 hrs.), viâ the *Kögljoch* (4980'), not difficult (see p. 48). Route to the Innthal viâ *Aschau* (to *Brixlegg* 6 hrs.; guide desirable), see p. 159.

59 M. (1 M. from Leiten) *Achenkirch* (3085'; **Post*, with baths; **Kern*, 1/2 M. on this side of the Post; **Adler*, good wine), a village 2 1/2 M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee. (In the height of summer passing travellers are more likely to find accommodation at Achenkirch than at the Achensee hotels, which are often full.)

The **Achensee* (3050'), 5 1/2 M. long, about 1/2 M. broad, and 430' deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1250' above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end of the lake, 2 1/2 M. from the Post at Achenkirch, is **Maier's Inn*, a little beyond which is the **Scholastika Inn* (so called after the former landlady; R. & B. 90 kr., D. 1 fl.), with a veranda. About 3/4 M. farther to the S., on a green promontory, is the **Hôtel Seehof*, the property of L. Rainer, a well-known Tyrolese singer, with a café on the lake (music and singing in the evenings; R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.). The road, hewn in the rock at some places, and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank, commanding fine views, to (6 M.) *Buchau* (**Prantl*), at the S.W. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.). In fine weather it is preferable to perform the journey by the lake. STEAMER six times daily to Seespitz (and back) in 3/4 hr., calling at the Scho-

lastika, Seehof, Fürstenhaus, and Buchau. Small boat from the Scholastika to Pertisau in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 80 kr.); to Seespitz in 2 hrs. (1 fl. and 1 fl. 20 kr.).

Pleasant walks in the woods from the Scholastika to the *Aschbacher Höhe* and *Luisenruhe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and from the Seehof to the *Kraxel Fall*, the *Eremitage*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Gamspavillon*, commanding a pretty survey of the lake. Boating-expeditions may be made across the lake to *Theresensruh* on the W. bank, and to the *Gaisalpe* (Rfmts.), a green slope on the W. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze. The new *Mariensteig* (quite safe for those not subject to giddiness) leads round the *Seewinkel*, or N. end of the lake, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gaisalpe* (path from the Gaisalp to the Pertisau, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., for experts only).

EXCURSION (guides, *Bart.* and *Jos. Edenhauser*). The **Unnutz* (6790'; 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 3 fl.; provisions and strong shoes with nails necessary), which commands a magnificent view, presents no serious difficulty. Good paths (marked with red) lead from the Scholastika, from Maier's Inn, and from the Seehof through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly up steep pastures to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Köglalp*. From the highest hut we cross the depression lying in front of us, then (20 min.) turn to the left, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), where the path divides, follow the steep (marked) path to the right. Beyond a rocky hollow we ascend rapidly through creeping pines, and afterwards over easy grassy slopes, to the (1 hr.) summit (*Vorder-Unnutz*, 6790'). At all doubtful points during the last hour of the ascent, we keep to the right. The view embraces on the E. the Steinbergerspitze, and more in the background the Kaisergebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; S.E. the Kitzbühler range, and the Tauern from the Hochtenn to the Dreiherrnspitze; S. the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthaler Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner, Karwendelgebirge, and Wettersteingebirge; far below lies the Achensee.

The *Spieljoch* (*Kothalpjoch*, 7065'), the N.W. summit of the *Sonnwendgebirge* (p. 49), another interesting point, may also be ascended with no great difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl. 50 kr.). From the Seehof, a good path (marked with red), to the left of the waterfall, ascends rapidly through wood to the *Lower*, *Middle*, and (2 hrs.) *Upper Kothalp*; then to the left at a spring (35° Fahr.) across grass to the (1 hr.) summit. The beautiful Edelweiss grows in profusion on this mountain. Fine views of the Achensee, the Steinberger Thal, Innthal, and the chief range of the Zillerthal.

On the S.W. bank of the lake is the **Pertisau*, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (**Fürstenhaus*, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Viecht, often full in summer, good cuisine, 'diner maigre' on Fridays; **Hotel Stephanie*, kept by Rainer jr., R. & A. 80 kr.; *Pfandler* and *Karl*, in the village, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake, unpretending; *Post & Telegraph Office*; *Lake-Baths*). Charming view of the lake, particularly by evening-light; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Zillerthal.

The *Bärenkopf* (6500'; 3 hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), ascended by the *Bärenbad-Alpe* (or from Maurach through the *Weissenbachthal*), affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs. — The ascent of the *Sonnjoch* (8050'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is fatiguing. The *Falzthurnthal* is followed to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Obere Gramais-Alp* (see below). Then a steep and stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama: E. the Tauern, S. the Oetzthaler Ferner rising behind the Lamsengebirge, N. the plains of Bavaria.

FROM PERTISAU TO HINTER-RISS over the *Plumser-Joch* (6 hrs.), see p. 43. The route viâ *Gramais* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is preferable. The path (marked with red) ascends the *Falzthurnthal* to the S.W.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Falzthurnalpe* (3535'); $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Untere Gramais-Alp* (4145'); then a steep ascent to the right to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Obere Gramais-Alp* (5600'), to the S. or

the *Sonnenjoch* (see above). Then across the (1½ hr.) *Gramaiser Joch* (6240'), with view of the Gamsjoch to the W., and the Hochglück and Lamsenspitze to the S., to the (¾ hr.) *Lower Binsalpe*, the (½ hr.) *Eng* (3930'; Inn), and (¾ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 43). — Over the *Stanser Joch* to *Schwarz* (7 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), see p. 160.

The road from Pertisau leads past the (1½ M.) *Seespitz* (Inn and boat-station at the S. end of the lake) to (1 M.) *Maurach* (3100'; Neuwirth), on the Achenkirch and Jenbach road, 1¼ M. to the S. of *Buchau* (see p. 47).

Maurach is the best starting-point for the ascent of the peaks of the *Sonnwendgebirge*, which afford many fine views (guide, Alois Brugger at Maurach). The route first leads through the valley ascending to the N.E. to the *Lower* and (2½ hrs.) the *Upper Mauritz-Alpe* (6035'; poor quarters), finely situated. From this point we may ascend the *Hochiss*, or *Gamsspitze* (7530'), a splendid point of view, in 2 hrs. (The ascent is also made from Buchau by the *Dalfaz-Alpe*, or from the Seehof by the *Koth-Alpe* in 4½ hrs.) The *Rofan* (7405') takes 1½ hr.; the *Vordere Sonnwendjoch* (7300'), 1½-2 hrs. — *Spieljoch*, see p. 43.

Farther on, the road passes *Eben*, on the hill to the left, the burial-place of St. Nothburga (d. 1313), with a chapel which attracts numerous pilgrims. It then descends rapidly through the picturesque valley of the *Kasbach* (railway in progress) to (3½ M.) —

71 M. *Jenbach* (1835'), see p. 159. Railway thence to (94 M.) *Innsbruck*, see R. 31.

PEDESTRIANS should row from Pertisau to the Seespitz (tariff, see p. 43), where they take a shady footpath to the right. At the bifurcation we follow the path to the left, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill opposite the telegraph-post 108/82 (to Jenbach 1-¼ hr., uphill 1½ hr.).

10. From Munich to Kufstein viâ Schliersee and Bairisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 40.

65 M. RAILWAY to Holzkirchen and (38 M.) Schliersee in 2½ hrs. From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bairisch-Zell POST-OMNIBUS daily in 2 hrs.; thence to (17 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus.

Railway to (23 M.) *Holzkirchen* (change carriages), see p. 40. On the E. side of the village the line diverges to the left from the Tölz line (to the left the château of *Valley*, the property of Count Arco), and at (27 M.) *Darching* it enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Thal*. Opposite is *Weyarn*, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) the *Weyrer Lindl* (2370'; view).

30½ M. *Thalham* (2060'); on the right rises the *Taubenberg* (3015'), a fine point of view (1¼ hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded *Schlierachthal*. — 33½ M. *Miesbach* (2285'; **Waizinger*; **Post*; *Kreiterer*; *Alpenrose*; *Wendelstein*), a thriving village and summer-resort, prettily situated. In the vicinity are several coal-mines.

To TEGERNSEE (10 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2½ hrs.) leads viâ *Schweinthal* to (3 M.) the *Wirth am Baum* (Inn), crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by *Festebach* and *Dürrenbach* to (4 M.) *Gmund* (p. 44) and (3 M.) *Tegernsee*.

TO BIRKENSTEIN (12 M.). Diligence from Miesbach daily in summer, in 2½ hrs., viâ *Parsberg*, the *Leitzachthal*, *Wörmsmühl*, and *Hundham* to (8¾ M.) *Eubach* (2570'); ascent of the *Schwarzenberg*, 3925', 1½ hr., interesting. Then by (1¼ M.) the **Marbach Inn* and (¾ M.) *Fischbachau* to (1¼ M.) *Birkenstein* (*Kramerwirth*; *Birkenstein*), with a frequented pilgrimage-chapel, at the W. base of the **Wendelstein* (6035'; p. 51), which may be ascended hence, viâ the *Spitzing-Alpe*, in 3¼ hrs. (best route, marked with red and green). — Beyond *Birkenstein* the road crosses the *Leitzach* and leads to (3 M.) *Aurach* (p. 51) and (2 M.) *Neuhaus* (shorter route viâ the *Fischeralpe*, marked with blue). Omnibus between *Birkenstein* and *Schliersee* twice daily.

The train crosses the *Schlierach* twice, passes *Agatharied* and *Hausham* (with coal-mines), and reaches —

38 M. *Schliersee* (*Post*, formerly *Fischerliest*; **Seehaus*; *Wagner*, well spoken of; *Seerose*; *Hôtel-Pension Freudenberg*, on the peninsula; lodgings obtainable; baths in the lake), prettily situated on the **Schliersee* (2550'), and much frequented in summer. The (5 min.) *Weinbergkapelle* affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the *Schliersberg*, *Rohnberg*, *Eipelspitz*, *Jägerkamp*, *Brecherspitz*, *Baumgartenberg*, and *Kreuzberg*). Pleasant walk to (¾ M.) the *Oberleitner* (refreshments).

TO TEGERNSEE (p. 44). The shortest route (3½ hrs.) leads from the peninsula of *Freudenberg* on the N.W. bank of the lake (reached by boat), or from the railway-station viâ the *Seeklause*, then to the right to the road, past the glass-works (on the left), and up the wooded *Breitenbach-Thal*. 3 M. *Breitenbach Inn* in the *Au* (2790'), whence a bridle-path ('*Prinzenweg*') follows the *Breitenbach*, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the (1¼ hr.) saddle of the *Sagflechl* (3745'), between the *Baumgartenschneide* (p. 45) and *Kreuzberg*, and descends through the pretty *Alpbachthal* to (1½ hr.) *Tegernsee*. — A more attractive route ascends from *Breitenbach* to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Gindelalpe* (4165') and the (¼ hr.) *Gindelalpschneid* (4385'), where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. The path then runs almost on the crest of the hill (paths descending to the left to be avoided) to the (¾ hr.) *Neureut* (p. 45; view of the mountains; to the S.E., beyond the *Rothachthal*, the *Venediger*), and descends rapidly to the *Westerhof* and (1 hr.) *Tegernsee* (4 hrs. in all; guide advisable). — Over the *Kühzackl* (4-4½ hrs. to *Egern*; see p. 51); ascent from the *Au* to the left through the *Dufththal*.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. *Fischhausen* (*Niederwaldeck*) lies at the S. end of the lake; high up to the left the ruin of *Hohenwaldeck*. At (¾ M.) *Neuhaus* (2655'); *Eham*), a favourite summer-resort, the road divides. To the E. rises the finely shaped *Wendelstein*; to the S. the *Brecherspitz* and *Jägerkamp*.

The road to the right leads through the *Max-Josephsthal*, past a paper-mill, and ascends the slope of the *Jägerkamp* (p. 51) in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipitous *Brecherspitz*; pleasing retrospect of the *Schliersee*. Beyond the (¼ M.) pass (3740') between the *Stocker-Alp* and *Spitzing-Alp*, the road descends to the (¾ M.) lonely *Spitzing-See* (3524'). The lake is drained by a stream flowing into the *Rothe Falepp*, which the road follows. At the S. end of the lake is the *Wurzhitte*, a rustic inn; to the right, ½ M. from the lake, is the fall of the *Falepp*. 1½ M. *Waizinger Alp* (beer); 2 M. the forester's house of *Falepp* (2850'; *Inn*), prettily situated in the midst of wood, below the union of the *Rothe* and *Weisse Falepp*. In the vicinity is the disused *Kaiserklause*. A path (lately improved) leads from *Falepp* by the *Erzherzog-Johanns-Klause* and through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Brixlegg* (p. 159; 9-10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Rottachthal* to *Tegernsee*, see p. 45. — The **Schinder* (6010'; p. 46) is ascended from *Falepp* in 2½ hrs. by a new

path. — To LANDL ACROSS THE ELENALP (4½ hrs.; with guide). This route may conveniently be combined with the ascent of the Rothwand (see below; provisions should be taken). We leave the Schliersee road at the guide-post (½ M.; to the right) marked 'Rothe Wand', and in 1 hr. more reach a second guide-post, from which the path to the left leads to the top of the *Rothwand (see below) in 2 hrs. (down again in 1⅓ hr.). Keeping to the right from the guide-post, we reach (¼ hr.) the Elendalp (3730'), and continue through the *Elendgraben* to (1 hr.) the *Kloascheralp* and in ¾ hr. more to the road from Bairisch-Zell to Landl (to *Urspring*, 1½ M., see p. 52).

ASCENTS (routes in most cases indicated by coloured marks). **Brecher Spitze** (5530'), 3 hrs. from Neuhaus via the *Angert-Alp* (fatiguing; guide necessary). — **Bodenschneid** (5976'), 3 hrs., with guide, via the *Reiner Alp* and the *Rettenbäck Alp*, not difficult; admirable view. — **Jägerkamp** (5690'), 3 hrs., via the *Jägerbauern-Alp*, another excellent point of view. — ***Rothwand** (6200'), 4½ hrs., not difficult. We ascend from the Spitzing-See to the (1 hr.) *Lower* and (½ hr.) *Upper Wallenburger-Alp* (5365'; Rfmts.), whence a path constructed by the German Alpine Club leads up to the (1 hr.) summit. Magnificent *View (tower). Below the summit is a shelter-hut. The Rothwand may also be ascended from Geitau (see below) via the *Steilenberg Alp* and the *Grosstiefenthal Alp* (between which lies the *Soinsee*, 5050'), and the *Kimpfcharte*, in 4 hrs., or from the *Waizinger Hütte* (p. 50) through the *Pfandlgraben*, over the *Kimpfplatte* and the *Kimpfcharte*, in 3 hrs., or from Falepp (p. 50) in 3¼ hrs. — **Miesing** (6145'), from Geitau (see below) by *Kleintiefenthal* in 3 hrs., or (better) by *Grosstiefenthal* and the saddle between the Rothwand and the Miesing in 4 hrs. (view similar to that from the Rothwand). — **Auerspitze** (5963'), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the *Obere Soinalp* in 4 hrs.

From NEUHAUS to TEGERNSEE by the *Kühzackl* (3796'), 3½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary; several finger-posts). Bridle-path through the *Angelgraben* to (1¼ hr.) the saddle to the S. of the *Kühzacklalp*; we descend along the *Kühzacklbach* to (½ hr.) the farm of that name, then into the *Rottachthal* to the road from Falepp to (1½ hr.) *Tegernsee* (p. 44).

The road to Bairisch-Zell next passes (2 M.) *Aurach* (to the left the road to *Birkenstein*, see p. 50). Between (2¼ M.) *Geitau* (Inn) and (1¼ M.) *Osterhofen* the wide *Leitzachthal* is entered. — 2 M. **Bairisch-Zell** (2820'; *Zum Wendelstein; Post* or *Altwirth*), a small village with several handsome houses, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the *Wendelstein*, *Seeberg*, and *Traithen*.

***Wendelstein** (6035'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the *Wendelsteinhaus* 8 m., if kept over night 12 m.), a very fine point of view and not difficult. We may either proceed to the N. through meadows to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by a path (marked with white and red) past the *Tanner Mühle* to the *Kreuther Bauer*, where we turn to the right to the *Lower* and (¾ hr.) *Upper Wendelstein* or *Zeller Alp* (4980'); or we may follow the bridle-path, beginning behind the *Wendelstein Inn* and also marked with red and white, which ascends via the *Mitterberg-Alm* to the *Zeller-Alm*, where it joins the above footpath. From the *Upper Wendelstein Alp* we proceed to the left, skirting the *Schwaigerwand* and the *Gache Blick*, joining the path from *Birkenstein* above the spring, and crossing the *Baierlahner*, to the (1 hr.) *Wendelsteinhaus* (5655'; *Inn, with beds and mattresses for 120 people), at the foot of the cone. From this point we traverse the saddle (p. 156) and ascend to the left through an easy 'Cheminée' to the *Wendelsteinwand* and then by the 'Stangensteig', provided with a wire-ropes, to the (¼ hr.) summit, a plateau 6-12 yds. broad and about 25 yds. in length, on which stand a small wooden chapel and a cross. The *View embraces (left to right) the *Untersberg*, *Watzmann*, *Kaisergebirge*, *Tauern Mts.* (with the *Venediger* and *Gross-Glockner*), and the *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* ranges (with the *Zugspitze*); to the N. the extensive plain with the *Chiemsee*, *Simmsee*, and *Starnberger See*. — On the E. side of the peak, in the 'Kessel', is a limestone cavern, the entrance to which is covered with ice. A visit to it (there and back 3 hrs.) is fa-

tiguig and should not be attempted without a guide. Descent to *Birkenstein*, see p. 50; to *Brannenburg*, see p. 156. From the upper Alp a marked path leads viâ the *Lacher-Alp* and the *Schweinsteiger-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Tatzelwurm* (thence to *Oberaudorf*, see p. 156). — The *Traithen* (6160'; easy and interesting) may be ascended from *Bairisch-Zell* in 3½-4 hrs. (with guide) by the *Urspring-Thal* and the *Vordere Wennebrand-Alp*. The descent may be made by the *Unterberg-Alp*, or (less convenient) by the *Fell-Alp* and the *Himmelmoos-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 156).

FROM BAIRISCH-ZELL TO OBERAUDORF OR BRANNENBURG, 4½-5 hrs. The road, steep at first, leads by the *Tannen-Alp* and the *Grafenherberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and through the *Aubachthal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Tatzelwurm* (2510'; *Inn*), near a fine fall of the *Aubach* (best viewed from the lower bridge). Then down the left bank of the deep *Aubachthal* past *Rechenau* to (2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 156); or to the left from the *Tatzelwurm* to the saddle between the *Greater* and *Lesser Mühlberg*, descending past the *Kohlstatt-Alpe* and through the *Förchenbachthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Brannenburg* (p. 156).

The road to *Kufstein* follows the *Urspring-Thal*, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; to the left is the *Traithen* (see above). We pass a small waterfall of the *Sillbach* on the right (2½ M.), and the small *Stocker Lakes* at the mouth of the *Kloascher-Thal* (over the *Elend-Alp* to *Falepp*, see p. 51). The valley expands for a short distance. On the right rises the *Hintere Sonnwendjoch* (see below). We reach the Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) *Bäckeralp* (2770'), and the **Inn Zur Urspring* ½ M. farther on. The road descends a beautiful wooded valley. Several fine glimpses of the *Kaisergebirge*. At the (2½ M.) pleasant village of *Landl* (2195'; *Inn*), in the *Thiersee-Thal*, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Ludwig Victor.

TO FALEPP OVER THE ACKERNALP, 5 hrs., fatiguing and lacking interest. A cart-road, between the *Veitsberg* on the left and the *Hintere-Sonnwendjoch* (6555'; ascended without danger from *Landl* or from *Falepp* in 4-4½ hrs.) on the right, with picturesque retrospects of the *Thiersee-Thal* and *Kaiser range*, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Ackernalp* (4570'). Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley, past the (1½ hr.) *Reichstein-Alp*, and (steep) down into the *Enzengraben*; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascend, and finally turn to the left to the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 50).

The road forks here. The branch to the left leads through the valley of the *Thierseer Ache* (*Kieferthal*), and after passing (2½ M.) an **Inn*, crosses to the right bank at *Wieshäusle*, and ascends rapidly to (2 M.) the *Thier-See* or *Schreck-See* (2040'; **Inn* at the *Neuschmied's*). Thence it crosses the *Marblinger Höhe* (fine view of the *Kaisergebirge*; to the S. the *Pendling*, p. 157), and descends through wood, passing the dark *Längsee* and the *Ed*, to (5 M.) *Kufstein* (p. 157).

The longer but more attractive road to the right from *Landl* ascends to (2 M.) *Hinter-Thiersee* or *Inner-Thiersee* (2800'; *Grasshammer*), where the peasants perform plays nearly every Sunday in summer (passion-play every tenth year, the next in 1895). Then by (2 M.) *Vorder-Thiersee* (*Kirchenjackl*) to the (¾ M.) *Thiersee*. — A pleasant route leads from *Thiersee* (diverging to the left from the road before the culminating point is reached) viâ the *Wachtl* (good wine) and through the *Kieferthal* to (5 M.) *Kiefersfelden* (p. 156).



CHIEMSEE

TRAUNSTEIN

HINTERKAISER

11. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 40, 68.

95 M. RAILWAY. Express in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5-8 hrs. Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

Munich, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*. The direct railway to Rosenheim viâ Grafting diverges to the left from the Holzkirchen line (see below) and skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) *Munich S. Station* (*Thalkirchen*) the train crosses the Isar canal and ascends through deep cuttings to the (6 M.) *Munich E. Station* (*Haidhausen*), where the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left. Stations *Trudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirchseeon*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grafting* (*Railway Inn*; *Kaspersbräu*), a considerable place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway.

About 2 M. to the N. is the finely-situated town of *Ebersberg* (*Hölzerbräu*, and several other inns); the 'Keller', or summer garden of the Schloss brewery commands a magnificent view of the Alps (still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Ludwigshöhe*, 1 M. to the N.). The church contains a fine marble monument of the counts of Ebersberg.

Between *Assling* and *Ostermünchen* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the *Wendelstein*, to the left the *Kaisergebirge*. 37 M. *Gross-Karolinenfeld*.

40 M. *Rosenheim* (1465'; **Bayrischer Hof & Greiderer*; **König Otto*; *Alte Post*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Stockhammerbräu*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Holzkirchen, and Mühldorf lines, a town of 10,000 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. The salt-water is conveyed hither from *Reichenhall*, upwards of 50 M. distant. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station are the **Badhôtel Marienbad* and the *Kaiserbad*, both 'hôtel-pensions', with salt and other baths. About 2 M. from the station, on the right bank of the Inn, is the *Schlossberg* (Restaurant), which affords a pretty view of the Innthal and the Alps.

FROM MUNICH TO ROSENHEIM VIÂ HOLZKIRCHEN, $46\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 3 hrs. To (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 40. We here diverge from the line to Schliersee and enter the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 40), which ends at the valley of the *Mangfall*. The train runs at first high along the left slope of the valley and then descends to stat. *Westerham*. The valley expands. Stations *Bruckmühl*, *Heufeld* (with a chemical manufactory), and (40 M.) *Aibling* (1580'; **Ludwigsbad*, with garden; **Hôtel Duschl zur Post*, with garden and baths; *Villa Pentenrieder*; *Schuhbräu*, with veranda), a small town with salt and mud-baths. The *Kaisergebirge*, and beyond ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the *Gross-Venediger*, become visible on the right.

The train crosses the *Inn*, and passes (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simmsee* ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long), and (50 M.) *Endorf* (Post).

The line now runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) *Prien* (1745'; **Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Zur Kampenwand*; *Kronprinz*; *Ostermaier*; *Villa Rauch*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Priental*.

From *Prien* a STEAM TRAMWAY runs in 10 min. to *Stock* (Hôtel Dampfschiff), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies eight times daily in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Herreninsel* and six times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Fraueninsel* (return-ticket, 2nd class in the steam-tramway, 1st class on the steamer, 1 m. 80 pf.). — The *Chiemsee* (1680'), 11 M. long and 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herreninsel*, now the property

of the King of Bavaria; the *Fraueninsel*, with a nunnery; and the *Krautinsel* ('vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The *Fraueninsel* is also the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. On the extensive *Herreninsel* (9 M. in circumference) rises the large **Schloss Herrenchiemsee*, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily except Frid.; Thurs. 6, other days 3 m.; closed on 13th June). The *Old Castle* of *Herrenwörth*, a few min. walk from the pier, is now an **Inn*, with a brewery and garden (suited for a stay of some time). About 1/2 M. farther on is the *New Palace*, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoined on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 480' long, and connected with the lake by a channel 3/4 M. long. In front of the W. façade, 345' long, are ornamental *Water Works* (without water at present), resembling those at Versailles, with basins of Fortune, Fame, **Latona*, etc., surrounded by a lofty fence. The pillared *Vestibule*, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a *Court*, paved with black and white marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent *Staircase*, richly adorned with imitation marble and painting. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the *Salle des Gardes du Roi* (blue and gold), the *Première Antichambre* (lilac), the *Salle de l'Oeil du Boeuf* (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron), and the magnificent **Chambre de Parade*. This last apartment, an imitation of Louis XIV.'s Bed Chamber at Versailles, adorned in pure gold, with a lavishly gilded bed, is said to have cost alone over 125,000*l.* Of the remaining rooms the chief are the **Galerie des Glaces* or *Spiegelgalerie*, 245' long and illuminated with 33 lustres and 2000 candles, the *Salon de la Guerre* and the *Salon de la Paix*, opening on the right and left of the *Galerie*, the royal *Bed Chamber* and *Study*, the *Dining-Room* (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the *Small Gallery*, the *Oval Saloon*, and the *Bath Room*. In all the rooms are costly furniture, clocks, etc. — The woods clothing the S. part of the island contain many picturesque points. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps forms the background of the landscape on the S.; to the E. in the distance is the *Gaisberg* (p. 66) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous *Staufen* (6030'); S.E. the *Sonntagshorn* (6425'); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the *Hochgern* (5732'); S. the *Hochplatte* (6030'), the long, indented *Kampenwand* (5505'), and the *Mühlthorn*; S.W. the cone of the *Kranzhorn*, the pinnacles of the *Heuberg*, the *Wendelstein* (6066'), and the broad outline of the *Breitenstein* (5476').

From *Seebruck* (**Inn*), at the N. end of the lake, a road leads to 2 1/2 M.) *Seeon*, an old monastery on a small lake, with a good bath-establishment. At *Stein* (**Inn*), 4 M. to the E. of *Seeon*, is the old mountain-castle of the robber-knight Heinz v. Stein. — From *Chieming* (**Inn*), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) *Traunstein* (p. 55).

A BRANCH LINE runs from *Prien* to the S. through the richly-wooded *Prienthal*, in 35 min., to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) *Niederaschau* (2020'); **Rest* and other inns, another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of *Hohenaschau*, picturesquely situated on a rock, 100 ft. in height (at the foot a brewery and the **Inn zur Burg*, R. 3 m., generally crowded in summer). Pleasant excursions to the *Hofalpe*, an ascent of 1 1/2 hr. to the W., and to the *Aschauerkopf*, 1/2 hr. to the N., with fine view. The *Hochriss* (5115'), 3 1/2 hrs. from *Niederaschau*, viâ the *Hofalpe* and *Riesenalpe*, affords a more extensive view. — The **Kampenhöhe* (5120'), on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3 1/2 hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). Charming view of the lake and *Hohenaschau* from the chapel-hill beside the 19th bench. About 3/4 hr. below the top (on which is a refuge-hut) we pass the *Schlechtenberger Alp* (refreshments). The *Kampenhöhe* forms the W. prolongation of the *Kampenwandgrat*, where the *Sattel* (5330'), 2 1/2-3 hrs. from *Niederaschau*, affords a similar view. The jagged summit of the *Kampenwand* (5505') can be attained by active climbers only (path to the *Hochplatte*, see p. 56). The route across the *Möslern-Alp* (5155') and the *Steinberger-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Schlechting* in the *Achenthal* (p. 56) is attractive.

— The road in the Prienthal next leads by (2½ M.) *Hainbach* (to Schleching across the *Thalsen-Alp*, 3½ hrs.) and *Huben*, between the *Spitzstein* (5230') and the *Geigelstein* (5938'; ascent by marked path, 3½-4 hrs.), to (3½ M.) *Sachrang* (2370'; *Neumaier*), crosses the Tyrolese frontier at (1½ M.) *Wildbichl* (*Inn, good wine), and descends abruptly through the 'Stein' pass to (3½ M.) *Sebi*, on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 58; the footpath from Wildbichl to *Niederndorf* viâ *Maierhof*, 1½ hr., is preferable).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. *Bernau*. From (64 M.) *Uebersee* (Heindl) a branch-railway runs to *Marquartstein* (p. 56). The train crosses the *Grosse Ache*. — 69 M. *Bergen*; the village (**Niederhauser*) is prettily situated 1½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road (path by *Bernhaupten* preferable) from the railway-station to the baths of *Adelholzen* (2100'; rooms should be ordered beforehand; quarters also at *Alzing*, ½ M. to the E.), charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., well fitted up, and possessing three different springs (saltpetre, sulphur, and alum). The hilly neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks. Carriage-road to (1¼ M.) *Siegsdorf* (p. 57) and (4 M.) *Traunstein*. — The foundries and blast-furnaces at the *Maxhütte* (2030'; Inn), in the *Weissachen-Thal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of *Adelholzen* (1 M. from the village of *Bergen*), are worthy of inspection. The ascent of the *Hochfellen* (5500'; 3 hrs.) is recommended (guide, A. Brandl of *Bergen*, 4 m.). The path traverses the *Schwarzachen-Thal*, the *Gleichenberg-Alpe*, and the *Bründling-Alpe* (refreshments). The *Hochgern* (5732'), another fine point, is ascended through the *Weissachen-Thal* and across the *Hinteralpe* (accommodation) in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (better from *Marquartstein* or *Wessen*, p. 56).

73 M. *Traunstein* (1930'; **Wiespauer*; **Post*; *Prantl*; *Traube*; *Auwirth*; *Weisses Bräuhaus*, with garden; **Höllbräukeller*, at the station; *Kollerkeller*, ¼ M. from the station, both with views), a thriving place with 4500 inhab., lies on a slope above the *Traun*. In the upper Platz stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The *Salt*, *Mineral*, and *Mud Baths* are well fitted up (large garden; pens., incl. R., 3½-7 m.). The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of *Au*, on the *Traun*; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from *Reichenhall* (p. 80), a distance of 22½ M.

EXCURSIONS. *Empfing*, a well-appointed bath-house, on the left bank of the *Traun*, 1 M. to the N. — The *Weinleite* (½ hr. to the N.W.) affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive from the (1 hr.) **Hochberg* (2536'; Inn), or from the **Hochhorn* (2546'), 3½ hrs. to the E., at the foot of the *Stoisser Alpe* (p. 82), beyond *Surberg*. — To *Siegsdorf*, *Adelholzen*, *Maria Eck*, etc., see above, and p. 58.

FROM TRAUNSTEIN TO REICHENHALL viâ *Inzell* (post-omnibus to *Inzell* daily in 3 hrs.; carr. and pair to *Reichenhall* 25 m.). The road, which will also repay the pedestrian, leads through the *Traunthal* to (4 M.) *Ober-Siegsdorf* (p. 57), at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, and through the broad valley of the latter, by *Molberding*, *Hachau*, and *Wagenau*, to (11 M.) *Inzell* (2225'; **Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, where a succession of grand mountain-landscapes begins. Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this part of the road: on the right the *Kienberg*, the E. spur of the *Rauschberg* (remarkable for mineral wealth); on the left the *Falkenstein*, beyond which is the abrupt *Stauffenwand*. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which, amid green pastures, lies the small village of *Weissbach* (1995'). Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the *Weissbach*, the bed of which becomes a deep gorge as the valley is ascended (on the opposite side rises the *Ristfeichtorn*, p. 82). At one of the finest points in this ravine is situated the **Mauthhäusel* (2075'), a solitary inn about 7 M. from *Reichenhall*, and 1¼ M. from the *Lofer* road (p. 82). 22½ M. *Reichenhall*, see p. 79.

The Salzburg train next skirts wooded and grassy hills. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 67). Stations *Lauter*, (83 M.) *Teisendorf* (with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*), and (89½ M.) *Freilassing* (1380'; **Föckerer's Inn* at the station, adapted for a short stay), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the Reichenhall line (p. 79). The train crosses the *Saalach*; to the right is *Schloss Klesheim*; among trees to the left, as Salzburg is approached, are seen the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 67). The *Salzach* is then crossed. 95 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 60.

12. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen.

Comp. Map, p. 52.

RAILWAY to (64 M.) *Uebersee* in 2½-3½ hrs.; and thence by branch railway to (5 M.) *Marquartstein* in ½ hr. (tickets obtained from the guard). OMNIBUS from *Marquartstein* to (10 M.) *Reit im Winkel*, daily in summer in 2½ hrs. — *Kössen* is best reached from *Kufstein* (p. 157; diligence daily at 6 a.m., in 4¼ hrs.) or from *St. Johann in Tirol* (p. 120).

To (64 M.) *Uebersee*, see R. 11. The railway to *Marquartstein* leads to the S. through the broad valley of the *Ache*, past the stations of *Mietenkam* and *Staudach* (Zum *Hochgern*), near the latter of which is a cement-quarry. — 5 M. **Marquartstein** (1820'; **Hofwirth*), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Ache*, with a château of Baron *Tautphœus*.

The *Schnappen Kapelle* (½ hr. from *Staudach* or *Marquartstein*), loftily situated on the *Schnappen*, a spur of the *Hochgern*, commands a fine view of the *Chiemsee*. — The **Hochgern** (5732'), an excellent point of view, is ascended from *Marquartstein*, *Staudach*, or *Unter-Wessen* (the best route) in 3¼-4 hrs., with guide. — The **Hochplatte** (5285'; 3½ hrs., with guide) is also a fine point. (Path from the *Hochplatte* over the *Piesenhauser Hochalpe* to the *Kampenwand*, ½ hr., p. 54.)

FROM MARQUARTSTEIN TO KÖSSEN. The road (beyond *Schleching* scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the *Ache*, passing *Reuten* and *Mettenham*, to (4 M.) **Schleching** (1800'; *Niederhäuser*), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the *Hochplatte* and *Kampenwand*, W. the *Geigelstein*. S.W. the *Breitenstein* and *Rudersburg*, all of which may be ascended without difficulty. [The most interesting point is the *Geigelstein* (5938'), ascended by the *Baumgartenalp* in 4 hrs., guide 7 m.; immediately to the N. is the *Tawron* (*Aschenthaler Wände*, 5895'), with rich flora.] The road now crosses the *Ache*, passes the Bavarian custom-station of *Streichen* (1¼ M.), and enters ***Pass Klobenstein** (2040'), a magnificent gorge of the *Ache* (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier (finest view from the forest-chapel). The road then descends to (3½ M.) **Kössen** (p. 58).

The road to *Reit im Winkel* runs on the right bank of the *Ache* to (2¼ M.) *Unter-Wessen* (1870'; *Kellerer*; *Bräuhaus*; ascent of the *Hochgern*, see above; guide, G. *Klausner*). It then follows the *Wessener Bach*, to the S.E., to (2¼ M.) *Ober-Wessen*, and (5½ M.) **Reit im Winkel** (2240'; **Oberwirth Hamberger*; **Unterwirth*), a Bavarian frontier-village, in a broad, picturesque valley, and an inexpensive summer-resort. To the S.W. rises the *Kaisergebirge*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Adr. Hörmann*). To the (1 M.) *Eck-Kapelle*, which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (20 min.) the top of the *Walonberg* (view of the *Chiemsee*). Or we may turn to the

left at the chapel, cross the hill through wood to the *Klapf-Alp*, and return by *Birnbach* (1½ hr. to Reit). — The '*Glocknerschau*', ¾ hr. to the W., on the way to the *Möser-Alp*, beyond the farms of *Klapf* and *Birnbach*, commands a view of the *Gross-Glockner*. — The '*Möser-Alpe*' (2 hrs., guide) affords a fine view of the *Tauern* (*Venediger*, *Glockner*); easy descent to Kössen (see p. 58). — The ascent of the '*Fellhorn*' (5784'; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide 4½ m.) is recommended. The route leads viâ *Blindau*, the *Klausenberg-Alp*, and the (2¼ hrs.) *Neue-Alp* (4730') to (¾ hr.) the *Ecken-Alp* (5555'; Inn), in an open situation on the crest of the mountain (fine view). The broad summit of the *Fellhorn*, carpeted with Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from the inn in ½ hr.; far below lies the *Tyrolese Achenthal*. The *Ecken-Alp* belongs to Kössen (see p. 58); descent to *Waidring* steep and fatiguing (p. 176). — Pleasant route (guide advisable) over the *Winkelmoos-Alp* (3710'; Rfms. in the second hut) to (7½ hrs.) *Unken* (p. 177). From the (1½ hr.) *Seegatterl* (see below) we ascend to the right to the *Alp*, whence the route to the *Fischbachthal* leads to the left, and that to the *Kammerköhr-Alp* to the right (p. 177). We continue in a straight direction (marshy at places) and then descend to the left to (1¼ hr.) *Schwarzberg* and (10 min.) the *Schwarzbergklamm* (p. 177). Thence to *Unken* 2½ hrs.

[To **TRAUNSTEIN** (22 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded *Weissloferthal* to (2¾ M.) *Leitstuben*. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, ascends gradually to the (1¼ M.) *Seegatterl* (Inn), and leads through wood on the hill-side, past the *Weit-See*, *Mitter-See*, and *Löden-See*, to the (5½ M.) *Seehaus* (2455'; Inn), on the beautiful little *Förchensee*. It then follows the *See-Traun* to (1¼ M.) the hamlet of *Labau*, at the confluence of the *Fischbach* and the *Traun*.

A path to the right by a finger-post, fatiguing at places, ascends the narrow *Fischbachthal* to (1½ hr.) the '*Staubfall*', precipitated from the *Sonntagshorn* on the left, from a height of 590'. This fall is on the Austrian and Bavarian frontier. The path, which is rendered safe by an iron balustrade, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cascades of the *Fischbach*, into (½ hr.) the *Unken Heuthal* (3100'), whence a fine view of the *Reitalgebirge* is obtained on the E. Thence to *Unken*. 2½ hrs.; to the '*Schwarzbergklamm*' (guide necessary), 1½ hr. — Ascent of the '*Sonntagshorn*' (6425') from the *Heuthal*, see p. 177. — The *Seehauser Kienberg* (5564') is ascended from the *Seehaus* by the *Brand-Alp* in 3-4 hrs., with guide; admirable view towards the S. and W. The ascent may also be made from the *Urschlau* viâ the *Röthelmoos-Alp*.

The road crosses the *Traun* (below this point called the *Weisse Traun*), and leads past the hamlets of *Fritz*, *Fuchsau*, and *Nieder-Vachenau* to (2¾ M.) **Ruhpolding** (2180'; **Post*), a large village, prettily situated at the influx of the *Urschlauer Ache* into the *Traun*. The church-hill, to the W., affords a good survey of the environs (to the S.E. the *Rauschberg* and *Sonntagshorn*).

EXCURSIONS. Through the *Urschlau* to *Reit im Winkel*, a pleasant walk of 4 hrs. (guide). The road leads by *Brand* (Inn) to the *Klause*, whence a footpath crosses the *Röthelmoos-Alpe* (2780'). — A road leads from *Ruhpolding* to the E., by *Zell*, *Aschenau*, and the small *Froschsee*, to (5½ M.) *Inzell* (p. 55). — Ascent of the *Rauschberg* (5512'), a fine point of view, 3½ hrs. (guide necessary, but no difficulty). — Ascent of the *Hochfellen* (2220'), viâ the *Thorau-Alpe*, 4 hrs. (better viâ *Hoherb* to the *Bründling-Alpe*, where we join the path ascending from the *Maxhütte*; thence to the top, from the N. side, comp. p. 55).

Passing (2¾ M.) *Eisenärzt*, with a government-foundry, we next reach (2 M.) **Ober-Siegsdorf** (1950'; **Oberwirth*; **Untewirth*), at

the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, frequented as a summer-resort. A road leads to the E. to *Inzell* and *Reichenhall* (see p. 55). — To the W. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) are the baths of *Adelholzen* (p. 55).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Maria-Eck* (2600'), a pilgrimage-church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. — Another fine point is the *Stoisser Alpe* (4375') on the *Teisenberg*, reached by *Neukirchen* (3 hrs.; guide); descent to stat. *Teisendorf* (p. 56) or to *Piding* (p. 79).

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing *Haslach*, to (4 M.) *Traunstein* (p. 55; the 'Salinenstrasse' on the right bank is shorter). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Siegsdorf three times daily.]

From Reit im Winkel a good road leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the *Weisslofer-Thal* to (4 M.) *Kössen* (1930'; **Post*; **Stadler*), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley of the *Grosse Ache*. The best view of the valley is obtained from (10 min.) the *Calvarienberg* (S. the *Unterberg*; S.W. the *Kaisergebirge*).

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the **Möseralpe* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., a very fine point), see p. 57. — The *Eckenalpe* and **Fellhorn* (4 hrs.), rather arduous (better from Reit im Winkel, see p. 57). — Through **Pass Klobenstein* to *Schlechting* and *Marquartstein*, see p. 56. — A road leads to the S. from Kössen through the monotonous *Gross-Achenthal*, between the *Unterberg* on the right and the *Fellhorn* on the left, to (3 M.) *Erpfendorf*, on the high-road from St. Johann to Lofer (p. 175). A pleasanter route is the rather longer road to (13 M.) *St. Johann* viâ *Schwendt* and the *Kohlenthal* (**Inn*).

FROM KÖSSEN TO THE INNTHAL (to *Kufstein*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; one-horse carr. from Reit im Winkel 10 m.). The road leads past *Kapell* (Bräuhaus) and through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to (6 M.) *Walchsee* (2190'; **Fischerwirth*; *Kramerwirth*), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of that name (abounding in fish). On the S. rise the fissured rocks of the *Hintere Kaiser*.

The *Habberg*, or *Heuberg* (5162'), the extreme N.E. spur of the *Kaisergebirge*, ascended by *Durchholzen* and the *Jöchlalp* in 3 hrs. (no serious difficulty, but guide necessary), commands a magnificent view of the *Kaisergebirge*, *Loferer Steinberge*, and *Tauern*. — From *Walchsee* to *Kufstein* over the *Feldalpe* or the *Hochalpe* (8 hrs., guide), see p. 158.

The road then descends by ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Durchholzen* (Inn; where a path, more attractive and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. shorter, diverges to the left, following the hill-side to *St. Nikolaus* and *Ebbs*, see below) and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Primau* (**Weinwirth*), in the narrow wooded valley of the *Jenbach*, to (1 M.) *Sebi* (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the rough road descending from the *Priental* through the *Stein* (p. 55). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by *Niederndorf* (Gradl, rustic; Bräuhaus), to (3 M.) the custom-house (ferry), and then to the left to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberaudorf*; that to the left leads by *Ebbs* (1540'; Oberwirth; Post), *Oberndorf*, and *Sparchen* (at the entrance of the *Kaiserthal*, p. 157), to ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Kufstein* (p. 157).

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	From Steinbach to the Langbath Lakes, 109. — Excursions from Mondsee. Kollmannsberg. Schober, etc., 110. — From Mondsee to Strasswalchen and Salzburg, 110.	

13. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. D, 1), opposite the station, with a large garden and fine view, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, L. & A. 60 kr., pens., 4-5 fl. (lift); *HÔTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. from 1 fl., L. 25, B. 50, A. 30 kr.; *HÔTEL NĒLBÖCK (Pl. b; D, 1), near the station, R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl. In the town, on the left bank: *ERZHERZOG CARL (Pl. c; E, 4), Mozart-Platz; *GOLDNES SCHIFF (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *SALZBURGER HOF (Pl. e; E, 4), Ludwig-Victor-Platz, moderate; *GOLDENE KRONE (Pl. f; D, 3), HIRSCH, MÖDLHAMMERBRÄU, *GOLDNES HORN, all in the Getreidegasse; MOHR (Pl. g; E, 3, 4), ZUR HÖLLE, Judengasse. On the right bank: ZUM STEIN (Pl. h; D, E, 3), by the bridge, with view; *GABLERBRÄU (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 80 kr.; *TRAUBE (Pl. k; D, 3), REGENBOGEN, TIGER, unpretending; STEINLECHNER'S GASTHAUS, Aigner-Str., moderate; PITTER, Westbahn-Str., well spoken of; STIEGLBRÄU (see below), R. from 50 kr.; SCHWARZES RÜSSL, Berg-Str. 5. — PENSION JUNG, near the station; KOLLER'S HÔTEL-GARNI (see below), Linzergasse, R. 80 kr.

Cafés. On the left bank of the Salzach: *Tomaselli, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; *Lobmayr, Universitäts-Platz and Haffnergasse; Wiesenberger, Judengasse. On the right bank: *Café Bazar*, Schwarz-Str.; *Koller, Linzergasse, near the bridge (also rooms); *Edtmayr*, Theatergasse.

Restaurants. *Curhaus (see p. 64; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 20-30 kr.). — WINE in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller (Pl. D, 4; p. 62; also a good restaurant); at *Glocker's* and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc.; *Stehle's Restaurant*, Bahn-Str. — BEER at the *Stieglbräu*, Gstättengasse 8, in summer at the *Stieglkeller* (Pl. E, 4), on the way to the fortress, with view; *Sternbräugarten, Getreidegasse; *Mirabellgarten, Makart-Platz (concerts in summer); *Hofmann's Bierhalle*, near the station; *Schanzkeller*, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausen-Thor, also with view; *Augustinerbräu*, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. *Curhaus, Bahn-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every kind. *Swimming Baths, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S. W. (p. 67; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.; steam-tramway, see below). *Mud*, *Pine-Cone*, and *Peat* baths at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1¼ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Hirsch and Goldene Horn at 7, 10, 2, and 6 o'clock).

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl.; at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 68. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim*, 2 or 3 fl. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway (Localbahn) from the railway-station through the town to Nonnthal hourly (in 23 min.), and on to Hellbrunn and the Drachenloch several times a day (in 1 hr. 5 min.). The stations within the town are: *Fünfhaus*, *Ausweiche*, *Curhaus*, *Bazar*, *Innerer Stein*, and *Aeusserer Stein*, beyond which the line crosses the Carolinen-Brücke to (2 M.) *Nonnthal*. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: *Leopoldskron*, *Cemetery*, *Kleingmain*, *Morzg*, (1¼ M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 66), *Anif* (p. 66), *Grödig*, *St. Leonhard*, and (8 M.) the *Drachenloch*, on the Austrian frontier (p. 68).

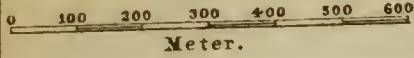
Omnibus to *Hellbrunn* and *Aigen* thrice daily in good weather, starting from the *Café Koller* at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. and from the *Café Tomaselli* at 3 p.m. (there and back 75 kr.; 1 hr. allowed at both places). To the *Fürstenbrunn*, starting from the Goldne Horn at 2 p.m.; returning at 6 p.m. (50 kr.; there and back 80 kr.) To *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 68; to *Mondsee*, see p. 110.

***Dienstmann**' (commissionnaire), 5 kr. per ¼ hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr. — **Town Guides**, 25 kr. per hr.; 2 fl. per day. The following are good guides for mountain ascents: *Joh. Hodes*, *Ant. Karl*, *Jos. Kiener*, *Jos. Langer*, *Joh. Wimmer*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4) in the Government Buildings,

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550



- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------|
| 1. | Botanischer Garten. | D.4. |
| 2. | Hauptwache | E.4. |
| 3. | Hofbrunnen | E.4. |
| 4. | Kapitelschwemme | E.4. |
| Kirchen u. Klöster : | | |
| 5. | Augustiner-Kloster und Kirche. | C.2. |
| 6. | Benediktiner-Abtei und Stiftskirche S. Peter. | E.4. |
| 7. | Bürgerspitalkirche | D.4. |
| 8. | Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar. | D.3. |
| 9. | Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche | D.4. |
| 10. | Kajetaner-Kirche | E.F.4. |
| 11. | Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche | E.3. |
| 12. | Kollegienkirche | D.4. |
| 13. | Loretto-Kloster u. Kirche | D.2. |
| 14. | Protestantische Kirche | C.2.3. |
| 15. | S. Erhardsspitalkirche | F.4.5. |
| 16. | S. Margarethenkapelle | E.4. |
| 17. | S. Michaelskirche | E.4. |
| 18. | S. Peterstiftskirche | D.E.4. |
| 19. | S. Sebastianskirche | E.2.3. |
| 20. | Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche. | C.3. |
| 21. | Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg) | E.F.4. |
| 22. | Kollegium-Gebäude | D.4. |
| 23. | Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof) | E.4. |
| 24. | Leichenhof S. Peter. | E.4. |
| 25. | " " S. Sebastian | E.2. |
| 26. | Mariensäule | E.4. |
| 27. | Mozarts Geburtshaus und Museum. | D.4. |
| 28. | Mozarts Standbild | E.4. |
| 29. | " " Wohnhaus | D.3. |
| 30. | Paracelsus-Wohnhaus | D.3. |
| 31. | Pferdeschwemme | D.4. |
| 32. | Post u. Telegraph | E.4. |
| 33. | Rathhaus | D.3. |
| 34. | Regierung u. Landgericht | E.4. |
| 35. | Sommer-Reitschule | D.4. |
| 36. | Theater. | D.3. |



Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right, by the guard-house. — *Telephone* to the Zistel-Alp and Gaisberg, in the Makart-Platz, next the Mirabellgarten.

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

Salzburg (1350'), the ancient *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again, and since 1849 has formed an independent domain of the crown. The town (25,000 inhab.; 350 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the right bank. Frequent fires have left few mediæval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble façades remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the *Salzach*, from the railway-embankment to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank, near the railway-station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications. The Stadtpark and Curhaus (p. 64) here form a favourite resort.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the *Salzach*, its central point being the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome ***Hofbrunnen** (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*. Each of the hippopotami and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious **Residenz-Schloss**, or Palace, erected in 1592-1724, and now occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neubau**, 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. In front of it is the *Hauptwache* (Pl. 2), or Guard House. On the S. side is the handsome **Cathedral**, erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari* in the Italian style, in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a ***Font** in bronze, dating from 1321. In the Domplatz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a *Mariensäule* in lead by Hagenauer (1772).

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer was born (b. 1756, d. 1791), No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting *Mozart Museum* on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open daily 8-11 and 1-4; Sun.

10-12; admission 50 kr.). — *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (formerly Hannibal-Platz).

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

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration by St. Rupert about 696, are interesting. The late-Gothic **Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the burial-ground, erected in 1481, restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwantthaler. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. is interred the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn. The **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to Michael Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel). In the right aisle is the tombstone of St. Rupert. — 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 Stiftspforte, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 60; good wine).

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

Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, with the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35; adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, with a ceiling-painting of a tournament (date 1690). To the left of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (p. 63).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Universitäts-Platz, is a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670). Thence to the W. runs the ***Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1767 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.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 20) is the extensive and valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augustium** (Pl. D, 3), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 30 kr.; daily in summer, 8-1 and 2-6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1-4; good light necessary).

Hall of Antiquities: Celtic and Roman antiquities from Salzburg, the Pinzgau, etc. *Music Room*, with a fine collection of the musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Costume Saloon*: ladies' and gentlemen's costumes of the 18th century. *Weapon Saloon*: weapons of the last three centuries. Romanesque *Chapel* and *Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style. Also a number of rooms in the mediæval and rococo styles: *Dining-hall*, *Bed-chamber*, *Hunting Room*, *Sitting-room*, *Kitchen*, etc. Then a room containing miscellaneous antiquarian objects. Lastly an ichthyological and ornithological collection and a collection illustrating the flora of Salzburg. The *Second Floor* contains collections of prehistoric and natural history objects from the neighbourhood, paintings by local artists, a large relief-map by Keil, a planetarium, a library of 50,000 vols., a collection of Salzburg coins, a miners' guild-room of 1606, etc.

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* (Pl. C, 3) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants. The *Klausenthor* 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 new iron *Franz-Karl-Brücke* (foot-bridge; 1 kr.). Farther down, below the suburb of *Mülln* (Pl. B, C, 2), the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge*.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1780'; ticket for the interior and the tower 20 kr.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Kapitel-Platz. The *Folter-Thurm* (80' high) commands a remarkably fine ***Panorama**. The direct route from the town to the fortress ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), indicated by notice-boards, leads from the Kapitel-Platz (Pl. E, 4) through the *Festungsgasse* (short-cuts by flights of steps), passing the restaurant *Zur Katz*, at the entrance to the fortress (fine view). The fortifications, founded in the 9th cent., were extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer*, restored in the old style, are worth inspection. The *Rittersaal* contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1646'), a wooded hill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. The finest points are the *Franz-Josef-Elisabeth-Höhe*, the *Carolinen-Höhe*, and *Achleitner's Thurm* (adm. 10kr.): to the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are seen the long Tennengebirge, the narrow defile of

Pass Lueg, and the Hohe Göll adjoining it; above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattengebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, and Hochstauffen; in the plain Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground rises the rocky Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria-Plain, with the village of Bergheim at its foot; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town, on the Salzach. The *Bürgerwehrsöller* (restaurant) affords a good survey of the town.

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 62); another leads from the suburb of Mülln, past the *Augustine Church* (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the *Monica-Pforte*; a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal* (Zum Rothen Hahn), through the *Scharten-Thor* (Pl. D, 5). The road from the fortress (p. 63) to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the castellated *Villa Freyburg*.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from an Ursuline convent situated here. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), with a Romanesque portal, possesses a fine winged altarpiece, a crypt with handsome columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent *Kajetaner-Thor*, on the bank of the Salzach, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. F, 4), an institution opened in 1885 for exhibitions of pictures and industrial art.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadtbrücke*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 30), indicated by his effigy.

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

To the N. of the Platzl the *Dreifaltigkeitsgasse* leads to the long *Mirabell-Platz*. Here, to the right, stands the *Custom House* (formerly *Stables*), and on the left **Schloss Mirabell** (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal palace, and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the *Mirabell Garden*, laid out in the old French fashion, embellished with marble statues, and containing an aviary (adm. 10 kr.).

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept **Stadtpark**, containing a handsome **Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (concerts, see p. 60). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.).

An outlet on the W. side of the park leads to the Schwarz-Strasse and the Franz-Karl Bridge over the Salzach (p. 63). To the left, on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by Götze (1867). — The ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadtbrücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the **Capuzinerberg* (2130'). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached by means of 225 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the '*Mozart-Häuschen*', brought from Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his '*Zauberflöte*' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front is a bronze bust of Mozart by E. Helmer. About 3 min. to the right is the '*Erste Stadt-Ansicht*' (view-tower with coloured windows). Returning to the Mozart-Häuschen, we ascend 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*', the finest point on the Capuzinerberg: admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Reichenhall Mts., Lattengebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennengebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci-Schlössl* (or *Capuziner Schlössl*), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 680 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). A shady path (pretty views) leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzer Thor.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 83). Morning-light the best. At the entrance to the grounds ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station) is a *Restaurant, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procured. The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

An easy bridle-path leads from Aigen to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zistel-Alp* (p. 66), passing through the park, and then, by the waterfall, to the left, through the woods, to the *Steinwandtner Farms*, where it merges in a carriage-road. Another route leads from the *Kanzel* (see above) through fine woods to the hamlet of *Gaisberg*, whence a path ascends to the left.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn**, an excellent point of view ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from stat. *Elsbethen*, p. 83). The château is occupied by the curé (*Restaurant, with fine view). From the '*Aussicht*', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tennengebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstauffen are especially conspicuous. In the background of the Salzachthal lies Salzburg.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220') is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A ZAHNRADBAHN, or rack-and-pinion railway, on the same principle as the Rigi railway, opened in May, 1887, ascends to the summit from *Parsch* (p. 83; 1420'), a station 6 min. by rail from Salzburg, or about 20 min. walk from the *Carolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) by the Aigen and Gaisberg road (omn. from the station in 20 min., 30 kr.). The ascent of the railway, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes 40 min. (fares, up 2, down $1\frac{1}{2}$, return-ticket 3, for holders of circular tickets $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of *Judenberg-Alpe* (2415'; Restaurant, with view), to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270'; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the summit (4190'). A little to the W. of the terminal station is the **Hôtel Gaisbergspitze* (R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), with a view-tower (15 kr.). The *View embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried (comp. the annexed Panorama). The E. and S. heights should also be visited.

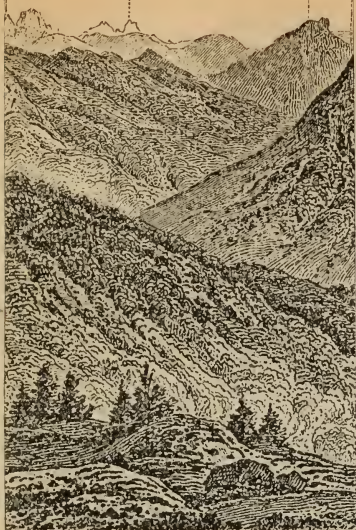
For pedestrians the best route is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg', constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts and benches (shade in the morning). From *Parsch* (see above) we proceed to (10 min.) the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gersberg* (or *Zeisberg*) *Alpe* (2615'; *Inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit. [A new path leads from Gersberg to the *Judenberg-Alpe* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.] — From the *Apothekerhöfe* to the *Zistel-Alp* (see above), on foot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence to the top, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Route from *Aigen* to the *Zistel-Alp*, see p. 65.

The *Nöckstein* (3412') a rocky excrescence on the N. side of the Gaisberg, also repays a visit ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; guide unnecessary). We follow the Ischl road, past the *Capuzinerberg*, to (3 M.) *Guggenthal* (see p. 103), whence the *Lamberg-Steig*, diverging to the right immediately behind the brewery, ascends in easy windings to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit (magnificent view).

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (steam-tramway, see p. 60), with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). [*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee on other days 50 kr.] To the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (when closed, fee of 20 kr.) leading into the *Park*. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, and ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monatsschlösschen* and arrive at ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Then 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. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of *Anif* (Count Arco), situated on an island in a small lake. — From Hellbrunn to *Aigen* (p. 65) is a walk of about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (steam-tramway, see p. 60).

in 3000 Donnerkogel 2054 Schmidtenstein 1

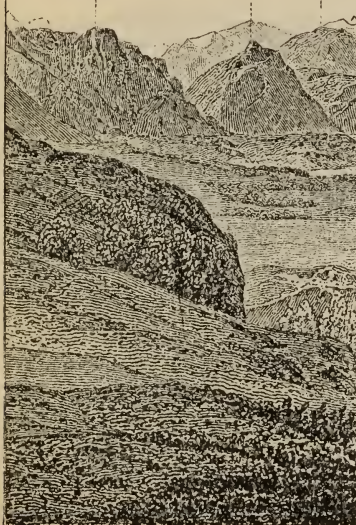
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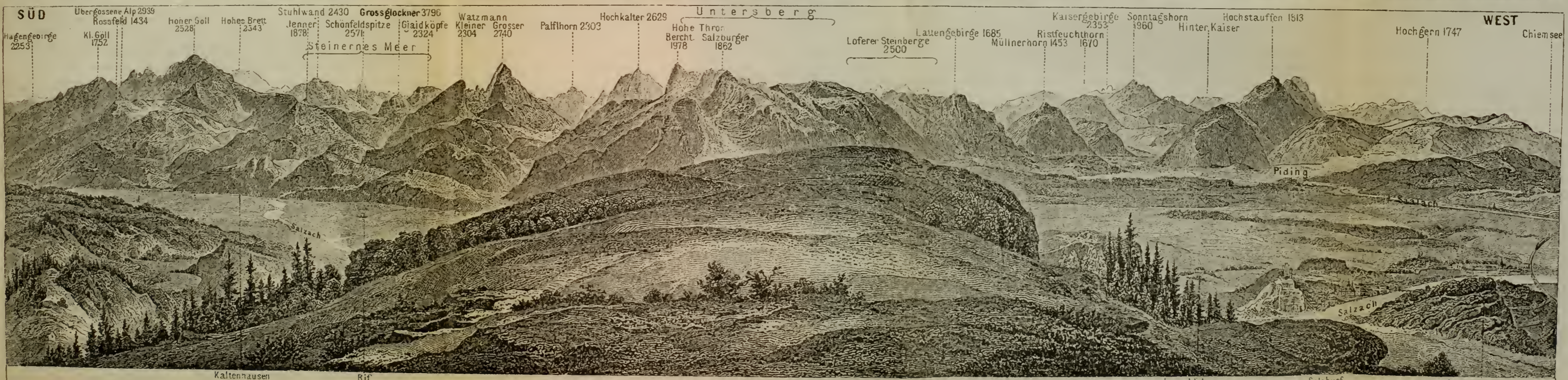
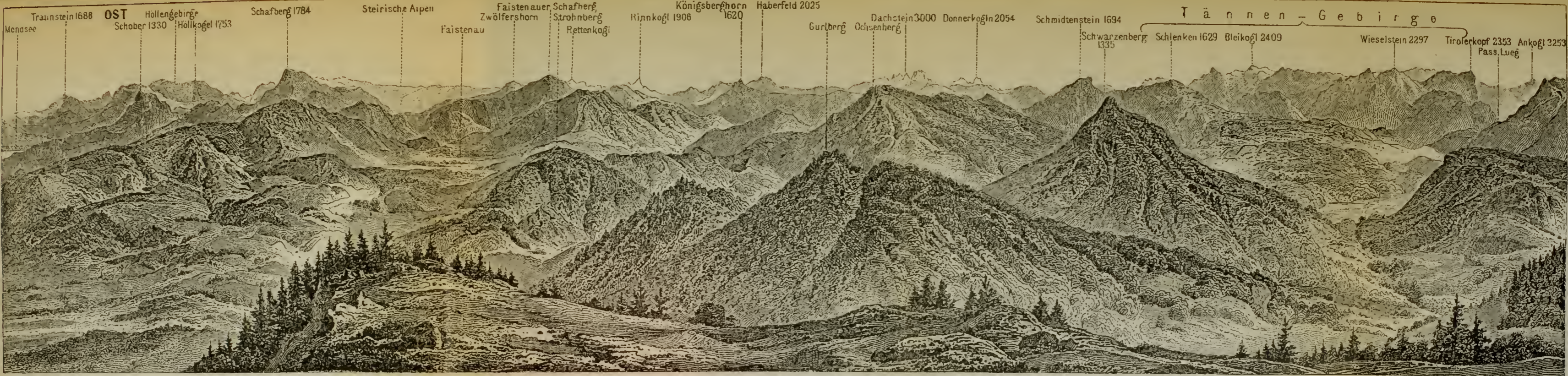
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Ristfeuchthorn
Müllnerhorn 1453 1670



SBERG.



PANORAMA VOM GAISBERG.
1288 Meter.

Kaltenausen Rif Leopoldskron Salzburg Capuzinerberg



To the S.W. of Salzburg ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; steam-tramway, see p. 60) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large fish-pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 60; Restaurant). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glanegg, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 60). The *Ludwigsbad* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marienbad* $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.

From (4 M.) **Glanegg** (1460'; *Inn*), with its old château, a road ascending by the falls of the *Glan* leads to (2 M.) the source of the stream, called the **Fürstenbrunnen* (1950'), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. On the road are several marble-cutting works and bullet-mills (omnibus, see p. 60). In the vicinity are the *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur *Schönen Aussicht*).

To the N. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720'), erected in 1674. The very extensive **View* is partly obstructed by the trees. Evening-light most advantageous. A path diverging at Froschheim (Pl. F, 1) is shorter and pleasanter than the road (finger-post). Restaurant at the foot of the hill.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the *Geiereck* (5910'), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6070'), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6480'). The mountain is usually ascended from Glanegg (see above; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers do not require a guide in good weather (see p. 60; *Ebner*, at the *Fürstenbrunnen Inn*, is recommended). — For the *Geiereck* and *Salzburger Hochthron* an easy path leads from Glanegg through the *Rosittenthal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lower Rositten-Alp* (2655'), which we may also reach from *Grödig* (p. 68) by a new path over the *Grödiger Thörl* (3190'; also $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). We then ascend to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Upper Rositten-Alp* (4220'; Rfmts.). A few minutes farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to the *Schellenberger-Sattel* (4700') and *Schellenberg*. We here follow the path to the right till we reach a second way-post, pointing (right) to the (10 min.) **Kolowratshöhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations; a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. Proceeding to the left ('*Nach den Gamslöchern und Geiereck*') we reach (5 min.) a third finger-post indicating the position of the **Gamslöcher*, a curious series of grottoes (fine view from two openings in the largest, the 'Halle'), which lie a few paces from the path. We now ascend to the right by the *Doppelersteig*, boldly hewn in the rocks of the *Geiereck* (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Untersberg-Haus** (5410'; *Inn*), situated on the plateau of the Untersberg, whence the *Geiereck* (5910') may be reached in 40 minutes. The route hence to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Salzburger Hochthron* (6070'), the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the *Jungfernbrunnen*. — The old path (improved) to the top of the *Geiereck* leads from Glanegg (turning, after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the *Firmian-Alp* (3120'); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome *Steinerne Stiege* and past the *Schafleck*, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the plateau and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Geiereck*. — In descending from the *Salzburger Hochthron*, we may choose the interesting route by the *Schweigmüller-Alpe* (4895') to Glanegg ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); the descent through the *Brunnthal* to the *Fürstenbrunnen* (3 hrs.) is fatiguing. — The *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6480') is best ascended from the W. side (Pass *Hallthurm*, p. 76) by the *Zehn-Kaser-Alp* (4975'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) or from *Berchtesgaden* by *Gern* (5-6 hrs.; way indicated by red marks, but a guide is advisable, 6 m.). The route from

the Salzburger Hochthron by the *Mittagsscharte* takes about 3½ hrs., but is very trying. — Beneath the Untersberg, according to ancient lore, sleeps the Emperor Charlemagne, ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory.

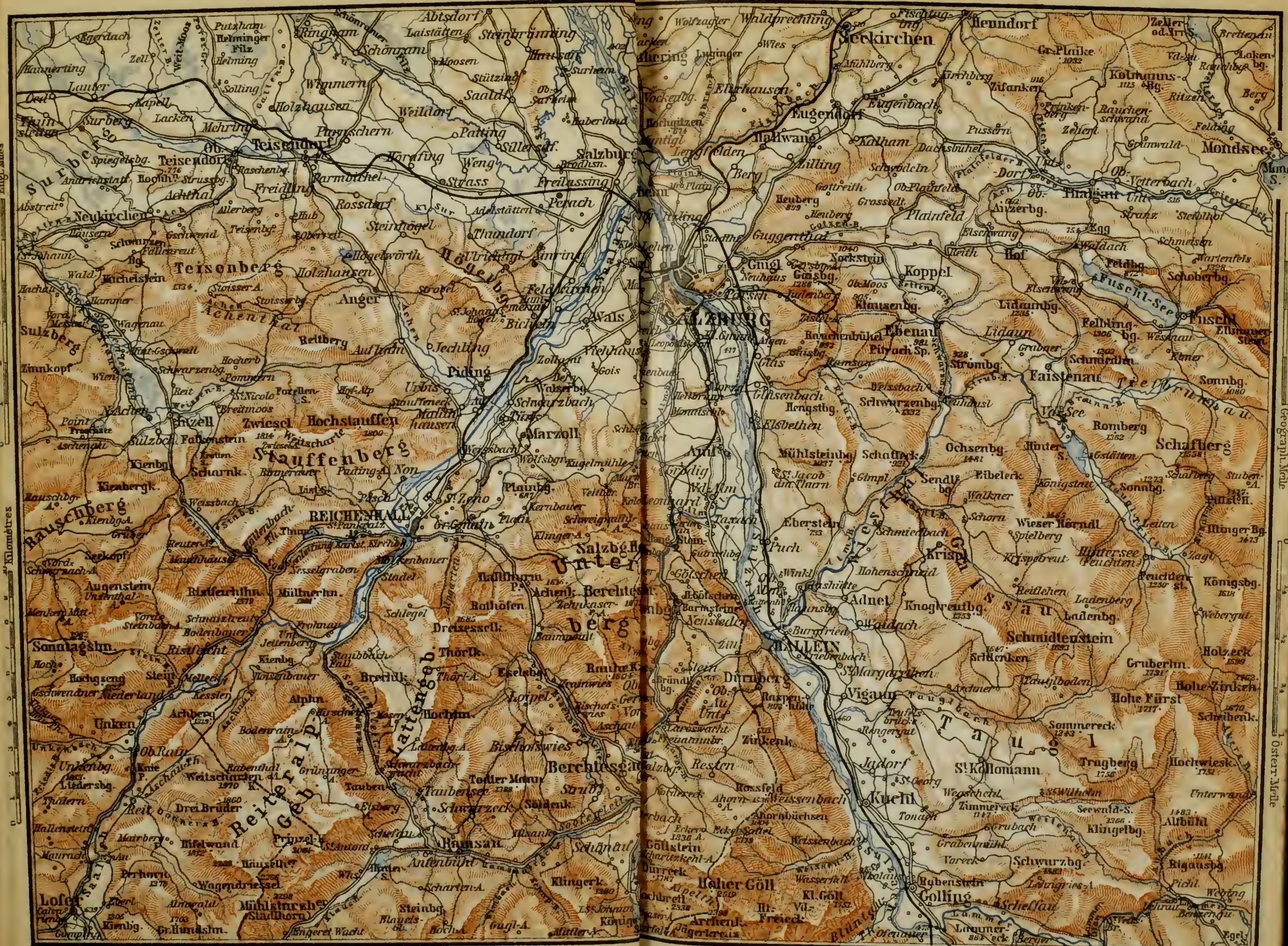
14. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See. From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall and Saalfelden.

Comp. Map, p. 112.

16 M. STEAM TRAMWAY to the Austrian frontier at the *Drachenloch* (8 M.) in 1 hr. 5 min. (80 or 40 kr.); OMNIBUS thence to *Berchtesgaden* twice daily in 1½ hr. (50 kr., there and back 80 kr.), and to *Königs-See* thrice daily in 2 hrs. (70 kr., 1 fl. 20 kr.). Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 90 kr., return 1 fl. 60 kr.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 10 kr., 2 fl. For a day's excursion the best plan is to leave Salzburg at 6 a.m. for Drachenloch and Königs-See, leave the latter at 9 a.m., and row to the Obersee and back (3 hrs.); then from Königs-See at 1.45 p.m. to the Salt Mines (2.30 p.m.) and thence back to Salzburg, which will be reached about 6.15 p.m. Luggage is charged for at the rate of 32½ kr. per cwt. from Salzburg to the Drachenloch, and 20 kr. from the Drachenloch to Berchtesgaden. — In summer (June-Oct.) several OMNIBUSES ply direct from Salzburg to the *Königs-See*, starting at 6 or 6.30 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 9.30 or 10 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 4 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 5 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 9 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10, there and back 2 fl. 20 kr.; from the Königs-See to Salzburg 2 m.). — CARRIAGE from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). The salt-mine is generally visited on the return-journey, but the coachman may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining-offices. The usual halting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm.

The STEAM TRAMWAY ('Salzburger Localbahn'; p. 60) leads through the suburb of *Nonnthal* (p. 64), passes the stations named at p. 60, and near (6¾ M.) *Grödig* (*Feichtner's Brewery) crosses the *Alm Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the *Alm*, which drains the Königs-See. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glanegg* (p. 67), behind which towers the pointed *Hochstauffen* (p. 82); on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5555'), with a summit resembling a castle. The road skirts the base of the Untersberg, passing (7½ M.) *St. Leonhard*, and reaches its present terminus at the station of (8 M.) *Drachenloch* (Restaurant). On the right, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the *Drachenloch*. On the hill to the left is *Schloss Gartenau*.

A narrow defile, traversed by the *Alm*, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490'), a cliff rising above the *Alm*. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. Two reliefs on the rock mark the frontier between the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron-saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: *Pax Intransitibus et Inhabitantibus* (date 1514).



Engl. Miles

Kilomètres

Geograph. Meile

Österr. Meile



2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Schellenberg (1555'; *Forelle, near the church, with good trout; Untersberg), with a monument to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71. The road follows the right bank of the Alm, and reaches the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm (p. 72), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which the road from Hallein (p. 84) joins our road on the left. On the right rises the precipitous *Graue Wand*. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, with the *Watzmann Glacier* between them, suddenly become visible. Crossing the *Larosbach*, and then the Alm by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freimannbrücke*, we ascend the slope on the left bank. (Path on the bank of the Alm, see p. 71.) We soon obtain ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, at a finger-post, 1 M. from Berchtesgaden, indicating the way to the 'Salzberg and Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the *Goldenbach-Brücke* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Salt Mine*; on the right are the new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft.

*VISIT TO THE SALT MINE (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürnberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 10.30-11 a.m. and 5-5.30 p.m., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. each; at other hours, from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., admission for one person 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., for each additional person 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the huge Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakeman, and finally shoots out into the open air. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt and photographs may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant. Visitors may also be photographed on the spot in their mining costume.

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

Berchtesgaden. — **Hotels.** *BELLEVUE, with baths, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. 1, pension 7-8 m.; *LEUTHAUS OR POST, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m., B. 70 pf., pension 6 m.; VIER JAHRESZEITEN, at the upper end of the village, near

the royal villa, with garden and view, R., L., & A. 2½, D. 3, B. 1 m.; *WATZMANN, R. 1½-2 m.; NEUHAUS; SALZBURGER HOF; NONNTHALER WIRTHSHAUS; BÄR; LÖWE; TRIEMBACHER, R. 1 m. — Pensions (5-7 m. per day): *VILLA GEIGER; SCHWARZENBECK; *GRÖSSWANG; *BERGHOF; FEDERMANN; *SCHWABENWIRTH; GÖHLSTEIN; *MALTERLEHEN; *OBERHOFREIT, and *SCHWEIZER PENSION, in Schönau (see p. 71); *MORITZ, STEINER, and REGINA, on the upper Salzberg (p. 71). — Apartments to let are advertised on a column at the fountain in front of the Neuhaus. — *Café Forstner, near the Post; *Knauer, confectioner, with restaurant. — Money may be changed at M. Grundner's, next door to Knauer's Café.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the Bellevue and most of the other hotels and pensions, and at the salt-baths by the Salt Mine (see p. 69). *River Baths* ½ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. from the town, to the right of the old Reichenhall road. — The **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, and others.

Carriages. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 m., two-horse 11 m. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 m. 20 pf. or 2 m. more); to *Ramsau* 8 m. or 11 m. 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 m. or 15 m. 70 pf.; *Hintersee* 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 or 20 m. 40 pf.; to *Almbach-Klamm Inn* 7 m. and 11 m. 70 pf.; to *Steinhaus* two-horse carr. 11 m. 70 pf.; *Reichenhall* viâ Hallthurm 11 m. 20 pf. or 17 m.; *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht 15 m. 40 or 22 m. 90 pf. — Fees included, but tolls extra.

English Church Service in summer at the Hôtel Bellevue.

Berchtesgaden (1885'), a small Bavarian town with 1900 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters and carved stalls. The royal villa on the S. side of the small town 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. In the valley, on the Alm, are situated extensive *Salt Works*. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions.

WALKS. The **Lockstein* (2235'; ½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the *Doctorberg* by the old Reichenhall road; before reaching the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the Weinfeld farm, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant (poor). — A few hundred paces before the path to the Lockstein diverges to the right, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous *Kälberstein* (p. 71) by the '*Soolenleitung*', or salt-water conduit, passes the *Fürstenstein* (formerly a summer-resort of the abbots) and the *Belvedere*, and returns viâ the *Calvarienberg* to (½ hr.) Berchtesgaden. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road past the hospital (see above) as far as the (½ hr.) *Rosthäusl* (2185'), and then proceeding to the right through the *Rostwald* to (¼ hr.) the *Aschauer Weiher* (2135'), with swimming and other baths (¼ M. to the N.E. the *Restaurant Dietfeldkaser*, picturesquely situated). We may return, at first through wood and then through meadows, to (40 min.) the *Weinfeld Farm* (see above), or to the left viâ the *Hilgerberg* to (3 M.) Berchtesgaden. — A

pleasant return-route from the Rosthäusl to Berchtesgaden is offered by the **Königsweg**, extending for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälberstein, as far as the beginning of the salt-water conduit, mentioned above; or we may follow the *Hermannsweg* (to the right the *Vogelthenn Inn*), passing the *Villa Ascania* and crossing the *Hienleithöhe* (view), to the new Reichenhall road and (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden. — The **Tristramweg**, recently constructed, diverges to the right from the Ramsau road, on this side of the *Gmund* bridge (p. 76), and gradually ascends along the *Bischofswieser Ache*; it then forks, the left branch crossing the Ache to (1 hr.) the *Böcklweiher* in the *Strub*, and the right branch joining the new Reichenhall road beyond the *Urbanlehen*. — The **Etzerschlössl** ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 2075'), a villa belonging to Prince Urusoff, is reached from the Nonnthal by the *Hilgerberg*, or from the Weinfeld farm by the *Pfannhausmaier*; in the vicinity are the *Etzermühle*, with a waterfall, and the '*Schlösslbühl*' inn. A pleasant forest-path leads hence to (20 min.) the hamlet of **Gern** (2390'; Inn), with the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Gern* (Inn), whence we may return by the *Metzenleiten* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), or by *Hinter-Gern*, 20 min. farther up the Gern valley, whence a dizzy descent leads to the right, viâ the *Braunlehen*, on the N. slope of the *Kneifelspitze* (p. 72), to the *Almbach-Klamm* (p. 72). To the left a route (guide for inexperienced mountaineers advisable) leads viâ the *Dürrlehen* and the *Steinbühl* to the (1 hr.) **Theresienklause** (2300'), in the picturesque *Almbachthal*, at the foot of the *Untersberg*. Hence we may either ascend the left bank of the *Almbach* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the pilgrimage-church of *Ettenberg* (2720'; Inn, unpretending), and descend to the *Krautschneider-Brücke* over the *Königsseer Alm* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Berchtesgaden); or we may return to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) way-post and follow the new path (for experts only) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Almbach-Klamm*.

Laroswacht ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.). We follow the level Salzburg road. By the *Goldbach-Brücke* (p. 69) we diverge to the right by the *Königsallee* on the left bank of the Ache, cross to the right bank at the *Kilianlehen*, and regain the road below the *Freimann-Brücke* (p. 69). — The **Laros Water Conduit** may also be visited. From the salt-mine we proceed viâ the *Mausbühl* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and skirt the slope of the Salzburg, passing through two tunnels; then from the end of the conduit we ascend the ravine of the *Larosbach*, to the left, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Au*. — **Au** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). To the (50 min.) *Laroswacht*, see above. Thence we ascend to the right, passing (20 min.) a chapel, in a commanding position, to (20 min.) the *Inn* of *Unterau*, which occupies a magnificent situation, affording views of the *Hochbrett*, *Watzmann*, *Hochkalter*, *Untersberg*, and other mountains. Thence to the *Dürnberg* (p. 83), 1 hr.; to *Zill* (p. 84), 1 hr.; to *Vordereck* (see below), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The *Mehlweg* and the *Kleine Barmstein*, see p. 84.

The **Kalte Keller**, a deep rocky cleft above the *Herzogberg* (p. 72), is reached by a path ascending to the left beside the shooting-range ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The return may be made viâ the *Ottenlehen* (fine view) to the *Königs-See* road ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to Berchtesgaden).

Schönau is a scattered village with numerous villas, on the plateau between the *Königsseer Ache* and the *Ramsauer Ache* (pensions, see p. 70). A picturesque walk may be taken from the Berchtesgaden salt-works, past the château of *Lustheim* (p. 73), to the (1 hr.) *Köhlhiesl* (Café), returning by the *Unterstein* road ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), or viâ *Ilsank* (p. 76; $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). Charming views of the *Hohe Göll*, *Brett*, *Kahlersberg*, etc.

***Steinhaus** and **Vordereck** on the *Upper Salzburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; donkey with attendant, 6 m.) may be reached by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range, and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Pension Steiner*. Beyond this point the road divides, the left branch leading to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Pension Vordereck* (3180'; below, *Pension Regina*), the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Steinhaus** (**Zum Hohen Göll*, with a terrace commanding a fine view) and to **Pension Moritz* (3135'), in a sheltered situation 2 min. farther on ('pens.' with R. 8 m.). The pensions on the *Upper Salzburg* (besides those already mentioned: *Villa Bergler*; *Amort*; in the cottages of the peasants *Holz* and *Brandner*) are steadily growing in reputation as resorts for the mountain air cure. — An interesting path (indicated by red marks) leads from *Pension Moritz* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

Scharitzkehlalp and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Vorderbrand* (see below), running all the way through wood. — Another path leads from Pension Moritz viâ *Hintereck* to *Vordereck* in 10 minutes. — Routes from *Vordereck* across the *Eckersattel* or the *Rosfeld* to *Golling*, see p. 85; ascent of the *Kehlstein* and *Hohe Göll*, see p. 73. — Beyond *Hintereck* the carriage-road leads in a straight direction through fine woods to the valley of the *Larobach*, then ascends and again descends to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Au* (p. 71). This picturesque route, as far as the top of the *Salzberg*, is shaded from the morning sun.

The **Almbach-Klamm*, a picturesque gorge through which the *Almbach* descends in cascades from the *Untersberg*, is an interesting object for an excursion ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; donkey with driver $\frac{6}{2}$ m.). We follow the Salzburg road to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Inn zur Almbach-Klamm* (p. 69), turn to the left through the yard and walk across fields to (5 min.) a bridge over the *Ache*, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the *Almbach-Mühle* ascend to the left to the gorge. The path crosses the brook several times (railings at hazardous places). The finest point is the *Gumpe*, a rocky basin with a cascade 33' high falling into a dark green pool, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the entrance of the gorge. We may return by a path ascending among bushes on the left bank of the *Ache* (a few marshy places), and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. cross a bridge without railings, to the high-road, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the *Freimannbrücke* (p. 69).

**Vorderbrand* (2 hrs.; donkey with attendant $\frac{7}{2}$ m.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the *Johannisbrücke* (p. 73), on the *Königs-See* road, we diverge to the left by a route practicable for carriages, and cross the *Faselsberg* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vorderbrand* (3485'; Hallinger's Inn). Thence in 20 min. to the *Hinter-Brandkopf* (3795') which affords a magnificent view of the *Watzmann* and the *Königs-See*. From this point to the *Scharitzkehlalp* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to *Vordereck* (see above), $\frac{2}{4}$ hrs.; ascent of the *Jenner* (see below), 2 hrs.

**Scharitzkehl-Alp* (3360'; 2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3, donkey and attendant 10 m.). From the rifle-range we ascend the *Herzogberg* to the right, or (less advisable) diverge to the left from the *Königs-See* road opposite the salt-works, and pass the *Waldhäusl*. Both routes unite near the *Schiedlehen*. Or we may follow the road to *Vorderbrand* (see above) as far as (3 M.) the *Spinnerlehen*, where we ascend to the left. The *Alp* (Rfmts.) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the *Kehlstein* and the *Dürreck*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther up is the *Endsthal*, a desolate valley at the W. base of the *Hohe Göll*, containing rocky debris and patches of snow. Hence to *Vorderbrand* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to *Vordereck* 2 hrs. (see above).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, *Jos. Hausmann*, nicknamed *Bindersepp*, *Franz Pfnür*, *Mich. Schwaiger*, and *Nep. Walch* at *Berchtesgaden*; *Mich. Brandner* at *Königs-See*; **Joh. Grill Sen.*, nicknamed *Köderbacher*, *Jakob Gruber*, and *Joh. Punz* at *Ramsau*). The *Kneifelspitze* (3900'; $\frac{2}{4}$ hrs.), the highest peak of the *Metzenleiten* (p. 71), commands an excellent view. The path is indicated by red marks (guide, unnecessary, 3 m.; donkey with attendant $\frac{6}{2}$ m.). We follow the Salzburg road, and beyond the river-baths ascend to the left, passing the villas *Alpenruhe* and *Aldefeld*; at the latter we either go to the left by *Kropfleiten* and *Marxen* (better path), or to the right by *Freilehen*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gasperl Inn* (2970'), and to (1 hr.) the top, with a small refuge-hut (view of Salzburg 3 min. to the E.). — The *Todte Mann* (4555'), a spur of the *Lattengebirge*, may be ascended by *Bischofswies* (p. 76; turn to the left $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the *Brennerbascht*) or by *Ilsank* (p. 76) in 4 hrs. The path is indicated by red marks (guide, 4 m., unnecessary for experts). On the top is the *Bezold-Hütte*. An easy descent to the left leads in 40 min. to the *Söldenköpf* (pp. 76, 77), by a marked path; another equally easy to the right to the *Zipfelhäusl*, on the salt-water conduit, and past the *Grosse Linde* and *Maria-Kuntersweg* to *Ramsau* (comp. p. 77). — Ascent of the *Jenner* (6148'), by *Vorderbrand* (see above) and the *Krautkaser-Alpe* in 5 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide 5 m.). Descent to the *Königsberg-Alpe* (*Torrener Joch*) and the village of *Königs-See*, see p. 75. — Ascent of the *Hochbrett* (7665'), by *Vorderbrand* and through the *Brettgabel* in 4-5 hrs., fatiguing

(guide 6 m.). — **Kehlstein** or *Göhlstein* (6015'), a N. spur of the Hohe Göll, from *Vordereck* (p. 72) in 2½ hrs. with guide (4 m.), an attractive and not difficult expedition (path indicated by red marks). — The **Hohe Göll** (8265') may be ascended from *Vordereck* (p. 72) by the (3 hrs.) *Eckeralpe* (4660'; night-quarters) and over the *Eckerfirst* (5840'), the *Brettklamml*, and the *Gölleiten* in 4 hrs., but should be undertaken only by adepts with good guides (10 m.). Magnificent view. More difficult is the ascent from *Vorderbrand*, through the *Alpelthal*, or by the *Hochbrett*, the *Brettriedel*, and the *Archenköpfe* (guide 12 m.). — The **Schneibstein** (7465'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. from the *Königsberg-Alpe* (p. 75; guide 7 m.). — The **Kahlersberg** (7705') is ascended from the *Gotzenalp* (p. 74) by the *Laafeld* and the *Landthalwand* in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 8 m.). The descent may be made viâ the *Seelein-Alpe* and the *Priesberg-Alpe* to the *Königsbach-Alpe* (p. 75), and to (5 hrs.) *Königssee*, or viâ *Vorderbrand* to (7 hrs.) *Berchtesgaden*. — The *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*, and *Steinerne Meer*, see pp. 77, 75; *Untersberg* (*Berchtesgadener Hochthron*), see p. 67.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1980'), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500' in height. Three routes lead to the lake (4½ M.) from Berchtesgaden: (1) the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ache, crossing the *Johannisbrücke*, and leading through the *Wemholz* viâ *Schwöb*; (2) the road on the left bank, diverging at the *Schwöbbichl*, ¾ M. from the *Johannisbrücke*, and leading past *Unterstein* (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco (not accessible); (3) a footpath, for the most part shaded, which descends the steps to the left by the royal villa, passes the salt-works, crosses the *Ramsauer Ache* (to the right on the slope lies *Schloss Lustheim*), and then runs first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the *Königsseer Ache*. On the bank of the lake lies the hamlet of *Königssee* (Zum *Königssee*; Inn at the 'Schiffmeister's'), with a small bathing-establishment. A small pavilion here contains an excellent relief-map of the district (scale 1 : 25,000) by Prof. Winkler of Munich. A picturesque path on the N.E. bank of the lake leads to the (½ hr.) *Malerwinkel* (*View) and to the (1 hr.) *Kessel* (p. 74).

The 'Schiffmeister' presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The latter are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by heroes of the *Isis* or the *Cam*. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are three regular trips daily round the lake, starting at 8 a.m., 9.30 a.m., and 12.30 p.m., and occupying about 4 hrs., including ½ hr. at the *Sallet-Alp* (fare for each pers. 1½ m.). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to *St. Bartholomä* 3 m.; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to *St. Bartholomä* 4½, to the *Sallet-Alp* 6½ m.; with three rowers (7 pers.) 6½ and 11 m.; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 m. and 1½ m. each. The best plan is to row direct to the *Sallet-Alp* (1½ hr.), and call at *St. Bartholomä* in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

LAKE VOYAGE. To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, or *St. Johann*, with a small

shrine. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700'). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616'), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the 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*, popularly fabled to be the source of the Kuchl or Golling waterfall (p. 84).

The boat touches at the *Wallner Insel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark and ascend by a good path, leading through prettily laid-out grounds and passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the *Kesselbach* (5 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, we obtain a beautiful glimpse, through the wooded foreground, of the green lake, the opposite mountains, and the Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds to the W. to **St. Bartholomä**, a green promontory, with a royal hunting château (restaurant). The vestibule contains drawings of unusually large salmon-trout (*Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling*) caught in the lake during the last hundred years. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish. The *Chapel of SS. John and Paul*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing-place, attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires.

The *Eiskapelle*, a kind of glacier situated in a wild gully between the *Hachelwand* and the Watzmann, 2755' only above the sea-level, merits a visit (there and back $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; new path, rather rough; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into the lake from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a poor pasture $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, on which the Duke of Meiningen has recently built a country-house, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak **Obersee* (a visit to which should not be omitted), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. The murmur of the brook issuing from the lake alone disturbs the repose of this wilderness. Beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7855'), from which a brook descends over the *Röthwand* in several arms from a height of 1900'. On the E. bank is the *Fischunkel-Alp*, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kesselbach (see above) a good path in long windings ascends to the (3 hrs.) **Gotzenalp* (5525'), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gotzental* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*. Farther on, we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the *Regenalp*). Magnificent view of the *Uebergossene Alm*, *Steinerne Meer*, Watzmann, *Hohe Göll*, *Untersberg*, etc. Rustic quarters in the three chalets at the top (the

Springelhütte and others). The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the *Feuerpalfen* on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 200' higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300' below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel Fall, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the Gotzenthäl-Alp to the right by the 'Hohe Bahn' (Alpine path) to the *Königsbach-Alpe*, then cross the *Königsbach*, and descend to the left to the village of (4 hrs.) *Königssee*; or continue along the hills past the *Wasserfall-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Vorderbrand*. Thence to (1¼ hr.) *Berchtesgaden* or (2 hrs.) *Vordereck*, see p. 72.

FROM THE GOTZEN-ALP TO THE SALLET-ALP, 4-5 hrs., for adepts only (guide from *Berchtesgaden* 7 m.). The path leads past the *Wasserkaser* chalet to the (1 hr.) *Laafeld* (used for battues), and in 10 min. more to the crest of the *Landthalwand*; descent to (25 min.) the *Landthal-Alp* and through the *Landthal* by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Fischunkel-Alp* (p. 74) and (½ hr.) the *Sallet-Alp*. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois frequently seen in this unused royal *chasse*. — A still more interesting excursion may be made from *Berchtesgaden* direct to the (5 hrs.) *Königsbach-Alp*; 1 hr. *Priesberg-Alp*; then through the *Hirschelau* and over the *Gotzentauern* to the *Regenalp* (numerous fossils) and the (2 hrs.) *Landthalwand* (see above).

FROM THE KÖNIGS-SEE TO GOLLING (7 hrs.; guide 10 m.). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the *Königsberg-Alp* (5210'; clean chalet, whence the *Jenner*, 6155', a fine point of view, may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 72) and (3½-4 hrs.) the *Torrener Joch* (5670'), between the *Schneibstein* and the *Hochbrett*; descent to the *Upper* and *Lower Joch-Alp* and through the *Blüntau-Thal* (passing the pretty *Torrener Waterfall*, generally insignificant in summer), with the *Kleine Göll* (5745') rising on the left, to *Golling* (p. 84).

Excursions in the *Steinerne Meer*, the wild mountain region to the S. of the *Königs-See*, are fatiguing (paths partly indicated by red marks, but guide necessary, see p. 72: to the *Funtensee* through the *Saugasse* 8 m., viâ *Grünsee* 9 m., over the *Steinerne Meer* to *Saalfelden* 16 m.). A path leads from St. Bartholomew on the margin of the lake to the *Schrainbach Fall* (p. 74). Above the fall we ascend to the right through wood to (½ hr.) the *Schrainbach-Alp* (2930') and (½ hr.) the *Untertahner-Alp* (3235'). We then mount the steep *Saugasse* in numerous zigzags to the (¼ hr.) *Oberlahner-Alp* (4590'). Here a path to *Trischübel* ascends to the right (p. 76). The new path (passing the *Gjaidköpfe* on the right) now ascends the *Himmelstiege*, and then descends a little to the (½ hr.) *Funtensee-Hütte* (5340'; club-inn), which lies 10 min. to the N.W. of the small *Funtensee* (5250'). — Another path (more interesting for persons with steady heads), from the *Sallet-Alp* (p. 74), ascends the steep *Sagereckwand* to (2 hrs.) the *Sagereck-Alp* (4395'), and mounts across the *Grünsee-Au* to the (¾ hr.) finely-situated *Grünsee* (5280'), whence a new path ascends to the right through the *Zirbenau* to (½ hr.) the *Funtensee-Hütte*. [The *Feld* (6046'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended hence in ¼ hr.; or the *Viehkogl* (7078') in ½ hr.; also the *Funtensee-Tauern* (8392'; 3½ hrs., fatiguing), commanding a magnificent view.] — Several passes (*Buchauer*, *Ramseider*, *Weissbachl*, and *Diesbach Scharte*) lead from the *Steiner-See* to *Saalfelden*; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the *Ramseider Scharte* (6895'), between the *Breithorn* and the *Sommerstein*. At the *Scharte* is the new *Riemann-Haus* (comp. p. 118).

From the *Fischunkel-Alp* (p. 74) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 m.) cross the *Blühnbachthörl* (6670') and the *Mauerscharte* (7140') to the *Blühnbach-Thal* and *Werfen* (p. 113).

TO THE RAMSAU a road, passing the *Pension Oberhofreit* (p. 70), leads direct from the *Königs-See* viâ *Schönau* (p. 71) to (½ M.) the *Ilsank-Mühle* (p. 76). A more attractive but somewhat longer route leads through the woods to the left from *Schönau*, at the base of the *Grünsteinkopf*, to the forester's house of *Schappach* (refreshments). Thence we may proceed either to the right to *Ilsank*, or to the left direct to the *Wimbach-Klamm* (p. 76).

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL (11 M.; diligence twice daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 2, coupé 3 m.; one-horse carriage 11 m. 20 pf.). The road leads past the royal villa, and through *Bischofswies*, where at (3 M.) the Neuwirth Inn the steep old road across the Doctorberg joins the better new route ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther is the Brennerbascht tavern). We then cross the **Pass Hallthurm** (2275'; Inn), between the *Lattengebirge* and *Untersberg*. Fine retrospect towards Berchtesgaden, and afterwards a view of the Reichenhall mountains.

A far preferable route, however, is by the ***Ramsau** and the *Schwarzbachwacht* (18 M.). The road (see above) passes the royal villa at the S. end of the village, and after $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (direction-post) descends to the left to the Ramsau road. We cross the *Bischofswieser Ache* by the *Gmundbrücke*. At the (3 M.) *Ilsank-Mühle* (1910'; Hôtel-Pension Haller; Gschossmann's Inn, at the Schönau bridge), a waterfall 400' in height works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpf*, 1200 ft higher, and over the *Schwarzbachwacht* to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M.

Immediately beyond the Gmund bridge a cattle-track ascends on the right to the *Strub*; at the *Semterlehen* we reach the brine conduit, along which a path leads to the *Ilsank-Mühle*. A flight of steps ascends thence to the *Söldenköpf* (3110'; simple refreshments in the pump-house) whence a good path with fine views leads along the brine conduit to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Zipfelhäusl* (p. 77) and the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schwarzbachwacht* (p. 77). — Route from *Ilsank* to the *Königs-See* viâ *Schönau*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (p. 75).

To the left a grand view of the *Watzmann*; before us rises the broad *Steinberg*; by our side flows the impetuous *Ache*. The *Ramsau* is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. The road ascends gradually, and then descends. On the left ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a finger-post indicates the road to the 'Jagdschloss *Wimbach*'.

A path crossing the bridge to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (20 min.) ***Wimbach-Klamm**. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. We traverse the Klamm ('défilé') in 6 min., and at a point 5 min. from its upper end we have a view of the wild *Wimbach-Thal*, enclosed by huge mountains (the imposing *Watzmann*, see below, on the left; the *Steinberg*, *Hochkalter*, *Hocheisspitze*, and *Apelhorn* on the right).

A visit to the upper ***Wimbach-Thal**, at least for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the *Jagdschloss*, or still better to the *Gries-Alp*, is recommended. A good bridle-path leads at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traverses the broad mass of debris from which the stream issues, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the royal *Jagdhäus*. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we reach the *Gries-Alp* (4340'), and enjoy a magnificent view of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right, the *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*, *Palfelhorn*, *Alpelhorn*, *Hocheisspitze*, *Hochkalter*, *Steinberg*). — A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads to the S. from this point to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) shooting-box of *Trischübel* (5785'), whence we may ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hirschwiese* (6930'), which affords an admirable view of this wild region, including part of the *Königs-See*. From *Trischübel* we proceed viâ the deserted *Sigret-Alp* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Oberlahner Alp* (*Steinerne Meer*, see p. 75). — The **Grosse Hundstod** (8510'), ascended

from Trischübel through the *Hundstod-Grube*, commands a magnificent view (3 hrs., fatiguing; guide from Ramsau 10 m.). The descent may be made to the *Diesbach-Scharte* (p. 119).

The ascent of the **Watzmann** (7-8 hrs.; guide 9 m., to the middle peak 11 m.) is fatiguing, but interesting. We ascend from Ilsank by the *Mitterkaser Alpe*, or from *Unterstein* by the *Kühroint Alpe* (4630'), to (3½ hrs.) the *Falz-Alpe* (5310') and (1 hr.) the *Watzmann-Haus* (club-hut) on the *Falzköpfl* (6330'). Thence we ascend the arête to the E. of the *Dürre Grube* and over the *Watzmannanger* to the (2½ hrs.) *Vordere Gipfel* or *Hocheck* (8700'). Another route leads from Ramsau to (2 hrs.) the *Grubentalp* (4310') and (½ hr.) the *Gugltalp* (4995'); better night-quarters at the former). Next morning we traverse the *Guglschneid* (to the W. of the *Dürre Grube*) and *Watzmannanger* and ascend in 3½ hrs. to the summit, on which are a trigonometrical landmark and two crosses, one of the latter containing a visitors' book. The *View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbachthal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hocheck a new path, protected by a rail (steady head indispensable), leads along the arête in ¾ hr. to the top of the *Central Peak* (8905'); the highest). The *Panorama from this point is still more extensive, and besides a magnificent view of the Königs-See, embraces the entire Tauern chain from the Mallnitzer Tauern to the Oetzthaler Ferner, Zugspitze, etc. The ascent of the *Southern Peak*, or *Schönfeldspitze* (8950'), from the central peak in 1½ hr. (guide 17 m.), and the descent to the Wimbachthal are very difficult.

On the road, ½ M. above the finger-post (see above), is the **Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter*. Then (¾ M.) **Ramsau** (2190'; *Oberwirth*).

A pleasant walk (diverging to the right from the road at a guide-post near the Oberwirth) leads hence through wood to (½ hr.) the pilgrimage church of *Maria-Kuntersweg* (2495'), thence on to (¼ hr.) the *Grosse Linde*, whence we ascend to the right to (20 min.) the *Zipfelhäusl* (3210') on the salt-water conduit, ¼ hr. from the *Söldenköpfl* (p. 76; the path leading straight on up the hill goes to the *Todte Mann*, p. 72). — Another route leaves the Reichenhall road at a guide-post beyond the point where the Hintersee road diverges, and ascends to the left to (¾ hr.) the *Magdalenen-Kapelle* (2820'), a rocky grotto containing an altar. The **Wartstein* (2900'), 3 min. farther on, affords a splendid view of the Hintersee, the *Blaueis Glacier*, etc. Hence down to the *Hintersee*, 20 minutes.

Beyond Ramsau (¾ M.) the road divides, the branch to the Hintersee and the *Hirschbühl* (p. 78) leading to the left. The ROAD TO REICHENHALL ascends straight on (right), past the small *Taubensee* (2845') and through beautiful pine wood, to the (2¼ M.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2910'), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the conduit descending from the *Söldenköpfl* runs parallel with the road (¼ M. farther on is the *Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht*, 2840'). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the *Reiteralpe* on the left and the *Lattengebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the *Schwarzbach* by the *Bucherbrücke*. Facing us are the *Müllnerhorn* and *Ristfeichthorn*. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house (1795'; Rfmts.; view), at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the *Schwarzbach*, which forms a fine cascade (*Staubfall*) here and falls into the *Saalach* immediately below. [A footpath, diverging to the left before the bridge, leads under the latter to the fall.] The road then skirts the right bank of the *Saalach*, passing opposite *Fronau*, to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 79).

The OBER-WEISSBACH ROAD (see above) crosses the Ache (picturesque ravine) twice (beyond the first bridge, footpath to the left to the Hintersee, see below) and ascends to the (1½ M.) sequestered green **Hintersee** (2550'), overshadowed by the *Hochkalter*. At the beginning of the lake, near the small *St. Antoni Chapel*, is **Sollacher's Pension & Restaurant* ('pens.' 4½ m.; pretty view). The royal shooting-lodge (**Anzinger's Inn*, adjacent) and the Bavarian custom-house are ¾ M. farther on.

EXCURSIONS from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the **Blaueis Glacier**, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting; to the foot of the glacier (6280') 3½ hrs. (guide 5½ m.); chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — **Edelweisslahnerkopf** (6405'), 4 hrs. (guide 5 m.); beautiful 'Edelweiss' at the top. — The **Mühlsturzhorn** (7330'; admirable view of the Tauern) may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. (guide 8 m.). — **Hochkalter** (8625'), through the *Ofenthal* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 9 m.), not difficult for experts.

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hintersee take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in ½ hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (see p. 77). — A pleasant return-route to Ramsau (indicated by red marks) skirts the E. bank of the Hintersee, and after crossing the brook at a lock (ferry to Sollacher's Restaurant) continues through a finely-wooded dale to the Ramsau road (p. 77), which it strikes about 2 M. from Ramsau.

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right) is now ascended to the (5 M.) **Hirschbühl** (3780'; **Inn*), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, which was fiercely contested by the Austrians and Bavarians in 1809.

The **Kammerlinghorn* (8176'), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 3-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide 4 m.), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.). — Experts may ascend the **Hocheisspitze** (8260') in ½-¾ hr. from the Kammerlinghorn, partly over smooth and giddy rocks: The descent viâ the *Alpel-Scharte* (7280') to the Wimbachthal (¼ hrs. to the Jagdschloss) is steep and difficult. — To the W. of the Hirschbühl a path (with red marks) crosses the **Kleine Hirschbühl**, which affords a very fine view of the mountains bounding the Saalachthal, to *Wildenthal* and (1¼ hr.) *St. Martin* on the Lofer road (p. 176).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870'), and then descends into the Saalachthal. Before us rise the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. Near the saw-mill, ¼ M. farther on, a finger-post 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. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is overgrown with bushes entirely concealing the sky and imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge. At a (25 min.) mill at the lower end of the ravine we reach the Saalachthal; and a road leads hence to (½ M.) **Ober-Weissbach** (2180'; **Auvogl*, near the church), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühl (to the left). The **Inn zur Frohnwies* lies ½ M. to the S.

About ½ M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the Lofer road, is the **Lamprechts-Ofenloch**, a large cavern with an imposing entrance which is accessible in winter only, when the brook is frozen. It is proposed to

render it accessible at all times by diverting the course of the brook. — About 6 M. to the N. (carr. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), reached by a pleasant and well-shaded road, is the interesting *Vorderkaserklamm* (p. 177). The Vorderkaserklamm, the Seisenbergklamm, and the Lamprechts-Ofenloch may all be easily visited in one day from Frohnwies or Oberweissbach; and most conveniently in the order given.

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; omnibus daily in summer, 1 fl.) traverses a defile (*Diesbacher Hohlwege*), 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saalach. Near the village of *Diesbach*, a pretty waterfall on the left. The valley then expands, and the Tauern become visible towards the S.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saalfelden*, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 118.

15. From Salzburg to Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 68.

14 M. RAILWAY in 55 min. (express from Munich to Reichenhall in 3 hrs. 55 min.).

To ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freilassing*, see p. 56. The line here diverges to the left and ascends on the right bank of the *Saalach*. On the right the wooded *Högelberg*; on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (8 M.) *Hammerau* a shady forest-path ascends ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *St. Johannis-Högel* (Inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (11 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the abrupt Hochstauffen (p. 82), stands the ruin of *Stauffeneck*. The train then crosses the Saalach to —

14 M. **Reichenhall.** — **Hotels:** *CUR-HÔTEL BURKERT, near the Curpark, R. & A. from 3 m., B. 1, D. 3 m.; CURHAUS ACHSELMANNSTEIN, with garden, R. & L. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 m.; *LOUISENBAD, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., D. 3 m.; *MAXIMILIANSBAD; *MARIENBAD (*Dr. Hess*); *BAD KIRCHBERG (p. 80), all for a prolonged stay. Apartments with pension: *VILLA HESSING, in an elevated and picturesque situation; *VILLA SCHADER, near the station; VILLA SALVE; VILLA MANN, etc. — *LÖWE, with garden, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 m.; *RUS-SISCHER HOF, R. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *POST (OR KRONE), R. 2 m.; HÔTEL BAHNHOF, GOLDNER HIRSCH, unpretending.

Cafés, etc.: *Café Mayr*, also a restaurant and lodging-house (R. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), with garden; *Staimer*, by the Curgarten; **Niedermaier's Café-Meierei*, prettily situated $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Gradirpark, in the direction of the Saalach; *Fischerbräukeller*, with garden. — *Schiffmann*, confectioner.

Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than eight days) 15 m. (less in proportion for members of a family). *Reading Room* at the Achselmannstein Hotel.

Post and Telegraph Office in the market; post-office (poste restante) also at the station. — Money may be changed at *M. Grundner's*, Bahnhof-Str., near the Gradirhaus.

Carriage to Gross-Gmain, Karlstein, Molkenbauer, with one horse 3, with two horses 6 m.; to Jettenberg $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 8; Thumsee 5 or 9; Mauthhäusl 6 or $10\frac{1}{2}$; Schnaizreut 7 or 12; Schnaizreut and Mauthhäusl 8 or 14; Melleck 10 or 17; Melleck and Mauthhäusl 11 or 18; Unken 12 or 24; Lofer 15 or 27; Berchtesgaden viâ Hallthurm 10 or 15; the same, and the Königs-See 13 or 22; Ramsau 12 or 20; Ramsau and Berchtesgaden viâ Jettenberg 13 or 22; the same, with the addition of the Hintersee 15 or 27; the Königs-See viâ Jettenberg, Ramsau, and Berchtesgaden 18 or 30; Salzburg 10 or 16 m.; fee 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. per $\frac{1}{2}$ day, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. per day. The return-fare is included in each case, and will not be deducted unless by special agreement.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1530'), a favourite watering-place on the *Saale*, or *Saalach*, rebuilt after a fire in 1834, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6480'), *Lattengebirge* (5700'), *Reitalpgebirge* (6460'), *Müllnerhorn* (4500'), *Ristfeichtkogel* (5315'), *Sonntagshorn* (6430'), and *Hochstauffen* (5948'). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 50 M. The surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 55) and Rosenheim (p. 53). The large *Salinengebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four *Sudhäuser* ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden', Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome *Hauptbrunnhaus*, or pump-house. In the latter (second door) tickets of admission (1 m.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained.

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

The *Principal Church*, restored in the Romanesque style, is adorned with frescoes by *Schwind*. A new *Protestant Church* adjoins the *Kurgarten*. Rising above the town appears the old castle of *Gruttenstein* (1680').

Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, whey-cure, etc. The patients reside for the most part in the *Curvorstadt*, a suburb or district of the town consisting of hotels, bath-houses, and villas. The chief rallying-point of visitors is the new *Curgarten*, beside the *Gradirhaus* (behind the *Hôtel Burkert*), with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. (on Tues. and Frid. afternoons at *Bad Kirchberg*, see below). The *Curanlagen* contain the *Soolsprudel*, a salt-water fountain 20' in height. The *Gradirwerk* (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is exclusively devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure.

About ½ M. to the S.W., on the left bank of the *Saalach*, is the **Kirchberg Bath-House* (Dr. Pachmayr; salt and mineral baths and whey-cure; music, see above), near which are a number of villas.

ENVIRONS. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, e. g. in the *Nonner Wald*, *Forstplantage*, *Kirchholz*, etc. These are all marked with letters and numbers at intervals of 500 or 600 paces, and the visitor who is provided

with *Bühler's Map of Reichenhall*, has little difficulty in finding his way from point to point. — On the Salzburg road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the Curhaus, lies **St. Zeno** (*Hofwirth*; *Schwabenbräu*), once an Augustine monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. (Pleasantest way to St. Zeno by the promenade at the foot of the Kirchholz, passing the handsome *Villa Karg*.) The church, originally Romanesque and recently restored, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient font, and finely-carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an old marble relief of Charlemagne. — The **Königsweg**, a winding path among the fine pines of the *Kirchholz*, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Klosterhof* (1770'; café, see below). Descent hence direct to St. Zeno, 10 min.; by the *Eichen-Allee* and past the *Moltke Oak* to Reichenhall, 25 min.; or across the hill to Gross-Gmain, 20 minutes. Another path to (25 min.) Gross-Gmain turns off to the left about 5 min. farther up the hill, beyond the *Klosterhof*, and runs along the edge of the wood, commanding charming views.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to **Gross-Gmain**. The route (footpath by Staimer's café, or carriage-road past the Villas Hessing and Langenfeld) crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Lattengebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710'; *Untersberg*; *Kaiser Karl*) lies on the right bank of the *Weissbach*, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The rococo church, with a Gothic tower, contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?) and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thiemo in the 11th century. — The picturesque ruined castle of *Plain* (popularly called *Saltzbüchsel*) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. — We may return by the *Weissbach* road to (5 min.) the *Bachbauer* (reached also by a footpath from the church, or through the garden of the *Kaiser Karl*), whence we ascend to the left to the *Stidlbauer*. Hence we may either continue to the left over the hill (view of the Hohe Göll, etc.), past the *Schöne Aussicht* (a farm) and *Langenfeld* (see above), to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Reichenhall: or keep straight on to the *Klosterhof* (see above). — Another return-route follows the road running to the E. from Gross-Gmain to the (20 min.) *Batzenhäusl*, where it joins the Berchtesgaden road (opposite the Alpgarten, see below). Then to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Reichenhall.

On the Berchtesgaden road, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of Reichenhall (but shorter from the Curhaus to the old lime-tree, mentioned above, and then to the right), is the *Whey Dairy* in connection with the Curhaus, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on the **Restaurant zum Alpenthal*, situated at the entrance to the **Alpgarten**, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (10 min.) the 'Klaus'. — The road then leads between the Untersberg on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and across the *Weissbach*, to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Pass Hallthurn* (p. 76), to which also a shady and picturesque path leads from the entrance of the Alpgarten, at first skirting the Reichenhall water-conduit and crossing the foot-bridge at the pump-house ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — From the dairy we may return to Reichenhall in 25 min., passing the *Streitbühl* (private property, not open to the public) and the old *Schloss Gruttenstein* (p. 80).

To the W. of the Gradirpark, beyond the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nonner Steg* (bridge across the Saalach), extends the *Nonner Wald*, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Non** (1590'; *Fuchsbauer's Restaurant*), a village at the foot of the Hochstauffen, with an old church containing a Gothic *Altar of the 15th century. — The raised path to the left, just beyond the *Nonner Steg*, leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bad Kirchberg* (p. 80). Other paths lead past the 'Eichenröndel' and through the *Weitwiesen* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Kaill*, on the *Lofer* road (p. 82); to the *Buchenhof* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Poschen-Mühle* (Rfmts.; *View); etc. — The **Fadinger Alpe* (2170'; 650' above Reichenhall) may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., either viâ *Non* (see above) or by a zigzag path from *Buchenhof*; on the top is a café (splendid view of the Reichenhall valley). — The *Listsee* (2040'; 1 hr.), a small lake embosomed among woods at the foot of the *Zwiesel*, is reached by ascending beyond the *Buchenhof* (see above), chiefly through wood. Return-route by *Langacker* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bad Kirchberg* (p. 80).

The **Molkenbauer** (1625'; *Inn*), on the left bank of the Saalach (1 M.), affords a good view of the valley of that stream. The path (generally in shade) farther on follows the left bank (the road running on the opposite bank, p. 77) to (1½ hr.) *Fronau*, and crosses the *Jettenberg* bridge to (20 min.) *Jettenberg* (p. 77). — The **Bürgermeister-Alp** (2420'; 1 hr.) is ascended by a zigzag path from the *Molkenbauer* (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the Saalach bridge) through wood, and through the *Teufelshöhle*, to the *Vordere Aussicht* (view of Reichenhall). We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the *Hintere Aussicht* (Lattengebirge, Saalach valley, etc.). On the N. side is a path leading direct to *Kirchberg* (not recommended). — The **Kugelbachbauer** (2085'; ¾ hr.), reached by a path ascending to the left beyond *Bad Kirchberg*, commands a pretty view (refreshments at the farm). About halfway up, a few minutes to the right, is the *Reischklamm*, a rocky cleft, spanned by a bridge. — Route to (½ M.) *Jettenberg* and the *Staubfall* (by the Ramsau road through the valley of the Saalach), see p. 77.

The *Lofer* road (p. 178) leads to the W. from Reichenhall, passing *Bad Kirchberg*, to (½ M.) the *Kaitl Inn* (well spoken of) and ascends a wooded ravine. About ½ M. farther on, by a mill on the left bank of the *Seebach*, is a flight of 277 steps ascending to the right to (20 min.) the **Chapel of St. Pancras** (1800'), commanding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of **Karlstein** (reached by the first footpath to the right beyond the steps to *St. Pancras*), another good point of view. — About ¾ M. farther on (1 hr. from Reichenhall) we reach the pretty **Thumsee** (1730'), ½ M. long and ¼ M. broad. The road ascends from the W. end of the lake through the picturesque *Nesselgraben* to the (½ hr.) pump-house of *Obernesselgraben*, at the summit of the pass (2120'), and ¼ M. farther on divides. The left branch descends abruptly to *Schnaizlbrent* and *Unken* (p. 177); while the right branch, known as the *Neuweg*, maintains its high level above the valley of the *Weissbach* (opposite rises the huge *Ristfeichtorn*, 5315'; to the S.E. the *Watzmann*), and reaches the (½ hr.) **Mauthhäusel** (2070'; *Inn*), in a most picturesque situation above the profound gorge of the *Weissbach*. This is a favourite excursion from Reichenhall (carriages, see p. 79; omn. daily in summer, starting from the *Achselmannstein Hotel* at 2.30, returning at 6 p.m.; return-fare 1½ m.). A narrow path (not adapted for inexperienced climbers) leads down to the *Gorges of the Weissbach* and the *Schraimbach Fall* in the ravine beneath. — Beyond the *Mauthhäusel* the road goes on, past *Weissbach* and *Inzell*, to *Traunstein* (comp. p. 55). — An attractive return-route to Reichenhall from the *Mauthhäusel* leads through the *Höllnbachthal* in 3 hrs.

ASCENTS (guide, J. Kuglstatter). An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the **Zwiesel** (6030'; 3½-4 hrs., bridle-path; guide unnecessary), the W. and highest peak of the *Stauffengebirge*. We may drive from *Bad Kirchberg*, turning to the right at the *Kaitl* (see above), to (¾ hr.) the farm of *Langacker* (Rfmts.), and thence follow the cart-track leading up through wood to (½ hr.) a guide-post, which indicates the footpath diverging to the right through wood to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Zwiesel* or *Schwaig Alp* (4790'; *Inn*, bed 2 m.), 1 hr. below the summit. A shorter and more picturesque route leads from Reichenhall viâ the *Nonner Steg* and through the *Oberlandl* to (1 hr.) the *Listsee* (p. 80), whence we reach the *Zwiesel* route through a cleft to the left, turning to the right at the (10 min.) guide-post (see above). The summit (the highest peak is about 10 min. to the N. of the cross) commands a magnificent mountain-panorama, extending from the *Gaisberg* on the E. to the *Kaisergebirge* on the W. (*Schafberg*, *Untersberg*, *Dachstein*, *Tennengebirge*, *Hohe Göll*, *Hochkönig*, *Watzmann*, *Schönfeldspitze*, *Wiesbachhorn*, *Mühlsturzhorn*, the *Lofer* and *Leogang Steinberge*, *Glockner*, *Venediger*, and *Sonntagshorn*), and a view of the plain to the N.E., with its numerous lakes. — A steep path ascends from the *Zwiesel-Alp* across the *Weitscharte* in 2½ hrs. to the **Hochstauffen** (5950'), the E. peak of the *Stauffengebirge*, marked by a large cross. The ascent on the N. side by a good new path from *Piding* is preferable (p. 79).

The **Stoisser Alpe** on the *Teisenberg* (4375'), easily ascended from stat. *Piding* (p. 79) in 3½ hrs., is another very interesting point. Carriage-

road by *Mauthhausen*, *Anger*, and *Köhlhäusl* to the chalet, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top. Descent to *Siegsdorf* (p. 57) or *Teisendorf* (p. 56).

Delightful drive of one day by *Jettenberg*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, *Ramsau* (*Wimbachklamm*) and *Königssee* to *Berchtesgaden*, returning by *Hallthurm*. Two days: by *Melleck*, *Unken*, and *Lofer* to *Ober-Weissbach*, returning by *Hirschbühl*, *Ramsau*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, and *Jettenberg*.

16. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map, p. 68.

18 M. RAILWAY (*Gisela-Bahn*, comp. R. 22) to (11 M.) Hallein in 40 min.; to (18 M.) Golling in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Linz line, and describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 65). To the left lies the château of *Neuhaus* (p. 108). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Parsch* (*Gaisberg Railway*, see p. 66); $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aigen* (p. 65). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous Untersberg becomes more prominent, with the Watzmann and Hohe Göll adjoining it on the left. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of *Anif* (p. 66). 6 M. *Elsbethen*, with a château, a monastery, and the school of *Goldenstein*. [St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 65) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. The *Elsbethen* or *Todte Klamm* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide 30 kr.) deserve a visit.] Beyond ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Puch* the train passes the village of *Oberalm* (left), and the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the *Alm*.

11 M. **Hallein** (1450'; **Vogl's Inn* and *Salt Baths*, near the station, R. 80 kr.; *Post* or *Schwarzer Adler*; *Sonne*; **Aubäck*; *Stampfbräu*; *Ortner's Restaurant*, with rooms, at the station), an old town on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, which produce 16,500 tons of salt annually. 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. 94. About 350 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (but the Berchtesgaden mine is preferable, p. 69). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. each). The route to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Dürnberg** ascends on the W. side of the town through a narrow lane, to the right before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the *Inn Zur Gemse* enters a gateway to the left. At the (12 min.) *Inn Zum Järgergut*, the road divides, the right branch leading to Berchtesgaden (p. 84), the left to the **Dürnberg**.

DÜRNBERG SALT MINE. At the foot of the hill (2525'), which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the mining-office, where visitors present themselves. The donning of mining attire and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 69). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1320, depth 400. The visit occupies 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From the **Dürnberg** the *Raspenhöhe* (2930'; view) may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The ***Kleine Barmstein** (2740') commands a magnificent view of the

the Oefen is the *Maria Brunneck Chapel* (1815'), whence the best view is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (see below) and the grey precipices of the *Hagengebirge*.

The **Pass Lueg*, a grand ravine of the *Salzach*, 6 M. in length, between the *Tennengebirge* on the E. and the *Hagengebirge* on the W., forms a fitting portal from the lower to the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as *Sulzau*, see below; one-horse carr. 4 fl.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the chapel of *Maria Brunneck* (see above), are fortifications constructed in 1836; opposite is the *Croatenhöhle*, mentioned at p. 85. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the *Gisela Railway* (see p. 112). The road follows the right bank, passing (2 M.) an *Inn*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sulzau* (station, p. 112; no inn).

Route from *Golling* to *Abtenau* and *Gosau*, see p. 102; the *Lammeröfen* are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Golling*, and the **Aubach Fall* about 9 M. (one-horse carr. for a visit to both and back, in 4-5 hrs., 4 fl., two-horse carr. 6 fl.). — From (3 M.) *Scheffau* (p. 103), the *Schwarzberg* (5190') may be easily ascended, by the *Lehngriesalp*, in 3 hrs. (guide useful); fine view from the summit.

17. From Linz to Salzburg.

$77\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY. Express in $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs; ordinary trains in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Linz (**Erzherzog Carl*; **Goldner Adler*; **Rother Krebs*; **Kanone*, the nearest to the station; etc.), see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*. Soon after starting, a number of the forts of Linz are seen on the low hills to the right; above them in the distance rises the *Pöstlingberg* with its church. Stations *Hörsching*, *Marchtrenk*.

15 M. **Wels** (1025'; **Bauer zum Adler*; **Post*; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), the *Ovilava* of the Romans, a small town on the *Traun*, with an old castle of Prince Auersperg and a modern Gothic church, is the junction for *Passau*.

The line now traverses a wooded district. 20 M. *Gunskirchen*. — 24 M. **Lambach** (1100'; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; **Rössl*), a small town with several large buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1032), containing a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. From a wooded height on the right bank of the *Traun*, below the mouth of the *Ager*, peeps the pilgrimage-church of *Baura*, triangular in form, with three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity.

FROM LAMBACH TO GMUNDEN ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.), branch-line in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. The line (an ill-constructed narrow-gauge line, used as a tramway from 1821 to 1855) crosses the *Traun* and runs towards the S., in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 90), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of *Louis XVI.*; to the left beyond it the glaciers of the *Dachstein*, to the right the *Höllengebirge*. 8 M. *Roitham*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Traunfall*, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) **Traun Fall*

(Inn). A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which the clear green Traun is precipitated from a height of 45'. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a *Canal* ('Der gute Fall'), 400 yds. in length, constructed in 1552, with a fall of 50', which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (twice a week, usually between 11 and 12 o'clock). For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the miller's men closes this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the barges (a favourite excursion; fee 1½ fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is made on Tues. or Frid. between 9 and 11 and the fall reached in 1½ hr.; passengers (who must give notice the day before to the barge-master Moser) disembark about ¾ M. lower down, and return by train.

Next stations *Eichberg-Steyrermühle* with a large paper-mill, *Lackkirchen*, *Oberweis*. Then *Gmunden* (Seebahnhof, 1½ M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 88).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the *Ager* (discharge of the Attersee, p. 109). On the left are the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. From (28 M.) *Breiten-schützing* a branch-railway runs to the right to *Wolfsegg*. 30½ M. *Schwänenstadt* (3 M. to the N.W. of the Traun Fall, p. 86). — 34½ M. **Attnang** (1320'; *Rail. Restaurant; Inn* at the station), the junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (R. 18).

FROM ATTNANG TO SCHÄRDING, 41 M., railway in 2½ hrs., see *Baedecker's S. Germany*. From the second station (7 M.) *Manning-Wolfsegg* a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) **Wolfsegg** ('*Hüttl*, with view; *Post*), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck*. The park of Count St. Julien (particularly the 'Schanze') commands a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Styrian and Salzburg Alps, from the Todte Gebirge to the Untersberg and Watzmann. Excursion to the (¼ M.) prettily-situated *Kohlgrube* (coal-mine; miners' band plays on Sundays). Another to (4 M.) the *Thomasroith* coal-mine (train, by *Holzleithen*, in ¾ hr.).

To the left, farther on, is the ancient château of *Puchheim*; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 91). 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1430'; **Mohr; Post*) is a little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the E. is the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*. To the *Attersee*, see p. 109.

The train crosses the Ager twice. 40 M. *Timelkam*. Beyond (43 M.) *Neukirch-Gampern* the line enters the valley of the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. *Redl-Zipf* (Traumüller), with a large brewery (right); 47½ M. *Vöcklamarkt*; 50 M. *Frankenmarkt* (1760'), a market-town. The railway now quits the *Vöckla*, and winds through the wooded hills which form the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. The highest point is near *Ederbauer* (1960'). To the left, above (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen*, we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober (p. 110). — 60½ M. *Strasswalchen* (1775'). Route to the Mondsee, see p. 110. — 62 M. *Steindorf*, the junction for *Braunau*; 63 M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf*.

The **Tannberg** (2572'; **Inn*), ascended from the station in ¼ hr., is a splendid point of view (**Inn*). Descent to *Mattsee* (2 hrs.; see p. 88).

Beyond (65½ M.) *Weng* the train skirts the pretty little *Waller-*

see, or *Lake of Seekirchen*, on which a small steamboat plies. — 69 M. *Seekirchen* (1675'; Inn), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the S.W. end of the lake.

A diligence plies daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Seekirchen to (8 M.) *Mattsee* (1650'; *Igibräu*), charmingly situated on a headland between the *Ober-Trumersee* and *Nieder-Trumersee* (the '*Mattseen*'); $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1855'; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) affords a good survey. Hence to the top of the *Tannberg*, 3 hrs., see p. 87.

The train then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the *Fischach* (outflow of the *Wallersee*) several times. 71 M. *Eugendorf*; 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen*. The train now turns sharply to the S. and runs through a wooded ravine into the valley of the *Salzach* (to the left the rounded *Gaisberg*, to the right the *Hohe Göll*, *Untersberg*, and the *Stauffen*). 75 M. *Berg-Mariaplain* (p. 67). — 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzburg*, see p. 60.

18. From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

92 M. RAILWAY to (43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Attnang* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Attnang to (48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aussee* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — From *Vienna* to Ischl via *Attnang* (178 M.), express in 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; via *Amstetten* and *Selzthal* (202 M.), express in 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (view from last carriage in the train, comp. p. 112).

The **Salzkammergut* (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountain-region between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with 18,000 inhab. (5000 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the *Traun*, which connects the lakes of *Hallstadt* and *Gmunden*, and forms near *Lambach* the waterfall mentioned at p. 87. There is probably no district in Germany or Austria which presents such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, and the traveller may pleasantly spend weeks or even months in exploring it.

To (43 M.) *Attnang*, see p. 87. The *Salzkammergut* Railway crosses the *Ager* (on the right *Schloss Puchheim*, p. 87) and the *Aurach*, and then follows the smiling *Aurachthal* to (47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aurachkirchen* (1525') and (51 M.) *Gmunden*; the station (Rail. Restaurant, dear) lies above the town to the W., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, and halfway between *Gmunden* and *Pinsdorf*.

Gmunden. — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL AUSTRIA*, **BELLEVUE* (Pl. a), both first-class, on the lake, with view; **GOLDENES SCHIFF* (Pl. b), R. & L. from 1 fl., A. 30 kr.; **HÔTEL MUCHA* (formerly *Laufhuber*), on the lake, near the *Seebahnhof*, with garden (see below), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; **KRONE* (Pl. c), *Casino-Platz*; **POST*; **GOLDENER BRUNNEN* (Pl. e), above the lock of the *Traun*, good wine; **GOLDENE SONNE* (Pl. f); **HÔTEL KOGL* (Pl. d), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake, fine view; **GOLDENER HIRSCH* (Pl. g), plain. — **Cafés.** *Nöstlinger*, *Pürstinger*, both in the *See-Platz*; *Deiningner* (*Goldnes Schiff*); *Paradeisgarten*, at the end of the *Esplanade*. — Confectioner's in the *Kiosk* on the *Esplanade*. — **Kursaal* (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc. (adm. free). Garden-restaurant at the *Hôtel Mucha* (see above), on the lake; also at the *Hôtel Bellevue*, *Mühlwang*, *Goldner Brunnen*, *Kogl*, etc.

Baths of all kinds at the *Bellevue* and *Austria*; *Fischill's Baths*, at the bridge over the *Traun*; *Theresienbad*, *Elisabeth-Str.* 77; *Swimming Baths*, by the *Esplanade*, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 35 kr.). *Hydropathic Establishment*, with inhaling-room for saline and pine-needle vapour, pneumatic room, etc., adjoining the *Bellevue*.



Geograph. Anstalt von Geograph. Meile Kilometres 1:25000 Engl. Miles Oester. Meile Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Sophien Doppelblick

ISCHL.



Trinkhalle for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — *Theatre* (Pl. 3), from June to September, in the Graben, adjoining the Kursaal. — *Visitors' Tax.* Visitors staying more than 6 days pay a tax of 4 fl. each; additional members of the same family less in proportion; the tax is demanded a second time from visitors staying more than 12 days.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the West Station 1 or 1½ fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Traun Fall (2½ hrs.) 3½ or 6 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; Almsee (6 hrs.) 9 or 15 fl.; Langbath-Seen (whole day) 7 or 12 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day. — **Boats.** To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünbergergut 50 kr., Prillinger 70 kr., Altmünster or Kleine Ramsau 1 fl., Ebenzweier or Hoisengut 1 fl. 10, Staininger 1 fl. 60 kr., Lainaustiege 2 fl. (return-fare included); with two rowers, about one-half more; for waiting, 10 kr. per ¼ hour; boat per hr. with one rower 60, with two rowers 90 kr. — *Donkey* per hour 1 fl., each additional hour 60 kr., ½ day 2 fl. *Mänhardt's* lending library, etc., in the See-Platz.

Gmunden (1395'), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (6600 inhab.) and favourite watering-place, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern *Protestant Church* in the English Gothic style. The *Museum of Forestry*, in the Forestry Office, and the *Industrial Museum*, in the public school, are worth a visit. The shady *Esplanade* (band 11.30 to 12.30 and 6.30 to 8; Sundays 12-1), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grünberg* (3295'), then the *Traunstein* (5548'), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogl* (5150'); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6865'); the *Kleine Sonnstein* (3030'), apparently terminating the lake, with Traunkirchen at its base; to the right of it the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3430'), and in front the broad *Fahrnau* (3940'); then the long *Kranabetsattel* (p. 91), *Höllengebirge* (p. 91), and *Hochlekengebirge* (p. 109). 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*; to the W. the *Hochkogel* (1770'), with the *Marienwarte* (¼ hr.; at its foot the *Hôtel am Kogel*, p. 88); the (25 min.) **Villa Satori*, with a charming park, beautiful points of view, a chalet (refreshments), and a dairy; to the S.W. *Schloss Ort* (1½ M.), on the lake, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 70 yds. long. To the N.W. *Rosenkranz* (25 min.), to the N.E. *Baumgarten* (¾ hr.), and to the E. *Sieberroith* (¾ hr.) on the slope of the Grünberg, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the *Marienbrücke*) lie the shady *Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Anlagen* (pleasure-grounds), with a café and a restaurant (½ hr.). Adjacent is the large new château of the Duke of Cumberland.

LONGER WALKS. By the high-road, past the villas of the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany and the Duke of Würtemberg, to (2 M.) *Altmünster*, (3 M.) *Ebenzweier*, and (7 M.) *Traunkirchen* (p. 90). — Past the *Villa Satori* (see above), and then by a path indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint, to the (1½ hr.) *Gmunder Berg* (2700'; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindlmühle* (Inn) in the Aurachthal, and return by (1 hr.) *Ebenzweier* (4½ hrs. in all). — Descend on the left bank of the Traun to the *Theresienthal* cotton-mill, (2 M.) *Altmühle*, and (4½ M.) *Ohlstorf* (Inn). — Past the Salzkammergut station to *Pinsdorf*, the (4½ M.) *Dichtlmühle*, and (6 M.) the *Rabenmühle*. From the *Dichtlmühle* we may ascend

the *Hongar* (3095'; Inn), with view of the Attersee. — The **Traun Fall** may be visited on foot (3½ hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 86) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 87. — On the E. bank: the *Grünberger-Gut* (½ hr.), *Prillinger* (40 min.), *Kleine Ramsau* (50 min.), the *Hoisengut* (Zum Traunstein; 1 hr.), *Staininger* (König v. Hannover; 1½ hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (p. 89). In the afternoon the steamer touches at the Kleine Ramsau, Hoisengut, and Staininger.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Across the (1¼ hr.) *Himmelreich-Wiese*, the (½ hr.) *Schnee-Wiese*, and the (½ hr.) *Hochgeschirr* (3140'), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) **Laudach-See** (2890'), picturesquely situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by *Franzl im Holz* (2 hrs.), or by (1¾ hr.) the Kleine Ramsau, and take a small boat or the steamer thence to Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the Laudachsee: from the landing-place ascend in ¼ hr. to the *Waldrast*; then follow the path indicated by marks on the trees, which leads to the lake in 2 hours. Return by the same route for ½ hr., cross a meadow to the right and ascend into the wood, and regain Gmunden by the *Hochgeschirr*, the *Schneewiese*, and the *Himmelreichswiese*.) — **Traunstein** (5548') ascended in 5 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, advisable, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommended; permission necessary from the 'Forstverwaltung'). The lake is crossed to the *Lainautiege* (to which also the 'Miesweg', a path constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club, leads on the bank of the lake in 2½ hrs.), whence we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Kaisersitz* (20 min. above which is the prettily-situated *Mayralm*). At this point the path, indicated by red marks, turns to the left, passes the *Touristenbründl*, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with underwood, from which rise the *Traunkirchnerkogel*, the *Mitterkogel* (with a stone monument and a vane), and the *Alpenspitze* (the highest peak, with a trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priel group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lie the Traunsee on the W. and the Laudachsee on the E. — From the Mayralpe over the *Hohe Scharte* to the *Laudachsee* 2½ hrs.; path indicated by marks (better in the reverse direction).

Ascent of the **Sonnstein** (3030'), a pleasant afternoon's excursion; charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of Ebensee (guide advisable for the inexperienced). From Traunkirchen the Ebensee road is followed for 1 M., after which the path to the right, indicated by marks, leads to the top in 1½ hr. (last 20 min. over rocks).

The **Almsee**, reached by carriage in 6 hrs. The road leads by (9 M.) *Mühdorf* (*Inn) in the pretty *Almthal*, and (3 M.) *Grünau*, whence the *Kassberg* (5720') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (marked path), to (2 M.) the *Almsee* (1930'), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Todte Gebirge (*Inn kept by the forester). — From the Almsee the *Hohe Pfad* leads to the *Offensee* (p. 92) in 4 hrs. (guide from Grünau to Ebensee 5½ fl.). From the Almsee by the *Weisshorn*, the *Wilde See* (5100') and the *Wildensee-Alpe* to *Alt-Aussee* (p. 97), 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide to Aussee 10½ fl.). — Through the *Bernerau* to *Stoder*, see p. 390.

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fare 1 fl., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train; views to the left). The train passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Villa, and at *Altmünster*, with the oldest church in the district, approaches the beautiful ***Traunsee** or **Gmundner See** (1385'; 7½ M. long). — 54½ M. (from Salzburg) *Ebenzweier*, with a château formerly belonging to Count Chambord (now a girl's school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually

giving place to lofty mountains. Behind the Traunstein are the *Hochkogel* (4865') and the fine cone of the *Erlakogl* (see below). 57 M. *Traunkirchen*; then round a bay of the lake and through two tunnels to (57½ M.) *Traunkirchensee*, the station for the village of **Traunkirchen** (**Hôtel am Stein*, 1 M. to the N., on the lake, near the station of Traunkirchen, with shady garden; **Post*, on the S. side of the village; *Burgstaller*, with a terrace overlooking the lake; *Swimming Bath*), charmingly situated on a peninsula, and the most beautiful point on the lake. The church contains a quaintly-carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish. The finely situated convent, now the parsonage, also deserves a visit.

Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*. On a rock jutting into the lake is the *Johanniskapelle*. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cave on the N. slopes of the *Erlakogl* (p. 92), is the interesting **Röthelsee**: boat across the Traunsee ½ hr.; then a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a new path (guide with torch necessary; boat for 4 pers. on the lake). — *Sonnstein*, see p. 90.

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length. (On the road, which runs between the Sonnstein and the lake, is a lion hewn in stone, commemorating the construction of the road.) The railway skirts the lake for a short distance, stops at (60¼ M.) *Traunsee*, a steam-boat-station, crosses the *Traun*, and reaches (61 M.) **Ebensee-Langbath** (1395'; *Hôtel Lehr*, near the station; **Post*, at the quay; *Preimesberger*; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the S. end of the Traunsee, with extensive salt-works (about 30,000 tons annually) and a large ammonia-factory. Vast stores of wood lie in the Traun and on its banks, and numerous rafts are constructed here and floated down the Traun to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 98) in wooden pipes.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Stummer*, *Karl* and *Josef Wallner*). Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to (¾ hr.) the *Steinkogl* (**Inn*), a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (p. 92), and (1 hr.) the **Fall of the Rinnbach* (Rfmts. at the mill).

The **Lakes of Langbath* (2½ hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Traunsee-Ebensee to the *Vordere See* at 8 and 11.30 a.m., returning from the *Kreh* at 3 and 6 p.m.; there and back 1½ fl.). The road ascends the *Langbath-Thal* to (½ M.) the *Kreh* (2130'; *Inn*) and (1 M.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2215'), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (¾ hr.) *Hintere See* (2385'). Between the two lakes is the *Valerien-Aussicht* (¾ hr., with guide), affording a good view of both lakes. We may also reach the *Valerien-Aussicht* by crossing the *Vordere See* by boat (gratuity) and following the green path to the left (*not* the gravel-path immediately opposite), turning to the right farther on. A visit to the two lakes takes about 2 hrs. — To the *Attersee*, see p. 109.

The **Kranabetsattel**, the E. spur of the *Höllengebirge*, a range which extends for a distance of 20 M. between the Traunsee and Attersee, is easily ascended from Langbath in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 2 fl.). The *Feuerkogel* (5220'), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the *Salzkammergut*, and of the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alps; the view from the *Alberfeldkogel* (5600') is still more extensive. The usual route leads from Ebensee across the *Calvarienberg* and through the *Gsoll* (4020'), but the ascent may also be made from the *Kreh-Alp* (steep and stony). Accommodation at the chalets near the top.

The **Erlakogl** (5150'; 3½ hrs.; guide), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee by the *Spitzstein-Alpe* and *Müller-Alpe* (rough at places).

The line follows the pretty Traunthal to (62½ M.) **Steinkogl** (1¼ M. to the E. the *Mariengasthof*, with shady walks).

The *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge* crosses from the station to the **Steinkogl Inn*, on the left bank of the Traun. From the bridge a good and shady path, joining that from Ebensee in the Gsoll, leads to the (3 hrs.) *Kranabetsattel* (p. 91).

To the *Offensee* (2135'; 6 M.) a road leads through the *Traunweissenbachthal*. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat (good accommodation at the forester's), lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the *Todte Gebirge* (p. 97). From the Offensee a pass leads by the *Hohe Pfad* to the (4 hrs.) *Almsee* (p. 90; guide from Ebensee 5½ fl.); another (fatiguing) by the *Wilde See* and the *Wildensee-Alpe* to (7-8 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 97; guide from Ebensee to Aussee 10½ fl.).

The **Hohe Schrott** (5850') is ascended from Steinkogl by the *Gimbach-Alpe* (road thus far) and the *Diellau-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (fatiguing, but interesting; guide 4 fl.; better from Ischl, comp. p. 94).

The train now crosses the *Traunweissenbach*. 65 M. **Langwies**. 67½ M. **Mitter-Weissenbach** (Drei Mohren; road to *Weissenbach*, on the *Attersee*, see p. 109). A rock in the Traun near Ischl is surmounted by a lofty cross. The train crosses the Traun.

70 M. Ischl. — Hotels. *KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. 1); *HÔTEL VORMALS BAUER (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height, above Ischl, high charges; *POST (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; *GOLDENES KREUZ (Pl. 5), R. from 1 fl. 20 kr., L. & A. 70 kr.; *HÔTEL AUSTRIA, on the Esplanade, with garden; *VICTORIA (Pl. 4), with garden-restaurant; ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL (Pl. 6). — Second-class: *STERN (Pl. 7), with good restaurant; *KRONE (Pl. 8), with a garden on the Ischl; *BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. 9); GOLDNER OCHSE, at Gries, moderate. — *HÔTEL-PENSION RUDOLFSHÖHE, with café-restaurant (see p. 94), prettily situated at the W. end of the Esplanade; *PENSION FLORA, with sanatorium; HÔTEL GARNI RAMSAUER; ATHEN; REDLICH. — *Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment*, ½ M. from the end of the Esplanade, well fitted up, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

*KURSALON, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 93). — *Café Ramsauer*, opposite the post-office; *Café Walter*, *Café Zauner*, Esplanade; *Café Rudolfshöhe* (see above). — **Railway Restaurant*, with rooms. — *Swimming Bath* and '*Gymnastische Heilanstalt*', on the left bank of the Ischl. — *Mänhardt*, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — *Theatre* (Pl. 16) during the season.

Visitors' Tax (Kurtaxe). Patients whose stay exceeds 12 days pay a tax of 8 or 6 fl. each, according to their means; ladies 3, children 1 fl. (For 6-12 days half these charges.) Music-tax 3 fl., each addit. member of a family 1 fl. — The band plays in the Rudolfsgarten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 6.30 to 7.30 a.m.; from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade; and from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. in front of the Kursalon or on the Esplanade.

Carriages. To *Strobl* in 1½ hr., one-horse 3 fl. 30 kr., two-horse 6 fl. (including return, 5 fl. or 8 fl. 40 kr.); *St. Wolfgang* in 2 hrs., 4 or 7 fl. (including return, 5 fl. 60 kr. or 9 fl. 50 kr.); *Steg* in 1½ hr., 3 fl. 30 kr. or 6 fl.; *Hallstatt* in 2½ hrs., 6 or 10 fl.; *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs., 8 or 15 fl.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; *Chorinsky Klause* in 1¾ hr., 4 fl. 50 kr. or 8 fl. 20 kr. These fares include the driver's fee. — To or from the station 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr. — Within the town, for one hour, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 70 kr.; each additional hour 70 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr.

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

Ischl (1535'), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1822, and is now a fashionable and expensive resort. Pop. (including Gries) 5300, of the

commune 7800. 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, on the E. side of the town, past the *Rudolfsgarten*, with a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and the *Rudolfsbad*, to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa, restored in 1852, and adorned with altarpieces by Kupelwieser and with modern ceiling-paintings (from the life of St. Nicholas) by Mader. In the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz*, to the S. of the church, are the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, where whey and mineral water are dispensed in the morning, and beyond it, to the right, the *Wirerbad* and the *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 (Archduke Franz Carl, d. 1878, and Archduchess Sophie, d. 1872), and to the *Traun Bridge*. On the left bank of the *Traun* at this point begins the *Sofien-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, the favourite evening promenade of visitors (music, see p. 92). The centre is embellished with a small bronze statue of Hygieia, with an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great blessing to be healthy but a still greater to become so'.

On the W. side of the *Wirer-Strasse*, which leads out of the *Franz-Carl-Platz* on the N., is the *Wirer-Park*, with the *Kur-Salon* or *Casino*, containing a café-restaurant, etc. To the E., in the *Wirer-Strasse*, is a colossal bust of *Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. In the grounds to the N.W. of the *Casino* are a small *Bazaar* and a *Museum* (adm. daily, 10-12 and 3-7, 30 kr.), containing 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 ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Karolinen-Panorama* and (2 M.) the *Neue Schmalnau*, two cafés to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl; we return by the (1 M.) *Gstätten Inn* and follow the brine-conduit to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Ischl. — The **Sofiens-Doppelblick* (café; view of Ischl, the *Dachstein*, and the *Wolfgang-Thal*) may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall*; we return either to the right by *Trenkelbach* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), or to the left through the *Jainzenthal* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). A path, indicated by marks (guide 1 fl. 30 kr.) ascends from the waterfall to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Saigerbach-Alpe* (3445'); charming view from the 'Schneeröselkogel'. — Right bank of the *Traun*: Ascent of the **Siriuskogel* or *Hundskogel* (1960'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs from the *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte* on the top (small restaurant). Across the lower bridge to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rettenbach-Wildniss* (a pretty ravine); return by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* (fine view) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Ischl. — To the W. by the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Cal-*

varienberg to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ahornbühl*, and thence past the café *Zur Schwarzen Katz* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the dairy of *Lindau*, or (turning off to the right $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before the dairy) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the pretty little *Nussen-See* (1970'), with a restaurant and swimming-bath (also accessible from Ischl by carriage). — From the Esplanade through the *Franzens-Allee* to the *Fürst-Metternich-Platz* (above, to the right, is the *Café Rudolphshöhe*, p. 92), and by the *Fürstenweg* to the *Villa Waldeck*, where we diverge to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz*; or proceed beyond the *Villa Waldeck*, viâ the *Franz-Karl Promenade* and past the *Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 92) and the fish-breeding ponds, to the ruin of (1 hr.) *Wildenstein*, on the slope of the *Katergebirge*. Through the valley of the *Traun* by the shady promenade (*Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg*) to the *Hydropathic Establishment* and the *Erzherzog Rudolfs-Brunnen*, with new pleasure-grounds; and thence by the pleasant path following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) *Laufen* (*Restaurant zum Rössl). — By the Ischl road and across the *Pfandl Bridge* into the *Zimitz-Thal*, with the *Zimitz-Wildniss* (Inn) and the *Zimitz-Graben* (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl viâ the *Trenkelbach Mill*.

To the **Ischl Salt Mine** (*Ischler Salzberg*). We follow the *Laufen* road (see below) to (1 M.) *Reiterndorf* (*Bachwirth), and then ascend the road to the left in the *Sulzthal* to (2 M.) *Pernegg*, where the permission to visit the mine, previously procured at the 'Salinenamt' in Ischl, is shown at the mining-office. Thence to the mine $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. The mine consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, named 'Empress Maria Ludovica' (3170'). A visit to this mine, or to those of *Berchtesgaden* (p. 70), or *Hallein* (p. 83), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much mixed with clay to present a brilliant appearance (as at *Wieliczka*). During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to *Ebensee* and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — A finger-post near the mine indicates the way to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hütteneckalpe*. We ascend by a steep path and by about 800 steps through the wood, and then cross the *Reinfalz-Alp* (3345') to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hütteneck-Alp* (4185'; Rfmts.), which affords a magnificent view of the *Dachstein* and other peaks, with the *Lake of Hallstatt* below. Hence by the *Rossmoos-Alp* to the top of the *Predigtstuhl* (see below) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Descent by the *Gschwand-Alp* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Goisern* (p. 95).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, *Furtner, Grieshofer, Bromberger, Putz, Riecher, Reisenauer, and Seitner*). Ascent of the *Zimitz* (*Leonsberg-Zinken*, 5990'), through the *Zimitzthal* and by the *Schütt-Alp* in 5 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); *View of the *Dachstein*, *St. Wolfgang-See*, *Mondsee*, and *Attersee*. — The *Hohe Schrott* (5850'), by the *Kothalpe*, interesting but fatiguing (see p. 92; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The *Hainzen* (N.E. peak of the *Katergebirge*; 5370'), from the *Franz-Karl Promenade* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (3 fl.); back by the *Ahornfeld* and through the *Schiffathal* to the *Inn zur Wacht*, on the *Salzburg* road (p. 103). — The *Predigtstuhl* (or *Thörlwand*; 4186') is ascended viâ *Reiterndorf* and *Obereck* in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.), or from the salt-mine viâ the *Rossmoos-Alp* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; view similar to that from the *Hütteneck-Alp* (see above). — The *Hohe Kalmberg* (6010'), the highest peak of the *Ramsauer Gebirge*, is ascended from *Goisern*, viâ *Ramsau* and the *Trockerthon-Alpe* or the *Schartenalpe* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (3 fl.); admirable view. Descent by the *Iglmoos-Alpe* to *Gosau*, 2 hrs.

FROM ISCHL TO ALT-AUSSEE direct ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide; fatiguing). We ascend the *Rettenbachthal* (p. 93) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rettenbach-Alpe* (2090'), at the S. base of the *Hohe Schrott*, and through the *Fludergraben* to the *Alp* of that name, whence we descend to the *Brandwies-Hütten* and through the *Augstbachthal*, between the *Sandling* and *Loser*, to *Fischerndorf* (p. 97).

EXCURSIONS BY CARRIAGE OR RAILWAY. 1st. *Hallstatt*, half-a-day (p. 98). — 2nd. *Gosau* (p. 100), a day. — 3rd. *Hallstatt* and *Gosau*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day: in the afternoon by rail to *Hallstatt*; on foot to the *Waldbach-Strub* and back;

next morning drive (by omnibus or one-horse carriage, ordered on arriving in Hallstatt) to the Gosau Schmied in 2½ hrs.; walk to the Gosausee and back; return to Hallstatt; and take the train to Ischl. This excursion may also be accomplished in one day by taking the first train from Ischl to Gosaumühl (p. 100), ferrying over to the Gosau Mill, and thence driving to Gosau-Schmied and back to Hallstatt, where we arrive in time to visit the Waldbach-Strub in the afternoon, before returning to Ischl. But a carriage is not always to be had at the Gosau Mill. — 4th. *St. Wolfgang* and the *Schafberg* (p. 103), 1½ day: drive in the afternoon to St. Wolfgang, ascend the Schafberg, spend night at the top, descend to St. Wolfgang or St. Gilgen (Scharfling, Unterach), and return thence to Ischl. — 5th. *Traunsee* and *Traun Fall* by railway and steamboat in one day, dining at Gmunden (p. 88). — 6th. 'Three Lakes Tour', recommended: circular-tickets viâ Strobl, St. Gilgen, Scharfling, Mondsee, See, Unterach, Weissenbach, and Ischl (or in the reverse order, from Ischl to Strobl) may be obtained for 6 fl. in the Hôtel Post at Ischl. Those going viâ Strobl start at 6, those going viâ Weissenbach at 7 a.m.; returning from Weissenbach at 8, from Strobl at 8.40 p.m.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEE (22 M.). The train (views to the right) returns to the right bank of the Traun and passes the suburb of *Gries* (short tunnel). It then skirts the river and the base of the *Siriuskogel* (p. 93), crosses the Traun, and reaches (74 M. from Salzburg) **Laufen**. The picturesque village lies on the opposite bank, ¾ M. to the S. (1570'; **Rössl*, with garden; *Krone*). The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. Pleasant footpath to Ischl, see p. 94. The *Laufener Höhe*, ascended by a marked path in ½ hr., is a good point of view. — The train again crosses the Traun. 75½ M. *Anzenau*. On the opposite bank lies *Ober-Weissenbach*, with extensive stores of timber.

The **Chorinsky Klause** (2055'), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the *Weissenbachthal*, about 3 M. above its mouth, is used to accumulate the water of the *Weissenbach* sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a month, and visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. One-horse carriage from Ischl 4 fl. 50, two horse 8 fl. 20 kr (1¾ hr.). — A good forest-path, to the left at the mouth of the *Weissenbachthal*, ascends (¾ hr.) the **Hochmuth** (*Jochwand*), which affords a charming view of the valley, the mountains of Aussee, and the Lake of Hallstatt.

The valley expands. On the right are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 99).

76½ M. **Goisern** (1640'; *Zur Wartburg*; **Steinmaier's Bräuhaus*; *Bär*; rooms at *Rundhammer's*), a considerable village (4400 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*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Franz Neubacher*, *Johann Scheutz*, *M. Unterberger*). The *Hütteneck-Alp* (4195'; p. 94) is ascended hence in 2 hrs.; the descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Ischl or (3 hrs.) Aussee (guide not indispensable). — ***Kalmberg** (6010'; p. 94), 3-4 hrs. (guide desirable; G. M. Putz of Ramsau recommended). Descent to Gosau 2-2½ hrs. Or we may proceed over the *Knall-Thörl* (4790'), along the *Jäger-Kogl* (6040'), and past the imposing *Wilde Kammer* (p. 101) to the (3 hrs.) **Gamsfeld* (6640'), whence we descend viâ the *Andenkar-Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Russbachsag* (p. 101). — *Predigtstuhl* (4185'; p. 94), 1½-2 hrs. — The excursion through the *Leisling-Graben* to (2 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* is not advisable except in dry weather (guide desirable).

From *Stambach*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of Goisern, the old *Pötschen-Strasse* ascends to the left by *St. Agatha* to (10 M.) *Aussee*. 78 M. *Steg* (Petter's Inn), at the N. end of the **Lake of Hallstatt** (p. 98). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake (on the W. runs the road to Hallstatt, p. 98), the line, 50' above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the *Sarstein* (p. 99). On the right are the Gosauhals and Gosau Mill, and, farther on, the Plassen and the mountains at the head of the lake (the *Krippenstein*, *Zwölferkogel*, and *Hirlatz*). Beyond (81 M.) *Gosaumühl* (p. 100) the train passes through a tunnel and crosses the deep *Wehrgraben* by an iron bridge. 83 M. **Hallstatt**; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 98). We then pass to the rear of the small *château* of *Grub*, with its four towers.

84 M. **Obertraun** (**Zum Sarstein*, at the station), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

FROM OBERTRAUN TO AUSSEE, over the *Koppen* (1955'; 3 hrs.), a pleasant route, chiefly through wood. A visit to the **Koppenbrüller-Höhle** (in the *Brüllergraben*, to the left below the road, 4 M. from Obertraun) is interesting in spring only, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by melting snow (guide and torches requisite).

The train now runs through the wild and narrow *Koppenthal*, close to the foaming Traun, a picturesque defile resembling the *Gesäuse* in the Enns valley (p. 379). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (92 M.) the station of *Aussee* (2130'; Railway Restaurant), at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-work), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — **Hotels.** *ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL; *HACKL, R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *ERZHERZOG JOHANN; SONNE; WILDER MANN, R. 1½ fl., L. 15 kr. — *Café Vesco* in the Cur-Platz. — CURHAUS, with reading-room, etc., *Mecsey Promenade*.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than a week 3 fl.; band 2½ fl.

Baths of all kinds in the *Curanstalt Alpenheim* (see below), at the *Bade-hôtel Elisabeth*, at *Rastl's*, etc. Swimming Baths on the Traun and on the Grundlsee.

Carriage from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1½ fl.; to the Grundlsee (*Schramml*), or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 80 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 3 fl. 40 or 4 fl. 60 kr. (from the station, 4 or 6 fl.); to Gössl viâ Grundlsee and back (tour of the three lakes), with stay of 1 hr., 4 fl. 30 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (from the station 5 fl. 40 kr. or 8 fl.; each additional hour's stay 60 kr. or 1 fl.). These fares include the driver's fee. — *Omnibus* from the station to the town 30 kr.

Aussee (2145 ft.), a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-works, charmingly situated on the *Traun*, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. Close to the town are fine pine-woods, traversed by pleasant walks. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good early-German winged altar-piece of 1449. A short distance to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee (p. 97), is **Dr. Schreiber's Curanstalt Alpenheim* (hydropathic establishment, with various baths), open all the year round, and about ½ M. farther on is the **Badehôtel Elisabeth*.





EXCURSIONS (guides, *Stefan Hopper* and *Alois Grieshofer*; key-plan to the system of marked paths kept in the Kurhaus). A good survey of the environs is obtained from *Sixtleithen*, 10 min. from the Kurhaus. Other pleasant walks: to the *Tauscherin* (10 min.), with fine view of the Sarstein, Loser, Driesselwand, and Todte Gebirge; to the *Cramer Promenade* and the *Café Loitzl* in Obertressen (1/2 hr.); to *St. Leonhard* (1/2 hr.); to the *Schmiedgut* (1/2 hr.); and to the *Wasner* (3/4 hr.). All these points have cafés and command views of the Dachstein.

To (3 M.) **Alt-Aussee*, a drive of 3/4 hr. (carriage, see p. 96); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station, in 1 hr. (70 kr.). The road (adjoining the Elisabeth Promenade) follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Ausseer Traun*, which it crosses thrice, to *Alt-Aussee* (Kitzerwirth) and *Fischerndorf* (**Seewirth*). Both lie on the beautiful *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2320'; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous *Trisselwand* on the E., the *Tressenstein* on the S., and the *Loser* and *Sandling* on the N. Boats at the *Seewirth*. The (1 hr.) *Seeviese*, at the N.E. end, commands a good view of the Dachstein. About 1/2 hr. farther on is the chaos of rocks called the *Gaisknechtstein*. — From *Alt-Aussee* to the ruin of *Pfintzberg*, with waterfall and fine view, 1/4 hr.; thence to the *Bachwirth*, 3/4 hr. — To the *Aussee Salt Mine* at the *Sandling*, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at *Ischl* (p. 94). The *Hohe Sandling* (5630') may be ascended from the mine in 2 1/2-3 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), by a good path, indicated by marks, and provided with wire-ropes at the steepest points. The *Loser* (6020'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, presents no difficulty. It may be ascended from the end of the lake by a steep path in 2 hrs.; or more easily by a route passing through the *Augstbach-Thal*, and mounting on the W. side of the mountain in 2 1/2 hrs. to the *Loserhütte* on the *Augst-Alp* (4500'; Inn in summer). The summit (3/4 hr. more) commands an extensive and beautiful view. The **Bräunungzinken* (6200'), reached in 1 1/2 hr. from the *Loserhütte* by a path (improved and marked) leading past the little *Augstsee*, enjoys a still more comprehensive panorama. — From *Alt-Aussee* to *Ischl*, see p. 94; to the *Almsee* or the *Offensee*, see pp. 90, 92.

To the (4 M.) **Grundl-See*, a beautiful drive of 3/4 hr. (as far as *Schramml's Inn*; carriage, p. 96; omnibus from the *Sonne* thrice daily, in 1 hr., fare 70 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the *Grundlsee Traun*, which it crosses at the (3 M.) *Seeklause*, and then along the lake to the (1 M.) **Schramml Inn* (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. [Walkers may follow the right bank of the *Traun* or the *Cramer Promenade*, 1/2 hr.] The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn zum Ladner* to (1 1/2 M.) *Gössl* (see below). The *Grundlsee* (2325'), 3 3/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. From the *Seeklause* a small screw-steamer, owned by *Hr. Schramml*, plies five times daily in summer to *Schramml's Inn* and to *Gössl*, at the upper end of the lake. From *Gössl* (**Veit*) a path skirts the base of the perpendicular *Gösslwand* to (1 M.) the beautiful **Toplitz-See* (2350'), 1 1/4 M. long, with two waterfalls (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from *Gössl*). About 1/4 M. beyond the *Toplitz-See* lies the sequestered *Kammersee*, 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 (from the *Grundlsee* to the *Kammersee* and back, 2 hrs.; fare from *Schramml's Inn* to *Gössl* and back, including the ferry across the *Toplitz-See*, 1 fl.). — At the *Ranftmühle*, 20 min. from *Gössl*, is a picturesque waterfall.

FROM ALT-AUSSEE TO THE GRUNDLSEE, direct, across the *Sattelsteig*, 2 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary). The path (finger-posts) leads to the right from the S.W. end of the *Alt-Aussee* lake and ascends (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) the almost vertical *Steigwand* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Tressensattel* (3140'), whence we survey *Aussee* and the mountains of the *Aussee* basin. The path then descends through meadow and wood, passing *Lammersberg* and *Mosern*, and rejoins the road at the W. end of the *Grundlsee*. An easy ascent of 1 hr. leads from the saddle

to the top of the *Tressenstein* (3985'); equally attractive but longer (2½ hrs.; path marked) is the ascent of the *Trisselwand* (5815').

Ascent of the *Pfeifer-alm* or *Pfeiferin* (1½ hr. from Aussee), and of the *Sarstein* (5 hrs.; p. 99), interesting. — The *Zinken* (6090') is an attractive ascent of 3½ hrs. (with guide) from the railway-station (path marked with red). — The exploration of the *Todte Gebirge* is interesting but attended with fatigue. From the *Ladner Inn* (p. 97), we may ascend to the *Grosse Lahngang-See* (5100'; club-hut) in 3 hrs. with guide; thence past the *Kleine Lahngang-See* to (1 hr.) the shooting-box in the *Elmgrube* and the (¾ hr.) *Elm-See* (5480'); then across the plateau to (4½ hrs.) the summit of the *Grosse Priel* (8250'; a fatiguing ascent), and down to *Stoder* (comp. p. 390; guide 10 fl.). — FROM GÖSSL TO HINTERSTODER over the *Salzsteig* (8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), an interesting route: we cross the *Schneckenhöhe* and enter the *Salzthal*, ascend the *Salzsteig* to the *Oedernalm*, cross the *Oedernthörl* (5210') to the *Gross-See* and the *Tauplitz-alm*, on the picturesque *Steyrer See*, and reach the *Schwarzsee* (see p. 391), where the route joins that from Klachau viâ Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to *Steinach* and *Selzthal*, see pp. 392, 393.

19. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

Comp. Map, p. 112.

RAILWAY to (12½ M.) *Hallstatt* station in 40-50 minutes. — STEAMBOAT between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train (fare 30, return 50 kr.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the *Hôtel Seeauer*) — OMNIBUS between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied in summer daily in 2½ hrs.; fare 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl. (leaving Hallstatt at 7.30 a.m. and Gosau-Schmied at 3.30 p.m.). Diligence (3 seats) from *Steg* to *Gosau* (*Kirchenwirth*) daily in 2½ hrs.; fare 1 fl. 20 kr. (leaving *Steg* at 8 a.m. and *Gosau* at 5 p.m.). Carriages may be hired in *Steg* at a house on the right bank of the *Traun*, opposite the railway-station. — One-horse carr. from *Ischl* to *Hallstatt* in 2½ hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr.; two-horse carr. 10½ fl.; to *Gosau* (*Brandwirth*) in 3½ hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs., 8 fl. 15, or 14 fl. 30 kr. (driver's fee included). One-horse carr. to *Gosau-Schmied* and back, from *Hallstatt* 8 fl. (incl. fee), from *Gosaumühl* 6 fl. — DILIGENCE from *Gosau* to *Abtenau* daily at 10 a.m. (returning at 3.30 p.m.) in 3½ hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from *Abtenau* to *Golling* daily at 6 a.m. (returning at 11 a.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from *Abtenau* to *Golling* 4, two-horse 8 fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from *Ischl* to (12½ M.) *Hallstatt* station, see pp. 95, 96. The *Hallstätter See* or ***Lake of Hallstatt** (1620'), which is 5 M. long and ½-2 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*). The finest combination of lake and mountain scenery is between *Hallstatt* and *Obertraun*. A steamboat conveys travellers to view this part of the lake, without landing, at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (fare 50 kr.), but only if there are at least 10 passengers, or if ten fares are paid.

Hallstatt (**Hôtel Seeauer*, R. 1 fl. 20, L. & A. 50 kr.; **Bellevue*, both on the lake; *Restaurant zur Lahn*, with rooms), a long village (1100 inhab., ½ Prot.), confined within very narrow limits between the mountains and the lake, lies at the N.W. end of the latter. 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. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., on the *Lahn*, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, are the *Salt Works*. Hallstatt is so situated that it does not see the sun from 17th Nov. to 2nd Feb.

The *Rudolfsthurm* (2920' above the sea, 1300' above the lake; tickets of admission to the mine obtained here), occupied by the manager of the mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.).

An inscription by a bench, halfway up, dated 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1816 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B. C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna, and in the Museum Francisco-Carolinum at Linz.

The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstatt Salt Mine*, 754' above the *Rudolfsthurm*, are reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the *Ischl* mine (p. 94; tickets of adm. at the *Rudolfsthurm*).

Robust walkers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the *Gangsteig* (steep but perfectly safe) to the (1 hr.) *Waldbach-Strub*. — Path by the brine-conduit from the *Rudolfsthurm* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Gosau-Zwang*, see p. 100.

The **Waldbach-Strub*, in the beautiful *Echernthal*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330' through a cleft in the rocks. The path leads to the right from the *Lahn* (see above), passes ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lackner's Inn* and the (10 min.) *Binderwirth*, and ascends steeply, latterly by a flight of steps, to (18 min.) a point of view opposite the fall. The *Schleier Fall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up is the *Waldbachursprung* (2955'), a point of no great interest, reached by a rough path. — A picturesque path ('*Malersteig*') leads along the right bank of the *Waldbach* from *Lackner's Inn* (see above) to the *Lahn* and back to Hallstatt.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *M. Fischer*, *V. Riezinger*, *Franz Rott*, *Alois Scheutz*, *M. Schupfer*, *Al. Wimmer*, *P. Zauner*). *Steingrabenschn eid* (or *Schneidkogel*, 5055') bridle-path in 3 hrs.; guide (2 fl.) not indispensable; fine view of the *Dachstein*, the *Hallstätter See*, *Traunthal*, etc. — **Plassen* (6405'): steep ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the salt-mine viâ the *Schiechling-Alpe* (guide 3 fl.); magnificent view, particularly of the *Dachstein* range towering immediately to the S., the *Alps* of *Salzburg* and *Styria*, and the valleys of the *Traun* and the *Gosau*. The descent may be made by the *Schreieralp* and the *Rossalp* to (3 hrs.) *Gosau*. — The *Hierlatz* (*Feuerkogel*; 6430'), ascended by the *Wiesalp* (p. 100) and the deserted *Hierlatz-Alpe* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the *Zwölferkogel* (6490') in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., command striking views of the *Hallstätter See* (guide 3 fl.). — The **Sarstein* (6475'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is best ascended from *Obertraun* by the *Hüttelalp* and the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Vordere Sarstein-Alp* (5510'); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain (*Steinhüttelgrat*) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hohe Sarstein-Alp*, and thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit. View one of the most extensive in

the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from the *Pötschenstrasse* (p. 95) viâ the *Niedere Sarstein-Alp* or *Scharten-Alp* (easiest route), or from Aussee (p. 96) viâ the *Pfeiferin* and the *Brand-Alpe*. — **Krippenstein** (6905'; 6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), another fine point. From Obertraun we cross the Traun by the *Köhlerbrücke* to the S., and ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Untere Schafack-Alpe* (3940'), and the (20 min.) *Obere Schafack-Alpe* (4430'). We then proceed through the *Krippengasse* to the (¾ hr.) *Krippenbrunnen* (5085') and the (½ hr.) *Krippeneck* (5700'), turn sharply to the left, round the *Niedere Krippenstein*, and reach (½ hr.) the summit of the *Hohe Krippenstein*, which affords an excellent survey of the Dachstein range. About 20 min. to the W. of the Krippeneck lies the *Gjaidalpe* (about 5800'). To the S. of it a path marked with stakes crosses the *Stein* and the *Feisterscharte* to the *Ramsau* (see p. 396; guide to Schladming 7 fl.). — **Hohe Gjaidstein** (9140'; 7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), another fine point: ascent from the (4 hrs.) *Gjaidalpe* (see above) viâ the *Taubenkogl* and *Niedere Gjaidstein* in 3½ hrs. (or from the *Simony Hut*, mentioned below, in 2½-3 hrs.).

The **Hohe Dachstein** (9830'), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9910', Zugspitze 9710'), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (9-10 hrs.; trying; guide 10, with descent to Schladming 15, to Gosau 13 fl.; to the Simony Hut 5 fl.). The route (bridle-path) leads through the *Echernthal*, and ascends rapidly to the (4 hrs.) *Wiesalpe* (5480') and the (¾ hr.) *Ochsenwiesalpe* (6000'), which is occupied in summer only; then across the *Ochsenwieshöhe* and through the *Wildkar* to the (½ hr.) *Simony Hut* (7250'), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The hut lies on the margin of the *Karls-Eisfeld* or *Hallstatt Glacier*, which descends from the Dachstein to the N.E. between the Hohe Kreuz and the Gjaidstein, and affords an admirable view of the Dachstein group. From the hut we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (2 hrs.) foot of the Dachsteinwand (fine view from the 'Dachsteinwarte'), follow the new path, which avoids the 'Randkluff' (formerly the most difficult point) by a circuit to the left, and lastly mount by means of iron pegs driven into the rock and with the aid of a wire-rope, to the (1-¼ hr.) summit. Superb view, embracing the Schneeberg, Terglou, Kanin, Tauern, Stubai-er Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from *Gosau*, see p. 101; from *Schladming*, see p. 396.

The road from HALLSTATT TO GOSAU skirts the lake to (2 M.) *Gosaumühl* (*Inn), about 2 M. to the N.W. of *Steg* (p. 96), at the mouth of the *Gosaubach*. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting *Soolenleitungsweg*, 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, 1½ hr. from Gosaumühl, it joins the road.] At the Gosau Mill the road turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140' high at the 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.) **Vorder-Gosau** (2510'; **Brandwirth*; *Kirchenwirth*) the valley expands. An imposing background is formed towards the S. by the barren and precipitous pinnacles of the *Donnerkogeln* (6730 ft.).

The carriage-road ends at the (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (2490'; *Inn) in *Hinter-Gosau*. We now ascend on foot through the wood to the (¾ hr.) beautiful green ***Vordere-Gosau-See** (2980'), 1 M. long, ¼ M. broad, surrounded by woods (small tavern at the sluice). To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the left the Hohe Kreuz,

to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkogeln. Rowing to the S. end of the lake (30 kr.), or walking round by the S. bank, we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the *Gosaulacke*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) light-green *Hintere Gosau-See* (3790'), a lakelet about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated. To the left rise the slopes of the Gschlösskogel, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Thorstein.

At the upper end of the latter lake lies the *Hintere Seehütte Alp*. The path on the S. bank, crossing rocky debris ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), is fatiguing (better to take a boat). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the lake (path steep at places), 5 hrs. from the Gosau-Schmied, we reach the *Grobgestein Hütte* (5410'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Thorstein (both difficult). Ascent of the **Hohe Dachstein** (two guides, 10 fl. each): from the hut a laborious ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Great Gosau Glacier*; we then mount the snowy terraces of the glacier, in which there are several large crevasses, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Obere Windlucke* (8860'), between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and follow the W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (see above). — Ascent of the **Thorstein** (9665'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 12 fl.): to the (2 hrs.) *Gosau Glacier* as above; here we turn to the right and ascend between the Mitterspitze and Thorstein to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Untere Windlucke* (8990'), where we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Thorstein, by a steep and difficult route, to the (1 hr.) summit. *View remarkably imposing and picturesque. Descent by the *Windleger Scharte* (about 7550') to Filzmoos or to Ramsau, rather steep (comp. p. 396). — Guides at Gosau: *Mich. Gamsjäger*, *Jos. Sam. Höhenegger* and *Chr. Urstöger*, all at the Gosau-Schmied; *G. Gapp*, at the Brandwirth's.

From the Vordere See a somewhat toilsome but interesting path (constructed and marked by the Austrian Alpine Club) leads over the *Scharwandalpen*, the *Armkaar*, and the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Steigl** (6900'), between the *Bischofsmütze* and the *Gosauer Stein*, down to the (1 hr.) *Hofer Alp*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. by road from *Filzmoos* (p. 397).

FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M. From Vorder-Gosau the carriage road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3185'; Inn), the boundary between the Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tennengebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. The road now descends to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Russbachsag* (2660'; Inns), at the foot of the *Gamsfeld* (6640'), which may be ascended hence, via the *Andenkar Alp*, in 3 hrs. (path marked in red; extensive view); the rocky gorge on the N. side is named the *Wilde Kammer*. From Russbachsag the road continues through the *Russbachthal*, a valley abounding in fossils, to the (5 M.) *Lammerbrücke*, passing on the left the road to the Handlhof (p. 102), and then ascends to (3 M.) **Abtenau** (2335'; *Post; *Rother Ochs*), a large village, near which are the pretty *Schwarzbach Falls*.

The route over the ***Zwiesel Alp** (5195') is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (from Vorder-Gosau to Abtenau 6 hrs.; ascent of the Zwiesel Alp from Vorder-Gosau 3, from the Gosau-Schmied $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; guide 30 kr. per hr., to Abtenau 3 fl.; chair-porters to the Zwiesel Alp 11 fl.). The bridle-path from Vorder-Gosau, indicated by finger-posts and red marks, diverges to the right from the road to the Gosau-Schmied at (20 min.) the last houses, and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood, latterly affording fine views of the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and

the Dachstein. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path to the right leads to the *Ed-Alp* (see below) and approaches the summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper. — From the Gosau-Schmied our path (indicated by red marks) ascends to the right through wood by a finger-post, 20 min. on the way to the Gosau Lake, and can hardly be mistaken (2 hrs.). Or we may ascend direct from the Vorder-See, passing close below the Donnerkogeln (2 hrs.; this path also indicated by red marks). At the top are a table and bench. To the N.W., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, is the *Ed-Alp* (*Inn). The Zwiesel Alp is one of the favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, but as little water is visible it is inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 103).

*VIEW. To the S., in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogeln, rises the Hochalpenspitze, then the Tauern chain, and the conspicuous Gross-Glockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbachhorn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partly visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tennengebirge; more to the left, the Uebergossene Alp and the Hochkönig. To the W. the Hohe Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E., above the Gosau-Thal, rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lie the Gosaulacke and the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., an admirable survey is obtained of the Vordere Gosau-See.

TO THE PINZGAU. Travellers bound for the *Pinzgau* proceed to the W. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwiesel Alp. Marked path thence in 2 hrs. to *Annaberg* (2550'; Larbacher; Post), whence a road leads by (6 M.) *St. Martin* (Inns) to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hüttau* (p. 397).

TO FILZMOOS (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.). From the Zwiesel Alp an attractive but laborious path (guide advisable) leads round the W. side of the *Donnerkogeln* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stuhlalp* (4500'), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then crosses the *Stuhlochhöhe* (5250') to the (2 hrs.) *Sulzkaralpe*, whence we proceed viâ the *Hacklplatten* (4830') to the (1 hr.) *Aualpe* and (1 hr.) *Filmöos* (p. 397). — The *Grosse Donnerkogel* (6730') may be ascended from the Zwiesel Alp in 2 hrs., with guide.

FROM THE ZWIESEL ALP TO ABTENAU (3 hrs.). The path descends from the *Ed-Alp* (see above) to the depression on the N.W., leaving the fence to the right. Beyond the meadows straight in front, it turns to the left and follows the guide-posts, passing at first through wood, beyond which ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tennengebirge and Uebergossene Alp to the W. Then past three farms to a ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) bridge over the *Lammer*. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the *Annaberg* road to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Abtenau*; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Hôtel-Pension Zwieselbad-Handthof*, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation (good quarters for travellers; carriages; two-horse carriage to Golling 10 fl.). The road hence to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Abtenau* descends the course of the *Lammer* and reaches the Gosau road (p. 101) at the influx of the Russbach. (From *Abtenau* to the Zwiesel Alp, guide advisable, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.)

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 98). The new road ascends gradually to the N.W. to *Döllers-*

hof and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mühlrain* and then descends into the deep and prettily wooded valley of the *Schwarzbach*, which it crosses close to its junction with the *Lammer* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Voglau Inn*, opposite the farm-houses of *Pichl* (right bank). The valley contracts and is shut in by lofty wood-clad cliffs. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Finger-post indicating the way (to the right) to the (5 min.) **Aubach Fall*, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 330' (20 kr.). About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the *St. Veit's Bridge*, which affords a fine view of the wild *Lammeröfen*. [A path, protected by a rail, descends into the gorge, but is not recommended to those inclined to giddiness.] The road now descends to (1 M.) the *Lammerbrücke*, where we meet the steep old road, descending on the left from the *Strubberg* (*Brückenwirth*, on the right bank). Crossing the river here, the road follows the right bank to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golling* (p. 84).

At the point ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. before *Golling*) where the road leaves the *Lammer*, a path to the left crosses the fields to a bridge over which the *Salzburg* and *Gastein* road passes. This bridge is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance to the *Oefen* (p. 85), which the traveller not proceeding farther S. should now visit, instead of going first to *Golling*, and thus save 1 hr. — From *Scheffau* to the top of the *Schwarzberg*, see p. 86.

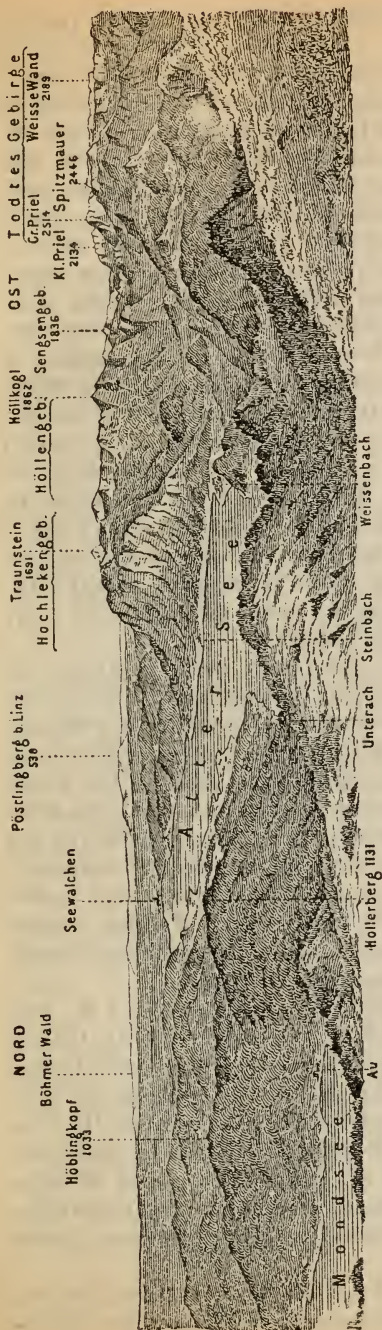
20. From Ischl to Salzburg viâ St. Gilgen. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 88, 68.

34 M. POST-OMNIBUS to Strobl in summer daily at 9.30 a.m. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 90 kr.; from Strobl by STEAMBOAT to St. Gilgen in 50-60 min. (1 fl.); POST-OMNIBUS from St. Gilgen to Salzburg in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (at 12.45 p.m., arriving at 5.15 p.m.), fare 3 fl. (From Salzburg at 7 a.m., arr. at St. Gilgen at 11.30 a.m., Strobl 2.40, Ischl 4.10 p.m.) — CARRIAGES, see p. 92. — STEAMBOAT from Strobl to St. Gilgen four times a day in 1 hr. (to St. Wolfgang in 14 min.).

No traveller should quit the *Salzkammergut* without having visited the **Schafberg*, one of the finest points of view in the Austrian Alps. It is usually ascended from Ischl viâ St. Wolfgang; but the ascents from St. Gilgen and *Scharfling* are easier, and that from *Unterach* (see p. 106) more interesting. *Guide* from St. Wolfgang to the summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. (incl. 17 lbs. of luggage); across the *Schafberg* to St. Gilgen or *Scharfling* 3 fl. 20 kr.; bed in the *Schafberghaus* 70 kr. Chair (4 bearers) 14 fl.; horse or mule 9 fl., across the *Schafberg* to St. Gilgen 10 fl. 40 kr., to *Scharfling* 11 fl. 45 kr. Similar charges from St. Gilgen, *Scharfling*, and *Unterach*.

The *Ischl* and *Salzburg* road follows the right bank of the *Ischl*, a brook descending from the Lake of St. Wolfgang, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pfandl* (Inn). Beyond the bridge the direct road to (8 M.) St. Wolfgang, viâ *Russbach* and *Schwarzenbach*, diverges to the right. Near (3 M.) *Aigen* (*Wacht Inn*), the road returns to the right bank. Farther on we pass *Weinbach*, with a large paper-mill, on the right. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Strobl* (**Hôtel am See*, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Post* or *Platzl*), at the E. end of the *St. Wolfgang-See* (see p. 107). A road leads hence to the N., round the *Pürglstein*, and then along the N. bank of the lake to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Wolfgang, but it is preferable to proceed thither by steamer.



St. Wolfgang (*Hotel-Pension *Peterbräu*, in an elevated situation facing the lake; **Drassl zum Weissen Ross*, at the steamboat-quay; *Schader's Gasthof zum Touristen*, well spoken of; *Kortisenbräu*, at the W. end of the village; *Hirsch, Weisser Bär*, plain; *Restaurant Peterbräu*, on the lake, moderate), a considerable village, prettily situated on the lake of that name, is frequented as an Alpine health-resort and summer-retreat (pleasant lake-baths). The Gothic church contains a winged *Altarpiece, carved in wood by *M. Pachter* in 1481, with old German paintings (by *Wohlgemuth?*) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515.

Fine view of the lake from the garden of *Dr. Zach* (adm. on Tues. and Frid.). — Pleasant walks to the (10 min.) *Lighthouse*, the *Cyclamenwiese* (*Steins-Ruhe*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), the *Diellbach-Wildniss* (20 min.; p. 106), etc. — A pleasant excursion ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., with guide) may be taken by the *Holzbauer* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schwarze See*, at the S. base of the Schafberg, then across the moor to the (1 hr.) *Holzstuben*, and thence either to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Unter-Burgau*, or through the *Burggraben* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Unterach* on the Attersee (p. 109).

The ***Schafberg** (5840' above the sea-level, 65' lower than the *Rigikulm*), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the *St. Wolfgang-See*, the *Mond-See*, and the *Attersee*, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. There are four routes to the summit, starting respectively from *St. Wolfgang*, *St. Gilgen*, *Scharfling*, and *Unterach* (see p. 103). Guides are not indispensable on the first three of these

routes, but they will be found useful in carrying baggage (tariff, see p. 103).

ASCENT OF THE SCHAFBERG FROM ST. WOLFGANG (3-3½ hrs.; route mostly in shade in the morning; marked with blue and not to be missed). Starting from the (5 min.) Kortiser-Garten, at the W. end of the village, we proceed in a straight direction for 3 min. and then ascend to the right. Avoiding (10 min.; finger-post) the path diverging to the left to the *Dietlbach-Wildniss* (a mill in a gorge), we follow the path to the right, and after 4 min. descend a little to the left, passing a house, to (5 min.) a bridge. Hence a steep ascent leads up in 8 min. to the highest farm (Grabnerbauer). At the division of the paths (6 min.), we follow the bridle-path to the left. ¼ hr. Bridge in a stony ravine; 8 min. Bench on the saddle, a little beyond which is a clearing affording a fine view of the St. Wolfgang-See; ¼ hr. Bench, where we turn to the right; 5 min. Bridge, where we ascend to the right, along the enclosure, to the (5 min.) *Dorner Alp* (3130'). Farther on we mount a fatiguing flight of wooden steps through the wood and finally ascend the bare slopes in zigzags to the chalets of the (1 hr.) *Obere Schafbergalp* (4795'), where on the right is *Aschinger's Inn*, at the base of the highest peak. (Magnificent view to the W.: the Thorstein, Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg.) Thence to the summit 1 hr. more. *Grömmers Inn* at the top (R. 1-2 fl.).

ASCENT FROM ST. GILGEN (3½ hrs.; new path, available for vehicles as far as the Upper Alp; guide unnecessary). We follow the Mondsee road on the W. side of the lake to (½ M.) *Winkel* (p. 108), leave it at a lime-tree with benches (finger-post), and ascend to the right to (5 min.) the *Reithberger Inn*. A few paces farther on we avoid a cart-track descending to the right (to Fürberg, see p. 108), and ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After ¼ hr. a glimpse of the St. Wolfgang-See is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through the wood to the (½ hr.) *Untere Schafbergalp* (3180'; water bad). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through woods to the (1 hr.) *Obere Schafbergalp* (see above).

ASCENT FROM SCHARFLING (p. 109; 3¼ hrs.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary; horse, kept overnight, 9 fl.). We follow the St. Gilgen road (p. 108) to the S., ascending through wood past the small *Eglsee*. After 1 M. (finger-post) we take the good bridle-path to the left, which leads mostly through wood, past the *Elisabethhöhe* (pretty view of the Mondsee), to the (¾ hr.) *Kesselalpe* (Rfmts.), where we have a view of the Krotensee and St. Gilgen. In about 40 min. more the path emerges from the wood, and skirts the mountain-slope to the right to the (½ hr.) *Obere Schafbergalp*, where it joins the routes described above.

ASCENT FROM UNTERACH (p. 109; 3½-4 hrs.; the finest route, recommended to experts; guide advisable). We follow the Mond-

see road to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a guide-post indicating a path leading over a bridge to the left, and ascending the right bank of the Ache through fine wood. Where the path forks ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), we take the branch to the left (the footpath to the right leads to the Mondsee, p. 109), and follow the red marks on the trees to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) the *Eisenauer Alpe* (3350'), six chalets at the base of the steep cone of the Scharfberg (refreshments in the third chalet; good spring beside the last). Hence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Suisseenalm*, above the picturesque little *Grünsee* (almost dry in midsummer); we then ascend again for about 5 min. and skirt the rocks of the Schafberg to the right by an almost level path for 25 min. (fine view of the Attersee and Mondsee). Finally, beyond the *Kaiserquelle*, the path ascends in zigzags and by steps cut in the rock to the *Himmelspforte*, a passage hewn through the rocks of the *Schafloch*, on emerging from which we have a magnificent view of the Dachstein and Hochkönig, previously concealed. A few paces farther on we reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schafberg Hotel* (p. 106).

The **VIEW from the summit of the Schafberg is little inferior to that from the Rigi. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys sometimes presents a curious sight. The largest sheet of water visible is the Attersee, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the right (E.) rises the Hölleugebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogel, and Höllkogel; beyond them the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; then, on the lake below, the Rettenkogel, Rinnkogel, and Sparber, beyond which towers the huge Dachstein group; next come the Gamsfeld, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Radstädter Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, and Ankogel; to the S. the long, indented Tennengebirge, the Hochkönig rising above the Pass Lueg, the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Loferer Steinberge, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg (with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right), the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the annexed Panorama. — Pleasant walk to the '*Adlerhöhle*', a cavern 120' long, 30' broad, and 30' high, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the inn (finger-posts); picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

The **St. Wolfgang - See**, or **Aber - See**, a greenish-blue lake (1800'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, and 374' deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely-shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an *Upper* and a *Lower* part. At the narrowest point, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of St. Wolfgang, at the mouth of the Dietlbach, rises a *Lighthouse*, erected in 1844. About 1 M. beyond it, on the wooded promontory of *Frauenstein*, is the *Villa Colins*, with its pretty grounds (no admission). At the *Falkenstein*, farther on, there is a fine echo. Farther to the E., on the rocks on the same side, are two crosses. The *Hochzeitskreuz* ('wedding-cross') is to the memory of a wedding party who were amusing themselves on the frozen surface of the lake and were

drowned through the breaking of the ice. The *Ochsenkreuz* ('ox-cross') commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety. From the station of *Fürberg* (*Ebner), prettily situated in a wooded bay on the N. bank, a road runs direct to *Winkel* and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Scharfling*, which is preferable to the road from St. Gilgen (see below). At the W. end of the lake lies **St. Gilgen** (*Post, with restaurant on the lake; *Kendler*), on the Salzburg road, 15 M. from Ischl.

The ROAD FROM ST. GILGEN TO THE MONDSEE (one-horse carr. to *Scharfling*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M., $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.), ascends past the handsome *Villa Billroth* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Winkel* (Inn; ascent of the *Schafberg*, see p. 106). Farther on, on a hill to the right, rises *Schloss Hüttenstein*. Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the dark *Krotensee* (Inn), the road rises through wood to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) its highest point, at the *Schanzbühl* (1990'), whence it descends in curves to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Scharfling* (p. 109).

Beyond St. Gilgen the Salzburg road ascends, commanding a fine retrospect of the lake, and enters a picturesque hilly district. Beyond **Fuschl** (*Mohr*, *Brunnenwirth*, both unpretending), we reach the small *Fuschlsee* (2170'), and ascend near its S. bank. Pleasing retrospect. On a height by the lake below stands a square castellated château.

From Fuschl through the *Tiefbrunau* to the top of the **Faistenauer Schafberg** (5110'), 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent to *Faistenau*, and thence viâ *Wiesthal* (*Almbachstrub*) to (7 hrs.) *Hallein*, see p. 83.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hof** (2420'; Post). The road descends, and passes the *Nockstein*, a rocky excrescence of the *Gaisberg* (p. 66). On the last height (*Guggenthal*, 2000') before Salzburg are a church and a brewery. To the left, farther on, rises *Schloss Neuhaus*, erected in 1424 by Abp. Eberhard III. von Neuhaus, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored. The road then skirts the N. base of the *Capuzinerberg*.

34 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 60.

21. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 88.

RAILWAY from *Vöcklabruck* to *Kammer*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 33 minutes. STEAM-BOAT on the Attersee from *Kammer* to *Unterach* twice daily in summer (8 a.m., and 3 p.m.) in 2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 60 or 1 fl. 3 kr.); on the Mondsee thrice daily from *See* to *Mondsee* in 1 hr. 10 min. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr.; to *Scharfling* four times daily in 22 min., 62 kr.).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 87. The Attersee line diverges from the Salzburg and Linz railway a little to the W. of *Vöcklabruck* and skirts the winding *Ager*. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Pichlwang*. On the left, beyond the finely wooded hills, rise the *Traunstein* and the *Höllengebirge*. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Siebenmühlen*, so called from the seven mills in the *Au*, to the left. The train now crosses the *Ager*.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Kammer**, a pleasant village, with lake-baths and promenades, and a château of Count *Khevenhüller*, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, and commands a charming view (**Hôtel Kammer*, with baths, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Traube*, plain,

well spoken of; *Mittendorfer-Keller*, pretty view; lodgings at the château and at several villas).

The ***Attersee**, or **Kammersee** (1525'), 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria, is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. To the right the finely-shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the left is the broad range of the Hochlecken and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee.

The steamer, leaving *Seewalchen* (good Inn) to the right, crosses the lake diagonally to *Attersee* (***Hôtel Attersee**), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Buchberg*, with a pretty and conspicuous church. On the opposite bank lies *Weyeregg* (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement. On the W. bank we next touch at *Nussdorf* and *Dexelbach*, and on the E. at *Steinbach* (Inn), prettily situated at the foot of the Hochlecken-Gebirge.

FROM STEINBACH TO THE LANGBATH LAKES (3 hrs.), a pleasant excursion. The route leads round the N. side of the Hochlecken-Gebirge to (¾ hr.) *Unterfeicht* and (½ hr.) the *Untere Klause*. Then past a hut and over the *Aurachkar* to the *Taferl* (or *Obere Klause*); thence to the right over the *Spielberg* or over the *Grosse Alpe* (***Inn**) to the (1¼ hr.) *Hinter-See* (p. 91). This is the shortest way from the Attersee to the Traunsee, but should not be attempted in wet weather.

The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at **Weissenbach** (***Post**), whence a road leads through the sequestered *Weissenbach-Thal*, between the Höllengebirge and the Leonsberg, to (9 M.) *Mitter-Weissenbach* (p. 92; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 95). The steamer now coasts the pine-clad *Breitenberg* to *Burgau* (***Loid's Inn**, with interesting fish-ponds) and —

Unterach (***Goldnes Schiff**; ***Zur Post**, with restaurant on the lake), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Ache*.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the lake by the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Allee* to the (¼ hr.) *Kaiserbrunnen* and (¼ hr.) the *Burggraben-Rechen*, and thence to (25 min.) *Burgau* and (40 min.) *Weissenbach* (see above). [A finger-post near the Burggraben-Rechen points out the narrow path, hewn in the rock and protected by a railing, which leads to the (20 min.) romantic *Burgau-Klamm*, with a waterfall.] — Ascent of the ***Schafberg** from Unterach (3½-4 hrs.), see p. 106.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (omnibus in ½ hr.; also beautiful path through the woods) follows the left bank of the *Ache*, through the *Au*, and reaches (2½ M.) the steamboat-station *See* (***Inn**), at the E. end of the **Mondsee** (1570'). The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. The steamboat first calls at *Pichl* (***Hôtel Auhof**, R. from 80 kr.), situated in a small bay on the N. side of the picturesque lake, and then crosses to **Scharfling** (***Wesenauer**), the landing-place for the Schafberg and St. Gilgen (p. 108). The next station is *Blomberg*, on the S. bank. Retrospect of the im-

posing Schafberg, in the background the Hölleengebirge; to the left the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top, then the double-peaked Schober.

Mondsee (**Post*; **Krone*; *Traube*; *Adler*; **Hôtel Königsbad*, on the lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the village), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The *Mariahilf Chapel* (8 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Rauchenschwandtner* and *Darnhofer*). Ascent of the **Kulmspitze** (3590'), viâ the *Stabau*, in 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and interesting (admirable view; new belvedere). — **Kollmanns** (or *Colomans Berg* (3658'), 3 hrs., ascended by a pilgrims' path passing the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schernthaler* (3135'); fine view of the Salzburg Alps, but obstructed by trees. — The **Schober** (4355'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide) requires a steady head: steep ascent by the so-called *Drahtzug* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) ruin of *Wartenfels*, a good point of view; then by a rocky path to the top. The descent may be made to *Fuschl* (p. 108). — **Drachenstein** (3835'), from *Blomberg* (p. 109), in 3 hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing. — The **Höllkar** (3895'), easy and well worth the effort, may be ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (path indicated by green marks) from *Wichlofen*, on the road between *Blomberg* and *Scharfling*; or direct through the *Zepezau*, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., by another easy path.

To **STRASSWALCHEN** (p. 87), a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway, post-omnibus in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., starting at 5 and 11.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl.). The road passes the picturesque *Zeller-See* or *Irr-See* (1750'). 3 M. *Zell am Moos* (Bahn). Pleasing retrospect from the height at the end of the lake. At *Oberhofen* the road crosses the railway and proceeds to the left to *Irrsdorf* and *Strasswalchen*.

To **SALZBURG** post-omnibus daily at 1 p.m., in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., viâ *Thalgau* (fare 1 fl. 35 kr., including gratuity).

III. THE GISELA RAILWAY. THE HOHE TAUERN.

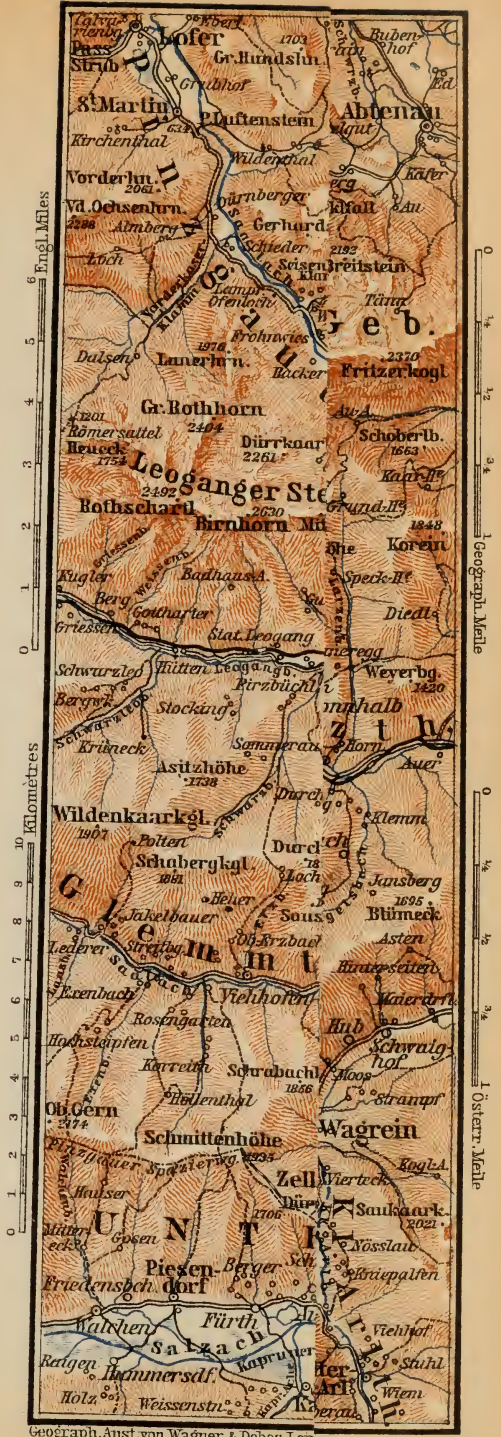
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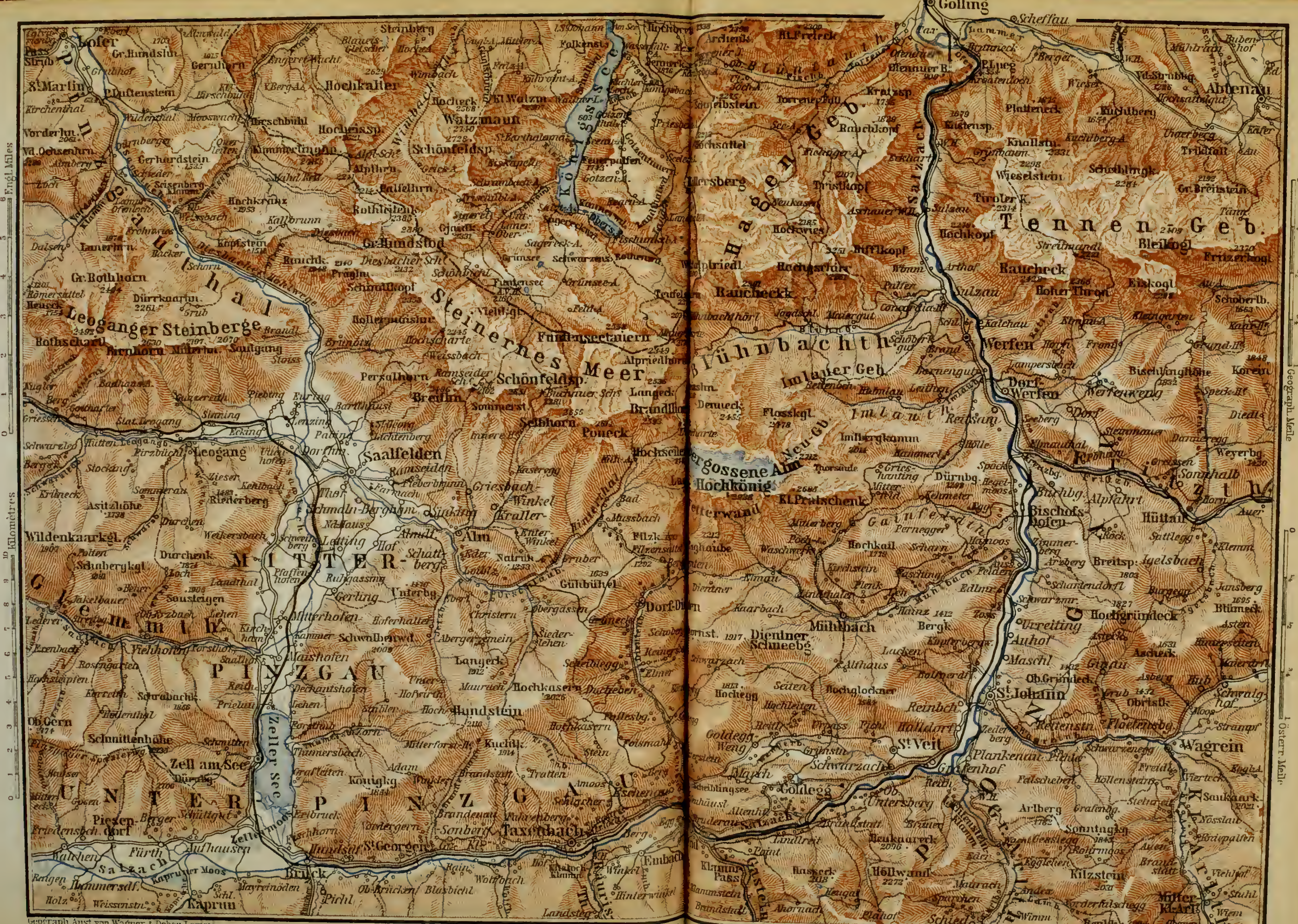
22. From Salzburg to Wörgl.

119 M. RAILWAY in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 hrs. — The *Salzburg-Tyrol Railway*, or *Gisela-Bahn*, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and Vienna) and Innsbruck (but longer by 28 M. than the line viâ Rosenheim, see RR. 11, 31), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 23-30). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary third-class ticket ('Ergänzungsbillet') for that distance. For circular tours, however, travellers are advised to take first-class tickets. (Views generally to the right.)

From Salzburg to (18 M.) *Golling*, see pp. 83, 84. The railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntal-Thal* (p. 75) and on the left that of the *Lammer-Thal* (p. 103). It then crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, a spur of the *Hagengebirge*, and again crosses the *Salzach* by a slanting iron bridge of 70 yds. span, beyond which it enters the *Pass Lueg* (p. 86), a grand defile flanked with huge masses of rock, piled one above another. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sulzau* (1660'); 27 M. *Con-*



Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Engl. Miles

Kilometres

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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cordiahütte, the station for the iron-works of that name on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Thal*.

A cart-track leads through the *Blühnbach-Thal*, a favourite haunt of the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühnbach, between the *Imlauer Gebirge* on the left and the *Hagengebirge* on the right, to the (2 hrs.) *Shooting Lodge* (2685'), where, except during the shooting-season, beds and guides may be procured. From the head of the valley (*Tennboden*) fatiguing passes lead to the W. across the *Blühnbach-Thörl* (6670') and the *Mauerscharte* (7140') to the (9 hrs.) *Obersee* (p. 74), and another to the S., over the *Thorscharte*, or *Hintere Urslauer Scharte* (7490'), to (7 hrs.) *Hinterthal*, in the upper *Urslauer-Thal*, and thence either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Saalfelden* (p. 118), or to the left by the *Filzensattel* (p. 119) to *Dienten* and (5½ hrs.) *Lend* (p. 115).

The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. On the left rises the abrupt *Tennengebirge*, with the *Raueck*. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345' above the *Salzach*, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and now the property of Count Thun.

29 M. **Werfen**. The important-looking village (**Post*; *Tiroler-wirth*) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). 29½ M. *Pfarr-Werfen*. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 397), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the *Salzach*.

33 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795'; **Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; **Maier's Inn*, R. 70 kr.; *Böcklinger*), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (R. 71). The (¼ hr.) *Fall of the Geinfeldbach* is easily reached and worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow') group of mountains, with the *Wetterwand* and *Mannldwand*.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group lies a glacier (*Ewige Schnee* or *Uebergossene Alp*), about 3½ M. long and 2 M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the **Hochkönig* (9640'). The ascent presents no difficulty to experts (guide 7 fl.; Jos. or Joh. Aigner and Ludw. Lercher at Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the Manager). A road leads from the *Mitterberg* station (see below) through the narrow *Mühlbachthal* to (6 M.) *Mühlbach* (2800'; **Neuwirth*), and then ascends to the right, passing some copper-mines, to (6 M.) *Mitterberg* (4965'; Inn; a shorter way from Bischofshofen leads by *Geinfeld*, 3½ hrs. with guide). The mines have been worked from time immemorial; and various prehistoric discoveries (stone and bronze tools, etc.) are exhibited in the house of the Manager. Thence in ¾ hr. to the *Mitterfeld-Alp* (5840'), then by the *Gaisnase* into the *Ochsenkar*, past the *Mannldwand* (good echo), and between the striking *Thorsäule* (8500') on the right and the *Kleine Bratschenkopf* (8810') on the left, by a path, indicated by red marks, over rocks to (3 hrs.) the glacier. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. over snow to the summit (refuge-hut). The **Panorama* is extensive and magnificent. Descent to (3½ hrs.) *Hinterthal*, see p. 119. — The **Hochkail* (5736'), ascended from *Mitterberg* in ¾ hr. (guide not indispensable), commands an admirable view of the *Tauern* and (E.) the *Dachstein*. — Another interesting ascent is that of the *Dientner Schneeberg* (6290'), from Mühlbach in 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

The **Hoch-Gründeck* (5964) may be scaled without difficulty in 3 hrs. from Bischofshofen by a new marked path, leading to the E. viâ *Arzberg*. The summit (Inn in summer) affords a splendid view of the entire chain of the *Tauern*, the *Uebergossene Alp*, the *Hagengebirge*, the *Tennengebirge*, the *Dachstein*, etc (panorama by A. Baumgartner). We may descend either on the N. W. to (2 hrs.) *Hüttau* (p. 397), or to (2 hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 114).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tennengebirge, which form the entire background to the N. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mitterberg*, at the entrance of the *Mühlbachthal* (see p. 113). 38 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1845'; **Pongauer Hof*, at the railway-station; **Post*, R. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 fl.; **Franz Prem*; **Zum Andrä'l*; **Goldnes Kreuz*, the last three with gardens; **Lackner*; *Brückenwirth*; *Schwaiger*, near the church, R. from 60 kr.), a large village, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church and a mineral bath. The situation renders it a suitable place for a stay of some time. — A pretty walk may be taken to the *Rabenkanzel* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.).

A very interesting excursion from St. Johann is to the **Liechtenstein Klamm* (on foot there and back 3 hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr.; there and back, including a stay of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; also omnibus, 80 kr.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach and after 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. the *Wagreiner Bach* (to the right), and passes a chapel. We now follow the Grossarl road (see below), skirting the base of the mountain, to the village of (2 M.) *Plankenau* (**Winkler's Inn*, beyond the village; **Zur Schönen Aussicht*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, on the footpath to the Klamm). The new road (private property; toll 10 kr.) diverges here to the right, passes the deserted foundry of *Oberarl*, and ascends the prettily wooded valley of the *Grossarler Ache*. The road ceases at a (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Restaurant*, 3 min. from the entrance to the Klamm. Crossing the Grossarler Ache, we now enter the wild rocky gorge by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club (adm. 20 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 970 yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, and is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the first gorge is a huge caldron with rocky sides, 330' high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second **Gorge*, one of the finest in the Alps, only three or four yards broad, and apparently closed overhead. The path crosses the Ache and leads through a tunnel, beyond which the best view of the gully is obtained, to a **Waterfall*, 175' in height (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the beginning of the gorge). From the end of the gorge the path, which soon loses its attractions, leads in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the very primitive 'Bad', whence it ascends in 25 min. by flights of steps (fine view of another gorge) to the Grossarl road, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the inn *Zur Wacht* (see below). — A path to the left of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1 hr.) stat. Schwarzach.

The **Hochgründeck* (5964') may be easily ascended in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a marked bridle-path, most of which is in shade (guide not indispensable; mule 5, up and down 7 fl.). Comp. p. 113.

The *Grossarl-Thal* (20 M. long), the easternmost of the valleys stretching down from the Hohe Tauern mountain-chain to the Salzach, is traversed by a road leading to the left from (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plankenau* (see above), and passing at a considerable elevation above the *Liechtenstein Klamm* (footpath through the Klamm, see above), to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) picturesque defile of *Stegenwacht* (Inn *Zur Wacht*). Thence it descends steeply to the Ache and continues at first on the left and then on the right bank to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grossarl* (3020'; **Linsinger*; carriages, and guides). From *Grossarl* we may easily reach *Dorf Gastein* by the *Arthhörli* (5910') in 4 hrs.; *Hof-Gastein* in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide, by the *Aigen-Alpe* and the *Schmalzscharte* (7110'); and *Bad Gastein* in 7-8 hrs. with guide, by the *Bacher-Alpe* and the **Gamskarkogel* (p. 124), or in 6-7 hrs. with guide, by the *Toferer-Alpe* and the *Throneck-Sattel* (6850'). The ascent of the *Gamskarkogel* (1 hr. from the saddle) may also be conveniently combined with the latter route. — The road proceeds, crossing the Ache several times, to the deserted copper mines of (2 hrs.) *Hüttschlag* (Inn), and to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kardeis*

(3655'), at the entrance of a valley of the same name, where it degenerates into a mountain-track. [An interesting expedition (4½ hrs. with guide) may be taken hence viâ the *Kardeis-Alpe*, the *Kardeisthölrl*, and the *Tappenkar-See*, to *Kleinarl* (see below).] The cart-track continues to ascend to (1 hr.) *Stockham* (4410'), the last farm, and (¼ hr.) the shooting-box of *Lehen am See*. From this point a fatiguing route leads to the W., over the *Kräh-Alp* and the *Murthölrl* (7425'), into the *Lungau* (6-7 hrs. to *Rothgülden*, p. 398). Another leads to the S. through the *Schöder-Thal*, past the small *Schöder Lake* and over the *Arlscharte* (7385'), to (5½-6 hrs., with guide; Felix Laimböck of St. Johann recommended) the *Elendhütte* in the *Malta-thal* (p. 399). An ascent of the *Keeskogel* (9435'), commanding a splendid view, may be easily combined with the latter route.

A road runs eastward from St. Johann viâ (6 M.) *Wagrein* (2740'; *Arlwaldwirth) to (12 M.) *Radstadt* (p. 397). Immediately to the S. of *Wagrein* opens the *Kleinarl-Thal*, the most westerly valley of the *Niedere Tauern*. This valley is traversed by a road leading past (1½ hr.) *Mitter-Kleinarl* (3325'; *Inn) to the little *Jäger-See*, on which is a shooting-lodge belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. At (1 hr. farther) the innermost recess of the valley the road makes a steep ascent to (1 hr.) the **Tappenkarsee* (5780'), situated amid magnificent scenery (to *Kardeis*, see above). An easy pass (guide necessary) leads hence to the S.E. across the *Haslloch*, to the N. of the *Kling-spitze* (7975'), to the *Zederhauswinkel* in the *Lungau* (to *Zederhaus* 6½ hrs., *St. Michael* 3 hrs.; see p. 398).

42 M. *Schwarzach-St. Veit*. The prettily-situated village of *Schwarzach* (*Wallner*; *Sattlegger*) lies ½ M. to the W. In 1729 the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting here, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from his dominions.

The inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: '*Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19*'.

The churchyard of *St. Veit* (½ hr.) affords a good survey of the *Grosse Wiesbachhorn*. — From *Schwarzach* a road leads to (2 M.) *Goldegg* (2700'; two rustic inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with a small lake and an old chateau of the extinct knights of *Goldegg* (partly destroyed by fire in 1747), containing an interesting room with coats-of-arms. The road then leads past the *Lang-See* and the *Scheibling-See*, and through the ravine of the *Dientenbach*, to (10 M.) *Dienten* (p. 119).

Ascent of the **Heukaareck* (6865'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for mountaineers) from *Schwarzach* recommended. Superb view of the *Tauern* and the *Salzburg Alps*.

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

47 M. *Lend* (2070'). The village (**Straubinger*, R., L., & A. 1½ fl.; **Post*; *Baldauf*; *Pens. Rieser*), with the old smelting-works of the *Rauris* and *Böckstein* mines, lies on the opposite bank. — Road to *Gastein*, see p. 120. Below the village (½ M.) a fine **Waterfall* is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the *Salzach*. The bridge below the fall forms the boundary between the *Pongau* and *Pinzgau*.

Above *Lend* the line crosses the *Salzach* twice, in order to avoid the *Eschenauer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-

rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We then skirt the Salzach and reach (51½ M.) *Rauris-Kitzloch*, at the entrance of the *Rauristhal* (p. 126), ¾ M. to the E. of Taxenbach (see below).

***Kitzloch Klamm.** A visit to this magnificent ravine (1½ hr. there and back) is strongly recommended. We cross the Salzach to the **Restaurant & Pension Embacher*, and then the *Rauriser Ache* (leaving the *Restaurant Taxwirth* to the left), and ascend the right bank of the latter (adm. 20 kr.). At the (15 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past a small stalactite grotto to the (8 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (**Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, passing a projecting platform from which we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. At the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. Between two of the tunnels is 'Embacher's Schreckbrücke', named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (35 min. from the station) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the *Oedwandspitze* in front. From the beginning of the long tunnel we return to the upper end of the wooden steps, where we ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path to the (¼ hr.) station of *Rauris-Kitzloch*. (At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans.) Or we may pass through the long tunnel and follow a good path, gradually ascending on the right bank of the *Ache*, to the (½ hr.) *Landsieg* (Inn, primitive) and (1 hr.) the village of *Rauris*. Thence we follow the road leading by *Embach* (3325'); from the pilgrimage-church *Maria im Elend* splendid view of the *Pinzgau* to (1¼ hr.) the station of *Rauris-Kitzloch*.

Immediately beyond *Rauris-Kitzloch* the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the *Taxenbach Schlossberg*. 53 M. **Taxenbach** (2330'; **Taxwirth*; **Post*). The village, on an eminence ¾ M. to the E. (½ M. from the station of *Kitzloch*), has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the *Salzach*, is the seat of the district-court.

The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen* (2705'), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hochtenn* (11,050') rises from the *Fuscherthal*. The train crosses the *Salzach* and the *Fuscher Ache*.

59 M. **Bruck** (2470'; **Zum Kronprinzen v. Oesterreich*, at the station; **Gmachl zum Bräu*; **Mayr zum Lukashansl*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscherthal* (see p. 128). To the N.W. (¼ hr.) rises **Schloss Fischhorn*, the property of Prince *Liechtenstein*, tastefully restored by *Schmidt* of Vienna, and commanding a fine view of the *Zeller See* and the *Tauern*. — The train crosses the *Salzach* for the last time, traverses the *Zeller Moos*, which has of late been brought under cultivation, and reaches the *Zeller See*, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

62 M. **Zell am See** (2475'; **Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth*, at the station and on the lake, R. from 1½ fl.; **Krone*, **Hôtel am See*, both on the lake; **Post*; *Bodingbauer*; *Neuwirth*; **Lebzelter*, **Metzger Rupert Schwaiger*, both moderate; *Café Geister*, on the lake; *Pichler*, confectioner), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort. The choir of

the old church contains interesting sculpture. The Schloss is now occupied by the forestry authorities. During an insurrection in 1626 the Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop, who as a reward for their loyalty permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The *Zeller See is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240' deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; bath 40 kr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round seven times a day (65 kr.). Stations: *Thumersbach* and *Seehäusl* (Restaurant Haring), at the N.W. end of the lake. From Zell to Thumersbach 4 times daily (fare 20 kr.). Small boats may be hired (ferry to Thumersbach 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 35, 4 pers. 40 kr.; per hour 40, 60, 70, 80 kr.). The finest *View of the environs is obtained from the middle of the lake: to the S. we obtain a striking survey of the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hochtenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogl and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffel, Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); to the W., above Zell, extends the broad Schmittener Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, with the Kammerlinghorn, Hundstod, Breithorn, and, in the background, the three Mühlsturzhörner; E., at the end of the Thumersbach-Thal, the bald Hundstein. Evening light most favourable; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpglühen' is often witnessed. On the E. bank of the lake lies *Thumersbach* (*Bachler's Restaurant and Inn, with terrace), a favourite resort of boating-parties. At a point about ¼ M. from the landing-place, between the old maple trees on the left bank of the brook, we obtain a good survey of the environs. — A good view of the lake is afforded by the *Parapluie*, a small pavilion, the way to which (¼ hr.) is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village. — The *Rudolfs-Promenade* (ascent from the Fischborn road by a finger-post on the right) and the (¾ hr.) *Ebenberg-Alpe* (Rfmts.) are also fine points of view. A *Promenade* leads from the park of the Hôtel Elisabeth (open to the public) along the banks of the lake to another good view-point. — An ancient custom of illuminating the lake and mountains on the 23rd of June is still kept up (worth seeing).

The *Schmittenhöhe (6348') is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 5½, there and back 9, or, if a night be spent on the top, 10½ fl.; carr. for one pers. 9, there and back 12, incl. night on top 15 fl.). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmittener Thal to (¼ hr.) *Schmitten*; here we turn to the left, and follow an easy bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, passing (½ hr.) a bench commanding a good view (to the left is the route to the *Ebenberg Alpe*, see above), to the (1 hr.) *Mittelstation* (*Schweizerhütte*, with five beds; mule thence to the top 2 fl. 75 kr.) and (½ hr.) *Brunner's Inn zum Gross Glockner* (fine view), and finally mounts the crest of the hill to the broad summit (*Habinger's Inn*, 70 beds, R. with one bed ¾-1 fl., with two beds 1½-3 fl., L. 20 kr.; rooms may be ordered at Jos. Fill's in Zell). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Venediger (particularly fine the view of the Kapruner Thal, the whole of which is seen, surrounded by the Hochtenn, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenkopf, Gross-Glockner, Glocknerwand, Johannisberg, and Kitzsteinhorn); to the W. the depression of the Hochgerlos; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein (including the Watzmann, to the right of the Hundstod); on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. (Comp. the Panorama.) The 'Ranggelfest' (wrestling matches) celebrated on the Schmittenhöhe on the third Sunday of August is accompanied by interesting old customs. In descending avoid apparent short-cuts. — The 'Pinzgauer Spazierweg', which at places is

a little indistinct, leads from the Schmittenhöhe along the crest of the hill to the (8 hrs.) *Gaisstein* (p. 174), and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern from the Ankogel to the Dreiherrnspitze. It is, however, somewhat monotonous and fatiguing. Provisions necessary; guide advisable (from Zell to the Gaisstein 8 fl.; Jos. Eder and Joh. Buchner at Zell are recommended). From the Schmittenhöhe the path at first descends to the W. into a basin, then ascends, and follows the crest of the hill (about 5900') on the S. side to the (5 hrs.) *Sommerscharte* (*Weihnachtscharte* in the special map; pass from Uttendorf into the Glemmthal). To the N. rises the huge Birnhorn. Farther on the path leads above the *Mühlthal* to the (1½ hr.) *Murnauer Scharte* (6675') and the (1¼ hr.) *Bürgl-alpe* (p. 135), and ascends the (¾ hr.) *Gaisstein* (p. 174) from the W. side. We may then descend by the *Obere* and *Untere Sintersbach-Alpe* to (3½ hrs.) *Jochberg* (p. 174). — Visitors to the *Kapruner Thal* may descend by a rough path direct from the Schmittenhöhe to Fürth (p. 135).

The *Hundstein* (6940'; 4 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.) and the *Hönigkogel* (6080'; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), both to the E. of the Zeller See, afford views similar to that from the Schmittenhöhe.

From Zell am See to the **Kapruner Thal*, see p. 132; to *Mittersill* and *Krimml* (*Ober-Pinzgau*), see p. 135.

The train quits the lake at *Schloss Prielau*. 64½ M. *Maishofen* (2495'), on the flat watershed between the Salzach and the *Saalach*; to the left the château of *Saalhof*, at the mouth of the *Glemmthal*, from which the *Saalach* issues.

A road (diligence from Zell thrice a week) runs through the *Glemmthal* (18 M. long), passing *Viehhofen* (Oberwirth), to *Saalbach* (3595'; Oberwirth; Unterwirth), 9 M. from Maishofen and 11 M. from Zell. The **Gaisstein* (7746') may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. from Saalbach (comp. p. 174). A road, practicable for carriages, runs to the N. from Saalbach, viâ the *Alte Schanze* (4270'), to the W. of the *Spielberg* (6696'; ascent of 2 hrs. from the Schanze; *View from the top), to (12 M.) *Fieberbrunn* (p. 119).

The train crosses the *Saalach*. The broad grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the *Steinerne Meer* (see below) on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. *Saalfelden* (2380'; *Ringler*; **Rail. Restaurant*). The village (**Oberschneider*; **Newwirth*; **Post*; omnibus 20 kr.), ¾ M. to the E. of the railway, is prettily situated on the *Urslauer Ache*, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the village (or from the station): N.W. the *Leoganger Steinberge*, N. the *Steinerne Meer*, E. the *Hochkönig* (*Uebergossene Alp*), S. the *Hochtemn*, *Kitzsteinhorn*, etc.

The tower on the *Kühbühel* (2815'), ½ hr. to the S. (gradual ascent, passing a bath-house, with peat and other baths) commands a still more extensive view. — To the N., on a spur of the *Steinerne Meer*, at the base of the towering *Persalhorn*, stands the (¾ hr.) castle of *Lichtenberg* (2990'); adjacent are a hermitage, with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George, with a rock-hewn pulpit (*View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). In the valley below lie *Schloss Dorfheim*, to the S.E. of *Saalfelden*, and *Schloss Farmack* to the E. — About 2 M. to the E. are the prettily-situated baths of *Fieberbrunn* (2780'; Restaurant).

The *Steinerne Meer* (comp. p. 75) is most easily visited from *Saalfelden* (guides, Alois and Joh. Moshammer). A good path, at first partly through wood, afterwards hewn in the rock, and provided with railings and staples (guide to *Königs-See*, 8 fl., unnecessary for mountaineers), crosses the *Ramseider Scharte* (6395') to the (6 hrs.) *Funtensee* (interesting fossils in the 'Salzstatt'). A little above the *Scharte*, and under the slope of the *Sommerstein* (3½ hrs. from *Saalfelden*), is the *Riemann-Haus* (6990';

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Gr.Venediger 3675 Kratzenberg 3025 Rauchkogel 2824
Jernkogel 2982 Dreiherrnsp. 3499 Watzfeldkees

H.Gerlos-Pass
1437



5

Gestochen von Bertrand



NORD

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SÜD

WEST

Loferer u. Leoganger
Steinberge

Steinernes Meer

Niedere Tauern

Zeil. - See

Bruck

PANORAMA VON DER SCHMITTENHÖHE.

1935 Meter

Reifhorn 2479	Dr. Stein 248	B. 201	Mühlsturzhorn 2361	Kammerlingh 2492	Serhorn 2370	Hochtal 2624	Mundstad 2560	Watzmann 2714	Schindelk 2353	Persthorn 2301	Schonfeldsp 2651	Selbhorn 2655	Urschläuer Schartr 2283	Hochkogel 2580	Wolgense Aio 2989	Dachstein-Gebirge 3001	Hundstein 2116	Hochwildstelle 2742	Hochgolling 2859	Hollwand 2117	Honkogel 1894	Bernkogel 2324	Hafnerock 3060	Hirschkogel 2251	Tischkar 3019	Ankogel 3253	Archenkogel 2257	Geisselspitz 2968	Schareck 3131	Schafkogel 2174	Kuharkogel 2764	Ritterkogel 3001	Hohenaar 3258	Schwarzkopf 2763	Weissenbachkopf 3095	Imbarhorn 244	Hochstein 3331	Gr. Blauenkopf 3405	Gr. Westbachhorn 3577	Großglockner 3797	Fl. Bärenkogel 3255	Glocknerwand 3730	Glocknerin 3420	Kitzsteinhorn 3194	Schneefernersee 2931	Maurerkogel 2979	Trist 2710	Tauernkogel 2841	Gr. Ancho 2450	Planitz 2501	Nitzkogel 279	Plattkogel 2118	Wendiger 298	Platze 298	Watzkogel 2824	Hinter 298
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Radens-Bach
Mühlbacher Thal
Fushner Thal
Hollersbach Thal
Vorder Thal
Hollersbach Thal
Mühlbacher Thal
Radens-Bach
Mühlbacher Thal
Fushner Thal
Hollersbach Thal
Vorder Thal
Hollersbach Thal



Inn in summer), built in a picturesque situation by the Pinzgau section of the German Alpine Club. From this point the *Breithorn* (8170') is easily ascended in 1½ hr. by those who have steady heads (pavilion at the top; splendid view). The ascent of the *Schöneck* (8085'), 1¼ hr., is laborious; that of the *Schönfeldspitze* (*Hochzink*, 8700'), 2½ hrs., is difficult and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only. — From the Fun-tensee to the *Königs-See*, see p. 75. — Other passes to the *Königs-See* are the *Diesbachscharte* (6990'), to the S. of the *Grosse Hundstod* (p. 76); the *Weissbachl-Scharte* (7365'), between the *Hollermaishorn* and the *Achselhorn*, and the *Buchauer Scharte* (7485'), to the E. of the *Schönfeldspitze* (see above).

A road ascends the *Urslau-Thal* to the E. to (3½ M.) *Alm* (2610'; guide, Joh. Herzog) and (4½ M.) *Hinterthal*; 1½ M. farther is *Bad Hinterthal* (3430'), picturesquely situated at the base of the *Hochkönig* (9640'), which may be ascended hence by a new path, viâ the *Hinterthaler Wetterwand* and the *Teufelslöcher*, in 5-6 hrs. (guide; comp. p. 113). At *Hinterthal* our path turns to the right and leads across the *Filzensattel* (4240') to *Dienten* and (15 M.) *Lenz* (p. 115). From *Hinterthal* across the *Thor-Scharte* or *Hintere Urschlauer-Scharte* (7160') to the *Blühnbachthal* (to the shooting-lodge 7 hrs., fatiguing), see p. 113.

From *Saalfelden* viâ *Ober-Weissbach* to *Reichenhall*, see pp. 79, 177; to *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 78. Diligence to *Lofer* daily (at 3 p.m.) in 3½ hrs. (1½ fl., to *Frohnwies* 1 fl.). One-horse carriage to *Frohnwies* 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to *Lofer* 6 or 10 fl.; across the *Hirschbühl* to *Berchtesgaden* (including trace-horse) 24 or 40 fl. (driver extra). — The **Seisenbergklamm* (p. 78) is within a walk of 3½ hrs., or a drive of 1½ hr., from *Saalfelden*. The *Lamprechts-Ofenloch*, see p. 78; the **Vorderkaserklamm*, see p. 177.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the *Saalach* and the *Leogang*, enters the *Leogang-Thal*, and ascends rapidly at the base of the *Birnhorn* (8628') to (75 M.) *Leogang* (2750'; Inn), with baths.

The *Birnhorn* (8630'; 6½ hrs., with guide) may be ascended through the *Birnbachgraben* and the *Melcherloch* (fatiguing, but repaying). The descent by the *Gruber-Alp* to *Frohnwies* (p. 79) is difficult.

The train crosses the *Weissbach* and *Griessenbach*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2835'), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrol-ese frontier. — 81 M. **Hochfilzen** (3170'; Inn), the highest point on the line, lies on the watershed between the *Saalach* and the *Inn*.

From *Hochfilzen* a carriage-road leads to the W., past the little *Wiesensee*, to (9 M.) *St. Ulrich am Pillersee* (see below). — A footpath runs past *Taubach*, *Grimmbach*, *Willeck*, *Schüttdach*, and *Dalsen* to the *Vorderkaserklamm* in 2½-3 hrs. (comp. p. 177). — The ascent of the **Spielberg* (6696') may be made from *Hochfilzen* or *Fieberbrunn* viâ the *Spielberg-Alp* in 3½ hrs., with guide. The view from the top is little inferior to that from the *Gaisstein*. We may descend by the *Alle Schanze* into the *Glemmthal* (see p. 118), or to the N. E. into the *Leogang-Thal*.

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1 : 44) on the right side of the *Pramau-* or *Pillerseer-Achenthal*, crossing several lateral ravines. — 87 M. **Fieberbrunn** (2610'; Inn, at the station); the village (**Obermaier*; *Post*) lies below, to the left.

From *Fieberbrunn* a carriage-road leads to the N. to (3 M.) *St. Jacob im Haus* (2800'; Inn), a little village on the low saddle between the *Pramau-thal* and the *Strubachenthal*. Thence it runs past *Flecken* (= *Strassweit*) to (3 M.) *St. Ulrich am Pillersee* (p. 176), and through the *Oefen* to (4½ M.) *Waidring* (p. 175). — From *Fieberbrunn* the *Kitzbühlerhorn* (6542') may be ascended viâ the *Oberrheinthal-Alp*, in 4½ hrs. (fatiguing; comp. p. 174).

We next pass *Schloss Rosenberg* and the *Pillersee* iron-works

(with the Loferer Steinberge, Flachhorn, Ochsenhorn, etc., on the right), and continue to descend rapidly through the somewhat monotonous valley. The *Pillersee Ache* is crossed.

92 M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2165'; **Post*; **Bär*; **Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), pleasantly situated in the broad *Leukenthal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, which is here formed by the confluence of the *Pramau*, the *Kitzbühler*, and the *Reitner Ache*, is commanded by the rugged *Kaisergebirge* (p. 175) on the W., and the *Kitzbühler Horn* (6542') on the S. (better ascended from *Kitzbühel*, see p. 174). — To *Waidring* and *Lofer*, see pp. 175, 176.

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

98 M. **Kitzbühel** (2420'; **Tiefenbrunner*; **Hinterbräu*; *Haas*, near the station), and railway thence to (119 M.) *Wörgl*, see pp. 174-171.

23. The Gastein Valley.

DILIGENCE from *Lend* (p. 115) to (15½ M.) *Wildbad Gastein* thrice daily (6 a.m., 1 and 3.45 p.m.) in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Two-horse carriage from *Lend* to *Hof-Gastein* 10 fl., to *Wildbad Gastein* 13 fl. (there and back 26 fl.; less before and after the height of the season). — The *Gasteiner Thal* below *Wildbad* is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian. During the season accommodation is not easily procured at the *Wildbad*. A stay of 6-8 hrs. is enough for a flying visit to *Wildbad*.

Lend (2070'; **Straubinger*; **Post*), see p. 115. The *Gastein* road ascends rapidly from the 'Post', and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the *Ache*. At the top of the hill (2476'), near the beginning of the pass proper, stands a (2 M.) *Chapel*.

The ***Klamm Pass** is a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the *Ache* has forced a passage. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but these were destroyed by a landslip, and afterwards swept away by an inundation. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) *Klammstein-Brücke* (2550'), at the end of the pass. To the right, from the chain which separates the valley of *Gastein* from the *Rauris*, rises the double-peaked *Bernkogel* (p. 126); to the left is the *Arlspitz* (7240'); and in the background to the S. the *Tisch* (8080').

We now enter the broad green valley of *Gastein* and pass the villages of *Mairhofen*, (4 M.) *Dorf Gastein* (2740'; *Edler*), and (5½ M.) —

12½ M. **Hof-Gastein** (2850'; *Moser*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; **Müller*, with a large dining-hall, R., L., & A. 85 kr.; *Bieber zum Boten*; *Blaue Traube*; *Neuwirth*; *Café Viehauser*), the capital of the valley, which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in



Geograph. Anstalt von



Engl. Miles

Kilometres

Geograph. Anstalt

1 : 250,000

Osterr. Anstalt



this district next to Salzburg. Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons) and many of the natives of the valley were formerly Protestants. Of the 22,151 persons exiled in 1731 by the intolerant Archbishop of Salzburg (p. 115) no fewer than 1000 belonged to this region. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser*, with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker *Embacher*, are two richly-ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The *Cemetery* contains handsome monuments of the *Strasser*, *Weitmoser*, and other families (16th cent.).

The *Military Hospital*, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, was fitted up for its present use in 1832, by *Lad. Pyrker*, Archbishop of Erlau. — The open space in front of it is adorned with a gilded bust of *Emp. Francis I.*, commemorating the construction in 1826 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at *Wildbad*. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths at the '*Actienbadhaus*', the *Gutenbrunn Badhaus*, etc. Living is less expensive here than at the *Wildbad*, but there is a lack of shady walks.

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the *Wildbad* 3, with two 5 fl.; to the *Kötschachthal* and *Böckstein* 5 or 8; *Dorf Gastein* 3 or 5 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl. extra. If the carriage is not used for returning, 1 or 1½ fl. deducted; if kept the whole day, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. is added.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Josef Deissl*). The **Gamskarkogl* (8085'; 4 hrs.; horse and attendant 9 fl.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for the experienced) is ascended from *Hof-Gastein* by a good path. After an ascent of ½ hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right, ascending through the woods in the *Rastetzen-Thal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Rastetzen-Alp* (5665'; refreshments). To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only, and little or no vegetation is visible except in a small part of the valley of *Gastein*. The ice and snow-mountains of the *Ankogel* and *Tischlerkar* are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the *Gross-Glockner* and the prominent *Wiesbachhorn*; N. the *Ewige Schneegebirge*; N.E. the *Dachstein* and the *Hochgolling*. Descent to *Wildbad Gastein*, see p. 124. — The **Türchlwand* (8440'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), ascended from *Hof-Gastein* by the *Angerthal* (see below) and the *Bockfeld-Alpe*, commands a splendid view (ascent somewhat fatiguing). — An easier ascent is that of the **Haseck* (6950'), the top of which is reached from *Dorf Gastein* in 4½-5 hrs. by a marked path viâ *Grub* and the *Mairhofer Alp*. It commands a splendid view of the *Salzachthal*, the N. Limestone Alps, and the *Tauern*.

The road to the *Wildbad* (3 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the *Angerthal*. (By the *Stanz* to *Bucheoben*, see p. 127.) On the left we obtain a view of the *Kötschachthal*, commanded by the *Bocksteinkogl* and *Tischlerkar-Kees*, to the left of which rises the *Gamskarkogl*; on the right the *Graukogl*, *Feuerseng*, and lastly the pyramidal *Kreuzkogel*. We next pass the *Englische Kaffehaus* (café).

15½ M. **Wildbad Gastein** (3430'). — **Hotels.** **STRAUBINGER* (Post), generally crowded in summer; **BADESCHLOSS*, opposite *Straubinger's*;

*HÔTEL WEISMATR, adjoining the Wandelbahn; *SCHERNTHANER (GRABENWIRTH), opposite the lower fall of the Ache, R. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *HIRSCH, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Straubinger's, finely situated; HABSÜRGER HOF; all these with baths. — **Lodging Houses** (with baths): *ELISABETHHOF, opposite the Wandelbahn, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *GRUBER; OBERKRÄMER; *MOSER; *DR. SCHIDER; *MÜHLBERGER; *GERMANIA; TAXENHAUS; *BELLEVUE; SOLITUDE; *VILLA HOLLANDIA; LAINER; SCHÖPF; WINDISCHBAUER; the CUR-UND-MIETHHÄUSER, Nos. 1, 2, & 3, below the Wandelbahn; VILLA GROJER; VILLA ANGERER; WAHA. — In July and Aug. it is often difficult to obtain good rooms at the Wildbad; the visitor should never enter into a contract without assuring himself by personal inspection that the rooms are neither damp nor otherwise undesirable. Notices posted up at the entrance to the Hôtel Straubinger and in the railway-stations of Salzburg, Bischofshofen, and Lend give information as to the accommodation at the Wildbad. — *Post Office* at Straubinger's Hotel. — *Visitor's Tax* during the season (May-Sept.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 fl. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less.

Guides (Johann Niederreiter, Frz. Wurzer, A. Waggerl, and R. Hacksteiner at Bad Gastein; Joh. Schneeberger and Alois Stöckl at Bökkstein). To the summit of the Gamskarkogel 4 fl.; to the Nassfeld 2 fl. 40 kr.; to the Bockhartsee 3 fl.; to the Nassfelder Tauernhaus 5; to Mallnitz 7; to Kolm-Saigurn over the Bockhartscharte 5; to Prossau in the Kötschachthal 3; the Graukogel 4; the Anlaufthal as far as the Radeck-Alp 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Angkogel 10; the Schareck 8; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; by the Riffelscharte and Zirknitzscharte to Döllach 18; by the Elendscharte to Gmünd 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. — **Carriages**. Two-horse carriage to Lend, see p. 120; one-horse carr. to Hof-Gastein 4, two-horse 7; Bökkstein 4 or 6; to the 'Aufzug' 5 or 10 fl.; driver's fee included on a half-day's drive, for a whole day 1-2 fl. extra. — **Horses**. To the Kötschachthal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 80 kr.; Prossau 6 fl.; Rudolfshöhe, Windischgrätzhöhe 1 fl. 80 kr.; Nassfeld 5 fl. 40; Radeck-Alp 6 fl. 60; from Bökkstein to the Nassfeld 3 fl. 60, the Tauernhaus 7 fl. 80, Mallnitz 10 fl. 80 kr.; fee included in each case.

Most of the older houses of the Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of recent years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visits of the late Emperor William (d. 1888), the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome villas. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small *Schloss-Platz*, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels (music daily at noon and 6.30 p.m.), and the *Wandelbahn* (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. On the right side of the valley is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome Gothic building, and on the left side is the *Protestant Church* (p. 123).

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent **Waterfalls*, the upper 207', the lower 280' high, vying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 137). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from a platform near the Grabenwirth. Nervous persons will find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise on the E. slope of the valley, at the foot of the *Graukogel*, 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 exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The visitors to the baths (about 6000 annually) belong chiefly to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 17-21 baths, but for some patients 11-14 suffice. The season lasts from 15th May to 30th September.

*WALKS. The road to Hof-Gastein on the W. side of the valley passes the Wandelbahn and the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left, is the *Bellevue* (café; fine view), to which a path ascends from the Elisabethhof, and beyond it is the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right), the property of Countess Lehn-dorff-Steinort, and the small *Protestant Church* (service during the season on Sun. at 11 a.m., and on Thurs. at 5 p.m.). At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Grounds*, with various views of the waterfalls, while the *König-Otto Belvedere* here overlooks the Gastein valley. A road to the left leads to the Straubinger Quarry, passing in the wood a large glacier-basin known as the 'Gasteiner Taufbecken' ('font'). More to the left is the new *Erzherzog-Johann Promenade*, with splendid view. At the end of the grounds is **Stöckl's Restaurant*. Farther down the road is the *Englische Kaffehaus* (p. 121). — The road to Bockstein ascends to the left, 3 min. beyond the Protestant church, passing the villas *Hollandia* and *Bellevue*, and skirting the *Pyrkerhöhe* (see below), to a ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Saw Mill*, where it divides: the branch to the left leads to the *Schreckbrücke* (see below), that to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Patschger* (see below). From the latter, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, a path diverges to the right to the (10 min.) *Pyrkerhöhe*, which commands a view of the Gastein and Bockstein valleys, and the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the new **Kaiserweg*, which passes above the Hirsch Inn and the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and follows the slope of the hill to the (20 min.) *Habsburger Hof* (fine view of Hof-Gastein and the Nassfeld Tauern) and to (25 min.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschachthal (p. 124). — The **Schwarze Lisl*, a café with an admirable view, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right shortly before reaching Stöckl's Restaurant. — Shady paths with steps ascend to the right and left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (6 min.) *Schreckbrücke*, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schillerhöhe* is from Gruber's. — The view from the *Rudolfshöhe* is more open than that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends (5 min.). — The **Windischgrätz-Höhe* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Bockstein, of the Schreck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Schreckbrücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patschger (to the left,

by the small chapel). — The *Patschger* (*Inn), on the Bockstein road, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Wildbad. — Past the church of St. Nicholas to *Badbruck* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kötschach* (café); cross the Ache below *Kötschach* and ascend to the *Englische Kaffehaus* (p. 121); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all).

The picturesque *Kötschachthal* may be reached either by the Kaiserweg (on foot; see p. 123) or by the road leading from the Schreckbrücke past the Villa Helenenburg and the Schwarze Lisl, and round the angle of the hill. The latter then descends between trees to the (2 M.) **Café zum Grünen Baum* (fine view), whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous *Himmelwand*, affording a good view of the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlerkarkees, with the considerable *Kees Fall* on the left, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Prossau*, the last Alp (4220'; refreshments). — A fatiguing pass, rarely used, leads hence to the left across the *Kessel-Alp* and the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8220') to the *Malla-Thal* in Carinthia (to the Elendhütte 6 hrs., see p. 399; guide as far as Gmünd 16 fl.). — Pleasant excursion from the Grüner Baum to the **Reedsee* (5915'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide). Thence on to the *Gamskartsee* and over the *Lainkarscharte* to the *Anlaufthal*, see below.

The **Gamskarkogl* (8085') is frequently ascended from Bad-Gastein by the Kaiserweg and the *Kötschachthal* (better from Hof-Gastein), in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 4 fl.; horse and attendant 9 fl.). — The *Graukogl* (8172'; from Wildbad by the *Reihuben-Alp* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) affords a view similar to that from the Gamskarkogl; the glaciers, however, are much nearer, and at its E. base lie the pretty *Reedsee* and *Palfner-See*. — The view from the *Tisch* (8075') also repays the ascent. The route leads to the W. from the Wildbad past the *Zitterauer Alpe* (6130') and through the *Hirschkaar* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The *Kreuzkogel* (8800'), the highest peak of the *Radhausberg* (p. 125), commands an extensive panorama. The path leads from the Bockstein bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (*Hieronymus-Bergbau*, 6235'), and thence in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the summit, the last part fatiguing (guide 5 fl.). — The **Schareck* (10,270') may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. from the Nassfeld by a new path (guide 8 fl.; comp. p. 127).

Böckstein and the *Nassfeld* are two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached on foot in 1 hr., or by carriage in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road leads from the Schreckbrücke (p. 123), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Patschger* (Inn). Opposite to us rises the *Kreuzkogel*; to the right, the snow-clad *Schareck*. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a footpath diverges to the right, leading to Böckstein in 7 min., while by the road it takes twice as long. *Böckstein* (3700'; **Kettl's Hotel & Kurhaus*, with garden, pens. 5 fl.; *Gruber*, unpretending) is situated opposite the mouth of the *Anlaufthal* (fine view of the Ankogl). Good drinking-water. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766; near it Count Czernin has built a new château.

Anlaufthal. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past (1 hr.) the *Anlauf-Alpe*, the *Hierkar Fall*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Tauern Fall* to (1 hr.) the *Radeck Alp* (4970'; refreshments and hay-beds), the loftiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankogl, Höllthorspitze, etc.) The *Ankogl* (10,670') is occasionally ascended from Radeck (in 5 hrs.), but is difficult and should not be attempted except by experts with trustworthy guides (10 fl.; comp. pp. 126, 400). — An easy and attractive path leads over the *Hochtauern*, or *Korntauern* (8080'), to *Mallnitz* (p. 126) in 8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.). Near the Tauern Fall (see above) we ascend to the right to the summit of the pass (5 hrs. from Böckstein), whence a fine view is enjoyed; descent by

the *Seebachthal*, 3 hrs. — An interesting but somewhat difficult path leads from the Anlaufthal to the *Kötschachthal* (p. 124), ascending to the left opposite the Tauern Fall (p. 124) to the *Lainkarscharte* (7875'), to the S. of the *Kreuzkogel* (see above), and then descending past the small *Gamskarl-See* (7365') and the *Reedsee* (5915'); from Bökstein to Gastein 7-8 hrs.).

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from Bökstein $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is by a road as far as the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) point where the 'Aufzug' formerly began. This was a kind of wooden tramway, 700 yds. long, for the transport of the miners and the ore from the gold mine on the *Radhausberg* above. We then ascend by a path through the *Asten*, a rocky gorge about 1 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kessel Fall*, at the end the *Bären Fall*, near both of which new points of view have been opened. Below the latter the stream which drains the *Bockhart-See* (see below) falls into the ravine over a precipice 330' high, forming the graceful *Schleier Fall* ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on, the path enters the **Nassfeld* (5390'), a sequestered green valley, 3 M. in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the *Geiselkopf*, *Murauer Kopf*, *Sparanger Kopf*, *Schlapperebenspitz* with the *Schlapperebenkees*, *Strabelebenkopf*, and the lofty, pyramidal *Schareck*; to the right the *Bockhartgebirge* rising over the *Siglitzthal*). Near the last bridge, just below the mouth of the *Siglitzthal*, stands the new *Nassfeldhaus* of the German Alpine Club (Inn, with 16 beds). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther on is the *Schweizer Hütte* or *Straubinger Hütte*, at the S.E. end of the *Nassfeld*. As, however, nothing more is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, the traveller need not go beyond the *Nassfeldhaus*.

FROM GASTEIN TO THE RAURIS GOLD MINE there are two passes, one over the *Bockhartscharte*, and the other over the *Riffelscharte*. The former route (6 hrs., guide 5 fl.) is easier and preferable. From the *Nassfeldhaus* we ascend the *Siglitzthal* to the right to the (10 min.) *Moserhütte*, where we take the path to the right (indicated by red marks) and ascend the *Bockhart-Thal* to (1 hr.) the beautiful *Untere Bockhart-See* (6070'); on its N. side is the *Straubinger-Alp*. Thence past deserted mines to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Obere Bockhart-See* (6760'), between the *Kolbenkaar* on the left and the *Silberpfennig* on the right, and to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bockhartscharte* (7340'), marked by a cross, between the *Seekopf* and the *Silberpfennig*, whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the *Ankogel*. [A more extensive view is obtained from the *Silberpfennig* (8520'), easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.] We descend to the right for 100 paces and then to the left by the *Filzen-Alpe* and the *Durchgang-Alpe* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (p. 127).

THE RIFFELSCHARTE route to the gold mine is somewhat toilsome (6 hrs., guide 6 fl.). To the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Moser-Hütte*, in the *Siglitz-Thal*, see above. The path ascends rapidly to the (2 hrs.) **Riffelscharte* (7890'), a magnificent point of view. We then descend to the left by the steep 'Verwalltersteig' ('manager's path') to the *Neubau* (p. 127) and again ascend to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Knappenhaus am hohen Goldberg* (p. 127).

FROM WILDBAD GASTEIN TO OBER-VELLACH over the *Nassfelder* or *Mallnitzer Tauern*, 10 hrs., a tolerable bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather (to the *Tauernhaus* 5, to *Mallnitz* 7 fl.; horse, incl. fee, 12 fl. 80 kr., or, to the *Tauernhaus* only, 7 fl.; the steep descent beyond the latter is

disagreeable on horseback). To the *Schweizer-Hütte* (5400') in the Nassfeld (3¼ hrs.), see p. 125. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be missed, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the valley (behind us the Hochnarr and Bockhartsee) to the (2½ hrs.) **Mallnitzer, Nassfelder, or Niedere Tauern** (7920'), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is sometimes rung as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Tauernhaus* (rustic Inn; bed 40 kr.); farther down, a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitzer-Thal lies far below. The path passes a chapel, reaches the highest chalets (*Mannhart-Alp*), and crosses to the right bank of the brook. It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the *Seebach-Thal* (fine view of the Ankogl to the left), to the prettily-situated village of (2½ hrs.) **Mallnitz** (3885'; **Drei Gemen*). [An ascent of the ***Ankogl** (10,670') may be made from this point in 7 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 7 fl.; Josef Gfrerer and P. Rosskopf of Mallnitz recommended). The route leads through the Seebachthal to the (4 hrs.) *Hannoverhaus* on the *Elschesattel* (8020'), where the night is spent; thence to the summit 3 hrs. (magnificent view.) The narrow and often rough road next leads to (¾ hr.) *Lassach*. (To the left, forming the background of the *Dössener Thal*, is the *Säuleck*, p. 399.) It then descends, crossing the brook and passing through wood at places, to (1 hr.) *Ober-Vellach* (p. 149) in the Möllthal. (One-horse carr. to Sachsenburg station in 2 hrs., 3½, two-horse carr. 6½ fl.)

Travellers on their way to HEILIGENBLUT (p. 150) need not go to Ober-Vellach, but proceed to the right from Lassach (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Flattach* (p. 150), skirting the flank of the hill, and passing above the restored castle of *Groppenstein* (view of the Möllthal), thus saving an hour.

24. The Rauris.

Comp. Map, p. 120.

The **Rauris Valley**, which opens to the S. of the Rauris-Kitzloch station, is traversed by a monotonous road leading across the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* to *Heiligenblut*. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher Thal over the *Fuscher Thörl*, p. 130.) The head of the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* (p. 127), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier-scenery, which mountaineers will find it well worth their while to explore (good accommodation at Kolm Saigurn).

Rauris-Kitzloch station (½ M. to the E. of the village of Taxenbach), see p. 116. The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads through the *Kitzlochklamm* (p. 116). The path crosses the Ache by the (1 hr.) *Landsteg* (Inn), whence the road leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the head of the valley, the Schareck, Hochnarr, etc.) to (3 M.) **Rauris** (3110'; **Bräu*, R. & A. 90 kr.), the chief place in the valley, and a summer-resort, prettily situated.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Jos. Grabmaier, Vitus Oberfeichtner, and Jos. Trigler*). The ***Bernkogel** (7615'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 3 fl., unnecessary) commands a fine view of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, etc. From Rauris the route proceeds to the E. into the *Gaisbachthal*, and turning to the left in ¼ hr. by a finger-post, ascends the slopes of the *Grubereck* (6900') to the (3 hrs.) refuge-hut on the saddle between that mountain and the *Sladinkopf* (7560'). Thence over debris to the base of the *Bernkogelwand*, and by a good zigzag path to the (1 hr.) summit. Marked paths also lead from *Dorf-Gastein* (p. 120) and from the *Kitzlochklamm* (see above) to the summit in 4½ hrs.

At *Wörth* (3060'; Pfeiffenberger, with a collection of minerals), 3 M. farther on, the valley divides into the *Seidlwinkel* (right) and the *Hüttwinkel* (left). (Over the *Weichselbach-Höhe* to *Bad Fusch*, see p. 129.)

The **TAUERN ROUTE** (guide to Heiligenblut, 7 fl.) leads through the *Seidlwinkel* or *Seitenwinkelthal*, with the scattered village of *Seidlwinkel*, and past the *Schockhütten*, the *Maschel-Alp*, and the *Fall of the Spritzbach*, to the (3 hrs.) *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (4965'; rustic inn). It then ascends more steeply, passing the *Litzlhofhütten* and the *Einöder Wirthsalpe* (6240'), and (guide desirable; not always to be found at the Tauernhaus) crossing tracts of slaty debris and snow, to the (2 hrs.) *Fuscher Wegscheide* (way-post), where the path from the *Fuscher Thörl* joins ours on the right (p. 130). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hochthor des Heiligenbluter Tauerns* (8440'; limited view). Descent to (2 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 131.

The first place in the *Hüttwinkel* above *Wörth* is (3 M.) *Buchen* (3750'; Frohn Inn; guides, Chr. Langreiter and Victor Pelzler).

A tolerably easy path (guide desirable, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) leads hence over the *Stanz* (6900') and through the *Angerthal* to (6 hrs.) *Hof-Gastein* (p. 120).

The road crosses the *Ache* twice, and afterwards the *Krumelbach*. In front of us rises the *Ritterkopf*, to the left the *Herzog Ernst* and *Schareck*. At the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bodenhaus* (4020') the path crosses to the right bank of the *Ache*, and ascends in windings through wood opposite the *Grieswies-Alp* (5170'), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the *Hochnarr* and *Goldbergspitze*, on the left the *Herzog Ernst*), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kolm Saigurn* or *Kolben* (5240'), the headquarters of Herr *Rojacher's* works, where about 20-25 lbs. of fine gold is annually extracted from the ore by amalgamation (good quarters; electric lighting; horses for hire). Visitors are allowed to inspect the various interesting processes to which the ore is subjected. We may now ascend in 12 min. by means of the 'Aufzug' (p. 125; 50 kr.; steady head necessary) to the *Maschinenhaus* (7142') and thence in 8 min. by the 'Rollbahn' to the *Knappenhaus* (see below). The bridle-path from *Kolm-Saigurn* (guide unnecessary; horse 6 fl.) ascends on the E. side of the 'Aufzug', over the *Melcherböden*, to the (2 hrs.) deserted *Neubau*, on the *Kälberriedel*, a little to the E. of the *Maschinenhaus*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up is the **Knappenhaus am hohen Goldberg** (7680'; Inn), magnificently situated on a moraine on the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier* (*Vogelmaier-Ochsenkarkees*), which has covered part of the old workings.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Simon Neumaier*, *G. Poberschnigg*, *Blasius Zraunigg*, *Jos. Eder*, *Jos. Winkler*). The *Herzog Ernst* (9620') may be ascended from the miners' house in 2 hrs. (interesting and not difficult; guide 3 fl.). — The **Schareck* (10,270'), which commands a still more extensive view, may be reached from the *Herzog Ernst* by a path following

the arête (impassable after snow) in 1 hr., or may be ascended from the mining-house viâ the *Goldberg-Tauern* and the *Wurtenkees* in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). — The **Sonnblick* (10,180'), ascended by the *Goldberg Glacier* in 3 hrs., is another fine point (guide 4 fl.). At the top is the *Sonnblickhaus* (*Inn), a meteorological station inhabited throughout the year. The descent may be made viâ the *Kleine Fleisskees* to the (2½ hrs.) *Seebüchhaus* (p. 154), or by the *Brettscharte* to the *Grosse Zirknitzthal* and (4-5 hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 150). — The ascent of the **Hochnarr* or *Hohenaar* (10,690'), the highest of the *Goldberg* group, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing but well worth the trouble; guide 5 fl., or descending to *Heiligenblut* 8½ fl.; comp. p. 154). We follow the 'Erfurter Weg' to the *Hochnarrkees*, and then ascend to the summit either by the *Goldzechscharte* (p. 154) or by the snow-ridge extending to the E. from the *Hochnarr* to the *Griesswies-Schwarzkogel* (*View). The pass from the *Hochnarr* to the *Sonnblick* is difficult (4 hrs.)

PASSES. To *Fragant* by the *Fraganter* or *Goldberg Tauern* (9065') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). We ascend to the left from the *Knappenhaus* past some deserted shafts, then cross the *Goldberg glacier* to the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass (8855'), between the *Herzog Ernst* and the *Goldbergtauernkogel* (9090'). Descent over the *Wurten Glacier* into the *Wurtenthal* and so to *Inner* and *Ausser-Fragant* (p. 150). — To *Döllach* by the *Zirknitzscharte* (8850') in 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The summit of the pass lies to the E. of the *Alteck* (9640'). Descent to the right over the *Wurten* and *Klein-Zirknitz Glaciers* into the *Kleine Zirknitzthal*, and to the right again, above two small lakes (*Gross-See* and *Kegele-See*), to the (2 hrs.) highest chalet. The *Kleine* and *Grosse Zirknitz* unite about ½ hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bride-path) past the *Neun Brunnen* (waterfall) and across the *Hohe Brücke* to (2 hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 150). — By the *Windisch-Scharte* (8945'), between the *Alteck* and the *Tramerkopf* (9200'), or by the *Tramer-Scharte*, between the *Tramerkopf* and the *Goldbergspitze*, descending across the *Gross-Zirknitz Glacier* into the *Gross-Zirknitzthal*, and to *Döllach* 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.; both laborious).

Over the *Bockhart-Scharte* or the *Riffel-Scharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 125 (guide to the *Moserhütte* 3 fl.); over the *Goldzech-Scharte* and the *Fleiss* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 154 (guide 6 fl.).

25. The Fuscher Thal. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 120.

A visit to the beautiful **Fusch Valley* is strongly recommended, as there is probably no other valley among the E. Alps which introduces the traveller so quickly and so easily to the grandest Alpine scenery. CARRIAGE ROAD as far as the *Bär Inn* (one-horse carr. from *Bruck* 5, two-horse 9 fl., from *Zell* 8 or 12 fl.); thence a steep and rough road, hardly suitable for driving, leads to *Ferleiten*. (Tolerable road from the *Bär Inn* to the baths of *Fusch*, see below; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 9 fl.). Routes to HEILIGENBLUT, see pp. 130, 149.

Bruck (2470'), see p. 116. The road follows the left bank of the *Fuscher Ache* past *Judendorf* to (4½ M.) *Fusch* (2665'; *Schernthaner*; **Zum Imbachhorn*, with baths), the chief place in the valley. Beyond the church (¼ hr.) the *Hirzbach* forms a fine *Waterfall*; and 20 min. to the N.E. opens the *Sulzbach-Klamm*, in which there is another waterfall.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Georg Schranz*, *Jakob Oberhollenzer*, *Josef Oblasser*; tarif as from *Ferleiten*, to which the guides carry wraps, etc., without extra charge). A steep path ascends the *Hirzbachthal*, which opens here on the W., to the (3 hrs.) *Hirzbach-Alpe* (5635'), whence the *Imbachhorn* (8100'; 2½ hrs; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, is ascended (descent to *Kaprun*, see p. 134). At the end of the valley, which bends to the S. at the *Alp*, is the

Hirzbach-Glacier, above which rises the **Hochtenn** (11,050'). The ascent of the Hochtenn from this point (4-5 hrs., with guide) is difficult. A better route leads from the village of Fusch viâ the *Schmalzgrubenalpe* to the *Zollingköpfel* (N. E. summit, 10,270') and then crosses snow-slopes to the *Hochtenn-Gletschergipfel* (10,928') and the (7 hrs.) *Hochtenn-Bergspitze* (11,050'). The view is very fine.

FROM FUSCH TO KAPRUN by the *Hirzbachthörl* (9915'), 8 hrs. to the *Rainerhütte* (guide 6 fl.), somewhat fatiguing. From the (3 hrs.) *Hirzbachalp* we ascend by a steep route through the *Zwing*, and over snow to (3 hrs.) the summit of the pass, between the *Bauernbrachkopf* and the *Hochtenn* (fine view). Descent across debris and steep grassy slopes to (2 hrs.) the *Rainerhütte* (p. 133).

The road follows the left bank of the *Ache*, crosses it twice, passes *Embach* on the left, and reaches the (1½ M.) *Bär Inn* (2690'; charges high).

[On the E. opens the *Weichselbachthal*, in which a winding road ascends to (3 M.) **Bad Fusch**, or **St. Wolfgang-Bad** (3750'; **Weilguni*; *Flatscher*), a sheltered spot, with excellent drinking-water and well-kept promenades.

A good footpath leads direct from Fusch to the Bad in 1½ hr., crossing the *Ache* to the left just above the village, and gradually ascending (fine view of the Hochtenn and the *Wiesbachhorn*). Another path leads direct from the Bad on the right bank of the *Ache*, chiefly through wood, to (1½ hr.) *Ferleiten* (guide unnecessary; several finger-posts).

EXCURSIONS from Bad Fusch (guide, *Joh. Untersalmberger*). A pleasant walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) *Dinzenhütte*, viâ the *Thallmayerhütte* and the *Marienhütte*, returning by the *Embachalp* (Rfmts.). — Another point for a walk is the *Loninger-Alpe*. — The *Kasereck* (5200'; 1 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 80 kr.) affords a fine view; steep ascent on the right bank of the brook to the *Reiter-Alpe* (Rfmts.), then to the left (W.). At the top^s is a refuge-hut. — A more extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is obtained from the *Kühkarköpfel* (7430'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), ascended viâ the *Reitalpe* and *Flatschenalpe* (Rfmts.). Refuge-hut (*Adelenhütte*; key kept at Bad Fusch) 20 min. from the top. — The **Schwarzkopf* (9065'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4, with descent to *Ferleiten* 4½ fl.) is a superb point of view. The route, which is somewhat fatiguing, leads to the S.E. to the *Rieger-Alpe*, then traverses a ravine, rounding the *Schwarzschnädel* to the left, passes the small 'Blaue Lake', and ascends over debris and the broad arête to the summit. Descent to the W. by the *Durcheck-Alp* (see below) to *Ferleiten* in 2½ hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the *Weichselbachhöhe* (7270') to *Wörth* in the Rauris (p. 127), 6½ hrs., with guide (5 fl.), an easy and attractive route.]

The valley contracts. The road, now narrow and rough, ascends, at first rather abruptly, to (3½ M.) **Ferleiten** (3760'; *Lukashanslwirth*, in an open situation on the right bank of the *Ache*, dear; *Tauernhaus*, on the left bank, plain), a hamlet and chapel situated on the level floor of the valley, and commanding a fine view of the *Sonnenwelleck*, *Fuscherkarkopf*, and other imposing mountains at its head.

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Joh. Burgsteiner*, *Matth. Holleis*, *Anton* and *Franz Hutter*, *Peter* and *Rupert Mitterwurzer*, *Georg Riess*, *Aug.* and *Jos. Rupitsch*, *Peter Schernthaner*, and *Egid. Hölzl*). The finest view is obtained from the **Durcheck-Alpe* (5445'; refreshments; 2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 1½ fl.). A good winding path ascends from *Ferleiten* to it on the E. side of the valley, passing through a gate to the left 5 min. beyond the first chalet. (Ascent of the *Schwarzkopf*, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above.) — The **Käferthal* (guide desirable, 1½ fl.). We follow the road on the left bank

of the Ache to the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the *Hundsdorfer Alpe* (see below), passing the *Vögalalp*, where the imposing *Wiesbachhorn* suddenly comes into view on the right in its full extent; 10 min. beyond the *Hundsdorfer Alpe* we diverge to the right and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places; the narrow path ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is drier) to the (1 hr.) *Juden-Alpe* (4870'). Passing round the foot of the *Hohe Dock*, we may now ascend the valley for a greater or lesser distance, enjoying fine views of the imposing *Fuscher Eiskar* (see below). At the head of the valley is a lofty waterfall formed by the melting of the *Bockkarkees* and the *Fuscherkarkees*, two glaciers seen high above. — To the (1¾ hr.) *Trauner-alpe*, on the way to the *Pfandelscharte*, see below.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The *Hochtenn* (11,050'), by the *Walcher Alpe* and the *Ferleiten Glacier* in 6-7 hrs., guide 8 fl.; fatiguing (better from Fusch; see p. 129). — The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,755'), 8-9 hrs., guide 8, or with descent to the *Rainer Hütte* 13 fl.; difficult. By the *Vögalalpe* to (4 hrs.) the *Schwarzenberghütte* (7550'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and thence over the *Hochgruber Glacier* and the *Wielinger Scharte* to (4-5 hrs.) the summit. Comp. pp. 134, 153. — The *Brennkogl* (9892'), 7 hrs., guide 6, or with descent to *Heiligenblut* 7½ fl.; see p. 131.

FROM FERLEITEN TO HEILIGENBLUT there are two passes, one over the *Fuscher Thörl* and the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (8½-9 hrs.), the other over the *Pfandelscharte* (9, or including the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* 11 hrs.). The *Tauern* route affords magnificent views as far as the *Fuscher Thörl*, after which it becomes monotonous. Those who have not seen the *Pasterze* should select the *Pfandelscharte* route, coupled with a visit to the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*, especially as they thus save the day which a visit to the *Pasterze* from *Heiligenblut* would occupy. (Travellers bound for *Kals* should pass the night in the *Glocknerhaus*, and proceed thence direct to the *Berger Thörl*.) Guide and provisions necessary on both routes; but on the *Pfandelscharte* route the *Glocknerhaus* on the *Elisabethrast* affords good quarters.

a. TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE TAUERN (guide 6 fl.). A broad track on the left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to *Heiligenblut* to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, pass the three chalets of the *Hundsdorfer Alpe*, and ascend to the right by a well-defined path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path afterwards turns sharply to the left and leads through the *Untere Nassfeld* to the *Petersbrunnen* (7010'), a clear spring, 3 hrs. from *Ferleiten*. From this point we enjoy a superb *View of an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the *Brennkogl*, *Kloben*, *Spielmann*, *Sonnenwelleck*, *Fuscherkarkopf*, *Fuscherkarscharte*, *Breitkopf*, *Bockkarscharte*, *Eiswandbühel*, *Hohe Docke*, *Hochgruber Glacier*, *Grosse Bärenkopf*, *Bratschenkopf*, *Glockerin*, *Grosse* and *Kleine Wiesbachhorn*, and *Hochtenn*. We next ascend through the *Obere Nassfeld*, at first in zigzags over debris, to the (¾ hr.) **Fuscher Thörl* (7900'), between the *Brennkogl* (9892') on the right and the *Bergerkogl* (8445') on the left, before reaching which the *Gross-Glockner*

suddenly comes into view to the S.W., next to the Sonnenwelleck. We now descend into a basin (with a spring) to the right, skirt the base of the Brennkogl, and then remount to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Mitter-Thörl* (7830'), a depression in the ridge descending from the Brennkogl, and over stony slopes to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a finger-post, where the path comes up from Rauris on the left (p. 127). The path here turns to the right, past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over patches of snow, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern** (8440'), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited (to the E. the Weissenbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Uebergossene Alp). A fair bridle-path descends from the Hochthor to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Säumerbrunnen* (7925'), a good spring, crosses the brook, and skirts the slope to the left, soon affording a fine view of the Gross-Glockner. At the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kasereck* (6285'), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the right by an old chapel to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Heiligenblut* (p. 151). [A longer but easier path descends to the right, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before the Kasereck is reached, to the *Gutthal-Alp*, and passes the *Mariahilf* chapel.]

Mountaineers may without much difficulty combine the ascent of the **Brennkogl** (9892') with the passage over the *Fuscher-Thörl* (see above); the route ascends a stony slope to the S.W. of the *Mitter-Thörl* (see above), and mounts the W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit (splendid view); the descent may be made into the *Gutthal* (see above).

b. To HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE PFANDELSCHARTE (guide to the Glocknerhaus $5\frac{1}{2}$, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; riding practicable as far as the 'Frühstückstein' near the glacier). Travellers should start from Ferleiten not later than 5 a.m., in order to reach the snow before it is softened by the sun. To the (40 min.) finger-post, see above; straight on for 20 min. more; then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) *Trauner Alpe* or *Lukashansl Alpe* (5010'), which overlooks the Käferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see p. 130). We now descend slightly to the right through a basin, cross the brook coming from the Brennkogl, and then ascend abruptly by a good path, enjoying fine retrospects of the Fuscher Thal. To the right, far below, is the *Pfandelbach*. An ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. brings us to the *Pfandelscharte Glacier*, the lower part of which is steep, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the summit of the **Pfandelscharte** (8760'), between the *Spielmann* (9928') on the left and the *Bärenkogl* (9325') on the right. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner, right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer. We now descend across the *Racherin* or *S. Pfandelscharten Glacier* towards the S., and then over gravelly and grassy slopes to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glocknerhaus* (p. 152; hence to the **Franz-Josefs-Höhe* and back $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

In dry weather we may also descend through the *Nassfeld* to the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*, but the better plan is to visit the latter from the Glocknerhaus. Those, however, who wish to try the *Nassfeld* route turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and

descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over stony and grassy slopes, to the (1 hr.) *Nassfeld*, a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the *Pfandelschartenbach*, descending to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the (20 min.) *Schäferloch*, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides: the branch to the left leads to the (20 min.) *Wallnerhütte* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Glocknerhaus*; that to the right ascends to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (p. 152).

Two other passes lead from Ferleiten to Heiligenblut: one over the *FUSCHERKARSCHARTE*, and the other over the *BOCKKARSCHARTE* to the Pasterze (suitable for adepts only; able guides, ropes, and ice-axes necessary). The first of these routes ascends steeply to the left from ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Juden-Alpe* (4870'; see p. 130) to the *Fuscherkarkees*, and crosses the fatiguing and crevassed glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) *Fuscherkarscharte* (9435'), the opening between the *Breitkopf* and the *Fuscherkarkopf*. It then descends to the highest part of the *Pasterze* and to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hofmannshütte*. The ascent of the *Fuscherkarkopf* (10,896'), an excellent point of view, adds $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to this expedition (guide 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; comp. p. 152). — The *Bockkarscharte* (9790') lies to the N.W. of the *Fuscherkarscharte*, between the *Breitkopf* and the *Eiswandbühel*. The route ascends abruptly from the *Schwarzenberghütte* (p. 130), to the *Remsköpfel* (7595'; the E. spur of the *Hohe Docke*, 10,710'), and then crosses the *Hohe Gang*, a ledge covered with detritus, to the *Bockkar Glacier* and the *Scharte*. Descent to the head of the *Pasterze* and the *Hofmannshütte* (p. 152; or by the *Riffthor* to Kaprun, comp. p. 134); guide to the *Glocknerhaus* 8, to the *Rainerhütte* 10 fl.

26. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 144.

The *Kapruner Thal*, one of the grandest valleys of the Tauern, 15 M. in length, is wooded in its lower part, and contains numerous waterfalls, while the **Mooserboden* at the head of the valley presents a magnificent view of glacier-scenery, which is paralleled in the E. Alps by the *Pasterze* (p. 152) alone. It may easily be visited from Zell am See or Bruck. The former is connected by a carriage-road with (6 M.) Kaprun, beyond which a bridle-path extends to the (4 hrs.) *Rainerhütte*. CARRIAGE from Zell to Kaprun and back, with one horse $4\frac{1}{2}$, with two horses $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; if the horses are ridden thence to the *Rainerhütte*, a charge of 12 fl. per horse is made (including the drive to Kaprun; from Bruck 10 fl.), if kept overnight 16 fl. Guide to the *Rainerhütte* (unnecessary) 3 fl. Lanterns should be taken if the ascent is made in the evening.

The ROAD from Zell am See to Kaprun diverges to the left from the *Mittersill* road at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fürth* (p. 135), and crosses the *Salzach* and the *Kaprun moor* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) that village. PEDESTRIANS follow the *Mittersill* road to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the second road coming from Bruck, and proceed by the latter to the left as far as the footpath (to the right) constructed by the German Alpine Club. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path crosses the *Salzach*, and then leads along the foot of the hills and below the ruin of *Schloss Kaprun* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) village of *Kaprun* (2465'; **Orgler*, plain; *Mitteregger*), prettily situated at the entrance to the valley, on both banks of the *Kapruner Ache*.

A cart-track on the right bank of the *Ache* ascends the valley from Kaprun, crossing the *Kesselbühl*, which forms a barrier across the valley. (The footpath on the left bank, passing a fine gorge of the *Ache*, is preferable. It diverges to the right, 20 min. from the

Neuwirth, and before the Wüstelau recrosses to the right bank.) The road then passes several farm-houses in the broad and smiling valley, and reaches the (1 hr.) *Hinterwaldhof* in the *Wüstelau* (2945'; Inn, not adapted for night-quarters). On the right are the falls of the *Grubalmbach* (p. 134). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we enter the *Ebenwald*, and ascend gradually, passing (20 min.) a small grotto called the *Küskeller* ('cheese-cellar'). Near this point, 5 min. below the path (finger-post), is a wild gorge (*Kesselklamm*) with an imposing waterfall, which, however, should be approached with caution. Beyond the wood the path becomes steeper and mounts a grassy slope strewn with rocks, skirting the brawling cascades of the Ache. Above the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Stegfeld Bridge* (3840') the Ache issues from a narrow cleft and forms a fine waterfall, and lower down it dashes below the *Devil's Bridge*, a huge rock lying across the stream. The path now rapidly ascends on the left bank and winds up the *Hochstegfeld*. From (1 hr.) the top of the hill, where the path enters the highest reach of the valley, we obtain a fine retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer, Hundstod, Hochkalter, and Birnhorn. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, running high above its bed for some distance, to the (20 min.) *Limberg-Alpe* (5140'), at the beginning of the **Wasserfallboden** (with the majestic *Wiesbachhorn* on the left), and then leads past the *Bauern-Alp* (on the right bank) to the (25 min.) **Orgler Hütte* (bed 1 fl.) and (6 min.) the *Rainerhütte* (5240'; Mayr's Inn, with accommodation for 30 persons). On the opposite bank is the *Wasserfall-Alpe*. Fine view of the Hochtenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (with the *Kaindlhütte*, high up on the arête, see below), *Glockerin*, and *Bärenköpfe*. To the right, in the background of the valley, the falls of the Ache and the *Ehmatbach*.

The ***Mooserboden** (6330'), 1 hr. from the *Rainerhütte*, is the chief attraction in the *Kapruner Thal*, which the traveller should on no account fail to visit (guide from the *Rainerhütte* 1 fl., unnecessary). We cross the brook to the *Wasserfall-Alpe*. We may then either follow a path to the right through the valley, which crosses the brook after 10 min., and ascends in zigzags on the left bank (after 8 min. we take the narrower path to the left); or we may ascend by a preferable path to the left from the *Wasserfall-Alpe*, which crosses the hill to the N. of the *Höhenburg* (p. 134) and leads round the back of it, at first coinciding with the way to the *Kaindlhütte* (p. 134), and then ascending gently to the right through the valley. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the *Mooserboden*, the highest part of the *Kapruner Thal*, presents a most impressive spectacle. From left to right are the Hochtenn, Fochezkopf, *Glockerin*, *Bärenköpfe*, *Riffelthor*, *Hohe Riffel*, *Todtenkopf*, *Thorkopf*, *Kapruner Thörl*, *Grieskogel*, and *Kitzsteinhorn*. In the centre is the imposing *Karlinger Glacier*, descending from the *Riffelthor*. A path on the left bank of the

stream leads over detritus to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) end of the glacier, where the Grosse Wiesbachhorn becomes visible next to the Fochezkopf.

A fine survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the **Höhenburg** (6990'), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascend to the left from the Wasserfall-Alp, 1 hr.; guide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., unnecessary). The *Johannisberg* (11,578'), beyond the Riffthor, is also visible from this point.

ASCENTS FROM THE KAPRUNER THAL (guides, *Ant.* and *Jos. Hetz*, *Thom. Altenberger*, *Thom. Lechner*, *Joh. Mairhofer*, *Franz Nussbaumer*, *Andr. Rupitsch*, and *Joh. Höllwerth*). The **Imbachhorn** (8100'), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from Kaprun, viâ the *Riedalpe*, in 5 hrs. (guide 4, with descent to Fusch 5 fl.) — The **Kitzsteinhorn** (10,480'; $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 7 fl., with descent to the Rainerhütte 9 fl.) is ascended without difficulty from the *Wüstelau* (p. 133; path practicable for horses as far as the Salzburger Hütte). We ascend past the fall of the *Grubbach*, and through the *Grubalm Valley*, to the (4 hrs.) *Salzburger Hütte* on the *Obere Häustalm* (c. 6560'; Inn) and then across the extensive *Schmiedinger Glacier* (steep part at the end facilitated by a wire-rope) to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit. View very striking. Descent to the Rainerhütte by a new path in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (ascend $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — The *Schmiedinger* (9615') may be scaled in 3 hrs. from the Salzburger Hütte (guide 6 fl.); also interesting.

The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,735') is a difficult ascent of 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fl.; with descent to Ferleiten 11, or the Glocknerhaus 14 fl.). From the Rainerhütte to the *Kaindlhütte* (9075') on the *Fochezkopf*, a laborious ascent of 4 hrs.; we then ascend the *Kaindlgrat*, a sharp arête of névé with precipitous sides, high above the *Lower Wielinger Glacier* (a steady head necessary), to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Wielinger Scharte* (9865'), a ridge of névé between the Fochezkopf and the Wiesbachhorn, and lastly to the left to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit, which commands an imposing view. Descent by the *Keilscharte* to the (4 hrs.) *Hofmannshütte* (p. 152), or by the *Hochgruber Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Schwarzenberghütte* and to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ferleiten*, comp. p. 130.

PASSES. Over the *Riffelthor* (10,140') to the Glocknerhaus (10 hrs. from the Rainerhütte; guide 12 fl.), see p. 154. Over the *Riffelthor* and the *Bockkarscharte* (9790') to Ferleiten (11-12 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), see p. 131. Both these are imposing glacier-routes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed *Karlinger Glacier*. The ascent of the *Johannisberg* (11,578') adds 3 hrs. to either route (guide 13 fl.; comp. p. 153).

Over the **Kapruner Thörl** (8640') to the *Stubachthal* (from the Rainerhütte to the Rudolfshütte $5\frac{1}{2}$, to Kals $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide from Kaprun 7, to Uttendorf 10, to Kals 13 fl.), rather fatiguing. From ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the end of the Mooserboden across the *Karlinger Glacier* and the steep *Thörl Glacier*, covered with debris, to the (2 hrs.) Thörl, a depression between the *Thorkopf* on the left and the *Kleine Eiser* on the right (fine retrospect of the Mooserboden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descent over the *Riffel Glacier*; then to the left under the precipices of the *Todtenkopf* and the *Hohe Riffel*, and across the moraine of the *Oedenwinkel Glacier*, to the (2 hrs.) *Rudolfshütte* (p. 146). — Over the *Geralscharte* (9120 ft.) to the *Stubachthal* (to the Rudolfshütte 7 hrs.), fatiguing. — Ascent of the *Hocheiser* (10,510') from the *Scharte* difficult (3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent from the Rainerhütte by the *Birkседlgrat* is better.

By the *Hirzbachthörl* (9920') to *Fusch*, 8-9 hrs. from the Rainerhütte, with guide, see p. 128. — A fatiguing pass leads to Ferleiten across the *Wiesbach-Thörl* (9765'), between the *Kleine Wiesbachhorn* and the *Hochtenn*, descending past the *Walcher Alpe* (7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.)

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

Comp. Maps, pp. 144, 140, 172.

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. POST-OMNIBUS from Zell am See to Krimml daily in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (leaving Zell at 6.30 a.m., Mittersill at 11 a.m., and Neukirchen at 1.30 p.m., and arriving at Krimml at 4 p.m.; returning from Krimml at 7 p.m. and

3.30 a.m., leaving Neukirchen at 5 a.m., and arriving in Zell at 11 a.m.). — CARRIAGE from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 6, with two 12 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7 or 12 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are highly interesting. The 'Pinzgauer Spazierweg' (p. 117) from Zell to Mittersill viâ the Gaisstein is recommended to pedestrians.

Zell am See, see p. 116. The road skirts the lake for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on by that between Bruck and Mittersill. The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and is swampy at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the mountain, to *Aufhausen* and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fürth*, where the road to the *Kapruner Thal* (p. 132) diverges to the left. At the entrance to the valley of Kaprun lies the village of that name, commanded by the *Kitzsteinhorn*.

Farther on, at (1 M.) *Piesendorf* (Inn), the range between the Kaprun and Fusch valleys comes into view on the S.E., with the *Hochtenn* and the *Wiesbachhorn* (p. 134). Passing *Walchen*, on the boundary between the upper and lower Pinzgau, and *Lengdorf*, we next reach ($4\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Steindorf* (Post, well spoken of). Opposite, on the right bank of the Salzach, lies the hamlet of *Niedernsill*, at the entrance to the *Mühlbachthal*, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended into the valley of the Salzach, causing fearful devastation. Near (3 M.) *Uttendorf* (2535'; Post; Liesenwirth; Bäckerwirth) opens the *Stubachthal*, with the *Schneewinkelpopf* (11,590'; route over the *Kalser Tauern* to *Kals*, see p. 145). Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and its numerous stony islands, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The road leads by *Stuhlfelden* and the small sulphur-baths of *Burgwies* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

Mittersill (2560'; *Schwaiger*; *Grundmer*; *Post*, on the left bank), the principal village in the valley. The well-preserved old *Schloss*, on a height on the left bank, 500' above the river, belongs to Count Larisch. (Fine view thence; to the S. the *Velber-Thal*, with the *Tauernkogel*, 9780'.)

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Silvester Nussbaumer*, *Joh. Brugger*, and *Alois Brunner*). The **Gaisstein* (7745'), a very fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty from Mittersill through the *Mühlthal* in 5-6 hrs. (guide necessary; the night may be spent in the *Bürglhütte*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the summit, bed 80 kr.). — The *Pihapper Spitze* (8235'), ascended by the *Lach-Alpe* in 6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point. — Road over *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 174. Bridle-path over the *Velber Tauern* to *Windisch-Matrei*, see p. 141 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the *Schösswender Tauernhaus*, 2 hrs., or *Spital*, 3 hrs. from Mittersill).

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (3 M.) *Hollersbach* (2710'), at the mouth of the valley of that name; in the background rises the snowy *Kratzenbergkopf* (9925').

Through the *Hollersbachthal*, a valley about 10 M. long, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, which forms numerous fine waterfalls, to the *Leitner-Alpe* and the (3 hrs.) *Rossgrub-Alp* (4290'), at the N.E. base of the *Lienzinger Spitze* (9042'). After another hour, above the *Ofner Alpe* (5020'), the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a

fatiguing route leads past the *Kratzenberg-See* or *Rasberg-See* (7055'; on the right is the *Kratzenberg-Kopf*, 9925', with its glacier, and on the left the *Abreder-Kopf*, 9745') to the *Plenitz-Scharte* (8800'; fine view of the *Venediger*, *Krystallwand*, etc.). We may then descend to the left (steep) to (1½ hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (p. 140), or (better) to the right, across the *Viltragen Glacier* and round the E. side of the *Kesselkopf*, to the (2 hrs.) *Prager-Hütte* (p. 140). — In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the *Ochsen-Alpe* over the pastures of the *Weissenecker Alpe*, and then toils over a stony tract to the (3½ hrs.) *Weissenecker Scharte* (8600'), between the *Dichtenkopf* (9250') on the right and the *Fechtebenkopf* (9415') on the left. The steep descent leads past a small ice-tarn to the *Velber-Tauern* route, where we proceed to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (p. 140).

Beyond *Hollersbach* we return to the left bank of the *Salzach* and reach (2¼ M.) *Mühlbach*, with sulphur-mines (path thence to *Pass Thurn*, see p. 174); then (¼ M.) *Picheltn*, (1½ M.) *Bramberg*, and (1½ M.) *Weierhof*, with a ruined castle (Inn, with good old wood-carvings). Opposite is the mouth of the *Habachthal*, with the *Habach Glacier*, the *Hohe Fürleg* (10,750'), and the *Grün-Habachkopf* (9725') in the background.

A difficult pass leads through the wild *Habachthal* and over the *Habach-Scharte* to *Gschlöss* (10-11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; *Alois Wurnitsch* of *Bramberg* recommended). The path leads from *Weierhof* across the *Salzach* to the hamlet of *Habach*, and ascends first on the W., and then on the E. bank of the brook to the (3 hrs.) *Mayer-Alp* (4690'); thence through the narrow *Kothgasse* to the (1 hr.) *Keesau*, whence we ascend to the left to the (1¼ hr.) *Gross-Weitälpe* (7200'), which affords a fine view of the head of the valley. Hence across the *Habach Glacier* to (3 hrs.) the *Habach-Scharte* (c. 9500'), between the *Schwarzkopf* and the *Grün-Habachkopf*; then descend over the *Viltragen Glacier* to (3-3½ hrs.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (p. 140). — Over the *Kesselscharte* (8740') to the Lower *Sulzbachthal*, not difficult.

On the left, beyond (3 M.) *Neukirchen* (2800'; **Schett*; *Kammerlander*), a considerable village, is the *Sulzau*, a district at the junction of the *Unter-* and *Ober-Sulzbachthal*, which are separated by the *Mitterkopf*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Dom. Kronbichler*, *Jos. Lechner*, *Lor. Leutgeb*, *Caj. Nussbaumer*, and *Joh. Unterwurzacher*). The *Rechteckbauer*, on the slope of the *Rosberg*, 1 hr. to the N.W., affords a splendid view of the *Venediger* and the two branches of the *Sulzbachthal*. A far grander view is obtained from the **Wildkogel* (7290'; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 2 fl.; new bridle-path), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the *Venediger* at the end of the *Habachthal* and the *Grosse Rettenstein*, towering immediately to the N. (Refuge-hut at the top; inn in summer.) The traveller may descend to *Pass Thurn*, to *Jochberg*, or to *Kirchberg* (guide in this case 5-6 fl.).

Pleasant walk to the **Untersulzbach Fall* (¾ hr.). This good new path leads along the left bank of the stream, mostly through wood, affording fine views of the waterfall (160' high). — A steep path ascends through the *Untersulzbachthal*, on the right bank of the stream, past an abandoned copper-mine, the *Wagner-Alp*, and the *Abichel-Alp*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Innere Hochalp* or *Ascham Alp* (5520'; poor quarters), ¾ hr. below the end of the crevassed *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier*. The *Venediger* (see below) may be ascended from this point in 8-9 hrs. (arduous, and not recommended). Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9265') to *Gschlöss* (p. 140), 8 hrs., difficult.

A tolerable path (guide to the *Kürsinger Hütte* 4½ fl.; to the *Gross-Venediger* 9, with descent to the *Matreier Tauernhaus* 14, to *Windisch-Matrei* 16, by the *Velber Tauern* to *Mittersill* 15 fl.) ascends the *Ober-Sulzbachthal* on the right bank of the stream, past several Alps and waterfalls (one at the *Weyeratalp* upwards of 300' high), to the (4 hrs. from

Neukirchen) *Ascham-Alp* (5390'; riding practicable thus far). Then a steep ascent by the *Stierlahner Wand* and *Keeslahner Wand* to the (3 hrs.) **Kürsinger Hütte* (8990'; Inn in summer) in the *Keeskar*. Magnificent *View of the huge *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* (the ice-fall of which is called the 'Türkische Zeltstadt'), surrounded by the peaks of the Venediger group: the *Gross-Venediger*, *Grosse Geiger*, *Maurerkeesköpfe*, *Sonntagskopf*, and *Schliefer Spitze*. The ascent of the Venediger (12,050'; 4-5 hrs.) from the hut is somewhat laborious (see pp. 140, 142); in the *Obersulzbach glacier* is a wide crevasse, crossed by a ladder. Over the *Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl* or the *Maurer-Thörl* to *Prägraten*, see pp. 142, 143; over the *Zwischen-* and the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 141; over the *Krimmler Thörl* to the *Karalpe* in the *Krimmler-Thal*, see p. 142 (these all difficult).

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the *Dürnbachgraben* (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the *Hieburg* (right), and reaches (3 M.) *Wald* (2865'; *Strasser's Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) *Gerlos*, viâ *Ronach*, diverges to the right (p. 181). Our road turns to the left and crosses the (1½ M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Salzach*. It then leads round a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein*, and ascends in the broad valley to (3 M.) —

Krimml (3410'; *Waldl, R. 70 kr.; guide, *Joh. Scharr*), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent ***Waterfalls*, the finest among the German Alps.

The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400'. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. The finest points of view are rendered easily accessible by the new *Walks on the left bank, constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine Club. Guide unnecessary. A road leads from the back of the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (¼ hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left), soon reaching the new path, which ascends in rocky steps. In ¼ hr. we reach the first point of view ('*Kürsinger-Platz*'), where we view the **Lowest Fall* as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the sun forms beautiful rainbow hues. Returning a few paces from this point, we then ascend to the *Regenhäuschen*, a pavilion which commands another admirable survey of the lowest fall, and to (5 min.) a third point of view overlooking the same fall. We next pass a platform at the foot of the *Central Fall* and reach the (¼ hr.) **Riemann's Kanzel* (named after the late president of the Pinzgau branch of the German Alpine Club), a projecting rock with a parapet and seats above the beginning of the lowest fall, in a wild and grand situation. Passing another view of the second fall, we visit (¼ hr.) a projecting rock which affords a fine view towards Krimml, and then ascend over the *Schönangerl* (refreshments at the chalet on the right bank) to the (¼ hr.) '*Jung-Kanzel*', the first point of view for the **Highest Fall*, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 650'. (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.) About 10 min. higher is the '*Sendtner-Kanzel*', and near the top of the fall (20 min.) is another coign of vantage. At the top of the falls, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge ('*Schett-Brücke*') crosses the stream to the Tauern path on the right bank. We return to Krimml by the same route. (From Krimml to the foot of the highest fall and back 3 hrs.)

OVER THE KRIMMLER TAUERN TO KASERN, 10 hrs. (guide as far as the Tauernthörl advisable; to Kasern 7 fl.; comp. Map, p. 140). From the head of the upper fall (4400'; see above) the path gradually ascends the se-

questered *Krimmler Achenthal* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Krimml) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (5320'; poor inn). At the *Unlass-Alp* (5445'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, the path quits the Achenthal (in which, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up, is the *Karalpe*, whence the route described at p. 142 leads over the *Krimmler Thörl* and *Obersulzbach-Thörl* to Prägraten), and ascends somewhat steeply to the S.W. in the bleak *Windbachthal*. Fine view of the extensive *Krimmler Glacier*, enclosed by the *Schliefer-Spitze*, the *Sonntagskopf*, the *Maurerkeesköpf*, the *Simony-Spitze*, and the *Dreiherrn-Spitze*; to the W. is the triple-peaked *Windbachthalkopf* (9295'). From the (3 hrs.) *Krimmler Tauern* (8645') a splendid *View is obtained, to the S., of the *Dreiherrn-Spitze*, the *Rödtspitze*, and the *Rieserferner*. Then follows a rapid descent to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (5135'; Hofer's Inn, rustic), the highest village in the *Prettau*, or upper *Ahrnthal*.

FROM KRIMML TO GERLOS OVER THE PLATTE ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 181; guide (2 fl. 60 kr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the way as far as the ascent through the wood. OVER THE *PLATTENKOGL TO GERLOS (5 hrs.), guide advisable ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). Horse to the *Plattenkogel* 4 fl., over the *Platte* to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.

28. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Prägraten. The Iselthal.

Comp. Map, p. 140.

POST-STELLWAGEN from Lienz (Traube) to *Windisch-Matrei* (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) daily at 9.30 a.m. in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.; to Huben 1 fl.); from *Windisch-Matrei* to Lienz at 12.30 a.m. (to Huben 50 kr., from Huben to Lienz 1 fl.). — One-horse carr. to *Windisch-Matrei* (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to *St. Johann im Wald* 3 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; from *Windisch-Matrei* to Lienz 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to Huben 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

Lienz (2190'), see p. 334. The lower *Iselthal* is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes the shooting-ranges (to the S. the *Lienz Dolomites*, to the E. the *Schleinitz*) and *Schloss Bruck* (p. 334), crosses to the left bank of the *Isel*, and then leads through scanty wood, leaving *Ober-Lienz* on the right (in the background the *Maurer Glacier* in the *Virgental* is visible). Beyond (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ainet* (Egger), the road leads straight on along the *Isel*, passing the *Schloss* and *Bad Weierburg*, to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Johann im Wald* (2400'; *Inn), where we recross the stream.

The *Weisse Wand* (7960'), a good point of view, is ascended from *St. Johann* in 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; with guide, 5 fl.), viâ the *Michelbach-Alpe*. — The *Hochschober* (10,640'; 7-8 hrs.; difficult; guide 8 fl.) commands a superb view. From *St. Johann* we ascend rapidly to the E. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ober-Leibnig* (4025'), and thence through the wooded *Leibniger-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Leibniger-Alpe* (scanty accommodation) and to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) small *Gattensee*, on the saddle between the *Lemnitz* and the *Hochschober*. Thence we proceed towards the N.W., over loose stones, rock, and snow to the (2 hrs.) top. The descent may be made through the *Lesach-Thal* to *Kals* (see p. 148).

The road passes the ruined *Kienburg*, just beyond which, to the left, at the mouth of the *Deferegger-Thal*, 10 min. above the road, is the **Glockner-Aussicht*, affording a striking view of the *Glockner*. — 3 M. In der *Huben* (2570'; **Scheitz*). Thence to *Kals*, see p. 145. Ascent of the *Rottenkogel*, see p. 139.

The *Deferegger-Thal* (24 M. long) presents little attraction, with the exception of the upper part, terminated by the *Rieserferner* group and the *Röthspitze*. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-dealers, and return home after having amassed a competency. Hence the

superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The cart-road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3½ M.) *Hopfgarten* (3575'; Inn, primitive), on the left bank of the *Schwarzach* (*Deferegger Bach*). [From this point, with a guide, through the *Zwenewald-Thal* and over the *Villgratner-Joch* (8465') to the *Winkelthal*, and viâ *Ausser-Villgraten* to *Sillian* (p. 333), 6-7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dolomites.] The valley contracts; to the right lies *St. Veit*, high above us; in the background the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (9 M.) *St. Leonhard*, situated on a mound of debris at the broadest part of the valley, and (1½ M.) *St. Jakob* (4525'; **Ladstätter*; *Zum Untereiner*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Trojer Thal*. [Passes: From *St. Jakob* to the N. to Prägraten or Virgen over the *Mullitzthörl* (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 143; this route is easily combined with the ascent of the *Lasörling* (p. 142). — To Prägraten over the *Bachtenke* (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 143. — From *St. Jakob* to the S.W. through the *Lappthal* and over the *Gsieser Thörl* (7200'), with fine view, to (4 hrs.) *St. Magdalena*, in the Gsieser Thal, and (4 hrs.) *Welsberg* (p. 330).]

The village of (3½ M.) *Erlsbach* (5055'; *Stampfer*) is the last in the valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track passes the mouth (left) of the *Staller-Thal* (traversed by the route to *Antholz* over the *Staller-Sattel*, p. 330), and then that of the *Patscher-Thal*, at the head of which the *Hochgall* (p. 339) is for a short time visible, and reaches the (2 hrs.) *Seebach-Alpe* (6155'). To the W. rises the *Fleischbachspitze*, to the E. the *Todtenkorspitze* and the *Panargenspitze*. About ½ hr. farther up the valley divides: the main branch, now called the *Schwarzachthal*, stretches towards the N. (the *Affenthal*, to the W., see below). [Over the *Schwarze-Thörl* (9650') to the *Daberthal* and *Umbalthal*, see p. 144; another pass crosses the *Rothenmannjoch* (about 9510'), between the *Röthspitze* (p. 144) and the *Kemetspitze* (10,164'), and descends across the *Röthkees* to the *Röththal* and to (7 hrs.) *Kasern* in the *Prettau*, p. 190; trying, and fit for proficients only.]

In the *Affenthal*, the N.W. arm of the valley, 20 min. farther up, lies the *Jagdhaus-Alpe* (6600'), with numerous chalets and a chapel. Thence over the *Klamml-Joch* to the (3 hrs.) *Reinthal*, see p. 340; over the *Merbjüchl* to the *Prettau*, see p. 191.

The new road from Huben to (6 M.) *Matrei*, completed in 1885, gradually ascends through wood on the right bank of the *Isel*, and crosses that river about 1 M. before reaching —

18½ M. *Windisch-Matrei* (3190'; **Hamerl*, with baths; *Wohlgemuth*, well spoken of; *Schneeberger's Brewery*), prettily situated, the chief village (2600 inhab.) in the *Iselthal*, the upper part of which beyond this point is called the *Virgenthal*. In the vicinity the *Tauerthal* ascends towards the N. The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the *Bürgerbach*, which descends from the *Bretterwand* on the E. — To the N.W. is the (¼ hr.) château of *Weissenstein* (3380'), now a *Hotel and Pension, adapted for a stay of some time.

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Franz Raneburger*, *Andr. Eder*, *Andr. Köll*, *Virgil Oberfelner*, *Joh. and Andr. Untersteiner*, *Franz Asstaber*, *Vinc. Ganzer*, *Simon Panzl*, and *Joh. Wibmer*; the guides' office is at *Hamerl's*). Pleasant walk past the old church of *St. Nikolaus* and the *Guggenberger Höfe* to the (½ hr.) *Lukaskreuz*, commanding an admirable view of the *Lasörling* and the glaciers at the head of the *Virgenthal*. A more extensive view is obtained from the *Reiterboden* (7500'), reached viâ *Guggenberg* and the *Arnitz-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (guide).

The **Kals-Matreier Thörl* (7235'; p. 145), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 3½-4 hrs.; guide unnecessary (1 fl. 80; to *Kals* 2 fl. 80 kr.).

The **Rottenkogel* (9045'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is very attractive. We follow the route to the *Kaiser Thörl* for ½ hr., diverge to the right, and

cross the (1½ hr.) *Rainer Alp*; then for 2 hrs. over detritus, fatiguing; lastly we ascend the rocky *Gamsleiten* to the (¾ hr.) summit. The ascent may also be made from Huben (p. 138; viâ *Mattersberg*, 6 hrs., with guide).

The *Zunigkopf* (9075'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the E. peak of the range separating the valleys of Deferegger and Virgen, is another fine point of view.

An excellent view of the Glockner, Venediger, etc., is obtained from the *Nussingkogel* (9796'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The route ascends, partly through wood, past *Schloss Weissenstein* and the hamlet of (¼ hr.) *Stein* (4545'; see below) to the (¼ hr.) *Untere Steiner Alpe* (5675; beds). Thence by the *Obere Steiner Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) summit, not difficult.

To *Gschlöss* (there and back, 11 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., needless; horse 9 fl.), a very fine excursion. A broad bridle-path (*Pinzgauer Tauernweg*, see below) ascends through the *Tauernthal* towards the N., passing *Schloss Weissenstein* (see above) on the right, and after 25 min. crosses to the right bank of the *Tauernbach*, which here issues from a grand but inaccessible gorge. About ½ hr. beyond *Proseck* (fine retrospect of *Windisch-Matrei*; opposite us on the left bank, the lofty *Steinbach Fall* and the houses of *Stein*) the path returns to the left bank of the deep ravine. At (½ hr.) *Gruben* the narrow *Frosnitzthal* opens on the left. Thence the path gradually ascends, crossing the brook twice, to the (½ hr.) *Landecksäge* (4240'; Inn, plain), at the mouth of the (E.) *Landeckthal* (p. 146), through which an interesting pass leads across the *Granatscharte* (c. 9800') to the (6-7 hrs.) *Rudolfshütte* (see p. 146). Then a rather steeper ascent to the (½ hr.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (4980'; Inn, dear). The good new path to the *Gschlöss* diverges to the left at the *Ganzer Alp*, ¼ hr. higher, crosses a bridge (fine fall of the *Tauernbach*, with the *Venediger* in the background), and reaches the chalets of (½ hr.) *Ausser-Gschlöss* and (¾ hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (5590'; Rfmts. at the last chalet on the right bank). The *Schlatten Glacier*, which in the last 15 years has lost very much of its former magnificence, here falls into a green basin, overshadowed by the *Klein-Venediger*, the *Gross-Venediger*, the *Schwarze Wand*, and the *Krystallwand*. To the right, separated from this glacier by the *Kesselkopf*, is the *Viltragen Glacier*. The chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

EXCURSIONS FROM GSCHLÖSS. (Guides must be brought from *Windisch-Matrei*, p. 139.)

The *Rothe Säule* (8420'; 3½ hrs.; guide 2 fl.), not difficult; ascent across pastures, and then loose stones; good view of the *Venediger*. The descent may be made to the *Hollersbachthal* (see p. 136).

The **Gross-Venediger* (12,050'; one guide suffices for 1-3 pers., two for 4-5 pers.; from *Windisch-Matrei* 11, with descent to *Prägraten* 11½, to the *Keesalpe* in the *Krimmler Thal* 15 fl.; to the *Prager Hütte* alone in one day 5, two days 7 fl.), a most interesting excursion, presenting little difficulty to proficient (comp. p. 142). From *Inner-Gschlöss* the route leads by the left bank of the *Gschlössbach* and across the discharge of the *Viltragen Glacier* at the foot of the *Kesselkopf*, and ascends, at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral moraines of the *Schlatten Glacier*, to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Prager Hütte* (about 8700'; Inn in summer), grandly situated on the S. slope of the *Kesselkopf*. A new path ascends from the hut over rocky debris to the *Schlatten Glacier*, which we ascend gradually towards the *Niedere Zaun* (10,055'), a crest of rock separating it from the *Viltragen Glacier*. The *Klein-Venediger* (11,415') remains on the right. The *Rainerhorn* (p. 142) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing us, the rounded summit of the *Venediger*, which is reached on the S.E. side in 4-4½ hrs. from the *Prager Hütte*. It is not advisable to go to the extreme and highest point of the long snow-clad crest, as the overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The **View*, hardly inferior to that from the *Gross-Glockner*, comprises to the E. the *Glockner* (the *Gross-Glockner* appearing like a slender pinnacle) and *Schober* groups; to the S., the wild and serrated *Dolomites*; W., the *Dreiherrnspitze*, *Röthspitze*, *Daber Spitze*, and *Rieserferner Mts.*, and, in the distance, the *Adamello*, *Ortler*, *Bernina*, the *Oetzthal*, *Stubai*, and *Zillertal Alps*; N., the *Kitzbühel*

5 Kilometres



Nach Keil, v. Senklar u. A.



Kilometres

geogr. Breite (15° 10')

Osterr. Postkarte

English Miles



Mts., the Chiemsee, and the N. Dolomites as far as the Dachstein; immediately at our feet lie the huge ice-cataracts by which the mountain is encircled. — Descent to Prägraten: we traverse the snow of the Schlaten Glacier to the saddle between the *Hohe Aderl* and the *Rainerhorn*, cross the *Rainer Glacier* to the *Defreggerhütte* on the *Mullwitz-Aderl* and to the *Johannshütte* (comp. p. 142; to Prägraten, 4½-5 hrs.). — To the OBER-SULZBACHTHAL the descent is difficult: first between the Gross and Klein-Venediger to the *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier* (descent to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal* somewhat hazardous); then to the W. over the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9440') to the *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* and (3 hrs.) the *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 137). — The descent to the *Karalpe* in the Krimmler Thal, see p. 142.

Other passes from Gschlöss: Over the *Plenitz-Scharte* or the *Weissen-ecker Scharte* into the *Hollersbach-Thal* (p. 136); over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal*, difficult (comp. p. 137).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO MITTERSILL in the Pinzgau, 12-13 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for adepts, 8 fl.; horse to the *Matreier Tauernhaus* 7, *Velber Tauern* 15 fl.). This trip is better made in two days, in combination with a visit to the Gschlöss (p. 140). To the (4½ hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus*, see p. 140. At the *Ganzer Alp* our path ascends steeply to the right, affording a fine view of the Schlatenkees and the Venediger, and then follows the left bank of the *Tauernbach*, through a bleak valley and past two refuge-huts, to the (3 hrs.) *Velber Tauern* (8330'). The view here is limited, but the *Tauernkogel* (9780'), to the W., ascended from the Tauern in 1½ hr., commands a splendid prospect. The path crosses loose stones and descends steeply to the *Nassfeld*, with its two small lakes (*Plattsee* and *Lackelsee*); to the left rise the *Tauernkogel* (9780') and the sombre *Freiwand*. The path then follows the *Velber Thal* (the *Hintersee*, 4275', remaining below, to the left) to the (2½ hrs.) *Tauernhaus Spital* and the (¼ hr.) *Tauernhaus* on *Schösswend* (3530'; good quarters and guides), ½ hr. below which the *Ammerthaler Oed* opens on the right. Then, crossing the *Velber Bach* several times, to (½ hr.) *Mittersill* (p. 135).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO THE VIRGENTHAL. A rough road leads to (11 M.) Prägraten (horse to Virgen 3½, to Prägraten 5, porter 2½ fl.). Driving is possible as far as Virgen, but is not recommended. The icy regions of the Venediger group are not visible from the bottom of the valley, but are disclosed to view when the Johannshütte is reached (p. 142). The road crosses the *Tauernbach* and ascends through wood on the left bank of the Isel, viâ *Mitteldorf*, to (5 M.) *Virgen* (3900'; *Bräu*). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Rabenstein*; to the left the *Lasörling*.

The **Lasörling* (10,150'; 6-7 hrs., fatiguing; guides, *Joh.* and *Jos. Mariacher* or *Jak. Resinger*, 5 fl.) is a very fine point of view. From Virgen or *Welzelach* (see below) we proceed to the S. through the *Mullitzthal* to the (½ hr.) *Stadler-Schutzhaus* (5250'; Rfmts. and beds); then over a slope of detritus, and round the arête, which stretches to the S.E., to the (2½ hrs.) S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 1½ hr. more over debris. View imposing: N., the Venediger group; W., the *Rieserferner*; E. the *Glockner* and *Schober*; S., the distant *Ampezzo Dolomites*. — The *Mullitz-Thörl*, see p. 143.

The cart-track to (6 M) Prägraten leads on the right bank of the Isel viâ (3 M.) *Welzelach*. The footpath by (20 min.) *Obermauer*, running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) *Bowojach* and (½ hr.) Prägraten, is preferable.

Prägraten (4275'; **Stainer's Inn*, below the church), a prettily-situated village, is a good starting-point for excursions among the Venediger group.

EXCURSIONS. Guides: *Thom. Ploner*, *Thom. Mariacher*, *Jos. Berger*,

Alois Weisskopf, Simon Mair, and Jakob Stainer. Application should be made to the inn-keeper *Isaias Stainer*, the chief of the guides' association. The tariff is given in connection with the different excursions. The guides provide themselves with food. The return-journey is paid for if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home. Each guide is bound to carry 15lbs. of luggage; overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hour.

The **Bergerkogel** (8700'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the *Zopetnitzthal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Berger See* (7115'), and in 1½ hr. more to the top. Similar view from the **Toinig** (8720'; 2½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), between the *Lasnitzthal* and the *Kleinbachthal*.

The **Lasöring** (10,150'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) may be ascended from *Prägraten* through the *Losnitzthal* (difficult); better from *Welzelach* and through the *Mulltitzthal* (p. 141).

The ***Gross-Venediger** (12,050'; guide 6 fl., with descent to *Gschlöss* 10, to the *Kürsinger Hütte* 10, to the *Karalpe* 11 fl.), a most interesting ascent, and not difficult for adepts. Travellers who ascend from *Prägraten* spend the night at the *Johannshütte* or the *Defreggerhaus*. We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W., pass the (½ hr.) *Bübel*, and ascend the bridle-path to the right, and in ½ hr. turn into the *Kleine Iselthal*, which near its mouth forms a deep gully. Below are the houses of *Hinterbühl*. On the left, the precipices of the *Schlüsselspitze* and the *Niklaskopf*. The *Islitzbach* with its numerous falls remains on the left, and farther on rushes through a wild subterranean channel. Near the *Gumpach-Kreuz* (6425') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Venediger, *Hohe Adler*, *Rainerhorn*, and the *Dorfer*, *Rainer*, and *Mullwitz* glaciers. Then past a herdsman's hut to (3 hrs. from *Prägraten*) the *Johannshütte* (6850'), in a small hollow, the property of the Austrian Alpine Club. Immediately beyond the hut we cross the discharge of the *Mullwitz Glacier*, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and then skirt the *Capunizachköpfl* (9060') towards the right (the *Mullwitz Glacier* lies to the right; the extensive *Dorfer Glacier* below, to the left) to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Defregger-Schutzhaus** (10,330'; Inn in summer), opened by the Austrian Tourist Club in 1887, on the *Mullwitz-Adler* (10,614'), a rocky crest between the *Mullwitz* and *Rainer* *Glaciers*. We now descend by a ladder to the surface of the *Rainer Glacier*, and ascend across it to the snow-saddle between the *Hohe Adler* (11,486') and the *Rainerhorn* (11,660'), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the *Schlaten Glacier*, descending to the *Gschlöss*. We then ascend the upper *névé* of the glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit. — Descent by the *Schlatenkees* to the *Prager-Hütte*, see p. 140; to the *Obersulzbachthal* or *Krimmlerthal*, see p. 141.

Passes. TO THE **OBERSULZBACHTHAL** OVER THE **OBERSULZBACH-THÖRL** (to the *Kürsinger Hütte* 8, to *Neukirchen* 12 hrs.; guide 7 or 10 fl.). From the *Johannshütte* (see above) we cross the gradually-sloping *Dorfer Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) ***Obersulzbach-Thörl** (9490'; 6 hrs. from *Prägraten*, guide 4 fl.): admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the *Sonntagskopf* and *Schlierspitze*, to the right the *Keeskogel*. Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the *Obersulzbach Glacier*, and then to the right, above its fall ('*Türkische Zeltstadt*'), to the (2 hrs.) *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 137); to *Neukirchen* (p. 136) 4 hrs. more.

TO **KRIMML** BY THE **OBERSULZBACH-THÖRL** AND **KRIMMLER THÖRL**, very interesting, and free from danger (from the *Johannshütte* to the *Karalpe* 7 hrs., to *Krimml* 4-5 hrs. more; guide 7½ fl.). By this pass the long circuit by the *Umbalthörl* and the *Krimmler Tauern* is avoided. From the *Johannshütte* to the (3 hrs.) *Obersulzbachthörl*, see above. We then descend to the highest *névé* of the *Obersulzbach Glacier*, describe a circuit to the left of the *Grosse Geiger* and the *Maurerkeesköpfe*, in the direction of the slopes of the *Sonntagskopf*, and thus reach the ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) **Krimmler Thörl** (9280'). Steep descent between the *Sonntagskees* on the right and the fissured *Krimmler Glacier* on the left, and across the level tongue and the moraine of the latter, to the (2 hrs.) *Innerkees-Alpe* or *Karalpe* (p. 138). — Through the *Maurerthal* to the *Krimmler Thörl* (shorter, and not difficult), see p. 143.

MAURERTHAL. MAURER-THÖRL. REGGEN-THÖRL. The ***Maurerthal**, to

the W. of the Kleine Iselthal (p. 142), and parallel with it, has hitherto been little visited, but is well worthy of notice. We follow the Iselthal as far as (1 hr.) *Streden* (4510'), the last farm (see below), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min., the *Maurer-Alp*; cross the brook to the (10 min.) *Göriach Alp*; then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W., the Malham-Spitze and Gubach-Spitze, between them the Reggenthölrl; N.W., the Simony-Spitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse Hlapp and Kleine Hlapp. We next pass a cow-shed and ascend the pastures to the (1¼ hr.) tongue of the *Maurer Glacier*. The route to the Maurer-Thörl (with guide and rope, safe) traverses the gradually-ascending Maurer Glacier, and finally mounts a rocky slope 100' in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 4½ hrs.) to the **Maurer Thörl** (9500'), to the E. of the *Hintere Maurerkeeskopf*. View similar to that from the Obersulzbach-Thörl. Then a walk of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the *Ober-Sulzbachfirn*, to the *Krimmler Thörl* (p. 142), or of 2 hrs. to the *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 137). — Ascent of the **Grosse Geiger** (11,000') difficult, both from the Maurer and the Dorfer Glacier.

REGGEN-THÖRL. We ascend the slopes of the *Dellacher Keesflecken*, between the Maurer and Simony glaciers, take to the latter, and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the flat snow-saddle of the **Reggen-Thörl** (9980'), a pass between the *Malham-Spitze* and the *S. Gubach-Spitze* (5½ hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the *Dreiherrenspitze* and the Umbal Glacier. Gradual descent of 3 hrs. (little crevassed) to the *Clara-Hütte* in the Umbalthal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may go direct from the Reggenthörl to the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Umbal-Thörl* (see p. 144).

The **DEFEREGGERTHAL** may be reached from Prägraten by the *Mullitzthörl* or by the *Bachlenke*. The path to the former (to St. Jakob 8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) *Welzelach* (p. 141) to the S. through the *Mullitzthal* to the (1½ hr.) *Stadlerhütte* (5250') and along the S.E. base of the *Lasörling* (p. 141). It then turns to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (3 hrs.) **Mullitz-Thörl**, or **Prägratner Thörl** (8910'), whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us, and of the *Lasörling* to the right. Descent into the *Tegischthal*, and to the right to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Jakob* (p. 139). — The route over the *Bachlenke* is finer (8-9 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). From Prägraten we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) *Pebell-Alpe* (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque *Grossbachthal*, with its numerous waterfalls, to the *Untere Alp*. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine *Waterfall) to the *Obere Alp*, and over slopes of turf and debris to the (3½ hrs.) **Bachlenke** (or *Trojer Thörl*; 8850'). Shortly before reaching the top of the pass we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger and *Dreiherrenspitze*. We descend, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, into the upper *Trojer Thal* (opposite the *Panargenspitze*), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (path soon improving) to the *Upper* and *Lower Trojer-Alp* (5960'), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) *St. Jakob*.

A visit to the ***Umbalthal**, or highest region of the Iselthal, is recommended (from Prägraten to the *Clarahütte* 4 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 3 fl.). The road in the valley leads past the *Büchel*, crossing the *Islitzbach* (p. 142) at the houses of *Hinterbühl*, to (1 hr.) *Streden* (4510'), the last farm, at the mouth of the *Maurerthal* (see above; in the background rise the *Maurerkeesköpfe*). At the *Pebell-Alpe* (4925'), ½ hr. farther on, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the beautiful fall of the *Grossbach*, see above), and then ascends on the right bank, passing a (10 min.) second waterfall. A steeper ascent, through wood, passing a fine

fall of the Isel on the right, brings us to a higher region of the valley. After 1 hr. we cross the brook and follow a narrow path on the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) shepherd's hut. To the left opens the *Daberthal* (see below), at the head of which rise the *Todtenkorspitze* and the *Panargenspitze*, with their glacier; facing us is the *Röthspitze* with the *Welitzkees* (see below). The path now crosses a rocky barrier, and then descends to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Clarahütte* (6900'), a club-hut belonging to the Austrian Alpine Club. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher the magnificent **Umbal Glacier* (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The *Dreiherrnspitze* (11,480'; 5-6 hrs.; guide $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) is fatiguing, and fit only for experienced mountaineers. We first cross the lower, nearly level part of the *Umbal Glacier* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* to the upper region of the glacier, and cross the latter towards the N.E., below the *Althauschneid*. Lastly a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., which we mount (with caution owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, whence we reach the top by traversing a snowy arête. *View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the *Venediger*. The descent may be made by the *Hintere Umbalthörl* to *Kasern*. (Descent over the *Prettaukees* or *Lahnerkees* not advisable.)

The **Röthspitze* (*Weliz*, 11,460'; 4-5 hrs.; guide $6\frac{1}{2}$, with descent to *Kasern* 10 fl.), a very fine point of view, is also toilsome. The brook is crossed to the W. of the *Clarahütte*, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the *Weliz Glacier* being avoided by keeping to the left. The *névé* of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep) to the arête between the *Daberspitze* (*Hohe Säule*, see below) on the left and the *Röthspitze* on the right. We then ascend the latter, avoiding the 'Scharte', and mount over rock and snow to its broad rocky summit. *View little inferior to that from the *Venediger*. — Descent to the N.W. across the *Röthkees* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lenkjöchlhütte* and the *Röththal* (p. 191), or to the S.W. across the *Rothenmannjoch* to the *Schwarzachthal* (trying; see p. 139).

The *Simonyspitze* (11,415'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) and the *Malhamspitze* (10,090'; 4-5 hrs.; guide $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) may also be ascended from the *Clarahütte*. The *Daberspitze* (*Hohe Säule*, 11,145'; 5-6 hrs.; 8 fl.) is more difficult.

PASSES. OVER THE VORDERE UMBALTHÖRL TO KASERN in the *Prettau*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying, but unattended with danger (guide $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). From the *Clarahütte* to the *Umbal Glacier* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then over the moraine and across the glacier ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over debris and rock, and finally over snow to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) **Vordere Umbalthörl* (9720'), to the S. of the *Agner-* or *Eier-Kopf*. During the whole ascent we enjoy magnificent views of the extensive snow-fields at the head of the *Umbal Glacier*, and of the *Dreiherrn-*, *Simony-*, *Gubach-*, and *Malham-Spitze*; from the top of the pass the long chain of the *Zillertal Alps* becomes visible to the W. Descent by the *Windthal* to *Kasern* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 191; or better, by the *Lenkjöchl* and the *Röth Glacier* to the *Röththal* (p. 191; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Kasern*). — The passage of the *Hintere Umbalthörl* (9270') is also free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice is in good condition. We cross the *Umbal Glacier* and ascend a snowy slope, between the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* and the *Agnerkopf*, to the *Thörl*. The descent to the *Windthal*, at first steep, crosses the brook in the valley, and follows its left bank to *Heiligengeist* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.) *Kasern* (see above). — Immediately to the S. of the *Vordere Thörl* is the *Virgl-Joch* (10,200'), seldom traversed.

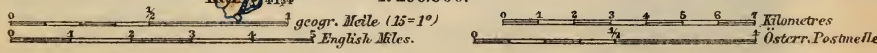
A laborious route (for experts only, with guide) leads through the wild *Daberthal*, or *Sulzbachthal* (see above), and over the *Schwarze Thörl* (9650'), between the *Thörlspitze* (10,016') and the *Rothe Mann* (10,070'), to the *Schwarzachthal* and the (6 hrs.) *Jagdhaus Alp* (p. 139).

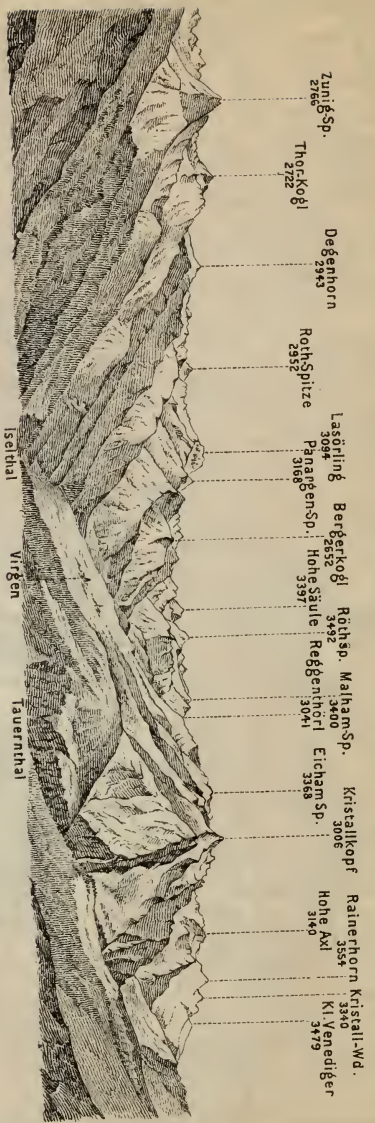


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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig





Zugspitze 3797
 Thonkogel 2722
 Degehenhorn 2943
 Rothspitze 2852
 Lasöring 3084
 PanargenSp. 3168
 Bergeckel 3450
 Hohe Säule 3397
 Röhsp. MalhamSp. 3400
 Reßenthori 3041
 Eicham Sp. 3368
 Kristallkopf 3006
 Rainerhorn 3354
 Hohe Axl 3140
 Kiesel-Wd. 3330
 Kl. Venediger 3479

Iseldal
 Virgen
 Tauernthal

Grossglockner Hohenwartkopf 3335
 Fiegerhorn 2740
 Kasteneck Hohenaar 3288
 Böse Weihele 3114
 Wandschuss-Wd. 3276
 Glödis 3207
 Ganoc 3108
 Hochschober 3245
 Glocknerwand 3730
 Studlhute 2800
 Bergeckel 3114
 Peischlach-Thorl 2490
 GoldbergsSp. 3066
 Schönletten 2805
 Schoberthori 3245
 Romaritswandkopf 3547

Teitschnitzthal
 Ködnitzthal
 Kaiserthal

PANORAMA VOM KAISER THÖRL (2205 m).

29. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

TO KALS from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the *Matrei-Kaiser Thörl* (see below; bridle-path, to the Thörl $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Kals $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide not indispensable). — From Lienz to Kals, 7 hrs.; road as far as *Huben* (p. 138); then a footpath through the *Kaiser-Thal* (see below). — From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the *Stubacher* or *Kaiser Tauern*, 12-13 hrs., an interesting route (better in two days, with a night at the *Rudolfshütte*, see p. 146). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the *Berger Thörl*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see p. 148).

Windisch-Matrei, see p. 139. Above the church we ascend the pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past the (20 min.) chapel, pass a cross, and begin to ascend to the right at ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) two houses. Then successively past two more houses, a solitary house on the right, and a large farm-house on the left, to a (40 min.) guide-post. The path now continues to ascend less steeply through woods and past a chapel, keeping above the gorge of the *Bürgerbach*. In 40 min. we cross a brook, and in 25 min. more emerge from the wood at a guide-post where the inn at the Thörl comes in sight. The incline now becomes steeper, and the path, crossing two brooks, mounts in zigzags, partly through wood, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the summit of the ***Kals-Matreier Thörl** (7230'; *Hamerl's Inn*, poor). Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group. (Comp. the annexed Panorama, after J. Stüdl.) The view is much finer from the second height, to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Kals descends towards the left, and then leads through wood. At the bottom of the valley we avoid the broad path to the left which leads first to the *Grossdorf*, a circuit of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals. Then, descending to the *Kaiser Bach*, we follow the rough track along the right bank of the brook, cross the bridge, and descend either to the right to the *Unterwirth*, or ascend to the left to the *Oberwirth*, beside the church.

FROM HUBEN (p. 138) TO KALS through the *Kaiser Thal*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., a fair path. We turn to the right beyond the inn, and traverse meadows to a (2 min.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ober-Feischlach* (the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the *Kaiser-Thal*. Beyond this point the track is generally good, ascending slightly, and at places skirting the profound ravine of the foaming *Kaiser Bach*. Near (40 min.) *Staniska*, a magnificent view of the ***Gross-Glockner**, with the *Glocknerwand* and the *Ködnitz* and *Teischnitz* glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (40 min.) *Haslach* (3730'; Inn); to the right a fine waterfall. Farther on we observe numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the path in rainy weather. To the right, at the entrance to the *Lesachtal* (p. 147), lies the hamlet of *Lesach* (in the background the *Glödis* and *Ganot*). Farther on, where the valley is broader, the path crosses the deposits of a torrent, and soon reaches (1 hr.) *Kals* (p. 146).

FROM UTTENDORF (p. 135) TO KALS through the ***Stubachtal** and over the *Kaiser Tauern*, by an attractive route of 13-14 hrs. (to the *Rudolfshütte* 8 hrs.; guide necessary to the *Tauern Pass*, 6 fl.; to Kals 10 fl.;

Alois Täubl or P. Dürnberger of Uttendorf). Road as far as the (7 M.) *Vellerer Bauer* (3200') and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schneideralm* (Inn; horses for hire), at the base of the *Teufelsmühle* (8190'); to the right opens the *Dorfer Oed*, at the head of which rises the *Landeckkopf* (9530'). From this point a bridle-path (steep and stony at places) ascends, turning to the right at a (35 min.) guide-post, to (20 min.) a waterfall, beyond which it crosses the *Bürchl* and a bridge leading to the left bank of the *Wurfbach*. It then ascends across pastures to the right to the *Enzinger Boden*, as this region of the valley is called, and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the picturesque *Grünsee* (5660'). Farther on it skirts the slopes of the *Schafbühel* (see below) to the *Weiss-See* (7300') and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) magnificently situated *Rudolfshütte* (7380'; Inn in summer), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The *Hintere Schafbühel* (7675'; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) commands a superb view of the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and its imposing environs, the *Hohe Kasten*, *Eiskögele*, *Johannisberg*, and *Hohe Riffl*; to the W. rises the *Granatkogel* group with the *Sonnblick*, *Raberkopf*, and *Granatspitze*. — From the *Rudolfshütte* over the *Kapruner Thörl* to the *Mooserboden*, see p. 132; over the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte* to the *Pasterze*, see p. 153. — The *Granatspitze* (10,110') and the *Sonnblick* (10,120') may be ascended from the *Rudolfshütte*, viâ the *Sonnblick Glacier* and the *Granatscharte* (c. 9800'), between the *Granatspitze* and the *Sonnblick*, without difficulty (each 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.). Descent over the *Granatspitze Glacier* and through the *Landeckthal* to *Windisch-Matrei* (p. 139).

From the *Rudolfshütte* the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) *Stubacher* or *Kaiser Tauern* (8500'); view limited. Then a steep and stony descent to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dorfer-See* (6300'), along the left bank of the *Kaiser Bach*, and across the streams draining the *Laperwitz* and *Frusnitz* glaciers. The picturesque valley (*Dorfer-Thal* or upper *Kaiser-Thal*) contains upwards of 50 chalets. Lower down ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the *Stiegenwand* by stone steps. Fine view from the top. Descent to *Kals*, 1 hr. more.

Kals (4335'); **Untervirth* or *Glocknerwirth*, kept by *Thomas Groder*, with a small Alpine library and the interesting 'Glocknerbuch', containing accounts of ascents from *Kals*; **Oberwirth Bergerweiss* 'Zum Alpenverein', near the church, good cuisine; *Michael Groder*, a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the *Glockner* group.

Guides: *Michael, Thomas, Peter, and Joseph Groder, Joh. Gräßler, Kasp. Gorgasser, Joseph, Andrä, and Johann Kelerer, Peter and Sebastian Huter, Lorenz Koller, Alois Schnell, Peter Unterberger, Joh. Ausserhofer, Rup. Entstrasser, Chr. Holaus, and Karl Rogl.* The office of the guides' society (president, P. Groder) is near Groder's Inn.

Tariff, see the separate excursions. For each excursion on which a night is spent in the *Erzherzog-Johannshütte* on the *Adlersruhe* the charge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. more. The guide provides himself with food, and carries 17 lbs. of luggage (overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hr.). Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards, 4 fl. 20 per day (10 hrs. walking), for a longer day 5 fl. 20, half-day 3 fl. 20, day of rest 2 fl. 20 kr.; same rates for the return-journey if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,460') to the *Stüdlhütte* $4\frac{1}{2}$, to the top 3-4 hrs. more; guide $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl., with descent by the *Hofmannsweg* to the *Glocknerhaus* 10 fl.) from *Kals* is shorter and cheaper than from *Heiligenblut* (p. 153), but is recommended to experts only. Route to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Groder*, see p. 148. Then crossing the *Ködnitzbach*, we turn to the left at ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a guide-post and ascend the *Ködnitzthal*, passing the (25 min.) *Jörgenhütte* (6425') and the (1 hr.) *Lucknerhütte* (7460'); to the right are the *Lange Wand* and the *Ködnitzkees*. We then ascend the slope of the *Freiwand* to the left to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stüdlhütte*, on the *Vanitscharte* (9180'), erected by Hr. *Stüdl* of Prague, and well fitted up (Inn in summer). The *Vanitscharte*, a depression between the *Freiwand* and the arête descending from the *Glockner* between the *Teischnitz*

and Ködnitz Glaciers (on which arête the 'Stüdlweg' leads to the top, see below), commands a fine *View of the Ampezzo Dolomites to the S.W., beyond the Kaiser Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S. for a short distance, we obtain a view of the peak of the Glockner to the N., apparently quite near; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Kramul, Gamsspitze, and Zollspitze. Our route ascends to the N. from the Stüdlhütte, over detritus, to the arête, between the *Teischnitz* and *Ködnitz Glaciers*, and mounts the arête, which becomes steep towards the end, to the (2½ hrs.) **Erzherzog-Johannshütte**, erected in 1879-80 by the Austrian Alpine Club on the *Adlersruhe* (11,360'; Inn), where this route joins the Heiligenblut route (p. 153). Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow and rock, to the (¾ hr.) *Klein-Glockner* (12,350'). On the N.W. side of this peak we descend steeply about 25' (facilitated by iron pegs and a wire-rope) to the *Obere Glocknerscharte*, a gap between the Little and the Great Glockner, consisting of a ridge 30' long and 1-2' wide (descending on the right to the Pasterze, and on the left to the Ködnitz Glacier) the passage of which requires a steady head, but is facilitated by a wire rope attached to the rocks. Lastly a steep ascent over rock (wire and pegs) to the summit of the Gross-Glockner (20-30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

[Another route, the 'Stüdlweg', ascends the rocky arête between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz glaciers (see above) with the aid of wire-ropes and iron stanchions attached to the rocks. This route avoids the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte, but is difficult in certain states of the snow and is now seldom attempted.]

The *VIEW is almost unrivalled in extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdlhütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhætikon chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W., to the Bernina and Adamello; S., to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E., the Terglou; E., the Carpathians; N.E., the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N., the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. On the summit are a wooden pyramid, used in Sept., 1879, in connection with the measurement of latitude, and an iron cross about 9' high, erected by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1880. — Descent by the *Hofmannsueg* to the *Pasterze*, difficult, see p. 153; to *Heiligenblut* by the *Leiter Glacier*, see p. 153. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Gröger of Vienna, attended by Chr. Rangetiner, for the first time by the N.W. arête (*Untere Glocknerscharte* or *Teischnitzscharte*, about 11,500'; very difficult). The only time the direct ascent from the Pasterze to the *Obere Glocknerscharte* (see above) has been accomplished was by the Marquis Pallavicini in 1876 (see p. 151).

The ***Romarisswandkopf** (11,635'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) commands a splendid view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the (4½ hrs.) Stüdlhütte we ascend to the *Teischnitz Glacier*, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the flat *Kramul-Sattel*, to the N.E. of the *Kramul* (10,670'), to the *Frusnitz Glacier*, and ascend to the top without much difficulty by the snowy Glockner arête.

The **Hochschober** (10,640'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), is reached by the *Lesachthal*, the *Lesacher-Alp* (5865'; night-quarters), and the *Ralf Glacier*; fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 138). — The **Gornetschamp** (9020'; 4 hrs.), the W. spur of the Schober group, between the Ködnitzthal and the Lesachthal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schober, and Venediger groups. — ***Rottenkogel** (9045'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Windisch-Matrei 5½ fl.), see p. 139. — The **Grosse Muntaniz** (*Laimet-spitze*, 10,595'; 6-7 hrs.), the highest peak between the Kaiserthal and the Tauerthal, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing. — The *Granatspitze* (10,410'), see p. 146.

Over the ***Kals-Matreier Thörl** (7235') to Windisch-Matrei (4½ hrs.; guide, 2½ fl., not necessary), see p. 145. The noble *View from the Thörl amply repays a visit to it, even by those who do not proceed to Matrei.

FROM KALS TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE BERGER THÖRL, 7½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.), attractive. A tolerable bridle-track leads past the church, and ascends the *Ködnitzthal* to the (1¼ hr.) hamlet of *Groder*; 25 min. farther up the path crosses the *Ködnitzbach*, and ascends abruptly to the right (guide-post; path to the left to the *Stüdlhütte*, p. 147) over Alpine pastures to the (2 hrs.) broad saddle of the **Berger Thörl** (8600'). Admirable view: S. the *Schober*, S.W. the *Deferegger Mts.* and the *Dolomites*, N.W. the *Hochgall*, E. the *Gastein Mts.* with the *Hochnarr*, *Sonnblick*, etc. In descending we obtain a view of the *Leiter Glacier*, *Adlersruhe*, and *Glockner* to the left. The path descends steeply into the *Leiterthal* (N. the *Schwerteck* and *Leiterköpfe*), crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) *Upper Leiterhütte* and (8 min.) the *Lower Leiterhütte* (6650'), on the right bank, and then descends on the left bank by the *Lower Katzen-Steig*, 130-160' above the *Leiterbach* (no difficulty). In ½ hr. we cross the brook again and ascend to (20 min.) the *Trogalp* (6100'), beyond which the path descends through wood, soon coming in sight of *Heiligenblut*. In 1 hr. more we cross the *Gössnitzbach* (the *Gössnitz Fall*, in the ravine to the right, is not visible from the path), then (25 min.) the *Möll*, and ascend again to (¼ hr.) *Heiligenblut*. — The *Peischlag Thörl* (8135'), to the S. of the *Berger Thörl*, is not recommended, as the path is bad.

Travellers bound for the **Franz-Josefs-Höhe* or *Ferleiten* save a day by proceeding from the *Leiterhütten* to the left, round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* and along the *Obere Katzensteig* (requiring a steady head at places), and across the *Marxwiesen* and the *Lower Pasterzenkeesboden*, direct to the (2 hrs.) *Glocknerhaus* (see p. 154; from Kals to this point 6-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to *Heiligenblut* 5 fl. 80 kr., to *Ferleiten* viâ the *Glocknerhaus*, *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*, and *Pfandelscharte* 9 fl.).

30. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps, pp. 334, 120, 144.

FROM THE SOUTH, *Heiligenblut* is most conveniently reached from *Dölsach* in the *Pusterthal* by the new road viâ *Winklern* (24 M.). Diligence from *Dölsach* daily, starting at noon and reaching *Heiligenblut* at 8.25 p.m. (leaving *Heiligenblut* at 8 a.m. and reaching *Dölsach* at 4.40 p.m.). One-horse carriage from *Dölsach* to *Heiligenblut* and back 12 fl., two-horse carr. 20 fl.; one-horse carr. from *Winklern* to *Heiligenblut* 5, to *Döllach* 3 fl.; porter from *Dölsach* to *Winklern* 1½ fl. — From *Möllbrücken* (1½ M. to the E. of *Sachsenburg*, p. 336) to (29 M.) *Winklern* a small post-vehicle runs daily in 11 hrs., the night being spent at *Stall* or *Ober-Vellach* (not recommended). A post-gig also plies twice daily from *Möllbrücken* to *Ober-Vellach* in 2½ hrs. (fare 1 fl.). One-horse carr. from *Sachsenburg* to *Ober-Vellach* in 2¼ hrs. (3½ fl.), from *Ober-Vellach* to *Winklern* in 4½ hrs. (6 fl.). — From *Kals* to *Heiligenblut* over the *Berger Thörl*, see above.

FROM THE NORTH, the most attractive route to *Heiligenblut* leads through the *Fischerthal* and over the *Pfandelscharte* (p. 131). — From *Rauris* over the *Hochthor* of the *Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern*, see pp. 127, 131; across the *Goldzechscharte* and the *Fleiss* (glacier-excursion, for experienced mountaineers), see p. 154. — From *Gastein* over the *Mallnitzer Tauern* to the *Möllthal* and to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 126. — From the *Kapruner Thal* a

difficult glacier-pass leads over the *Riffelthor* to the *Pasterze* (p. 134); a similar pass from the *Stubachthal* crosses the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte* (p. 153).

From *Lienz* to *Dölsach* (3 M. by railway; 10 min.), see p. 335. The village of *Dölsach* (2350'; *Putzenbacher*) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station. The church contains an altarpiece (Holy Family) by *Defregger* (born near *Dölsach* in 1835). The new road (9 M. to *Winklern*) ascends in wide curves (a shorter, but steep and stony footpath diverges beyond the inn) to (3³/₄ M.) the hamlet of *Iselsberg* (3645'), commanding fine views of the valley of the *Drave*, *Lienz*, and the jagged crests of the *Lienz Dolomites*. A footpath from *Lienz* also ascends via *Nussdorf* and *Debant* to (2 hrs.) *Iselsberg*. About 1¹/₂ M. farther on, beyond the *Inn zur Wacht*, we cross the boundary of *Carinthia*, and in ³/₄ M. more we reach the summit of the *Iselsberg* (3950'). Thence the road descends to (¹/₄ M.) the **Badhaus zum Gross-Glockner* (Inn), and through wood to (2¹/₄ M.) **Winklern** (3140'; **Aichenegg*, **Post*, both belonging to the same landlord; *Geiler*, plain; *Fercher*, well spoken of), a summer-resort, finely situated on a slope high above the *Möllthal*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Jos. Schober*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Suntinger*). The **Geiersbühl* (6228'), ascended via *St. Benedikt* in 3 hrs., commands a view of the *Schober* group, the *Lienz Dolomites*, etc. — A still finer view is obtained from the **Ederplan* (6500') which is easily ascended in 3¹/₂ hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left, after ¹/₂ M., from the *Iselsberg* road and ascends along the N. slope of the *Stronachkopf* to the small chapel of *Zwischenbergen* and the summit (refuge-hut; comp. p. 335).

[The *Möllthal* opens off the *Pusterthal* near station *Sachsenburg* (p. 336). A carriage-road (diligence to *Winklern* daily in 11 hrs., see above) ascends the valley. It crosses the *Möll* at *Möllbrücken*, and leads via *Mühldorf*, *Kolbnitz*, and *Stallhofen*, below the castle of *Falkenstein*, to (13 M.) **Ober-Vellach** (2250'; **Post*; *Pacher*), the chief village in the lower *Möllthal*, pleasantly situated near the mouth of the *Mallnitzthal*. The Gothic church contains a winged altarpiece by *Joh. Schoreel* (1520).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Weichsleederer* and *Jos. Zaderer*). Pleasant wood walks to the *Polinik Fall* and the *Klausen Fall* (¹/₂ hr.), and to (¹/₂ hr.) the fine **Groppensteiner Waterfall* of the *Mallnitzbach*. On a crag above the last rises the picturesque **Schloss Groppenstein* (2395'), built in the 10-13th cent., and recently restored in the ancient style. Fine view from the tower. — To the **Raggaschlucht* (near *Flattach*), ¹/₂ hr.'s drive, or ¹/₄ hr. on foot through the woods. This striking gorge, over the four terraces of which the *Raggabach* descends in a series of cascades, has been rendered accessible by means of bridges and paths. The uppermost fall, 80' high, may be reached in about ¹/₂ hr. from the entrance. — The *Lanza* (7105'), ascended without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide), via *Groppenstein* and the *Steiner Alpe*, is a fine point of view.

The ascent of the *Polinik* (9120'), the highest summit of the *Kreuzeck* group (p. 336), makes an attractive expedition of 5¹/₂-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route leaves *Ober-Vellach* on the S., and traverses the *Böden* and the *Spitalwiese* to (3 hrs.) the *Stampfer Alpe* (5900'; refuge-hut, with refreshments). We reach the base of the peak in 1 hr. more and in another ¹/₂ hr. scale the rocky slope to the summit, affording a magnificent panorama of the *Carinthian* and *Tyrolese Alps* as far as the *Ortler* and the *Adriatic Sea*.

To (2 hrs.) *Mallnitz* and over the *Mallnitzer Tauern* to (8 hrs.) *Gastein* guide from *Mallnitz* 4 fl.), see p. 126.

From Ober-Vellach the road leads past *Semslach* (to the right the castle of *Groppenstein*, p. 149) to (3 M.) *Flattach* (Scheiflinger), opposite the mouth of the *Raggathal* (p. 149), and to (1½ M.) *Ausser-Fragant* (Inn), at the entrance to the *Fragant-Thal*.

An easy pass (see below) leads from *Flattach* or *Ausser-Fragant*, past *Inner-Fragant* and over the *Schober-Thörl* (7730'), to *Döllach* (8 hrs., with guide). Still more interesting is the ascent of the *Stellkopf* (9335'), to the N.W. of the *Thörl* (1½ hr.), with descent to *Döllach* (see below). — Route through the *Fragant-Thal* (the upper part of which is called the *Wurtenthal*) and over the *Goldbergtauern* (9070') to *Rauris* (8-9 hrs. to the *Goldberg-Knappenhaus*), see p. 128.

The *Möllthal* now contracts. The road passes (4½ M.) *Wöllatratten*, at the mouth of the *Wöllathal* (p. 336), *Stall* (1½ M.; Inn), with the ruin of *Wildeggen*, and (4¾ M.) *Rangersdorf* (Hassler). It then leads across the *Möll* to (2¼ M.) *Lainach*, a prettily situated village and bath, on a tongue of land formed by the deposits of the *Zlainitzbach*. 3 M. *Winklern* (p. 149).]

The road from *Winklern* to (15 M.) *Heiligenblut* descends into the valley and crosses the *Möll*. At (4½ M.) *Mörtschach* (3160'; Inn, rustic) the *Astenthal* opens to the right; at (1½ M.) *Stampfen* the picturesque *Wangenitzthal* diverges to the left. To the right is *Sagritz*. At (3 M.) *Döllach* (3370'; **Ortner*; Post), at the mouth of the *Zirknitzthal*, which has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines, rises the old castle of *Gross-Kirchheim*. (Over the *Klein-Zirknitz* or the *Tramer-Scharte* to the *Rauris Gold Mine*, see p. 128.) Near the inn the *Zirknitz* bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge; farther on is the (½ M.) *Alexisklamm*, with the fine **Zirknitz Fall*, 200' in height.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Karl Brugger & Joh. Zlöbl*). The **Stellkopf* (9335'), which affords a splendid survey of the *Goldberg*, *Glockner*, and *Schober* groups, may be easily ascended from this point, viâ the *Astnerhütten*, in 5-6 hrs. (with guide). — The *Petzeck* (10,745') the E. summit of the *Schober* group, ascended hence in 7-8 hrs. (laborious), through the *Gradenthal* and past the *Gradenalpe* (hay-beds), also commands a magnificent view. — An interesting and less fatiguing ascent is that of the *Stanziwurten* (8830'; 4½-5 hrs.), viâ the *Zirknitzbauer*, the *Kulmer-Alp*, and the *Riegel-Alp*. — Over the *Schober-Thörl* (7730') to *Ausser-Fragant* (see above), 8-9 hrs., with guide.

Beyond *Döllach* the road next reaches (1½ M.) *Putschall* (3470'), at the entrance to the wild *Gradenthal*, and crosses to the right bank of the *Möll*, returning to the left 1¼ M. farther on. On the left (½ M.) is the *Jungfernsprung*, a waterfall 420' high. At (¼ M.) the hamlet of *Pokhorn* (3560'), with the Gothic church of *St. Martin*, the *Möllthal* appears to be terminated by a hill, which the road ascends in zigzags. From the top the *Gross-Glockner* is visible; to the left the *Möll* forms a fine waterfall (*Zlappfall*), 260' high. The road ascends to the right and soon reaches (2 M.) —

Heiligenblut (4600'; *Schober's Inn*, near the church), finely situated in a green Alpine valley, overlooked by the bold snow-

pyramid of the Gross-Glockner. It derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briceus. This relic is now preserved in an elegant ciborium, 42' in height, in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century, which also contains a handsome carved altar and the monument of St. Briceus (in the crypt). In the churchyard are the graves of the Marquis Pallavicini (p. 147) and Herr Crommelin, with the guides Rangetiner and Rubesoier, who all lost their lives on the Glocknerwand on June 26th, 1886. The *Calvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) affords a good view of the Gross-Glockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 147), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 153).

The **Oberer Fleiss**, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left by Schober's Inn, crosses the brook, and ascends to the left (route to the Calvarienberg). By the (10 min.) large house we go straight on, following the upper path (good and well-defined) at a nearly uniform level; 25 min., the chalet *Zur Untern Fleiss*. In 5 min. more the path descends and crosses the *Fleissbach* (p. 154), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) *Inn zur Oberrn Fleiss* (ca. 4900'; rustic). The *Fleisskapelle*, a little farther on, is the best point of view. — A direct path (fine views) leads from the Fleiss along the hills to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Döllach (p. 150), passing the scattered huts of *Apriach* and *Mitten*. The descent is steep.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Johann Kramser, Joseph Tribuser, Anton, Veit, and Lorenz Granögger, Georg Bäuerle, Georg Bernhard, Anton Wallner, Matt. Aslaber, Anton, Franz, and Georg Lackner, Jos. Bernstein, P. Neuhauser, Jos. Kellner, Joh. Moser, Jak. Pichler, and Joh. Rupitsch*). The president of the guides is to be found every evening at the inn for the purpose of making arrangements as to guides and porters. — HORSE from Heiligenblut to the Glocknerhaus 5, Franz-Josefs-Höhe 6 fl. (with side-saddle 1 fl. extra); to the Pfandelscharten Glacier 6 fl. 30 kr.; to the Hochthor only, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl. — *One-horse Carriage* to Döllach 3, Winklern 5, Dölsach 10 fl.

The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the *FRANZ-JOSEFS-HÖHE, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary; to the Glocknerhaus 2 fl., there and back 2 fl. 60 kr.; to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe and back 3 fl.) ascends to the Glocknerhaus in 3 hrs.; thence to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut we descend to the left, and after 10 min. cross to the right bank of the Möll. By a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chapel, where the path to the Leiterthal (p. 154) diverges to the left, we recross the stream. By the (5 min.) houses of *Winkel* (4720') we cross the *Gutthalbach*, and then ascend. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the *Kessel Fall*, partly concealed by pines, while the Möll, the discharge of the Pasterze, is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. To the E. is the Fleiss Glacier, beyond which lies the gold-mine (p. 154). A few paces farther on the Pasterze Glacier comes in sight. For a time the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Heiligenblut) *Bricciuscapelle* (5290'), opposite the **Leiter Fall*. Close by is a good spring.

Then another ascent. After 40 min. the path ascends by means of steps hewn in the rock, called the *Ochsenplatten*, or *Böse Platte*, beyond which the Glockner is disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by zigzags. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top (the *Brettboden*, 6815') the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction, leading round an angle of rock, being shorter than the bridle-path to the right, but soon rejoining it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) *Glocknerhaus* on the *Elisabethruhe* or *Elisenrast* (6980'), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (**Inn*, bed 1 fl. 60 kr., in separate room dearer; hay-bed 50 kr.; admission by day 20 kr.; telephone to Heiligenblut).

The Franz-Josefs-Höhe is reached in another hour (guide 1 fl., unnecessary). The path crosses the *Pfandelschartenbach* (p. 131) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wallnerhütte* (6940'). Above the hut we ascend to the right, by the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the *Freiwand*, high above the magnificent fall of the bluish-green glacier. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach the ***Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (7870'), a point of view on the rock-strewn flank of the *Freiwand*, which commands a complete survey of the huge *Pasterze Glacier*, the second-largest among the German Alps (6 M. in length; at the *Hofmannshütte* $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width; the *Gepatsch Glacier* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. longer). The view is finest in the direction of the white pyramid of the *Johannisberg*, which becomes visible here. Immediately before us towers the *Gross-Glockner*, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the *Adlersruhe*, *Burgwartscharte*, *Hohenwartkopf*, *Kellersberg*, *Schwerteck*, and the three *Leiterköpfe*; to the right of the *Glockner* rise the serrated *Glocknerwand* (*Hofmannspitze*), *Romarishandkopf*, *Schneewinkelkopf*, *Untere Oedenwinkelscharte*, *Johannisberg*, *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte*, and *Hohe Riffel*; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin of the *Pasterze* are the *Kleine*, *Grosse*, and *Hohe Burgstall*. A slab of marble on a rock on the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*, protected by an iron door, is to the memory of *Carl Hofmann* of *Munich*, a distinguished Alpine traveller, who fell at *Sedan* in 1870.

Few travellers extend their walk beyond the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*; but, if time permit, it is well worth-while to prolong it to the *Hofmannshütte* (guide advisable; from the *Glocknerhaus*, there and back, 1 fl. 80 kr.). The path descends a little, skirting and traversing the moraine, and then crosses a nearly level part of the glacier to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hofmannshütte* (7965'), in the *Gamsgrube*, a hollow at the base of the *Fuscherkarkopf*. The hut, erected by *Archduke John* (and formerly called *Johannshütte*), and repaired in 1870 by *Hr. Hofmann* and *Hr. Stüdl*, is the starting-point for a number of fine excursions, although most travellers prefer to spend the night at the *Glocknerhaus*.

ASCENTS FROM THE *HOFMANNSHÜTTE* OR FROM THE *GLOCKNERHAUS* (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the *Glocknerhaus*, where guides are always to be found). — The *Fuscherkarkopf* (10,896'; guide $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), affording an excellent survey of the *Glockner* group, is ascended from the *Hofmannshütte* in 3 hrs. by the *Gamsgrube*

and the S.W. arête (steep at first). — The **Sonnenwelleck** (10,660'), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkarkopf, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus by the *Freiwand* and the *Freiwand-Kees* in 4 hrs.; fine survey of the Fuscherthal. (From the Fuscherkarkopf to the Sonnenwelleck, by following the sharp arête, which sinks towards the centre, 1 hr.)

The **Mittlere Bärenkopf** (11,045') is ascended from the Hofmannshütte in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route, at first the same as that to the Bockkarscharte (p. 132), crosses the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from the *Breitkopf* (10,312'); then, leaving the Bockkarscharte to the right, it leads to the (2 hrs.) *Eiswandbühel* (10,465') and ascends a snow-arête to the (1 hr.) *Mittlere Bärenkopf* (11,045'). We may descend to the N.E. to the *Keilscharte* (see below), and return by the *Bockkarscharte* to the Hofmannshütte. (Descent to the *Schwarzenberghütte* by the *Hochgruber Glacier*, difficult.) — The **Hohe Burgstall** (9730'), reached from the Hofmannshütte in 2 hrs. by crossing the upper plateau of the Pasterze, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the (1 hr.) *Eiswandbühel* (see above).

The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,735'; from the Hofmannshütte 6-7 hrs.; guide 9, to Ferleiten 12, to the Rainerhütte 14 fl.). We cross the Bockkarscharte (p. 132) to the *Bockkar Glacier*; then ascend to the left to the *Keilscharte* (10,250'), the pass between the *Mittlere* and the *Hohe Bärenkopf* (see above), skirt the latter by keeping to the left and traversing the névé, pass the *Glockerin* (11,220'), between the *Vordere* and the *Hintere Bratschenkopf* (11,205'), and thus reach the *Wielinger Scharte* (p. 134), from which we have a steep ascent to the snowy summit. Descent to the *Kaindlhütte*, see p. 134; to *Ferleiten*, see p. 134.

The **Johannisberg** (11,400'; from the Hofmannshütte 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The route lies across the upper Pasterze Glacier; then avoids the fall of the highest Pasterze basin by passing between the *Glocknerwand* (12,235') and the *Kleine Burgstall* (8890'), traverses wide expanses of snow, and lastly ascends somewhat steeply to the summit by the snow-arête on the E. side. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubachthal. Splendid survey of the Glockner group, and extensive view towards the N. (Zeller See, etc.). This ascent may easily be combined with the route over the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte or the Riffelthor (see pp. 154, 134).

The **Hohe Riffel** (10,960'; 5 hrs.), from the Hofmannshütte past the Riffelthor (p. 154), and lastly up a steep snow-arête, is another fine point.

The **Schneewinkelkopf** (11,200'; from the Hofmannshütte 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit, leaving the Untere Oedenwinkelscharte (see p. 154) on the right, to the depression between the *Eiskögele* (11,280') and the Schneewinkelkopf, whence a snow-arête leads to the summit. Descent to Kals by the *Laperwitz Glacier*, 6 hrs., without difficulty (guide 11 fl.).

The ascent of the **Gross-Glockner** (12,460'), 9-10 hrs. from Heiligenblut, is fatiguing but not very difficult for practised mountaineers (guide from the Glocknerhaus 9, with descent to Kals 12 fl., in each case 1½ fl. more if a night be spent at the Erzherzog Johannshütte). It was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Count Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides. The first ascent from Kals (p. 146) was made in 1855.

From Heiligenblut or the *Glocknerhaus* (where the previous night may be spent) the usual ascent follows the Kals route (see below) to (2 hrs.) the *Leiterhütte* (6650'). We then ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Salmshütte* (9200'), on the *Schwerteck*, and thence mount the fatiguing *Leiterkees* to the (1½ hr.) *Hohenwart-Scharte* (10,460') and the (¾ hr.) *Erzherzog-Johannshütte* on the *Adlersruhe* (11,360'), where the route unites with the old Glockner route from Kals (see p. 147). Thence to the summit (1¼-1½ hr.). This route is rendered easier by spending the night in the *Salmshütte* (primitive) or the *Erzherzogs-Johannshütte* (see p. 147), and ascending thence early in the morning.

Another route, the **HOFMANNSWEG**, is much more arduous than this *Leiterweg*, and should be attempted only by thoroughly seasoned moun-

taineers, and only when there is abundance of snow in a favourable condition. This route, starting from the Glocknerhaus, crosses the Pasterze Glacier, and traverses the *Aeussere Glocknerkar Glacier* to (3½-4 hrs.) the *Adlersruhe*. Thence to the summit 1½ hr.

ASCENTS FROM HEILIGENBLUT. The **Sandkopf* (10,118'), easily ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide), is a fine point of view. From the *Fleiss Inn* (p. 151) we ascend across the pastures of the *Mönichberg*, passing two crosses (7920' and 9035'). The last part of the ascent is over debris and rock. — The *Brennkogl* (9890') is ascended through the *Guthal* in 5 hrs. (guide; comp. p. 131). — The *Hochnarr* (10,690') and the *Hintere Sonnblick* (10,180') may each be ascended from the *Seebichelhaus* in about 3 hrs. (see below; better from the *Rauris*, p. 128).

PASSES. FROM THE GLOCKNERHAUS TO KALS BY THE BERGER THÖRL (6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; provisions necessary), see p. 148. From the *Wallner-Hütte* (p. 152) we cross the lower Pasterze basin to the *Marxwiese*, with a fine view of the Pasterze, Glockner and *Johannisberg*: and thence follow the 'Upper Katzensteig', a narrow but safe path, round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* to the (2 hrs.) *Leiterhütte* (p. 148), in the *Leiterthal*. Thence a steep ascent leads to (2 hrs.) the *Berger-Thörl*, from which we descend in 2 hrs. to *Kals* (p. 146).

OVER THE RIFFELTHOR TO THE KAPRUNER THAL (to the *Rainerhütte* 9 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. The *Riffelthor* (10,140'), between the *Hohe Riffel* (10,960') and the *Vordere Bärenkopf* (10,676') is reached viâ the upper Pasterze basin and past the *Johannisberg*. Descent across the *Karlinger Glacier*, keeping to the right above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the whole glacier), to the *Mooserboden* and the *Rainerhütte* (p. 133).

OVER THE OBERE OEDENWINKELSCHARTE TO THE STUBACHTHAL (to the *Rudolfshütte* 8 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), also trying. The route to the *Riffelthor* (see above) is followed as far as the middle of the Pasterze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte* (10,785'), which lies between the *Hohe Riffel* and the *Johannisberg*. The descent to the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and the *Rudolfshütte* (p. 146) is precipitous and difficult. — The *Untere Oedenwinkelscharte* (10,415'), between the *Johannisberg* and the *Eiskögele*, crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl for the first time in 1869, is very difficult and dangerous.

Over the *Pfanderscharte*, *Fuscherkarscharte*, or *Bockkarscharte* to *Ferleiten*, see pp. 131, 132 (the first accomplished most conveniently from the *Glocknerhaus*); over the *Hochthor* of the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* to *Rauris* or *Ferleiten*, see p. 131.

FROM HEILIGENBLUT TO THE RAURIS GOLD-MINE (and *Gastein*) BY THE FLEISS. ASCENT OF THE HOCHNARR. This interesting glacier-tour requires a trustworthy guide (to *Gastein* 10, incl. the *Hochnarr* 12 fl.). The *Fleiss-thal* (p. 151), divides 1 hr. to the E. of *Heiligenblut* into the *Grosse Fleiss-thal* to the N. and the *Kleine Fleiss-thal* to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Seebichlhaus* (8085'; *Inn* in summer) and the (¼ hr.) *Zirm-See* (8220'), a small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the *Goldzechkopf* (10,010'). The *Gjaidtroghöhe* (9790'), between the *Kleine* and the *Grosse Fleiss*, is easily ascended from this point in 2 hrs. and affords a fine view of the *Glockner* and *Goldberg* groups. Another good point of view is the *Hintere Sonnblick* (10,180'), ascended from the *Seebichlhaus* in 3 hrs. by the gap to the S.W. of the *Goldzechkopf* and the *Kleine Fleisskees* (better from the *Knappenhaus* on the *Hohe Goldberg*, p. 127). — We next ascend over ice and rock, past a deserted miners' house, to the (½ hr.) *Goldzechscharte Pass* (9220'), lying between the *Hochnarr* on the N. and the *Sonnblick* on the S. [From the pass to the summit of the *Hochnarr* or *Hohenaar* (10,690'), an easy ascent of ½ hr. (from *Heiligenblut* 6 hrs.); view magnificent.] We descend from the pass over the *Goldzechkees* (sometimes much crevassed) by the 'Erfurter Weg' to (3-4 hrs.) *Kolm Saigurn* (p. 127). Thence to *Rauris*, see p. 127; over the *Bockhartscharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 125.

IV. NORTH-EASTERN TYROL. THE ZILLERTHAL ALPS.

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Comp. Maps, pp. 40, 52, 172, 46.

109 M. RAILWAY. Express in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; ordinary trains in $6\text{--}8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Munich to (40 M.) *Rosenheim*, see R. 11. The line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the *Inn*. On the opposite slope, beyond (45 M.) *Raubling*, lies *Neubeuern* (*Auer), with walls and gates, commanded by a château on a rock above.

49 M. **Brannenburg** (1660'; *Inn at the station; *Schlosswirth*, in the village). The village, a summer-resort, with a château, lies at the base of the mountains, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. (Beautiful view from the *Bierkeller*, to the S. of the village.)

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Mart. Holzner* and *Jos. Huber*). *Schwarzlack-Kapelle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W., with a fine view of the plain; *Biber* (1710'), a hill with pretty forest-paths and views, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E.; *St. Margarethen*, at the mouth of the *Reindler-Thal* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.); *In den Grund* (valley of the *Förchenbach*), with a fine waterfall ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence through a tunnel 100 yds. long to the *Tatzelwurm* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; comp. p. 52); ascent of the *Petersberg* (see below), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from *Fischbach* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — The ***Ramboldplatte** (4605'), ascended viâ the *Schiefgraben-Alpe* and the *Rambold-Alpe* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., commands a fine view of the *Chiemsee*, the *Kaisergebirge*, etc. — ***Wendelstein** (6030'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hrs. (guide advisable; provisions should be taken). The new route (bridle-path) passes *St. Margarethen* and enters the *Reindler-Thal*, through which it ascends to (2 hrs.) the *Mitter-Alpe* (3810') and (1 hr.) the *Reindler-Alpe* (4690'). It then skirts the N.W. side of the *Wendelstein*, crosses the *Schweinberg* saddle, and follows the *Birkenstein* route (p. 50) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Wendelsteinhaus*. [The old path ascends to the left above the *Mitter-Alpe*, leaving the *Reindler-Alpe* to the right (above), to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Reindlerscharte* (5350'), whence it ascends on the E. of the cone of the *Wendelstein* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Zellerscharte* (5445'), and then keeps along the left side of the 'Kessel' (*Wendelstein Grotto*, see p. 51) to the saddle on the side next the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Wendelsteinhaus* (p. 51). The final ascent begins on this side of the saddle.

At (51 M.) *Fischbach* (Bräuhaus) the line approaches the *Inn*. On a rock to the right is the ruin of *Falkenstein*, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Petersberg*. On the opposite bank rise the *Heuberg* (4490') and *Kranzhorn* (4475'). The train crosses the *Aubach* to (56 M.) **Oberaudorf** (1580'; *Hofwirth*; **Zum Brunnstein*, at the station; *Niederauer*, rustic), near which is the ruined *Auerburg*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Isidor März Junior* and *Senior*, *Joh. Bapt. März*). To the *Weber an der Wand* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); *Gfaller Mühle*, with a small cascade ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Wolfschlucht Inn*); to the *Tatzelwurm* (fine waterfall) in the *Aubachthal*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (thence to *Bairisch-Zell*, see p. 52). — **Brunnstein** (5365'), an interesting ascent of 4 hrs., with guide. The path leads up the valley from the *Gfaller Mühle* to *Wildgrub* and (3 hrs.) the *Himmelmoos-Alp*, prettily situated, whence it ascends to the right to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chapel on the S.E. peak. Magnificent view of the *Kaisergebirge*, *Tauern*, *Inn Valley*, etc.; to the right, the *Wendelstein*. Descent to the *Tatzelwurm* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), fatiguing. — The easy and interesting ascent of the *Traithen* (6160'; comp. p. 52) may be made from *Oberaudorf* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. viâ the *Unterberg-Alpe* and the *Unterberger Joch*; the *View extends from the *Dachstein* to the *Oetzthaler Ferner*. — Route to *Kössen* and *Reit im Winkel*, see p. 58.

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kiefersfelden* (*Schrecker's Inn*; *Restaurant zum Kie-*

fer) has a rustic theatre, in which the peasants perform popular dramas (every Sun. in summer). Near the *Otto-Capelle*, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the *Klause* (see below), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. *Kufstein* (1600'; **Auracher Bräu*, with garden on the Inn; **Post*, on the Inn, pens. from 2½ fl.; **Drei Könige*, moderate; *Zur Gräfin*; *Hirsch*; **Eggerbräu*; *Rail. Restaurant*, dear; wine at *Schickedanz's*), an ancient fortress on the opposite (right) bank of the Inn, with new fortifications on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I. The Bavarian commandant, believing it impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for some heavy ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and executed the commandant for his temerity. *Kufstein* was the only frontier-fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. The sole approach to the fortress (now a barrack) is very steep; provisions are drawn up by means of a windlass. Fine view from the **Calvarienberg*, immediately beyond the cemetery (½ M. from the Inn bridge); to the W. rises the *Pentling*. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of *List*, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846. On the *Kienbichl*, in the vicinity, are the baths of *Kienbergklamm* (also a Pension), well fitted up (bath 30-40 kr., very agreeable water).

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Kasper Pirkner* at *Kufstein*, *Jos. Bichler* at *Veitenhof*, *Jos. Auer* at *Schwendt*, *Mich. Wurzenrainer* at *Bärnstatt*, *Thom. Widauer* and *Jos. Zintinger* at *Hinterstein*). On the left bank of the Inn, 10 min. from the station, is the *Zeller Burg*, or *Nackelburg* (*Inn), at the foot of the wooded *Zeller Rain*. Walk viâ *Zell*, and past the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (¾ hr.) *Ed* (*Inn); by the high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the *Klause* (see above; *Inn, good cuisine; view). — Ascent of the **Thierberg* (2370'; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway-station, and passes the two *Thierberg Farms*. Beautiful view from the tower, which dates from the 11th cent. (key kept by the 'hermit', 10 kr.). We may return by an attractive route from the *Lower Thierberg Farm*, passing the (¾ hr.) **Hechtsee*, embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view of the *Kaisergebirge*, to the (½ hr.) *König-Otto-Capelle*, and (40 min.) *Kufstein*; or to the W., through beautiful woods, to the *Ed* (see above). Hence to the railway-station 20 minutes. — *Thiersee-Thal*, *Landl*, and *Bairisch-Zell*, see pp. 52, 51 (one-horse carr. from *Kufstein* to *Ursprung* 12 fl.). An easy and well-marked route leads from *Vorder-Thiersee* to the top of the *Pendling* (5124'; 2½ hrs., with guide); steep descent to *Langkampfen* (p. 158).

Duxerköpf (2418'; 1 hr.), with fine view of the *Innthal*, *Kaisergebirge*, etc.: ascent by the *Calvarienberg* to the left through wood; easy descent by the *Hochwand* to (¾ hr.) *Bad Kienbergklamm* (see above). — The *Brändkogel* or *Gamskogel* (4750'), the highest point of the *Brentenjoch* range, ascended in 3 hrs. by the *Duxer Alpe* and the *Brentenjoch Alpe*, affords an excellent survey of the *Kaisergebirge* (guide 2 fl., including descent into the *Kaiserthal* 2½, to *Hinterstein* 3 fl.). Descent viâ the *Bellersteig* to (2 hrs.) the *Triftklause* in the *Kaiserthal* (see below), or by the *Steinberger Alp* and *Waller Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Hintersteiner See* (p. 175).

**Kaiserthal* (half-a-day, guide unnecessary). A road leads to the N. to (¼ M.) *Sparchen*, a mill and iron-work at the narrow mouth of the valley, where the *Sparchenbach* forms a fine fall (best viewed from the

bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and (3 min.) the steps to the right by the crucifix; 10 min., a bench ('*Neapelbank*'), affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Pending, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubaier Ferner. Thence by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six 'Kaiserhöfe' (*Veitenhof*, the third, is a rustic tavern; a chapel near the *Pfandlhof*, the fourth farm, affords the best survey of the valley). [From the *Veitenhof* a marked path leads to the top of the *Teufelskanzel*.] The (1½ hr.) last farm (*Hinterkaiserhof*, 2790'; a few beds), which commands a fine view of the huge precipices of the *Wilde Kaiser* (comp. p. 175), is the usual turning-point. The prolongation of the path descends through wood to the (1 hr.) *Triftklause* on the Sparchenbach, and then crosses the *Bärenbach*, and, leaving the *Vordere Bärenbach-Alpe* on the right, ascends along the *Stripsenbach* to (¾ hr.) the *Bärenbad Club Hut*, on the *Hintere Bärenbadalp* (2725'; Inn in summer). An interesting pass (guide, 4½ fl., unnecessary; path marked) leads from this point across the (2½ hrs.) *Stripsenjoch* (5265'), between the *Todtenkirchl* on the right and the *Stripsenkopf* (5900'; an easy ascent of ¾ hr. from the col) on the left to (2½ hrs.) *Griesenau* in the *Kaiserbachthal*, where we may either turn to the left to *Schwendt* and (2½ hrs.) *Kössen* (p. 58). or to the right to *Gasteig* (Inns, primitive) and (2 hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 175). — An interesting, but difficult ascent is that of the *Elmauer Haltspitze* (7792'), the highest summit of the Kaisergebirge, which may be accomplished from the *Bärenbad Hut* in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl., including descent to Elmau 5 fl.), viâ the *Untere* and *Obere Scharlinger Boden* and the *Rothe Rinnscharte* (comp. p. 175). — Ascent of the *Sonneneck* (7380'), a splendid point of view, from the *Bärenbad Hut*, through the *Gamskarl*, and across the *Gamskarlköpfl.* in 4½ hrs. (guide 5 fl.); interesting, but rather fatiguing. Descent by the *Wiesberg*, the *Kaiserhochalpe*, and the *Kaisernieder-alpe* to (3 hrs.) *Bärnstatt* (p. 175), steep at first. — Route from the *Vordere Bärenbad Alp* (see above) over the *Feldalpe* (4265') and through the *Habersauer-Thal* to (6 hrs.) *Walchsee*, also attractive (with guide, p. 58). — From the *Veitenhof* (see above) a path over the *Hintere Kaiserfellenalpe* (4920') and the saddle of *Egersgr'inn* ascends the *Pyramidenspitze* (6550'), the highest peak of the *Hintere* or *Zahme Kaiser* (p. 175), an interesting ascent of 5 hrs. (from Kufstein 6-7 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). The summit, which is surmounted by a cross, commands a magnificent view. — Another interesting point is the *Naunspitze* (5380') the westernmost peak of the *Hintere Kaiser*, ascended from the *Pfandlhof* viâ the *Pfandler-Alpe* and the *Vordere Kaiserfellen-Alpe* in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 2 fl.). A path, indicated by red marks (guide advisable), leads from the *Naunspitze* across the plateau, and past the *Zwölferkogel*, the saddle of *Egersgr'inn* (see above), and the *Elferkogel* to (2 hrs.) the *Pyramidenspitze*.

FROM KUFSTEIN TO SÖLL (3½ hrs.; shortest way to the Hohe Salve). The path diverges to the left from the road at the foot of the fortress, and runs across meadows to (½ hr.) the *Bairische Hof* (Inn), and thence through the pretty *Weissachthal* or *Glemmachenthal* (cement-works) to (½ hr.) a bridge over the *Gaisbuch*, from which a steep path ascends to the inn of (½ hr.) *Eiberg* or *Neuberg*. Then, high above the right bank of the *Weissach* and across to (1½ hr.) *Söll* on the left bank (p. 175). — To the HINTERSTEIN LAKE (p. 175.), 2½ hrs. (guide not indispensable). About ¾ M. beyond *Neuberg* we leave the high-road to the left (guide-post) and ascend the *Steinerne Stiege*, a path hewn in the face of the cliff (without danger). From the top (25 min.) we continue straight on to (½ hr.) the *Hinterstein Lake* (3630'), the N. side of which we skirt to (¾ hr.) the *Bärnstatt Inn* (p. 175).

From Kufstein to *Kössen* and *Reit im Winkel*, see R. 12.

Between (67 M.) *Langkampfen* and (70 M.) *Kirchbichl* (Oberreitner) the train crosses the Inn. On the left rises the green *Hohe Salve*, with its chapel (p. 171). We cross the *Brixenthaler Ache*.

72 M. *Wörgl* (1665'; **Rail. Restaurant and Inn*), the junction of the Salzburg line (RR. 33, 22). The village (*Post*; *Lamm*; *Zur*

Hohen Salve) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. Near it is the small *Bad Eisenstein* (Restaurant, with rooms; bath 30 kr.; fine view). — Ascent of the **Hohe Salve*, see p. 171; to *St. Johann* viâ *Elmau*, see p. 175.

To the left beyond (76 M.) *Kundl*, on the high-road, is the church of *St. Leonhard*, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the broad Innthal extends the long *Brandenberger Joch* (4945'). On the S.W. side of the old town of *Rattenberg* (**Stern*; *Krämerbräu*; *Adler*) the train threads a short tunnel.

$81\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brixlegg* (1680'; **Vogel*; **Gold. Hirsch* or *Judenwirth*; *Herrenhaus*; *Restaurant*, with beds, near the station), situated at the confluence of the *Alpbach* with the Inn, with lead and copper smelting-works, is a favourite summer-resort. Passion-plays are performed here every few years. On the *Alpbach*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., are the baths of *Mehrn*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Jos. Kirchner* of *Brixlegg*, *J. G. Hörhager*, *R. Laimgruber*, and *Joh. Lettenbichler* of *Kramsach*). To ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kramsach* (*Zum Glashaus*, brewery and pension), prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the *Brandenberger Ache*. On the left bank of the *Ache* is *Achenrain*, with a château and brass-foundry; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on is the convent of *Mariathal*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up, at the base of the *Brandenberger Joch*, is the small *Rainthaler See*; and still farther up ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is the picturesque *Perlsteiner See*. — To *Strass*, at the end of the *Zillerthal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.: the road leads past the castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtwehr* (*In der Au Inn*, in the vicinity) to *St. Gertraud* (on the right the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, on the left the *Reitherkogel*, see below), and then crosses the *Ziller* (fine view of the valley) to *Strass* (p. 178). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (1 hr.) *Reith* (Inn), and (1 hr.) the top of the *Reitherkogel* (4376'). — Through the *Alpbachthal* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the prettily-situated village of *Alpbach* (3200'; *Knollenwirth*); from the head of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the *Wiedersberger Horn* (p. 179), to *Fügen* in the *Zillerthal*. — *Gratlspitze* (6200'), 4 hrs., with guide, not difficult. Splendid view. (Small inn on the *Holzapl*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the top.) — To *Steinberg* (6 hrs., viâ *Aschau*; guide advisable), see p. 47. — Through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Falepp*, 9-10 hrs.; see p. 50.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the old castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtwehr*, and, farther on, the extensive ruin of *Kropfsberg*, at the mouth of the *Zillerthal* (p. 178).

$85\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jenbach* (2825 ft.; **Toleranz*, near the station; *Hôtel Jenbach*; **Post*, R. 70 kr.; **Zum Bräu*, above the village, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, view from the veranda, pension $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), a large village with smelting-works and forges, is the station for the *Achensee* (R. 9) and the *Zillerthal* (R. 35).

EXCURSIONS. The imposing château of *Tratzberg*, on the hill-side (2000'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the W., is said to have 365 windows. It was tastefully restored by its late owner, Count *Enzenberg*, and contains a collection of arms (castellan 40 kr.). Excellent view of the Innthal from the grounds above it. — An attractive excursion (from *Tratzberg* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Schwarz* viâ *Viecht* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of **St. Georgenberg* (3025'), in the *Stallenthal*, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild ravine (Inn).

$90\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwarz* (1775'; *Rail. Restaurant*). The town (**Stern*; *Zum Freundsberg*; *Post*) lies on the opposite bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of *Freundsberg*. The silver-mines worked

here in the middle ages are exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The *Church*, roofed with copper, has a fine façade, completed in 1502, and an altarpiece by *Schöpf*. The cloisters of the *Franciscan Monastery* are adorned with old frescoes. To the right, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, rises the Benedictine abbey of *Viecht* (now a school), restored after a fire in 1868.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Lindner*). **Keller-Joch* (7675'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.), by a marked path (guide desirable) viâ *Freundsberg* and *Anzingerhof* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Kellerjoch Hut* of the local Alpine Club and to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit (descent to Fügen, see p. 179). — FROM SCHWAZ TO HINTER-RISS ACROSS THE LAMSEN-JOCH, an interesting excursion of 8-9 hrs. (with guide). The path diverges to the left from the St. Georgenberg route beyond *Viecht*, and ascends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Bauhof* and along the right side of the wooded *Stallenthal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lower Stallenalpe* (4310'). Thence we ascend to the left to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lamsen-Joch* (6370'), between the *Rothmandspitz* and *Schafjüchl*, and proceed to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a second pass at the foot of the *Lamsenspitze* (8540'), whence we descend to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Binsalp* and to the *Eng* (4 hrs. to Hinter-Riss, p. 43). — OVER THE STANSER-JOCH TO THE ACHENSEE, in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a somewhat fatiguing path (guide necessary). From St. Georgenberg we mount rapidly over the *Stanser Alp* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Stanser-Joch* (6880'; view). Descent through the *Weissenbachthal* to (2 hrs.) *Maurach* or *Seespitz* (p. 49).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above Schwaz is the mouth (N.) of the *Vomper-Thal*, one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps, about 12 M. long, which has lately been rendered accessible. A path leads through the village of *Vomp*, crosses the brook and enters the gorge, known as the *Vomper Loch*. On the N. side (3 hrs. from Vomp viâ *Vomperberg*) is the shooting-box of *Im Zuerchbach*. From this point a trying route (guide) crosses the *Ueberschall* (6260') to the *Haller Anger* in the *Lavatsch-Thal* (p. 36).

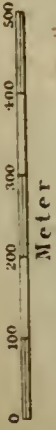
To the right appears the village of *Vomp*, with the château of *Sigmundslust*. The train crosses the *Vomperbach* and approaches the Inn. Stations *Terfens* and *Fritzens*. On the opposite bank are the villages of *Wattens* (**Angerer*), a summer-resort, with a pretty waterfall, and *Volders* (Post). The latter lies at the mouth of the *Volderer Thal* (p. 161), near the castle of *Friedberg*. We now enter the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the *Patscherkofl* and *Sailespitze*; on the right, the serrated range on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 162).

$102\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hall* (1835'; **Bär*; **Post*; *Stern*; *Rössle*, moderate; *Hirsch*; *Kaiser Brewery*), a quaint old town of 5000 inhab., with salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see p. 161). The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town, near the *Residenz* (palace) built by Archduke Sigismund in 1480, is a curious old tower called the *Münze*, a relic of the ancient 'mint' once situated here. The *Casino* (formerly 'Trinkstube') dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The *Parish Church* contains valuable old church utensils. On the outer wall is a small monument to *Speckbacher* (d. 1820; the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer), who in 1809 succeeded three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, the key to the position of the French and Bavarians.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Rathgeber* at Absam). The village of *Absam* (*Bogner*, with garden and view; *Ebner*), situated on a height, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the

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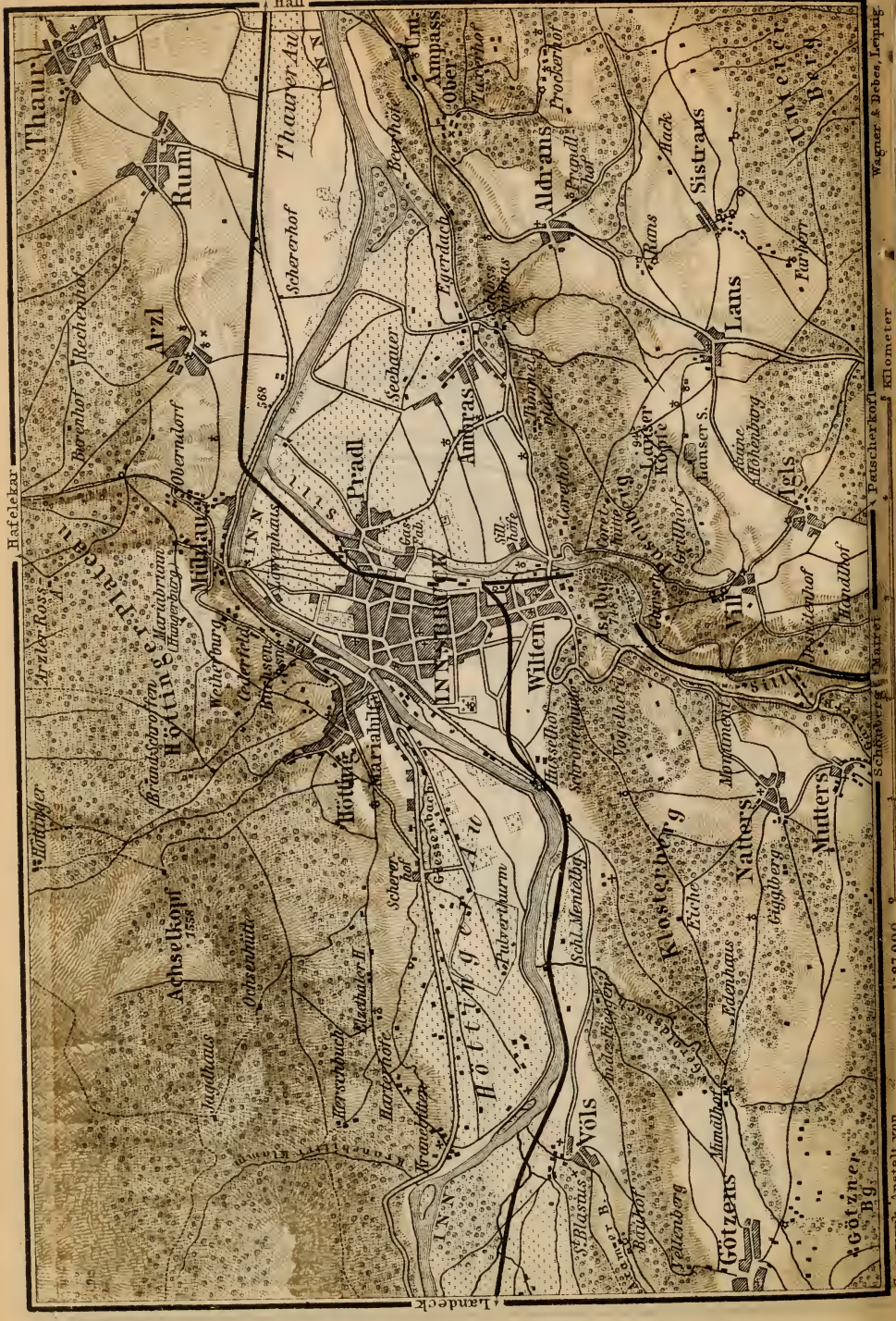


Denkmäler:

- 1. Erzbg. Leopold V. C.3.
- 2. Rudolfsbrunnen. C.D.4.
- 3. Walther v. d. Vogelweide. B.2.
- 4. Goldnes Dach. C.3.
- 5. Gymnasium. C.3.
- 6. Handelsschule. B.4.
- 7. Imkaserne. B.3.

Kirchen:

- 8. Dreieinig-K. E.3.
- 9. Jesuiten-K. (Unvers.) D.3.
- 10. Mariahilfer-K. A.3.
- 11. S. Johannes-K. B.4.
- 12. S. Nicolaus-K. C.1.
- 13. Serviten-K. C.4.
- 14. Spital-K. C.3.
- 15. Ursuliner-K. B.3.
- 16. Klosterkaserne D.2.
- 17. ehem. Oesterreich-Hof. C.4.
- 18. Ottoburg. B.3.
- 19. Redoutensäle. C.3.
- 20. Schlachthaus. B.3.
- 21. Staats-Gewerbeschule. B.4.
- 22. Stadt-oder-Feuerturm. C.3.
- 23. Statthaltere. C.2.
- 24. Tiroler Glasmalerei. B.5.
- 25. Universitäts-Bibliothek. D.3.
- 26. Vereinskaserne. B.2.
- 27. Waisenhaus. D.3.4.
- 28. Zaughaus. E.2.



Hafelekar

Wattinger

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Schwarze Karte
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N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer (d. 1683), the famous violin-maker, whose house is denoted by a marble tablet with an inscription.

To reach the **Gnadenwald**, the hills on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the **Salzberg** (see below) for $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then ascend to the right to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *St. Martin* (Speckbacher), *St. Michael* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 2870'), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Gungl Inn*. From this point we descend to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the church of *Maria-Larch* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Terfens*. A very interesting expedition may be made from St. Michael to the top of the **Walder Alpe** (5340'); fine views from the *Walder-Joch* (5340'), 20 min. to the E. (to the N. the deep gorge of the *Vomperthal*), and from the *Hinterhornalm* (4990'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. The descent on the N. side leads to the *Gan Alp* in the *Vomperthal*, and then to the right, round the ridge, to *Ummelberg* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Terfens*.

The **Haller Salzberg** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The road leads to the N., past (left) *Absam* (the path viâ *Absam*, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the *Hallthal*, between the *Zunderkopf* (6414') on the left and the *Bettelwurfspitze* (8976') on the right, to the shafts of the Salt Mines, 2790' above *Hall* (tavern at the '*Herrenhaus*'). A visit to the mines is interesting ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fee 40 kr.). The *Zunderkopf* (ascended by a new club-path) commands a fine view. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the *Herrenhaus* is the *Issenanger*, in a wild situation. An attractive pass leads hence over the *Lavatscher Joch* (6815') and through the *Hinterautal* (carriage-road beyond the shooting-lodge) to (7 hrs.) *Scharnitz* (comp. p. 36); another (fatiguing) pass crosses the *Stempeljoch* (7190') to the *Gleirschthal* (to *Scharnitz* 7-8 hrs.; comp. p. 36).

The **Volderthal**. The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the Inn to (3 M.) *Volders* (1835'; Inn), whence a steep cart-track ascends on the E. side of the valley to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Volderer Wildbad* (3650'; good and cheap quarters), prettily situated in the woods. The **Glungetzer* (8780') is ascended hence without difficulty in 5 hrs. (with guide). — ACROSS THE **NAVISJOCH** TO **MATREI** (on the *Brenner* railway), $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in good weather; Ant. Angerer of *Volders* recommended). From the *Voldererbad* we follow the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) the *Vorberg-Alpe* (5580'), cross to the right bank, recross near the (1 hr.) *Steinkaseralpe* (6560'), and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Navisjoch* (8200'), immediately to the W. of the *Sonnenspitze*, with a fine view of the *Tux* and *Stubai Alps*. Descent through the *Navisthal* to the *Zehenter-Alp* and the *Stöpler-Alp* and over steep meadows to (2 hrs.) *Navis* (4400'; quarters at the curé's), whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) *Matrei* or *Steinach* (p. 220).

The train quits the Inn and traverses the broad valley towards the W. On the right rise the *Zunderköpfe*, with the white *Franzenspyramide*; at their base lie the villages of *Thaur*, *Rum*, and *Arzl*. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the *Glungetzer* (8780'), is the village of *Rinn*, the birthplace of *Speckbacher* (b. 1768). Farther down is the château of *Amras* (p. 168). The train crosses the Inn, above the influx of the *Sill*, opposite *Mühlau* (p. 170), and traverses the valley on a long, unsightly viaduct.

109 M. Innsbruck.

32. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. ***TIROLER HOF** (Pl. a; D, 4), R. from 2 fl., L & A. 70, B. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; ***HÔTEL de l'EUROPE** (Pl. b; D, 4), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., L. & A. 75, B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; ***GOLDNE SONNE** (Pl. c; D, 4), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fl., B. 50, L. & A. 45 kr., these three at the station. — ***GOLDNER ADLER** (Pl. d; B, C, 3; visited by Goethe and Heine), near the Inn bridge, R. 80 kr. - 1 fl., L. 12, B. 30 kr.; **STADT MÜNCHEN** (Pl. e; C, 4), R. 1 fl., L. & A. 40, B. 40 kr.; ***HABSBURGER HOF** (Pl. k; D, 3), Museums-Str., with garden, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; **POST**,

Maria-Theresien-Str., adjoining the post-office; *HIRSCH (Pl. f; B, C, 3); KRONE, by the triumphal arch, well spoken of; *GOLDNER LÖWE; ROTHER ADLER (Pl. g; D, 3), Seilergasse; *GRAUER BÄR (see below), moderate; WEISSES RÖSSL; GOLDNE ROSE, near the Goldne Dachl. — On the left bank of the Inn: *PENSION KAYSER (p. 170), charmingly situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge, adapted for a stay of some time, pens. with R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per day (also a café-restaurant). Second-class: GOLDNER STERN (Pl. h; B, 2) frequented by the clergy; *MONDSCHNEIN (Pl. i; B, 3), by the bridge; MOHREN, Mariahilf-Str. — In summer it is advisable to order rooms in advance. — **Pension Schloss Mentelberg*, see p. 170.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Kraft* (military music frequently), *Hierhammer*, both in the Museums-Strasse; *Grabhofer*, Erler-Str.; *Katzung*, under the Lauben; *Kreid*, Margarethen-Platz; **Kaysler* (see above), with view-terrace. — **Beer.** *Breinössl*, *Fasslerl*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 12 & 24, both with shady gardens; *Bierwastl*, Ursulinergraben; *Summerer*, Viadukt-gasse, near the station (often military music); *Adambräu*, Adamsgasse. Good wine at the *Grauer Bär*, with garden, Universitäts-Str. — *Rail. Restaurant*.

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one-horse 80 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; drive in the town, first hour 1 or 2 fl., each additional hour 80 kr. or 1 fl.; $\frac{1}{2}$ day 4 or 6, whole day 7 or 10 fl. To the Berg Isel and back (with stay of 1 hr.), one-horse 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., two-horse 2 fl.; Mentelberg 1 or 2 fl.; Mühlau 1 fl. 20 kr. or 2 fl.; Weiherburg 2 or 3; Weiherburg, and back by Mühlau, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4; Amras 2 or 3; Kranewitten 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4; Lans 4 or 7; Lans and Igl 5 or 8; Igl via Vill 4 or 6; Stefansbrücke 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4; Schönberg 5 or 8; Neustift 9 or 16 fl. — **Omnibus** from the Anna-Säule (p. 163) to the Berg Isel (10 kr.) and Amras (20 kr.), in 1 hr., starting at 9, 11, 3, and 5 o'clock, returning from Amras at 10.15, 12, 4, and 6 o'clock.

Railway to Munich, see R. 31; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, see RR. 33, 22; to Botzen, see R. 41; to Landeck, see R. 43. **Porter** from the station to the hotel for luggage under 33 lbs. 10 kr. for each package, under 1 cwt. 15 kr., above 1 cwt. 20 kr.

Baths. **Swimming and other Baths* in the Adamsgasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz, near the station, well fitted up (for ladies 8-11 a.m.). *Kaiserkrone*, Herzog-Otto-Str. (restaurant); **Swimming and other baths* at the *Giessen*, on the left bank of the Inn, above the rille-range; *Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad*, at St. Niklaus.

Summer Theatre (rustic comedies) at *Pradl* (p. 168) on Sun. afternoons.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at *F. Unterberger's*, Museums-Str., and *Czichna's*, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 1 and Rudolf-Str., near the Hôtel de l'Europe.

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

Innsbruck (1910'), the capital of Tyrol, with about 30,000 inhab. and a garrison of 2000 men, is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains (*Brandjoch*, *Frauhütt*, *See-grubenspitzen*, *Hafelekar*, *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 *Waldraster-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofel*.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we pass between the handsome new hotels and first reach 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 Rudolf IV., 10' in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the **MARIA-THERESIEN-STRASSE** (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains the *Landhaus*, the *Post Office* (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th cent., and is embellished with the *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1706 'ob hostes tam Bavarum quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyrolim invadentes depulsos'.

On the W. side of the street is the former *Oesterreichische Hof*, now private property; the façade of the 'Saalbau', in the court, is adorned with excellent *Frescoes (female figures, over life-size, typifying Industry, Good Fortune, Ability, and Thrift; above, groups of cupids), executed in 1885 from designs by Ferd. Wagner. — Near the column is the house in which the Tyrolese poet *Herm. v. Gilm* (d. 1864) was born, with a bust of him in marble.

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 Goldne Dachl.

The '**Goldne Dachl**' (Pl. C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation. The paintings on the outer wall, representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble commemorate the restoration of the balcony by that emperor about the year 1500. — The adjoining *Stadthurm* or *Feuerthurm*, a handsome old tower, commands a fine view.

Further on, to the right, we reach the **Franciscan Church**, or **Hofkirche** (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 363), 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 heroic ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations, and the emperor himself ordered its execution as early as 1509; but the original plan having been lost, the monument was not erected till the time of Ferdinand I. and the Archduke Ferdinand, and was not finished till about 1583. The superintendence of the work was entrusted to *Gily Sesselschreiber* of Augsburg, the court-painter, who designed more than half of the statues. The figures were cast by *Stephan Godt* (who succeeded Sesselschreiber in 1518), *Bernhard Godt*, *Gregor Löffler*, *Hans Lendenstreich*, and others; and the famous *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, to whom the figure of King Arthur, the finest of all, is attributed, also took part in the work.

On the right: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximi-

lian; 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; *5. Theodorich, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theodobert, Duke of Burgundy; *8. Arthur, King of England (1513); 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the last.

On the left: 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets' (p. 163); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

Most of these statues were cast under Ferdinand I. at the bronze foundry of Mühlau near Innsbruck, which was established by Maximilian I.

On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 reliefs in marble, 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. Colin* of Malines (1558-66), who received 240 fl. for each, 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. The sacristan shows the monument and the Silberkapelle (50 kr.).

1st Relief. Nuptials of the Emperor with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Victory over the French at Guinegate, 1479; 3. Taking of Arras, 1482; 4. Coronation as Roman king at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1486; 5. Victory of the Tyrolese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna, after its abandonment by the Hungarians, 1490; 7. Taking of Stuhlweissenburg; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alex. VI., the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Investment of Ludovico Sforza with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Philip le Bel, son of Maximilian, with Johanna of Arragon; 13. Victory over the Bohemians at Ratisbon, 1503; 14. Siege of Kufstein (p. 52); 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Guelders, 1505; 16. League of Cambrai; 17. Surrender of Padua to Maximilian, 1509; 18. Maximilian Sforza reinstated as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate, 1515; 20. Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England at the siege of Tournai, 1513; 21. Battle of Vicenza against the Venetians; 22. Attack of the Venetian camp at Marano; 23. Marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand and his granddaughter Maria, with Maria and Lewis, children of Vladislav, King of Hungary, 1515; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, 1516.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the *Silberne Kapelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with the arms of the Austrian provinces admirably inlaid in stone, and with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the

archduke (see p. 168), is embellished with two reliefs by Colin. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the **Monument of Andreas Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by *Schaller*, with a relief by *Klieber*. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, 20th Feb., 1810; and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* and *Haspinger*, with memorial tablets. Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

ANDREW HOFER, born in 1767 at the *Sandhof Inn* (p. 254), near St. Leonhard in the Passeyr, was originally an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as the leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of the Lago di Garda. In 1803 he promoted the reorganisation of the militia, in 1808 he took an active part, under Hormayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 took the command of the Tyrolese, whose struggle for liberty was crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. Hofer now assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided at Schloss Tyrol for about six weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and shrewdness. After the Peace of Vienna, on 14th Oct., the Emperor of Austria himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead his countrymen against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts, however, being speedily crushed, he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 254). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on 20th Jan., 1810, Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk *HASPIINGER* (b. 1776, d. 1858), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and *SPECKBACHER* (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but afterwards took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, we observe the imperial palace, or **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 3), erected in the rococo style in 1770, on the site of a castle built by Maximilian I. and enlarged by Ferdinand I. — Tickets of admission to the Burg (9-12 and 2-4; the *Riesensaal* with portraits and the *Chapel* are worth seeing) and also to Schloss Amras (p. 168) are obtained at the intendant's office ('Schloss-Kanzlei', first door on the E. side, then to the left).

Opposite the Burg are the *Redoutensäule* (Pl. 19) and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). In front of it lies the Rennweg, embellished with a small equestrian *Statue* (Pl. 1) in bronze, on a disproportionately large

pedestal, erected by Claudia de' Medici to her husband Archduke Leopold V. The figure was originally designed for a fountain. — To the N. of this point is the well-kept **Hofgarten** (Restaurant).

Next the Hofkirche in the Universitäts-Strasse is the *Theresianum*, formerly a school for the sons of the nobility, and now a *Gymnasium* (Pl. 5). In the same street, beyond the entrance to the Botanic Garden (see below), is the **University** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 800 students and possesses the usual collections. The **Jesuitenkirche** or *University Church* (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200' high. The former Jesuits' College, adjoining, contains the **University Library** (Pl. 25), a collection of 80,000 vols. (open 9-12 and 3-6).

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. D, 2, 3; entrance opposite the back of the Gymnasium) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

The **Capuchin Monastery** (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1598, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), where he annually spent some time according to the rules of the Order, still contains reminiscences of the founder.

Near this point, in the Museums-St., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the **Landes-Museum** (*Ferdinandeum*; Pl. C, D, 3), a private institution, founded and maintained by 600 members (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 50, catalogue 20 kr.). The façade, which was erected by Tommasi in 1883, is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent natives of Tyrol (Angelica Kauffmann, J. A. Koch, etc.).

GROUND FLOOR. In the vestibule are Roman and mediæval monuments in stone and bronze. The central hall, containing portraits of the founders and supporters of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions; and the side-rooms contain the natural history collections and the library.

FIRST FLOOR. The Corridor contains plaster-casts. — Room I.: Collection of arms. — R. II.: Pre-Roman and Roman antiquities. — R. III.: Ethnographical collection. — R. IV.: Geographical objects and instruments; standard weights and measures. — R. V.: Collections illustrating the history of civilization. — R. VI., a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's sabre and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. — The *Radetzky Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII.: Sculptures, and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolese artists. — R. VIII.: Small objects of art in porcelain, glass, etc. — R. IX.: Objects of art in metal. — R. X.: Coins.

SECOND FLOOR. The *Picture Gallery* here occupies seventeen rooms and cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I.-III.: Tyrolese artists of the 15-16th centuries. — Cab. IV.: *Cranach*, St. Jerome. Works by *Paul Dax* and *M. de Vos*. — Cab. V.: *Seb. Scheel* of Innsbruck. — Rooms I.

and II.: Tyrolese masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. III.: Works by *J. A. Koch* and other Tyrolese masters of the first part of the 19th century. — R. IV. ('Defregger Room'): **Defregger* (p. 149), Speckbacher and his son Anderl; six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, touched up by himself. — R. V.: Modern Tyrolese and German masters. — R. VI.: Copies of Italian and other paintings. — R. VII.: Dutch, German, and Italian pictures of the 17-18th cent., chiefly belonging to the Tschager Collection (bequeathed to the museum in 1856), including works by *Van der Helst*, *Terburg*, *Rembrandt*, and *G. Dou*. — Five other cabinets contain water-colours, engravings, and drawings.

The **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob*; Pl. C, 3), not far from the Goldne Dachl, re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by *L. Cranach*, surrounded with a painting by *Schöpff*; and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by K. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome ***Bridge** (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of *St. Nicolaus* and *Mariahilf* on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. Below the bridge, on both banks, extend pleasure-grounds, at the lower end of which the river is crossed by an iron foot-bridge (1 kr. toll). In the *Inn-Allée* on the left bank are a pillar with a barometer, and a zinc *Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 263).

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

Beyond this gate, to the right, is the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment* (Pl. 24; B, 5); in the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the *Imperial Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4, 5), the *Commercial School* (Pl. 6), and the *Pädagogium* (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large and interesting **Relief Model of Tyrol* (scale 1 : 7500; vertical scale 7 : 15,000), by *Prof. Schuler*, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and reproducing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts. In the Anich-Str. rises the *Technical School* (Pl. 21), built by Tommasi; more to the S.W. are the *University Clinical Institutions* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), and the new *Public Hospital*. Towards the S.W., in the direction of the Inn, is the *Pathological and Anatomical Institute* (Pl. A, 5), and in the same quarter lies the well-kept **Cemetery**, containing handsome modern monuments by Knabl, Grisseemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Colin, the sculptor (p. 164), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by A. Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 227), is the Premonstratensian Abbey of **Wilten**, or *Wiltau*, the Roman *Veldidena*. By the church-portal are statues of the giants *Haimon*,

the traditional founder of the abbey, and *Thyrsus*. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the foot of the ***Berg Isel** (2455'), where a notice indicates the way to the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). Ascending the hill, we reach in 10 min. the park-like plateau with its monuments and buildings. The rifle-range is on the side next the Sillthal (officers' practice on Saturday afternoons, with military music). The *Belvedere* affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.*' The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under *Andreas Hofer*, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Amras. — The smaller *Pyramid* of white marble records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, 1863, and 1878 in Tyrol, Italy, Hungary, and the Herzegovina. — The *belvedere* contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 20 kr.).

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands SCHLOSS AMRAS, the direct road to which leads by *Pradl*. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway-station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-track to the left, which leads to the road in 10 min.) Another road to the Schloss *viâ Wilten* is longer, but pleasanter. It leads to the left under the Brenner Railway at the foot of the Berg Isel, and crosses the Sill Canal and the *Sill* (farther up is a weir, and on the left bank is seen the mouth of the first tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads straight to the château along the base of the mountains. (*Schlosskeller Restaurant*, to the right, near the entrance.)

***Schloss Amras** or *Ambras* (2045'), 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 the Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and many of the greatest treasures of the collections and library at Vienna were originally purchased by the archduke for this château. 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. In 1880 the collection of objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily,

except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; tickets of admission are obtained gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5; see p. 165).

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 shewn successively the 'Unterschloss', the 'Spanish Saloon', and the 'Hochschloss' (fee for each). In the **Unterschloss** ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable *Collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large *Spanish Saloon*, 140' long, 32' broad, and 18' high, with marble pavement, fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls are portraits of counts and dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. Built in 1570-71, this hall was thoroughly restored in 1856-77. — The *Ground Floor* of the **Hochschloss** ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — *First Floor*: Rooms I-VI, Collection of furniture (in R. V. fine antique panels from Meran). R. VII: Models of stone buildings. R. VIII.: Models of wooden buildings, wax-reliefs, etc. R. IX.: Objects in metal, and textile fabrics. R. X.: Oriental and Asiatic articles. R. XI.: Marble sculptures. R. XII.: Works in wood, ivory, horn, amber, etc.; small sculptures in stone; mosaics and paintings upon stone. R. XIII.: Coral. — The *Second Floor* (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery in nine rooms. Among the portraits in RR. III. and IV. are those of the Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as cardinal), and Charles, Margrave of Burgau (d. 1618). Room V. contains a fine old panelled ceiling. The religious and historical pictures in the last four rooms are of little value.

The pretty*Park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon), and as the gate at the lower end is generally open, it is not necessary to return to the château.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. nearer the town than Schloss Amras a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. into the wood to the *Tummelplatz* ('tournament-ground'), a small open space, with chapels, crosses, and votive offerings. This was the burial-place of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1805, when the Schloss was used as a military hospital.

The finest of the excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the ***Lanser Köpfe** (3100'; $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; carriage and pair from Innsbruck and back, in 4 hrs. including stay of 1 hr., 6 fl.). Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the *Paschberg*, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the carriage-road via *Igls* diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left round the Lanser Köpfe to the point where carriages stop; thence from the S. side to the top. A shorter way diverges to the right from the above route, 18 min. from the red cross; by a (3 min.) farm-house we ascend to the left by a pleasant forest-path, the route being distinctly indicated by red marks on the trees; at the (8 min.) top of the hill we follow the broad path to the left, and at (8 min.) another finger-post we turn to the right and (6 min.) reach the N.E. summit (390' above the Mittelgebirge; marked by a column 42' high, with a vane), whence we enjoy a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergebirge, and of the Stubaiier Ferner, Habicht,

Waldrasterspitz, Saile, etc., towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). — We may return past the small round *Lanser See* (rustic baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) *Igls* (2900'; Iglhof, high charges), and past ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Vill* (*Inn) to (3 M.) Innsbruck; or we may proceed to the left from the Lanser See to (1 M.) *Lans* (Traube; Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 162) viâ *Aldrans* to (2 M.) *Amras* (p. 168; a path leading to the left immediately to the N. of Lans saves $\frac{3}{4}$ M.).

The hill near the church of *Ampass* commands a view similar to that from the Lanser Köpfe and is much more accessible. From Amras we proceed viâ ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bad Egerdach* to (10 min.) the old 'Salzstrasse' ('salt road' from Hall to Matrei (see below). We then ascend this road till the church of Ampass comes in sight and mount by a good path on the E. side of the hill to (5 min.) the tower on the top.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by *St. Nikolaus* (p. 167), the château of *Büchsenhausen* (with a brewery), and the *Pension Kayser* (p. 162), to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Schloss Weiherburg** (2210'; Restaurant) with a view-terrace (mountain-indicator) commanding a fine view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. We may then return by (20 min.) *Mühlau* (**Stern*; *Pension Edelweiss*). About 800' above the Weiherburg (ascent of 40 min.) is the farm-house of *Maria-Brunn* (the '*Hungerburg*'; *Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubaiar Ferner. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Mühlau is the wild *Mühlauer Klamm*, or gorge. From Mühlau we return to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Innsbruck by the handsome suspension-bridge.

The *Kranewitter Klamm* is well worth a visit. Taking the first turning to the left in the Höttinger Gasse, which ascends from the bridge over the Inn, we cross the *Höttinger Brook*, and continue straight on to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) a chapel. Keeping to the right of the hill, we proceed for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. between meadows and wood, and then ascend to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Kerschbuchhof*, where we have a view of the Saile, the Kalkkögel, and the Tuxerferner (Olperer). The Klamm lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below in the wood (in wet weather visitors should beware of the stones which occasionally fall on the path). The most convenient return-route is by railway from *Völs* (p. 231), which we reach by descending from the Klamm to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Hotel at *Kranewittern* and crossing the Inn by ferry (apply at the hotel). — A rough path (guide to Zirl $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) leads through the Klamm to (2 hrs.) the *Zirler Mälder*, whence it descends to the *Zirler Klamm* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Zirl* (p. 232). — A finer route to the Kranewitter Klamm is by the '*Stangensteig*', which begins at the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Planitzenhof* and ascends thence direct, through wood (fine views), to (1 hr.) the *Kerschbuchhof* (guide 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). — A walk may also be taken from the Planitzenhof, through wood, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) solitary and most romantically situated *Höttinger Bild* (guide 1 fl.).

Schloss Mentelberg (**Hotel-Pension* and *Restaurant*), finely situated 3 M. to the W. of Innsbruck (road viâ Wilten), is a favourite excursion, for the sake of the fine view it commands. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by the *Brenner Road* (p. 227), either on foot or by carriage, past the *Ferrarihof* (Restaurant, with pretty view), to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Stefansbrücke* (thence to *Ober-Schönberg*, etc., see p. 227). — By the Arlberg Railway to *Kematen* (*Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls*) and to *Zirl*, see pp. 231, 232.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *B. Gheri*, *Al. Hochrainer*, and *Fr. Rungaldier*). The *Patscher Kofel* (7265'; 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide from Heiligwasser 2 fl.) commands a very extensive view. We take the road to *Vill* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Igls* (see above), cross the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, and ascend

576 Fuschner Eiskahr Gr. Glockner 3796

Gr. Rettenstein 2362

Habachkogel

Alphorn 3195 13345

Kl. Rettenstein Velber Tauern 2242

Habachkees

Alphornkogel 3013



Alphorn-Sonnwendjoch 1998

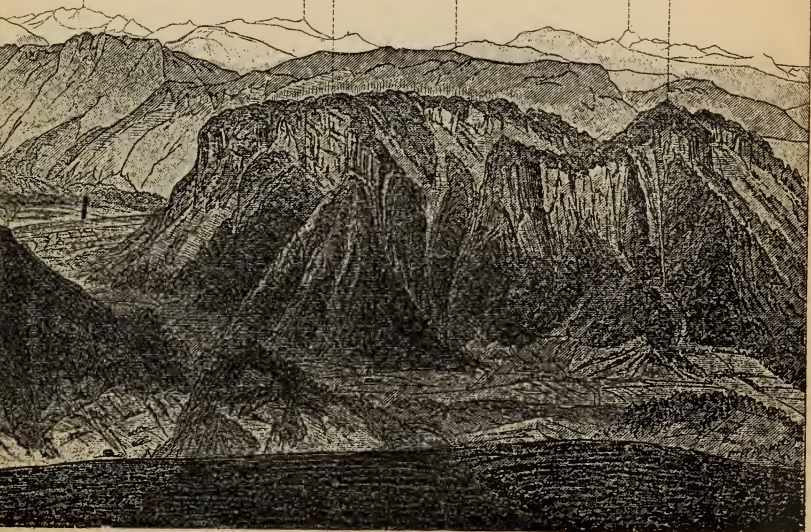
Miesing 1901

Pendljng 1544

Wendelstein 1849

Gr. Bölf 1562

Kl. Bölf





Gr Venadiger 3490
Kaiserberg 326
NORD
SÜD
WEST
Elevations: 2500, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3200, 3400, 3600, 3800, 4000, 4200, 4400, 4600, 4800, 5000, 5200, 5400, 5600, 5800, 6000, 6200, 6400, 6600, 6800, 7000, 7200, 7400, 7600, 7800, 8000, 8200, 8400, 8600, 8800, 9000, 9200, 9400, 9600, 9800, 10000



PANORAMA VON DER HOHEN SALVE.
1829 Meter

to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 hr.) *Heiligwasser* (4040'; Inn). Thence with guide (path, indicated by red marks, steep at places) past the *Ochsenalpe* (good water) to the broad summit (refuge-hut) in 2½ hrs. more. There is no single point from which the whole panorama can be surveyed. A steep path leads from the Ochsenalp through wood to (1½ hr.) *Patsch* (p. 249). — The *Saile* or *Nockspitz* (7880'), a toilsome ascent of 5 hrs. with guide (4 fl.), viâ *Mutters* and *Kreit* (p. 227), offers fewer attractions than the *Patscher Kofel*.

Among the limestone-mountains on the N. side of the Inn, the *Hafelekar* (7485') is the most interesting (5 hrs., not difficult; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 3 fl.; path marked with yellow). Passing the church of *Hötting*, we reach the quarries on the W. side of the *Hungerburg*, and then beyond the *Titschenbrunnen* (3445'), the (3 hrs.) *Arzler Rossalpe* (5080'), about 2 hrs. below the summit. Fine view. Good spring ¼ hr. to the W. (36° F.).

33. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve.

40 M. RAILWAY (*Giselabahn*, comp. R. 22) from Wörgl to (22 M.) *Kitzbühel* in 1½-2 hrs. One-horse carriage from Kitzbühel to Pass Thurn 5 (two-horse 10); Mittersill 7, Krimml 14 fl.

Wörgl (1665'), see p. 158. The railway follows the left bank of the *Brixenthaler Ache* (on the other bank is the *Kaiserstrasse*, p. 175), to (2½ M.) *Leukenthal*. Below *Schloss Itter*, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the *Brixenthaler Klause*, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the *Ache*.

5½ M. *Hopfgarten* (2030'; *Post* or *Paulwirth*; *Diewald*; *Staffner's Restaurant*, at the station), a large village, the seat of the district-court, ¾ M. from the station (omn. 10 kr.).

The *Hohe Salve* (5985'), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is one of the most popular and most accessible points of view in the German Alps. The conspicuous summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixenthal, Söll, or Itter (new path), but is easiest from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). Travellers approaching from Kitzbühel ascend from Westendorf or Brixen (the shortest route, 2½ hrs.). The ascent from Söll (3 hrs.), on the N. side, has this advantage that the view towards the S. is concealed until the summit is reached, when it is suddenly disclosed in all its grandeur. — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 1½ fl.; to the top and back by Brixen 2 fl. 20, back by Söll 2 fl. 50 kr. (9 kilogr. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the *Tenn Inn* 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' 12 fl. (Same tariff from Westendorf.)

From *Hopfgarten* station the route proceeds to (¼ hr.) the village, then follows the high-road and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post (path rough at places); ¾ hr. a spring; ¼ hr. a mill; ¼ hr. finger-post pointing to the left; 5 min., the *Tenn Inn* (good quarters), 1½ hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little to the left, and then to the right (numerous short-cuts); 40 min. the *Vorder-Hütten*; 25 min., the path from Söll joins ours; ¼ hr. the summit.

From *Brixen* (*Mairwirth*) we ascend to the right at the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the left; by the (¾ hr.) chapel again turn to the left to the Alp; lastly a steep zigzag ascent to the (¾ hr.) summit.

From stat. *Westendorf* a bridle-path, with way-posts, and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures. The last part of the route is in bad preservation (porters and horses to be had at *Söitner's Inn*, see p. 172).

From *Söll* (p. 175) there is a bridle-path to the top, which cannot be mistaken. Good walkers may prefer the following route: first towards the S. to the *Stampfanger Graben*, passing (20 min.) a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of *Romsen*, ascend in zigzags over pastures; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, where the bridle-path is joined. Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a spring, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point 20 min. from the summit.

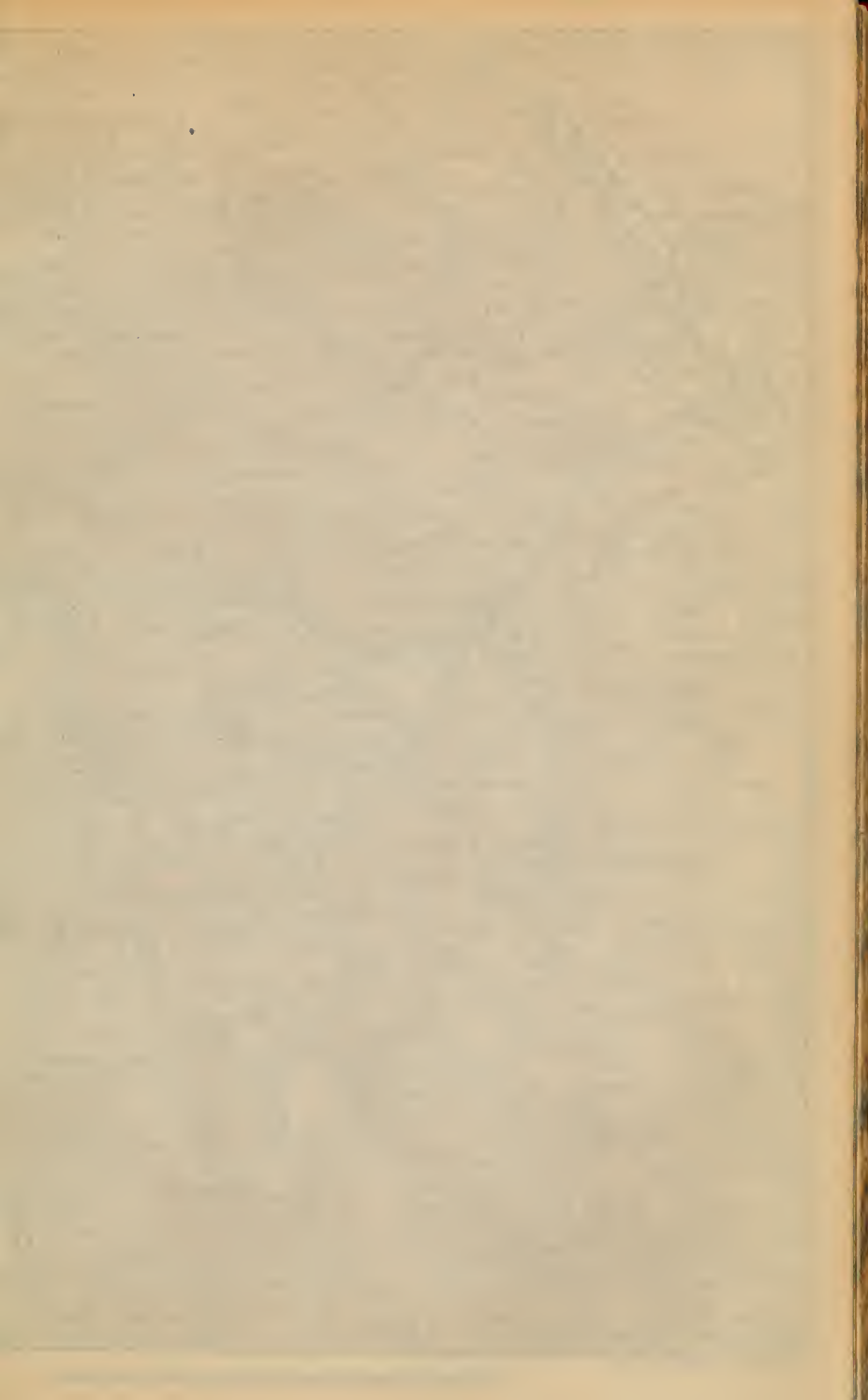
At the top are a chapel and an **Inn* with outbuildings (40 beds at 80 kr.; early arrival advisable in fine weather). The **View*, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schafberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hochtenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillertalfer Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic-looking Grosse Rettenstein in the Spertenthal; farther W. are the distant Ortler, the N. Limestone Alps with the Zugspitze, and the Steinbergerspitze, not unlike a church; to the N., the Miesing, Wendelstein, and, on the S. side of the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaisergebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the *Kelchsauthal*, traversed by two rarely-used passes: one to the right leading through the *Lange Grund* to (10 hrs.) *Gerlos*, the other to the left through the *Kurze Grund* and over the *Salzachjoch* (6485') to (9 hrs.) *Ronach* in the Upper Pinzgau (both unattractive; guide necessary). — A third route leads through the *Windauthal* (see below) and over the *Filzensattel* (5590') to (9-10 hrs.) *Wald* in the Pinzgau (with guide).

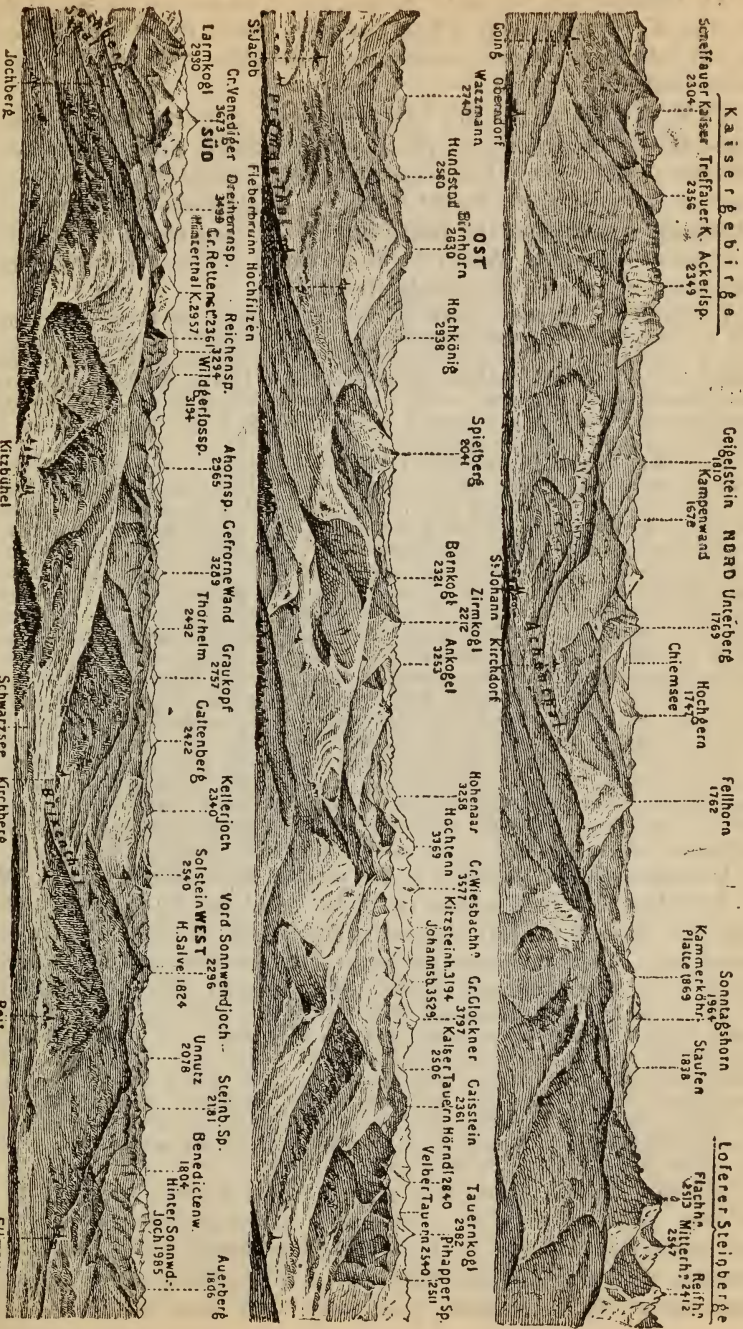
At *Haslau* above Hopfgarten (where we observe the ruin of *Engelsberg* on the right, at the entrance of the *Kelchsauthal*) the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the *Windauthal*, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60' high and a bridge 75' high. A second tunnel (220 yds. long) then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the *Lauterbach* and reaches (12 M.) *Westendorf* (2490'; *Soitner's Restaurant*), the station for the large village of *Brixen* (Mairwirth), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. (Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 171.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the village is the *Maria-Luisen-Brunnen* (Inn), a chalybeate spring.

The train continues to traverse the broad valley, passing (14 M.) *Lauterbach*, and crosses the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. — 16 M. *Kirchberg* (2690'; *Bächlwirth*; *Kalswirth*; *Rail. Restaurant*), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Spertenthal*.

Through the *Spertenthal* a cart-track leads to (5 M.) *Aschau* (3280', rustic inn), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the *Untere Grund*; through which an easy pass leads over the *Geige* (6560') to ($\frac{5}{2}$ hrs.) *Neukirchen* (p. 136) in the Pinzgau; while from the E. branch, or *Obere Grund*, another easy pass leads over the *Stange* (5780') to (7 hrs.) *Mühlbach* (p. 136). — A fine excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the *Grosse Rettenstein* (7745'; $\frac{4}{2}$ hrs., with guide). The route leads through the Untere Grund and over the *Sonnwendalpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Schönthalalpe*, and thence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the top (imposing view).







Kaisergebirge
 Schnefauer Kaiser 2304
 Treffauer K. Ackerisp. 2356
 2349

Geißelstein
 1769
 Nord Unterberg
 Kamperwand 1672
 Chiemsee 1744
 Hochgern 1769

Fellhorn 1762
Sonntagshorn 1964
 Kammerkdrn: 1838
 Staufen 1838
 Kammerrdrn: 1838

Loferer Steinberge
 Flachna 2519
 Mittersill 2512
 Reifn 2512
 2512

Göing
 Oberndorf
 Watzmann 2740
 Hundsd. 2580
 Biehorn 2630
 Hochkögl 2938
 Spielberg 2004
 Bernkögl 2321
 St. Johanns Kirckdorf
 Zimkögl 2212
 Ankogel 3253
 Hohneaz 3100
 Hochneaz 3159
 Gr. Wiesbachn 3194
 Kitzstein 3194
 Johannsb. 3529
 Gr. Glockner 3261
 Gaisstein 3506
 Kaiser Taudern 3506
 Hörndl 2940
 Tauernekogel 2902
 Gihappers Sp. 2511
 Velber Tauerne 2540

Sisjacob
 Fieberbrunn Hochflizen
 Gr. Venediger Dreihornsp. 3499
 Gr. Reuten 3236
 Wilderlossp. 3194
 Ahornsp. 2265
 Gertrudewand 3229
 Thohelm 2892
 Graukopf 2822
 Galltenberg 2822
 Kellerloch 2800
 Solstein 2580
 H. Salve 1824
 Steinh Sp. 2078
 Benedictenw. 1806
 Hinter Sonnnd. 1806
 Joch 1985

Jochberä
 Kitzbühel
 Schwarztsee
 Kirckberg
 Reil
 Eltman

Panorama from the Kitzbühler Horn (6592).

At *Klausenbach* the train crosses the *Aschauer* or *Reitner Ache* (N., the *Kaisergebirge*, p. 175), and soon passes the *Schwarzsee* on the left (station). It next crosses the *Kitzbühler Ache* and the *Pass Thurn* road, and reaches —

22 M. **Kitzbühel** (2420'; **Tiefenbrunner* or *Post*; **Hinterbräu*; *Stern*; *Rössl*; *Hechenberger*; *Haas*, at the station; *Schwarzer Adler*, moderate; *Oberaigner*; *Beer Garden*, opposite the station; furnished rooms at *Frau Stainer's*, *Pirchl's*, etc.), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the *Kitzbühler Ache*, and much frequented for summer-quarters. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad* (inexpensive), with a chalybeate spring.

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk to the N.E. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Griesenau*, with a good view of the *Kaisergebirge*; S.E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Ebnerkapelle*, with a fine view of the *Venediger*, thence by a new path through the woods to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the **Schleier Fall* ('veil-fall'), in the *Köglergraben*, and back through the *Zephirau* to (1 hr.) *Kitzbühel*; S.W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Ehrenbachwasserfall*, in a romantic ravine; W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the chateau of *Lebenberg* and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schwarzsee* (Inn).

The ***Kitzbühler Horn** (6542'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl., unnecessary; horse to the inn 4, to the top 5, there and back 8 fl.) is an admirable point of view. The route leads to the S. from the station, past the *Hôtel Haas*, and along the *Ache*; the (4 min.) second turning to the left is then taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, provided at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the new (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) **Inn* (bed 80 kr.), above the *Trattalpe*. The summit, on which stands a chapel, is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. The view, particularly of the *Tauern*, surpasses that from the *Hohe Salve*, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; to the E. are the imposing *Loferer Steinberge*, to the N.E. the *Chiemsee*. Compare the *Panorama*. About 10 min. from the inn is a small stalactite cavern. — Descent on the N. side by the *Hoferalpe* to *St. Johann* (p. 175); on the E. side by the *Oberrheinthal-Alpe* to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 119; guide desirable). — FROM THE KITZBÜHLER HORN TO THE GAISSTEIN (see below), a highly interesting route, marked by the local *Alpine Club*, in 8-9 hrs. The route runs along or near the ridge which stretches to the S., crossing the *Lämmerbühl*, and passing the *Bischof*, *Staffkogel*, *Tristkogel*, and *Gamshag*. Refreshments are to be had at various chalets on the way.

RAILWAY from *Kitzbühel* to *Zell am See* and *Salzburg*, see R. 22.

The *Mittersill* road crosses the *Ache*, and leads by the *Kitzbühler Bad* (see above) and (left) *Aurach* to *Wiessneck* (to the S. the *Gross-Venediger*). Then a steeper ascent past a deserted copper-stamping mill to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Jochberg** (3000'; *Wagstätten*; *Adler*, moderate).

The ascent of the ***Gaisstein** (7745'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with the shoemaker as guide) from *Jochberg* is recommended (no difficulty). The route ascends through the steep *Sintersbachgraben* to the *Lower* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Upper Sintersbach-Alpe*, and in 1 hr. more to the summit, which affords a magnificent view of the *Tauern*. Descent to the *Bürglhütte* (*Stuhlfelden* or *Mittersill*), see p. 135; to *Saalbach*, see p. 118; to the *Kitzbühler Horn*, see above. The *Pinzgauer Spazierweg* to the (8 hrs.) *Schmittenhöhe*, see p. 118 (provisions necessary; guide advisable).

The road ascends gradually, past the *Zur Wacht Inn*, to (4 M.) *Jochberg-Wald* (*Waldwirth*), and then in long windings (which a path to the left cuts off), to the (4 M.) **Pass Thurn** (4180'; *Inn*), the boundary between *Tyrol* and *Salzburg*. A hill $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W. affords a fine survey of the *Tauern*; still finer view from the *Resterhöhe*

(6100'), farther up, to which a path leads from the inn in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The road now descends, passing a second (10 min.) *Inn*, and affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau with its reedy swamps, and of the Tauern, and then winds down to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mittersill* (p. 135).

Walkers on their way to *Krimml* save 1 hr. by taking the footpath to the right at the bend of the road, about 200 paces below the second inn (see above), which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) *Mühlbach* (see p. 136).

34. From Wörgl to Reichenhall viâ Lofer.

Comp. Maps, pp. 172, 68.

56 M. HIGH-ROAD. From St. Johann to (9 M.) Waidring, diligence daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fare 1 fl.). From Lofer to Reichenhall a *Stellwagen* daily in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 55 kr.); one-horse carr. $6\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse $12\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

Wörgl (1665'), see p. 158. The road (called the '*Kaiserstrasse*', from the *Kaisergebirge*, which rises to the N.) crosses the railway (p. 171) and the *Brixenthaler Ache* at the station of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Leukenthal*, and ascends (in view of *Schloss Itter*) to the low saddle separating the *Söllland*, or valley of Söll, from the *Achenthal*.

7 M. Söll (2320'; *Post*; ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 172). The wooden houses in this district are interesting. The road next passes (3 M.) *Scheffau*, on the hill to the left, and the *Plaiken Inn*.

The *Kaisergebirge* consists of two ranges separated by the *Kaiserthal* (p. 157): the N. chain is the *Hintere Kaiser*, while the S. chain, at the base of which our road runs, is called the *Vordere* or *Wilde Kaiser*. The latter and higher chain culminates in the *Elmauer Haltspitze* (7792'), *Treffauer Kaiser* (7730'), *Scheffauer Kaiser* (7560'), and *Ackerlspitze* (7706'). These peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper parts, and should not be attempted except by adepts (guide indispensable; comp. p. 137). The highest peak, the *Elmauer Haltspitze*, takes 7-8 hrs. from Elmau (guide 4-5 fl.; comp. p. 153). The ascent of the *Scheffauer Kaiser* is easier (from Bärnstatt by the *Kaiserhochalpe* in 4 hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The *Sonneneck* (7380'; guide 3 fl.) is ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Bärnstatt viâ the *Kaiserhochalpe*; see p. 158.

Pleasant excursion from the Plaiken Inn viâ Scheffau to the (1 hr.) *Hintersteiner See* (3040'), a lake $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Zeltenkaiser*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the E. end, near the St. Leonhardskapelle, is the rustic inn of Bärnstatt. We may now descend the *Steinerne Stiege* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Kufstein*, see p. 157.

3 M. Elmau (2655'; **Post*; *Hochfilzer*) is prettily situated at the highest point of the road, which now descends by *Going* and *Rettenbach*, and follows the *Reitner Ache* to the *Leukenthal*.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. St. Johann in Tirol (2130'; **Post*; **Bär*; **Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), a station on the Salzburg-Tyrol Railway (p. 120), lies at the N. base of the *Kitzbühler Horn* (p. 174).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 119); then walk by *St. Jacob im Haus* to *Pillersee* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Waidring* (p. 176). — From St. Johann to *Kössen* by *Gasteig* and *Schwendl*, see p. 58; over the *Stripsenjoch* to *Kufstein*, see p. 157.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide valley of the *Grosse Ache* (*Leukenthal*), quits it at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Erpfendorf* (1990'; route to *Kössen*, see p. 58), and turns to the E. into

the *Ausserwaldthal*. On the left rises the *Fellhorn* (5780'), and farther off, above Waidring, the *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6132').

4½ M. **Waidring** (2560'; *Post*), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the *Achenthal* and the *Saalachthal*, is a summer-resort. To the S. rise the *Loferer Steinberge*.

By the *Grünwaldhütte* to the **Kammerköhr-Alp** and through the *Schwarzbergklamm* to (6 hrs.) *Unken*, see p. 177 (guide necessary). The *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6132') may be ascended from the (2 hrs.) Alp without difficulty in 1 hr.; view very fine. — Ascent of the *Fellhorn* (5780') by *Reitendorf* and the *Eckalpe*, 4 hrs., toilsome; better from *Reit im Winkel* (p. 56).

Pleasant walk (road) from Waidring to the S. through the *Oefen*, a gorge of the *Strubache*, and past the chapel of *St. Adolari* to the (1¼ hr.) sequestered blue *Pillersee* (2740'), at the S. end of which lies the (1½ M.) village of *St. Ulrich* (Seewirth). To the E. rise the *Loferer Steinberge* (p. 175). — From *St. Ulrich* by *St. Jacob im Haus* to (2 hrs.) *Fieberbrunn*, see above.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to *Reichenhall* leads through grand mountain-scenery. The profound and picturesque valley of the *Strubache*, between the *Hochplatte* and the *Steinberg*, gradually contracts. In the narrowest part is the *Pass Strub* (2255'), the frontier between the Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809 (obelisk erected in 1887). The *Saalachthal* is entered at —

6 M. **Lofer** (2095'; **Post*; **Bräu*; **Zum Schweizer*), where the *Pinzgau* road joins ours. A good view of the beautiful environs of Lofer is afforded by the (10 min.) *Calvarienberg*. On the E. are the *Reiteralpe* and *Mühlsturzhörner*; S.W. the huge peaks of the *Loferer Steinberge* (*Breithorn*, *Ochsenhorn*, etc.).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *M. Scholz*, *Andr.* and *Joh. Walder*). Beautiful walk to the (25 min.) *Gesundheitsquelle* or *Exenbachquelle* (*Loferer Bründl*), a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, at the entrance to the **Loferer Hochthal*, a grand rocky valley (4½ M. long) enclosed by the precipitous sides of the *Steinberge*. From this point the '*Salzburgerweg*' leads across the *Wechsel Sattel* (4165') to (2½ hr.) *Maria-Kirchenthal* (see below), whence we may return by a marked path (blue and white), viâ the *Rauchenberg* and *Carolinenhöhe*, to Lofer. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to the S. along the *Saalfelden* road to the (½ hr.) *Hochmoos*, with its mud-baths, near *St. Martin*; viâ *St. Martin* to the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Kirchenthal* (2880'); to (1½ hr.) *Wildenthal*, on the right bank of the *Saalach*, on the road to the *Kleine Hirschbichl* (p. 78); to the N. down the *Saalachthal* viâ the *Teufelssteg* to the (½ hr.) *Eberl* (Inn), and from *Maurach* (p. 177) to the right, crossing the *Saalach*, to the (¼ hr.) *Mairbergklamm*, etc. — The **Loferer Alpe** (4795'; rustic inn; 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) is another fine point (view from the *Ganiskopf*, 5110'); thence to the *Schwarzbergklamm*, p. 177. — Ascent of the *Hinterhorn* or **Mitterhorn** (8212'), the second-highest peak of the *Loferer Steinberge*, laborious (6-7 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). We ascend through the *Loferer Thal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Steinbergalm-Hütte* (4190'; club-hut); then through the *Grosse Wehrgrube* or *Wirlgrube*, and up the arête to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit (imposing prospect; path recently improved and marked). We may descend by the *Anderl-Atm* and round the *Blaue Wand* (guide 5 fl.). — The **Ochsenhorn** (8245'; 4 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), another fine point, is ascended from the *Steinbergalm Hut* through the *Kleine Wehrgrube*.

TO OBER-WEISSBACH (*Saalfelden* or *Berchtesgaden*). The road follows the *Saalach* as far as (½ M.) *St. Martin* (**Weissbacher*; carriages to be had), where the road viâ *Wildenthal* to the *Kleine Hirschbichl*, mentioned at p. 78, diverges to the left, and then crosses the *Pass Luftenstein* 2070'; Inn), which was formerly fortified.

About half-way between Lofer and Ober-Weissbach, and 3 M. to the S. of St. Martin, in the *Schüttachgraben* or *Schiedergraben*, is the ***Vorderkaser-Klamm** (Rfmts. at the chalet), a magnificent ravine, rendered accessible in 1881. This curious defile, 2½ to 20' in width, and flanked with rocks about 200' high, contains interesting water-worn cavities and several fine waterfalls. From the upper end of the Klamm we may return by the (20 min.) *Almberg-Alpe* to the (1 hr.) high-road, but the return through the gorge is more interesting. The visit takes about 1 hr. (the whole excursion from St. Martin and back 3½-4 hrs.). If, as is often the case, the water is low, the traveller should have the sluice opened (fee 40 kr.). From Ober-Weissbach (p. 78) the Klamm is reached on foot in 1¾ hr., or by carriage in 1½ hr. (carr. with one horse 3, two horses 6 fl.). We may reach the railway station at *Hochfilzen* (p. 119), from the *Vorderkaser-Alpe*, in 2½-3 hrs., by a route passing *Dalsen*, *Schittdach*, and *Willeck*.

The road now passes (right) the *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (p. 78), crosses the *Saalach*, and reaches (3 M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (*Inn). Thence to (18 M.) *Berchtesgaden* over the *Hirschbühl*, see p. 78; to (12 M.) *Saalfelden*, see p. 79. (About ¼ hr. to the N. of Ober-Weissbach is the interesting **Seisenberg-Klamm*, p. 78.) — One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 2, two-horse 4 fl.; to Saalfelden 6½ or 12½ fl. (diligence daily at 8 a.m. in 3½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.); to Waidring 2 fl. 30 kr. or 4 fl. 30 kr.; to St. Johann in Tirol 6½ or 12½ fl.; to Berchtesgaden 18 or 32 fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saale, passing the *Antonikapelle* and *Maurach*, where the route to the Mairbergklamm diverges to the right (see above). We then pass through the *Kniepass* and reach —

6 M. **Unken** (1880'; **Post*; *Lamm*), a summer-resort, about ½ M. to the S. of which lie the small baths of *Oberrain* (**Hotel*). To the right is the *Reiteralp-Gebirge*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Auer* and *Ferd. Buchmayer*). Very attractive excursion to the (2½ hrs.) ***Schwarzbergklamm** or **Unkner Klamm** (guide, needless, 1½, horse 4½ fl.). A bridle-path ascends the *Unkenthal* to the W. from Unken or Oberrain, and after ¾ hr., at the *Friedl* (Rfmts.), mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (½ hr.) *Eibelklamm*. We next pass a workmen's hut ('*Engstübl*'; generally closed), and reach the (1 hr.) entrance to the Klamm, or gorge of the *Schwarzbach*, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contortions of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the entrance is the inscription: '*Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo*', placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge, ½ M. long, is quitted at the upper end by flights of wooden steps leading to the *Schwarzberg*, a hunter's hut, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the *Kammerköhr-Alp* (5055') to *Waidring* (p. 176) in 4 hrs. (guide necessary, 3½ fl.). By the *Loferer Alpe* (see p. 176) to *Lofer* 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 3 fl.). By the *Winkelmoos-Alpe* to *Reit im Winkel* 4½ hrs. (guide to the Alp desirable; see p. 57). — The ***Staub Fall** (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about 2 M.; we then diverge to the right by the road into the *Heuthal*, with the *Sonntagshorn* rising on the N.; where the road divides, we ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620' in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the *Fischbachthal* to *Seehaus* and *Ruhpolding*, see p. 57.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (3 fl.). — The ascent of the ***Sonntagshorn** (6444') by the *Heuthal* and the *Unkner Hochalpe* is interesting (bridle-path, 4½ hrs.; guide 3, horse to the Hochalpe 6 fl.); superb view. (A shorter route, marked with red, and unmistakable, leads from Melleck through the *Steinbachthal* and the *Rosskar*, 4 hrs.)

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by

the *Stein Pass*, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Melleck* (2015'; *Inn, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians, and Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner. The road now passes *Ristfeicht*, and descends the *Bodenbühl*, where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) *Schnaizltreut* (1670'; *Inn), a group of houses in the broad floor of the valley. A few hundred yards farther on, a footpath diverges to the right to *Jettenberg*, on the Ramsau and Reichenhall road (p. 77). We now rapidly ascend the *Weissbach-Thal*, between the *Müllnerhorn* on the right and the *Ristfeichthorn* on the left; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Inzell and Traunstein (p. 55) diverges to the left. At the summit we observe the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Traunstein and two pump-houses (*Untere* and *Obere Nesselgraben*). The road now descends gradually through the picturesque *Nesselgraben* (the old road is on the other side of the valley) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) green *Thumsee* (1730'), a small lake well stocked with fish, and then through a wooded ravine, past the ruin of *Karlstein*, the *Chapel of St. Pancras* (p. 82), and *Bad Kirchberg*.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reichenhall* (1570'), see p. 79.

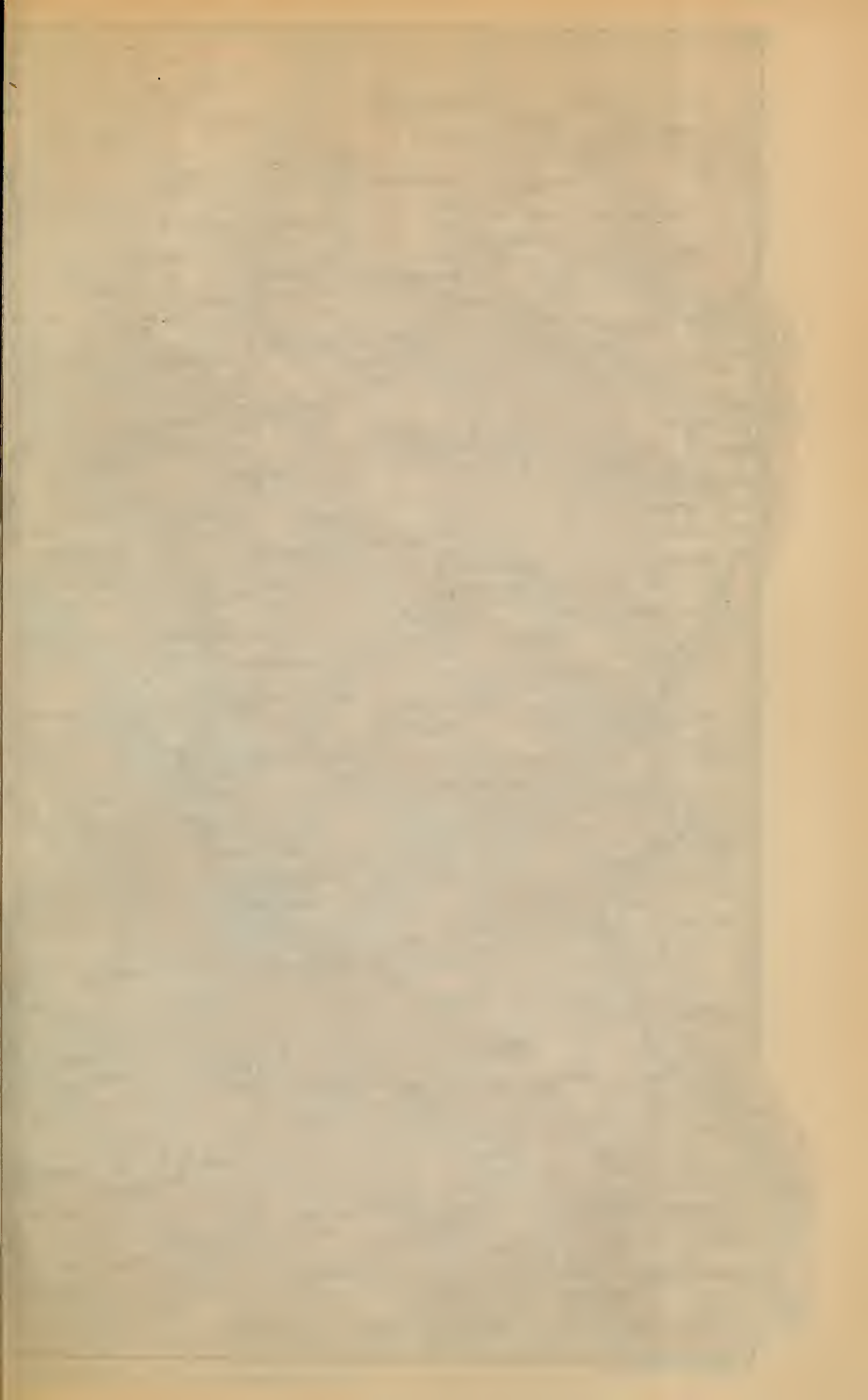
35. The Zillertal.

Comp. Map, p. 46.

From *Jenbach* (p. 159) or *Brixlegg* (p. 159) to Zell, $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. — STELLWAGEN from the railway-station and the 'Toleranz' at Jenbach to Mairhofen daily in summer, starting at 9 a.m. and reaching Zell at 1 and Mairhofen at 3 p.m. (leaving Mairhofen again at 11 a.m. and Zell at 1 p.m., arriving at 5 p.m.). Another diligence runs from Jenbach to Zell, starting at 2.45 p.m. and arriving at 6.40 p.m. (return from Zell at 3.45 a.m., arriving at 8 a.m.). Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 3., to Zell $6\frac{1}{2}$, to Mairhofen 9 fl.; carr. and pair to Zell 10, to Mairhofen 14, and fee of 1 fl. (one-horse carr. from Brixlegg to Zell 6-7 fl.). The incivility and obstinacy of the postmasters and drivers in the Zillertal is complained of.

The Zillertal is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by pine-clad heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green *Ziller*, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. Some of the inner ramifications of the valley ('Gründe'; p. 181), which have been rendered more accessible by numerous paths and huts constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine clubs, are well deserving of a visit.

Jenbach, see p. 159. The road to the Zillertal crosses the Inn by the *Rothholz* bridge, leads to the left through the Schloss of that name, and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. *Strass* (1700'; Neuwirth), at the entrance to the Zillertal. (To the left, at the foot of the *Reitherkogel*, is the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, p. 159.) To the right, on the *Schlittersberg*, is the *Brettfall* chapel, a good point of view ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Near (2 M.) *Schlitters* (Jäger; Stern) the *Brandberger Kolm*, the *Gerloswand*, and the *Ahornspitze* become visible; behind







us rises the *Vordere Sonnwendjoch* (7300'). Then *Gagering*, and (2 M.) *Fügen* (**Post*; **Stern*; *Aigner*; **Sonne*, moderate), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The **Kellerjoch* (7675'; 5 hrs., not difficult; guide 3½, horse 6 fl.), ascended from *Fügen*, commands a magnificent and extensive view, embracing the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, *Stubai*, and *Oetzthal* Glaciers, the *Tauern*, etc. (descent to *Schwaz*, p. 160; 3 hrs.). — The *Wiedersberger Horn* (6965'), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, is less interesting (4½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.).

Beyond *Kapfing* the road crosses the *Finsingbach*, and next reaches (2¼ M.) *Uderns* (*Pachmair*), *Ried*, and (2¼ M.) *Kaltenbach* (**Post*), where the broad *Ziller* is approached. On the opposite bank lies the village of *Stumm*.

Ascent of the *Kreuzjoch* (8205'; 5 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) from *Kaltenbach*, easy and repaying. — Via the *Wilde Krimml* to *Gerlos*, 8 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), not difficult. We ascend past the *Heudacher-Alpen* and *Kapauns-Alpe* (6230') to the (4 hrs.) saddle (7940') between the *Rifflerkopf* (8190') and the *Kreuzjoch* (8205'). We then descend into the *Wilde Krimml*, pass the *Langensee* (7300'), and proceed through the *Krammbachthal* to (3 hrs.) *Gerlos* (see below).

Beyond (2¼ M.) *Aschau*, from a point where the road ascends slightly, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 2¾ M. *Zell*, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell am Ziller (1880'; **Post*, **Bräu*, *Daviter*, on the left bank; **Welschwirth*, **Greiderer*, **Neuwirth*, on the right bank; *Holz-eisen's Café*, near the *Post*), the chief place (1200 inhab.) in the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the *Gerlosbach* with the *Ziller*. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* (with the *Maria Rast Capelle* on a projecting spur) and the lofty *Gerloswand* (7095'), resembling a wall; S. the *Ahornspitze* (9730'), the blunted pyramid of the *Tristner* (9080'), and the snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9565'). At the foot of the *Hainzenberg*, 1½ M. to the E. of *Zell*, the *Gerlosbach* forms a fine cascade. The adjacent gold-mine is no longer worked.

Excursions (guides, *Franz* and *Heinr. Schönherr* and *Georg Waibl* of *Zell*). Pleasant walk to (½ hr. from the 'Post') *Klöpfstaudach*, a farmhouse, with a terrace commanding an excellent view, on a spur of the *Zellberg*, to the W. of *Zell*. — The *Marchkopf* (8190'; 5½ hrs., with guide), ascended by the *Zellerberg*, and the *Gerloswand* (7094'; 4½ hrs., with guide), reached by the village of *Hainzenberg* (see below) and the *Gerlosstein-Alp*, are both fine points of view, which present no difficulty.

[To the E. of *Zell* opens the *Gerlos*, through which a well-trodden bridle-path leads to the upper *Pinzgau*. To *Gerlos* 4 hrs., from *Gerlos* over the *Platte* to *Krimml* 4, over the *Plattenkogel* 5 hrs. (horse from *Zell* to *Gerlos* 4, to the *Platte* 7, to *Krimml* 9 fl.; guide from *Zell* to *Krimml* over the *Platte* 4 fl. 20 kr., from *Gerlos* 3 fl.). The route leads from *Zell* to the S.E. to the (¼ hr.) foot of the *Hainzenberg*, and rapidly ascends this hill (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) *Maria Rast Chapel* (2290'; Inn), to the village of (½ hr.) *Hainzenberg*. The view, at first limited, afterwards embraces the whole of the lower Zillerthal, with the

mountains on the N. bank of the Inn in the background. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Oetschen Inn* (3350') a small wooden platform affords a capital view of Zell. The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the *Gerlosbach*, which flows through a gorge on the left, passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Marteck* (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) *Schönbach* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zaberbach*. We next cross the (20 min.) *Weissbach*, the (10 min.) *Schwarzach*, and the (20 min.) *Wimmerbach*, and immediately afterwards the *Gerlosbach*, and reach (5 min.) the hamlet of *Gmünd*, where the valley expands. The path crosses (20 min.) to the left bank of the *Gerlosbach*, recrosses (5 min.) to the right, and then leads across the stony *Riederbach* to the (20 min.) long village of **Gerlos** (4110'; **Alpenrose*, at the lower end, near the church, R. 60 kr.; *Stöckl*; **Kammerlander*, 8 min. farther on).

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Jakob Hochstaffl*). Up the *Schönachthal* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Obere Iss-Alpe* (ca. 4900'); fine view of the head of the valley (*Schönach Glacier*, *Zillerkopf*, etc.). — From the *Durlassboden* (see below), to the right, up the **Wilde Gerlos**, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Doissen-Alp*; at the head of the valley is the extensive *Gerlos Glacier*, over which tower the *Reichenspitze* and *Wildgerlosspitze*. — The *Ebenfeldalpe* (ca. 5575'), to the N.W., easily reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., affords a fine view of the *Schönachthal*, with the *Wildgerlosspitze* and the *Zillerkopf*. — Ascent of the *Thorhelm* (8176'; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult: the route ascends the *Krumbach-Thal* to the N. to the end of the valley (*Wilde Krimml*), then turns to the right to the saddle between the *Thorhelm* and the *Katzenkopf*, and mounts the W. side to the summit (excellent survey of the *Zillertal* group). The *Kreuzjoch* (8205'), to the S. of the *Wilde Krimml*, commands a similar view. — The **Brandberger Kolm* (8845'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), the top of which affords a fine view of the *Zillertal Glacier*, offers no difficulty to experts. We proceed through the *Schwarzachthal*, passing the *Alp* of that name, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Brandberger Joch* (7550'), between the *Thorhelm* and the *Brandberger Kolm*, and thence to the S. to the (1 hr.) top. Descent from the *Brandberger Joch* to *Brandberg* (p. 182), $2\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. — Another splendid point of view is the *Wildgerlosspitze* (10,760'), ascended through the *Schönachthal*, viâ the *Schönach* and *Ziller Glaciers*, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing; night spent at the *Bausteinhütte*; guide 7 fl.). — The ascent of the *Reichenspitze* (10,805'; 8-9 hrs.; guide $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) is difficult and suitable for adepts only. We proceed through the *Schönachthal* to the (3 hrs.) *Baustein-Alpe*, where the night is spent; thence over the *Schönach*, *Ziller*, and *Kuchelmoos Glaciers* to (4-5 hrs.) the summit. Descent to the *Kuchelmoos-Alp* (p. 182) in the *Zillergrund* very steep (guide 9 fl.). — From *Gerlos* to *Kaltenbach* through the *Krumbachthal* and the *Wilde Krimml* (8 hrs., with guide), see p. 179.

The path follows the right bank of the *Gerlos*, passing the entrance to the *Schönachthal* (at the head of which is the glacier of that name, with the *Wildgerlosspitze* and the *Zillerkopf*), crosses the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Krumbach*, and ascends through wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) highest region of the valley, called the *Durlassboden* (4600'), where we pass a timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. (*Wilde Gerlos*), and the background is formed by the *Reichenspitze* and its glaciers. The path (marked) continues to follow the N. side of the valley and crosses the (25 min.) *Hollenzenbach*, the frontier of Salzburg and Tyrol. About 5 min. farther on is a finger-post pointing to left to *Gerlos*, and to the right to *Krimml*. The direct route to the *Pinzgau* turns to the left and ascends along the

Hollenzenbach, crossing the stream twice. It then turns sharply to the N. and reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the flat saddle of the **Hohe Gerlos**, or *Pinzgauer Höhe* (4780'), beyond which it descends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ronach* (4755'; Inn, plain), *Waldberg* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 3840'), and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Wald* (p. 137).

A far more attractive route crosses the **PINZGAUER PLATTE** to **KRIMML**. The path turns to the right (S.E.) by the finger-post (p. 180), and ascends the N.W. slope of the *Plattenkogel*; it then ascends to the left to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mitterplatten-Alpe* (ca. 5575'; Rfnts.). Proceeding towards the E., past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Leitner-Alpe*, we reach (10 min.) a hut with a finger-post ('Weg nach Gerlos'), beyond which the Pinzgau and the Krimmler-Thal and its cascades come in sight. The bridle-path now descends through wood to (1 hr.) *Krimml* (p. 137). — A still finer route, but 1 hr. longer, crosses the *Plattenkogel*, or *Hintere Platte* (guide advisable on account of the marshy places; from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr.). The path diverges to the right from the *Platte* route at the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mitterplatten-Alpe* (see above), and ascends to the S.E. to (40 min.) three chalets, where a post points the way (E.) to the (20 min.) summit of the ***Plattenkogel** (6656'). The admirable view embraces the Pinzgau, the *Dreiherrnspitze* to the S.E., the *Reichenspitze* and the *Wilde Gerlos* to the S.W., and, far below, *Krimml* with the waterfalls. No defined path descends hence to *Krimml*. The route leads towards the N.E., at first skirting a precipice on the right, and passing the *Handlhütten*. At the (40 min.) last hut, by the finger-post, we rejoin the *Platte* route (see above).]

The road from Zell to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mairhofen* (diligence daily at 2 p.m., returning from *Mairhofen* at 11 a.m., 40 kr.; one-horse carr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) follows the right bank of the Ziller, viâ *Büchel*, *Eckartau*, and *Hollenzen*; but the path on the left bank ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), by *Laimach* and *Hippach*, passing the chapel of *Burgstall*, an excellent point of view, is more attractive.

Mairhofen (2095'; ***Stern**, with the post-office, R. 50 kr.; ***Neuhaus**; ***Alte Post**), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated on a green plateau amidst lofty mountains (see above). To the W. we have a pleasant glimpse of the Tuxer Thal with the village of *Finkenberg*, commanded by the *Grünberg*. The valley divides here into four branches ('Gründe'): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the *Stilluppthal*, S.W. the *Zemthtal*, W. the *Tuxerthal*.

GUIDES: *Simon* and *Josef Fankhauser* at *Lindthal* (both good), *Max Egger*, *Jos. Hausberger*, *Michael Mayrl*, and *G. Moser* of *Mairhofen*, *Jos. Kröll* of *Dornauberg*, and *Franz Wechselberger* of *Rosshag* (guides should be brought from Zell or *Mairhofen*, as they are not always procurable at *Rosshag*). Tarif: to the *Karlssteg* in the *Dornaubergklamm* and back ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) 1 fl.; to the *Karlssteg* and back by the *Teufelssteg* (4 hrs.) 1 fl. 20 kr.; to *Ginzling* (3 hrs.) $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Rosshag* (4 hrs.) 2, *Breitlahner* (5 hrs.) $2\frac{1}{2}$, the *Berliner Hütte* on the *Schwarzenstein-Alp* (8 hrs.) 5, the *Dominicshütte* (7 hrs.) 4, *Olperer Hütte* (10 hrs.) 6, *Hinter-Tux* (5 hrs.) $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Zell*

on the Ziller (2 hrs.) 1 fl. — Mule to Ginzling 5, to Breitlahner 7, to the Berliner Hütte 10 fl.

The ***Penkenberg** (*Gschösswand*; 6860'), commanding an excellent survey of the 'Gründe' of the Zillerthal, is easily ascended in 4-5 hrs. from Mairhofen viâ *Finkenberg* (see below) and the chalets of *Im Allenstall* (guide 2½ fl.). — The ***Ahornspitze** (9730'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; laborious), between the Zillergrund and the Stilluppthal, commands a magnificent view. We proceed viâ the *Fellenberg-Alpe* to the (4 hrs.) *Edel-Hütte* in the *Fellenbergkar* (7710') and thence to 2 hrs. the top. [From the Stilluppthal (see below) we ascend from the Vincenzhütte by the *Popberg-Alpe* and the *Popbergsschneide* in 4½ hrs.].

The **Zillergrund**, which opens to the E. and is drained by the *Zillerbach*, is traversed by several passes leading to the Ahrnthal. The most frequented of these crosses the *Hundskehljoch* (12-13 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Peter; guide from Brandberg, not indispensable, 7 fl.). From Mairhofen, a steep ascent on the right bank of the Ziller to (1½ hr.) *Brandberg* (3515'; Tanner); thence to (1½ hr.) *Häusling* and (¼ hr.) *In der Au* (4030'), opposite a shooting-box of that name (Inn; guides to be had). Through the *Sondergrund*, which opens here to the S., a fatiguing route crosses the **Hörndljoch** (8360'; fine view) to (7-8 hrs.) *St. Jakob* in the Ahrnthal (p. 191; guide from Mairhofen 7 fl.). By the *Bärenbad-Alpe* (4700'; opposite, on the left bank, the *Sulzenalpe*), 1 hr. farther up the Zillergrund, our path (recently improved and indicated by posts) ascends to the right through the desolate *Hundskehlgrund*, and past the *Neuhütten-Alp*, the *Mitterhütten*, the *Oberhütte*, and three small lakes, to the (4 hrs.) **Hundskehljoch** (or *Karscharte*, 8380'), with view of the Rieserferner, *Dreiherrnspitze*, etc., and descends thence to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Peter* in the Ahrnthal (p. 191). — Above the *Bärenbad*, in the upper part of the Zillergrund ('Zillergründl'), are the (1 hr.) *Zillerhütten-Alpe* (5650'), the (½ hr.) *Kuchelmoos-Alpe* (5920'), and a sterile pasture called the *Höhenau-Alpe*, from which a toilsome pass crosses the (3½ hrs.) **Heiligengeist-Jöchl** (8760'; *View), to (2½ hrs.) *Kasern* (p. 191).

The **Stilluppthal**, stretching to the S.E., between the *Ahornspitze* on the left and the *Tristner* on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, will repay a visit (provisions should be taken). The Zillerbach is crossed at Strass. At the (20 min.) hamlet of *Haus* we cross by the (¾ hr.) *Klammsweg* (3000') to the left bank of the *Stilluppbach*, ascend a stony slope of the *Filzenberg*, and traverse a wild ravine to the upper part of the valley, passing near (½ hr.) the chalets of the *Lackneraste* (3410'; on the right bank). We continue to follow the left bank, enjoying a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley, and at the fourth bridge cross to the (1½ hr.) *Vincenz-Jagdhaus* (3590'). Those who merely wish a view of the valley go on for ¼ hr. more to the *Niestalpe* and turn there. The ascent of the **Grundschartner** (10,050'; laborious) may be made hence viâ the *Madereckl-Alpe* and the *Maderecklkar* in 6 hrs. (guide). — Continuing to follow the right bank of the Stilluppbach we pass the *Steiner-alpe* and reach the (2 hrs.) *Taxachhütte* (4870') and the (1 hr.) upper *Stapfenalp* (5455'; poor accommodation), in a desolate basin at the end of the valley. From this point over the *Stillupp Glacier* and the **Keilbach-Joch** (9310') to *Steinhaus* or *St. Johann* in the Ahrnthal (p. 190), a fatiguing but interesting route of 8-9 hrs. (guide from Mairhofen 7 fl.). — The **Frankbachjoch** (9370'), between the Grosse Löffler and the Keilbachspitze, is difficult and fit for experts only.

Through the **Tuxerthal**, or *Duxerthal*, the most populous of the above valleys, a well-trodden route leads from Mairhofen to (11½ hrs.) *St. Jodok* on the Brenner Railway (p. 220). The road crosses the *Zembach* by the (35 min.) *Untere Steg* (see p. 184), and ascends to (1 hr.) *Finkenberg* (2900'; *Neuwirth; Eberle, rustic). [To the *Karlssteg* by the 'Schumannweg', see p. 184. In place of the old *Teufelssteg*, the deep ravine of the Tuxerbach is now crossed by

the substantial wooden 'Persallbrücke'.] At *Freithof*, 1 hr. above Finkenberg, the path crosses to the right bank of the Tuxer Bach (fine retrospect of the Ahornspitze, etc.), and at (1 hr.) *Vorder-Lanersbach* (*Kapellenwirth) it recrosses to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lanersbach*, or *Vorder-Tux* (4130'; *Stock; Brückenwirth, plain). Farther up we obtain a view of the Kasererspitze, Olperer, Gefrorne Wand, etc. We next reach ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hinter-Tux* (4840'), the highest village in the valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a Bath-house (rustic; water 71° Fahr.), and an *Inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the *Gefrorne Wand*, a considerable glacier, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (well seen from the *Kaseralpe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Hinter-Tux*, and from the *Frauenwand*, see below).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *M. Stock* of *Vorder-Tux*, *Dav.* and *Mich. Kirchler* of *Hinter-Tux*). In a picturesque situation on the E. side of the Gefrorne Wand, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Hinter-Tux* (path steep and toilsome), is the *Wery-Hütte* (about 8200'), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, serving as a starting-point for the ascent of the *Riffler* (10,625'; 3 hrs.), the *Gefrorne Wandspitze* (10,790'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), the *Olperer* (11,415'; 4-5 hrs.), and the *Grosse Kasererspitze* (10,700'; 4 hrs.). — From *Hinter-Tux* a very fine route crosses the *Riffelscharte* (9440') and the *Federbett Glacier* to (8 hrs.) *Rosshag* (p. 185; guide 6 fl.). With this route may easily be combined ascents of the *Riffler* (see above and p. 185; from the *Riffelscharte* viâ the *Federbett Glacier*, 1 hr.) and the *Realspitze* (10,000'; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Federbett*). — Over the *Riepensattel* to the *Dominicus-Hütte* (8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), see p. 186.

The *Dornauberg* (p. 184) may be combined with the Tuxer-Thal by an addition of $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to our walk, if we follow the route described below to the *Karlstweg* (from *Mairhofen* $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and then return along the W. side of the mountain, ascending the *Schumannweg* (see p. 184), to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Persallbrücke* (see above); beyond the bridge, at the chalets of *Persall*, we proceed either to the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Finkenberg*, or to the left to *Lanersbach* and (4 hrs.) *Hinter-Tux*.

From *Hinter-Tux* the steep and stony path (guide, not indispensable, to *Kasern* $2\frac{1}{2}$, to *St. Jodok* 3 fl.) ascends opposite the Gefrorne Wand, passing several waterfalls, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Tuxer* or *Schmirner Joch* (7665'). From the cross we overlook the bleak *Weidenthal* to the right, which descends to the E. to *Hinter-Tux*. Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post) and reach on the saddle a second cross, from which we descend to the chalet in the basin lying before us, and thence by numerous zigzags into the *Schmirner Thal*. — The ascent of the *Frauenwand* (8300'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S. of the *Joch*, will reward the traveller with a splendid view of the Gefrorne Wand, etc.

We now descend the somewhat monotonous *Schmirner Thal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kasern* (poor and dear quarters at the chalets) and (1 hr.) *Inner-Schmirn* (4920'; Inn), at the mouth of the *Wildlahner Thal*, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jodok* (p. 220).

The *Zemmthal* divides at *Breitlahner* (see p. 185) into the *Zemmgrund* or *Schwarzensteingrund* to the left (E.; in the direction of the *Ahrnthal*) and the *Zamser Grund* to the right (W.; route over the *Pitscherjoch* to *Sterzing*). These strikingly picturesque valleys are now traversed by good bridle-paths and may be visited

without a guide. Beyond Mairhofen, at the (10 min.) hamlet of *Strass*, the road crosses the *Zillerbach*, and then, beyond the hamlet of *Haus* (finger-posts), the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Stilluppbach* (see p. 182), which forms a fine waterfall here. We now turn to the left and reach (10 min.) the covered bridge, known as the *Hochsteg* (*Untere Steg* to the right, leading to the Tuxerthal, see p. 182), crossing the *Zemmbach*, which here emerges from a wild ravine. The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of *Lindthal*, passing the Linde Inn and the Lindthal Café, to the ***Dornauberg-Klamm**, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The scenery as far as the (1 hr.) *Karlssteg* is very striking, vying with, and at places surpassing the Via Mala in the Grisons.

The *Karlssteg* (2795'), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Mairhofen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The 'Schumannweg', ascending by rocky steps to the right, leads to Finkenberg, see p. 183.) In the background rises the snow-clad *Ingent* (9565'). The Zemmbach forms the boundary between two bishoprics; the farms on the right bank and the inn of Ginzling belong to the parish of Mairhofen (bishopric of Salzburg, green towers), while those on the left bank, with the chapel, belong to the parish of Finkenberg in the see of Brixen (red towers). Beyond this point the track ascends gradually from the *Karlssteg* on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing (10 min.; on the right) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, and (20 min.) a hut with memorial-tablets. We next reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) —

Ginzling (3200'; **Kröll*, 18 beds), prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach, at the mouth of the *Floitenthal*.

EXCURSIONS from Ginzling (guides, see p. 181; to the Berliner Hütte $3\frac{1}{2}$, to the Olperer Hütte $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

To the S.E. opens the wild *Floitenthal*, which is worthy of a visit (9 M. long; guide unnecessary). Steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Höhenberg-Alp* (3860'), a little before reaching which a view of the glaciers is obtained. Then a gradual ascent to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sulzen-Alp* (4265'; bed at the *Franzens-Jagdhaus*, belonging to Prince Auersperg and occupied by the gamekeeper, Gregor Eder), the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bockach-Alp* (4795'), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Baumgarten-Alp* (5100'). At the head of the valley lies the extensive *Floiten Glacier*, encircled by the *Löffler*, *Schwarzenstein*, and *Mörchner*. — The ascent of the *Grosse Löffler* (11,096') is very fatiguing (from the *Vincenz-Jagdhaus*, p. 182, across the crevassed *Floitenkees* and the *Floitenjoch* (10,500') in 8 hrs.; two guides, 7 fl. each); superb panorama (descent by the *Trippachferner* to *St. Johann*, see p. 190). — Over the Floiten Glacier to the *Trippach Saddle* (10,040'), between the *Floitenspitze* and *Schwarzenstein*, and down over the *Rothbach Glacier* to the *Daimershütte* (9 hrs. from the *Vincenz-Jagdhaus*), an imposing glacier-route (comp. p. 191). — A difficult route leads across the *Mörchenscharte* (9700'), between the *Kleine Mörchner* and the *Feldkopf*, to the *Berliner Hütte*, in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Vincenz-Jagdhaus*. Fine view of the Floitenthal, with the *Löffler*, and of the *Schwarzensteingrund*.

Ascent of the ***Tristner** (9080'; 5 hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), easy and repaying. We ascend to the (2 hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of *Wandeck* (small inn), from which a steep climb of 3 hrs. (the huntman acts as guide, 2 fl.) brings us to the summit (splendid view).

To the **Gunkel**, 1½ hr. (guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken). We follow the right bank of the Zembach to the (½ hr.) saw-mill; then ascend to the left through wood, passing (½ hr.) a fine fall of the *Gunkelbach*, to the (¼ hr.) *Jagdhaus in der Gunkel* (4790'), which affords a fine view of the environs of the valley (Feldkopf, Rothkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley an interesting, but somewhat difficult pass leads over the *Gunkelplatte* and the **Melkerscharte** (8790'), between the Feldkopf and Rothkopf, to the Schwarzsee and the (5-5½ hrs.) **Berliner Hütte** (see below). — The **Feldkopf** (*Zsigmondyspitze*; 9940') may be ascended from the Gunkel viâ the Melkerscharte and the S.E. arête (more easily reached from the Berliner Hütte) in 4½-5 hrs. (very difficult).

The path crosses the Zembach near the chapel of *Dornauberg*, and leads past the falls of the *Gunkelbach* on the left and the *Pitzebach* on the right to the (1 hr.) **Rosshag-Alp** (3630'; *Fankhauser's Inn, bed 40 kr.; provision-dépôt of the German Alpine Club).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, see p. 181). The **Gross-Ingent** (9565) is ascended through the *Ingenkar* in 5-6 hrs. (toilsome; guide 5½ fl.; better from the Gunkel through the *Gunkelkar*, in 5 hrs.). — Ascent of the ***Riffler** (10,625'; 6-7 hrs.), trying but very fine (guide 6 fl.). The path leads past the *Birglberg-Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Riffler-Hütte* (7380'), picturesquely situated below the small *Rifflersee*, and then across the *Federbett Glacier* to (3½ hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). Descent to the N. to the *Riffelscharte* (p. 183), to the W. (difficult) to the *Wery-Hütte* by the *Gefronne Wand*, or to the S. to the *Friesenberg-Kar* and the *Olperer-Hütte* (p. 186). — The **Realspitze** (10,000'; 6 hrs., with guide), easy but not so remunerative as the Riffler. — From Rosshag over the *Riffelscharte* to *Hinter-Tux* (8½ hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive route, see p. 183.

The path continues to follow the left bank of the Zembach, passing through wood, and then crosses by a covered bridge to (1 hr.) **Breitlahner** (4070'; Inn, clean, bed 30 kr.), finely situated at the junction of the Zemmgrund with the Zamsenthal.

[To the S.W. here opens the ***Zemmgrund** or **Schwarzensteingrund**, a highly-picturesque valley, rich in minerals. (Guides, see above; unnecessary for those who visit the Berliner Hütte only.) From Breitlahner the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends slightly to the (40 min.) *Schwemm-Alp* (4395'), situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the *Grosse Greiner* (see below.) The steeper ascent begins 20 min. farther on. The good path rapidly ascends the slopes of the *Grawander Schinder* (passing a fine fall of the Zembach on the right) to the finely-situated (1 hr.) *Grawand-Alp* (5690'), beyond which the path is narrow at places; 40 min. *Alpenrose Inn*, opposite the *Waxeck-Alp* (6120'); 25 min. *Schwarzenstein-Alpe*. A few yards beyond the last is the splendidly situated **Berliner Hütte** (6745'; *Inn and provision-dépôt, with a ladies' room), erected by the German Alpine Club. To the S.E. the *Schwarzenstein Glacier*; S. the *Horn* and *Waxeck* glaciers, over-topped by the *Rothkopf*, *Kleine* and *Grosse Mörchner*, *Hornspitzen*, *Thurnerkamp*, *Rossruck*, *Mösele*, *Schönbichler Horn*, and *Grosse Greiner*. The best point of view is the small *Schwarzensee* (8340'), 1½ hr. to the N. of the hut (path indicated by marks).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from the Berliner Hütte. (Tariff for guides from Dornauberg, see p. 184; to the Berlinerhütte 3½ fl.) **Rothkopf** (9730'),

3½ hrs., interesting but somewhat difficult (guide 5 fl.). — The ascent of the ***Ochsner** (10,190'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a little more arduous, but the view is much finer. — The **Feldkopf** (*Zsigmondyspitze*; 9940'), ascended by the S.W. arête in 4 hrs., should not be attempted except by adepts (see p. 185). — The **Kleine Mörchner** (10,480'; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), somewhat difficult, commands a splendid view. — The **Grosse Mörchner** (10,740'; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) presents no difficulty when the condition of the snow is favourable (fine view). — The ***Schwarzenstein** (11,045'; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) commands a splendid panorama. The route ascends the Zembach and then crosses it to (1¾ hr.) a 'stone man', beyond which it ascends over debris and snow to (¾ hr.) the *Schwarzensteinkees* and over the *Trip-pach-Sattel* to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The descent may be made viâ the *Trippachsattel* and the *Rothbachkees* to the (3½ hrs.) *Daimerhütte* and to *Lutlach* (comp. p. 189; guide 10 fl.). The ascent of the **Hornspitzen** (first peak, or *Berlinerspitze*, 10,860'; second peak 10,610'; third peak 10,604'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) presents no great difficulty and is repaying. — The **Grosse Greiner** (10,485'), ascended from the *Alpenrose Inn* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 7½ fl.), is difficult. — The *Grosse Mösele* (11,415') and the *Thurnerkamp* (11,200') are scarcely ever attempted from the Zemmgrund, as their N. sides present great difficulty (better from the *Neveserjoch*, p. 190). — Passes to *Taufers* over the *Schwarzenbachscharte*, the *Schwarzenbachjoch*, *Mitterbachjoch*, *Rossruckjoch*, and *Tratterjoch*, see p. 190 (each about 8 hrs., guide 8 fl.). Over the *Melkerscharte* to the *Gunkel*, see p. 185; over the *Mörchenscharte* to the *Floienthal*, see p. 184. — Over the *Schönbichlerscharte* (10,000') to the *Furtschagelhütte*, 6 hrs. (guide), fine and not difficult; an ascent of the *Schönbichlerhorn* (10,275') is easily combined with this route.]

Over the **PFITSCHER JOCH TO STERZING**, 10 hrs. from *Breitlahner*, a fine route on the whole, but rather long. (Bridle-path; guide from *Mairhofen* to *St. Jacob* 7, to *Sterzing* 9 fl., unnecessary for experts.) The path crosses the Zembach to the W. and ascends the *Zamserthal* rapidly on the left bank of the *Zamser Bach* over the *Breitlahner* or *Zamser Schinder*. Farther on it ascends more gradually, crosses several tributary torrents, and reaches the (2 hrs.) **Dominicus-Hütte** (5510'; *Inn*), situated opposite the entrance to the magnificent *Schlegeis-Thal*, with its glacier-clad background. On the right bank of the stream is the humble *Zamser-Alpe* (5535').

A good, but at first rather steep path ascends from the *Dominicus-Hütte* to the (2 hrs.) **Olperer Hütte** (8355'; bed 60 kr.), a club-hut erected in 1881, overlooking the beautiful *Schlegeisthal* with the *Furtschagel* and *Schlegeis* glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the *Kleine* and *Grosse Greiner*, the *Schönbichler Horn*, *Mösele*, *Mutnock*, *Breitnock*, *Weisszint*, *Hochfeiler*, *Hochfernerspitz*, and *Hochstaller*. This hut is the best starting-point for the ascent of the ***Olperer** (11,445'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 7½, or with descent to *Hinter-Tux* 9 fl.). The last part is steep, but presents no special difficulty to those who have steady heads, if the rocks are clear of snow or ice (stout worsted gloves should be taken). The *Olperer Hütte* is also the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Gefrorne Wandspitzen* (N. or highest peak 10,790') viâ the *Riepensattel* (4-5 hrs.; not difficult) and the *Schrammacher* (11,190'; 6 hrs.; fatiguing). — **PASSES.** From the *Olperer Hütte* over the **Alpeiner Scharte** (9710'), between the *Fussstein* and the *Schrammacher*, to the *Alpeiner* and *Valsler Thal* and (9 hrs.) *St. Jodok* (p. 220), an interesting but laborious route. — Over the **Riepensattel** (10,000'), between the *Olperer* and the *Gefrorne Wandspitzen*, to the *Wery-Hütte* (p. 183), 5 hrs. (to *Hinter-Tux* 8 hrs.), an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty (guide 6½ fl.).

The ***Schlegeisthal** well repays a visit. A good path, indicated by marks, leads from the *Dominicus-Hütte* viâ the *Herbig-Alpe* to (2½ hrs.)

the *Furtschagel-Hütte* (7575'), at the foot of the *Furtschagel-Kees*. From this point, which commands a magnificent survey of the surrounding glaciers (from W. to E.: Hochsteller, Hochfenerspitze, Hochfeiler, Weisszint, Breitnock, Mutnock, Grosse Mösele, Schönbichlerhorn, Talgenköpfe, Greiner), the *Schönbichler Horn* (10,275') and the *Grosse Talgenkopf* (16,580') may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. (with guide). The ascent of the *Grosse Mösele* (11,415'), by the *Furtschagel-Kees*, is difficult (4-5 hrs.; see p. 190). The *Mutnock* (10,200') and the *Breitnock* (10,540'; difficult at places) are ascended viâ the *Schlegeis Glacier* in 4-4½ hrs. The ascent of the *Weisszint* (10,965'; 8 hrs.), viâ the same glacier and the N.W. arête, is grand but very difficult. — Over the *Neves-Sattel* or the *Schlegeis-Scharte* to *Lappach*, see p. 189; over the *Schönbichlerscharte* to the *Berliner Hütte*, see p. 186.

The path crosses to the right bank above the *Dominicus-Hütte*, and, gradually ascending, passes the *Lovitz-Alpe*, and intersects the highest reach of the valley (on the right is the *Stampfl Glacier*, from which issues the *Zamserbach*). Following the way-posts, we now ascend to the (2½ hrs.) *Pfitscher Joch* (7320'; Inn), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the *Rothwand* (9415'; ascended without difficulty from the Joch in 2 hrs.; interesting), the *Oberbergspitzen*, and (from a point 100 yds. to the W. of the Joch) of the *Hochfeiler*. In the foreground, far below, are the green *Pfitschthal* and the serrated ridge which separates it from the *Pfunderthal*, with the *Pletzenhorn*, *Rothe Beil*, and *Grabspitz*; at the end of the *Pfitschthal* rises the *Amthorspitze*; and to the W., in the distance, are seen the *Ortler* and the *Stubai Alps*. In a basin to the left below the pass lie three small lakes. The path on the other side of the Joch, steep at places, now descends to (¾ hr.) the *Bärenbach*, which it crosses, and follows the right bank to (¾ hr.) *Stein* and (½ hr.) *St. Jacob* in the *Inner-Pfitschthal* (4660'; **Rainer's Inn*; provision-depôt).

A path (steep at places; guide, advisable for novices, 3 fl.) leads to the E. from *St. Jacob* through the *Unterberg-Thal* to the (½ hrs.) *Wiener Hütte* (8755'; built by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1881, and well fitted up), finely situated on a rocky knoll above the *Glieder-Ferner* and a little to one side of the small but beautiful *Weisskar Glacier*. From the hut experienced mountaineers may ascend the **Hochfeiler* (11,500'; 2½-3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillerthal Alps, a superb point of view. — The ascent of the *Weisszint* (N. or highest peak 10,965'; 3 hrs.) another fine point of view, viâ the *Glieder-Ferner*, is laborious. — From the *Wiener Hütte* to *Lappach* over the *Untere* or the *Obere Weisszint-Scharte* (5 and 6 hrs. respectively), see p. 189. — Guides in the *Pfitschthal*: *Martin Tötsch*, *Jac. Hofer* ('*Holzer*'), *Chr. Pircher*, *Jac. Hofer* ('*Walderer*') of *St. Jacob*, and *Joh. Obermüller* of *Kematten*. Tariff: To the *Wiener Hütte* 3; *Hochfeiler* 6 (if the night is spent, 7); *Weisszint-Scharte* to *Lappach* 7; head of the *Pfitscher-Joch* 2½; *Breitlahner* 6; *Schlüsseljoch* to the *Brenner* 4 fl.

Beyond *St. Jacob* we proceed through the level floor of the valley, either by the footpath along the stream, or by the road, which describes a wide circuit to the right. 1 hr. *Kematten* (**Hofer*); ¼ hr. *Wieden* (4525'), opposite the entrance to the *Grossberghthal* (p. 188).

ASCENTS (guides, see above). The ascent of the **Wilde Kreuzspitze* (10,270'; 5½-6 hrs., with guide) is fatiguing but highly remunerative. From (½ hr.) *Burgum* (see p. 188) we proceed through the *Burgumer-Thal* to the (3 hrs.) *Burgumer Alp*, and ascend thence over debris, ice,

and rock to the (2½-3 hrs.) N. or higher peak, which commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made past the finely situated *Wilde See* to *Freienfeld* (comp. p. 224). — The *Kramerspitze* (9650'), easily ascended viâ the Burgumer Alp in 2 hrs., is also a fine point of view. — From Kematten over the *Schlüsseljoch* (7310') to the *Brennerbad* (p. 221; 4 hrs.; with guide), an easy and attractive route, preferable to that to Sterzing through the valley. — The route from Wieden through the *Grossbergthal* and over the *Pfundersjoch* (8700') to (7 hrs.) *Pfunders* (p. 328) is somewhat toilsome.

The houses of *Burgum* are seen on the left bank. Near (¾ hr.) the *Wehr Inn* (4265') the cart-track crosses to the left bank and descends very abruptly through wood (driving inadvisable), skirting the margin of the ravine, through which the brook forces its way to a lower part of the valley. Below the ravine it recrosses to the right bank. On the left bank remain the houses of *Tuffer*. Farther on we cross the stream twice. 1½ hr. *Wiesen* (3100'; Elephant), a considerable village with a handsome church. The track now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (½ hr.) *Sterzing* (p. 222).

36. The Ahrnthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 178, 140.

The *Tauferer Thal* or *Ahrnthal*, 35 M. in length, which opens into the *Pusterthal* at *Bruneck*, extends at first towards the N. to *Luttach*, and then N.E., between the *Zillertal-Ferner* and the *Rieser-Ferner*, towards the *Tauern* chain. The central part of the valley from *Luttach* to *St. Peter* is called the *Ahrnthal*, while the upper end is known as the *Prettan*. Numerous passes lead from this valley to the *Zillertal* and the *Pinzgau* on the N., and the *Virgenthal* and *Defereggertal* on the E. — DILIGENCE from *Bruneck* to (9 M.) *Taufers* twice daily in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr.; OMNIBUS, daily at 7 p.m., fare 70 kr. (from *Taufers* at 5 p.m.); One-horse carr. 4-5, two-horse 7-8 fl. — From *Taufers* to *Luttach* in ¾ hr. (with one horse 1 fl. 80kr.), to *Steinhaus* in 1½ hr. (3 fl.), to *St. Valentin* in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as *Kasern*. — Guides at *Taufers*. *Joh.* and *Georg Niederwieser* ('*Stabele-Hansl*' and '*Stabele-Jörgl*'), *Stef. Kirchler* ('*Gröber-Steffl*'), *Jos. Auer* ('*Feuerschwenter*'), *Jos. Auer* ('*Stockmair-Seppl*'), *Joh. Reden* ('*Huter-Hansl*'), *Mart. Reden* ('*Huter-Martl*'), *Mich. Oberleiter* ('*Matzmichl*'), comp. also *Kasern*, p. 191, and *Rein*, p. 339.

From *Bruneck* to (9 M.) *Taufers* (2835'; *Post*; **Elephant*), see p. 337. At *Mühlen*, 2½ M. below *Taufers*, the *Mühlwalder Thal* opens to the W.

[The entrance to the *Mühlwald-Lappacher Thal* (12 M. long) consists of a deep ravine, called the *Aussermühlwalder Klamm*; (10 min. from *Mühlen* is the pretty *Mühlener Waterfall*, to which a path, protected with railings and without danger, leads along the water-conduit). There is a path on each side of the valley. The usual route (at first a carriage-road) leads to the S. from *Taufers* parallel with the post-road, for 1 M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above *Mühlen*, which lies to the left. On the S. side ('*Schatten-Seite*') another path ascends the valley from *Mühlen*, somewhat steeply at first, to the (¾ hr.) *Grüner-Brücke*, below which the brook forms sev-

eral falls before it disappears in the gorge. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see p. 188), and follows the left bank of the stream. Near (1½ hr.) **Mühlwald** (4035'; **Inn*, rustic), with its loftily-situated church, we obtain a view of the *Speikboden* (p. 338) to the right, and of the *Reisnack* and *Stechwand* in front. The track now leads up and down hill (better descend by the church and follow the path on the left bank). By a (¾ hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad *Weisszint* (10,720'). At (1 hr.) **Lappach** (4665'; *Inn*, primitive) the *Zesenthal* opens to the W.; above this point the main valley, stretching to the N., is called the *Nevesthal*.

ASCENTS. For most of the following excursions the best starting-point is the *Neves-Ochsenhütte* (6110'), 1½ hr., or the club-hut known as the *Neveserjoch-Hütte* (see below), 3½ hrs. above Lappach. The *Hochfeiler* (11,500'), is ascended from the *Ochsenhütte* by the *Untere Weisszint* (see below) and the (5 hrs.) *Wiener Hütte* (p. 187); thence to the top in 3 hrs. more; (guide 6, with descent to *Pfitsch* 8 fl.). — The *Weisszint* (highest peak, 10,965'), free from serious difficulty, is ascended from the *Ochsenhütte* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to *Pfunders* 7, to *Pfitsch* 8 fl.). — The *Ringelstein* (8360') ascended from Lappach viâ the *Lappacher-Jöchl* (p. 190) in 3½ hrs. (3 fl.), and the *Tristenspitze* (8905'), ascended (more laborious) by the *Lappacher Jöchl* in 4½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.), are also fine points of view. — The *Grosse Mösele* and the *Thurnerkamp*, see p. 190.

PASSES. FROM LAPPACH TO PFUNDERS: over the *Passenjoch* or *Posenjoch* (7930'), 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the *Zesenthal* and over the *Rieglerjoch* (7985'), 5 hrs. (3 fl.); through the *Nevesthal* and over the *Eisbrückjoch* (8355'), 7 hrs. (4 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — TO PFITSCHE: over the *Eisbrück-Joch* and the *Untere Weisszint* (about 9900'), 8 hrs. (to the *Vienna Hut* 5 hrs.), or (somewhat longer) over the *Obere Weisszint* (about 10,500'), 9 hrs. (to the *Vienna Hut* 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — TO SCHLEGEIS (p. 187): over the *Schlegeisscharte* (10,095'), 7 hrs. from the *Ochsenhütte* to the *Furtschagel-Hütte*, difficult; over the *Neves-Sattel* (10,000'), 6-7 hrs., very trying — TO WEISSENBACH (see below): over the *Neveser Joch* (5960'), with its hut and fine view of the *Rieserferner*, etc., 7 hrs. (¾ fl.); or through the *Rinsbachgraben* and over the *Lappacher Jöchl* (7730') 5 hrs. (3 fl.)]

Above *Taufers* the valley contracts. The road, gradually ascends on the left bank of the *Ahrnbach*, below *Schloss Taufers*, and then (¼ M.) crosses to the right bank. It next passes the fall of the *Bojerbach* on the right, and traverses the gradually widening valley (continuous view of the *Hornspitzen* and the *Schwarzenstein*) to (½ M.) **Luttach** (3175'; *Unterstock Inn*, on the road; another by the church). On the W. opens the *Weissenbachthal*.

The *Weissenbachthal* is well worthy of a visit. From the *Unterstock Inn* we ascend a hill of debris to the left, in the direction of the church, cross the stream, and mount somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) *Weissenbach* (4300'; *Inn*, very primitive). The church contains a fine old carved altar. To the N. opens the *Mitterbachthal*, and farther up the valley bifurcates into the *Tristenbachthal* on the left and the *Trattenbachthal* on the right (N.W.).

ASCENTS (guides, see p. 188). The *Speikboden* (8264') is ascended in 4 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); descent to *Taufers* viâ *Michelreiss*, see p. 338. — Interesting excursion to the *Neveserjoch-Hütte* (7910'; 3 hrs.), through the *Trattenbach-Thal*, viâ the *Göge-Alpe* and *Stieralpe*. The hut, built by the German Alpine Club in 1880, and affording an excellent survey of

the Rieserferner, the Tauern, and the neighbouring Zillertalferner, lies on a rocky knoll to the S. of and about 30' above the *Neveser-Joch* (see p. 189), and at the N. base of the *Schafplanerneck* (8520'), which is ascended hence by a new path in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (very striking view; also ascended from Weissenbach through the *Tristenthal* in 4-5 hrs., by a good path passing the *Tristensee*). To the N. of the Nevesjoch Hut rises the *Gamslanerneck* (9785'), another fine point, ascended in 2 hrs., the last part, up the arête, fatiguing. From the Gamslanerneck to the summit of the *Pfaffnock* (9888'), 1 hr., difficult (guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). — The *Ringelstein* (8360'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 189. — The *Grosse Mösele* (11,415') is reached from the Neveserjoch-Hütte in 4-5 hrs., a trying ascent; the route leads from the hut across the *E. Neves Glacier* to the *E. Mösele-Scharte* (10,725'), between the Mösele and the Rossruckspitze, and then climbs the rocks (grand view; guide 6, with descent to Weissenbach 7, to Waxeck 8 fl.). Descent over the *Waxeck-Kees* to *Waxeck*, or over the *Furtschagelkees* to the *Schlegeisthal* difficult (guide 6, with descent to Lappach 7, to Schlegeis or Waxeck 8 fl.). — The **Thurnerkamp* (11,168'; 6-7 hrs. from the Neveserjoch-Hütte over the *E. Neves Glacier*; guide 6 fl.) is difficult.

PASSES. To MÜHLWALD over the *Mühlwalder Joch* (7700'; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), an interesting route. — To LAPPACH over the *Lappacher Jüchl* (7730'; 5 hrs.; 3 fl.), or over the *Neveser-Joch* (9240'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), see p. 189. — To THE BERLINER HÜTTE (p. 185) over the *Rossruckjoch* (10,565') between the Thurnerkamp and the Rossruckspitze, with descent over the *Horn Glacier*, 7-8 hrs., a trying route. Over the *Tratterjoch* (9750'), between the Thurnerkamp and fifth Hornspitze, in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatiguing excursion; the fifth Hornspitze may be easily ascended from the Joch in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The route over the *Mitterbachjoch* (10,430'), immediately to the S.W. of the third Hornspitze (10,605'), is fine but trying (8 hrs.; guide $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

We cross the *Weissenbach* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Luttach*. In the ravine of the *Schwarzenbach* (1 M. to the W.) is the fine *Luttach Waterfall*; at the head of the valley rise the *Hornspitzen*.

A difficult route leads through the steep gorge of the *Schwarzenbach* and over the *W. Schwarzenbach-Joch* (about 10,200'), or over the *Schwarzenbach-Scharte* (9430') to (7-8 hrs.) the *Berliner Hütte* (p. 185). The *Zweite Hornspitze* (10,620') is ascended without difficulty from the *Schwarzenbach-Joch* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The ascent of the **Schwarzenstein* (11,045'; 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is very fine and not difficult; view magnificent. The route ascends from Oberluttach through wood to *Brunnberg*, where it enters the *Rothbachthal*, ascending by an Alpine track to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) the *Daimerhütte* on the *Obere Rothbach-Alpe* (6070'; Inn). Thence a new path leads to the moraine of the *Rothbach Glacier*, and across it to the (3 hrs.) *Trippachsattel* (10,040'), and then to the left to (1 hr.) the summit. Descent to the N.W. by the *Schwarzenstein Glacier* to the *Berliner Hütte* (p. 185), 3 hrs., not difficult; to the N.E. over the *Flöiten Glacier* to the *Flöitenthal* (difficult descent), 5-6 hrs. to *Ginzling* (guide 7 fl.); comp. p. 184.

The valley now bends to the N.E.; and the E. part of the Zillertal ridge comes into full view (from W. to E., the *Hornspitzen*, *Schwarzenstein*, *Löffler*, *Keilbachspitze*, *Rothwandspitze*, *Napfspitze*, and *Wagnerschneid*). The road traverses the immense deposits of the *Rothbach*, from which rise the chimneys of a copper-foundry, destroyed in 1878; and about 1 M. farther on reaches the lower end of the *Lake*, formed by the floods of 1878. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. along the W. bank is *St. Martin*, with an ancient church. The road next crosses the deposits of the *Trippach* (the *Trippachferner* and *Löffler* rising on the left) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Johann* (3325'; *Inn*, rustic). Fine view, from the churchyard-wall, of the *Dreiherrnspitze* to the E.

The **Grosse Löffler** (11,096'; 8 hrs.; guide 5½ fl. to Ginzling 7½ fl.) is trying (comp. p. 184). To the *Hofer-Alpe* in the Trippach valley (6140'; night-quarters), 2½ hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive *Trippachferner* to the (4½ hrs.) *Floitenjoch* (ca. 10,500'), between the *Floitenspitze* (10,528') and the *Trippachspitze* (10,785'), and round the W. side of the latter, and across the *Floitenfirn*, to (¾ hr.) the summit. Descent over the *Floiten Glacier* to the *Floienthal* steep and difficult (guide 7½ fl.).

The road now leads past the *Frankbachthal* (terminated by the Frankbach Glacier and Löffler) to (3 M.) **Steinhaus** (3440'; **Gewerkschaft; Neuwirth*), a pleasant village with several substantial houses.

From Steinhaus over the *Keilbach-Joch* to the *Stilluppthal* (11 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.; Martin Nothdurfter of Steinhaus), see p. 182. — Another grand but difficult pass (for adepts) is the **Frankbachjoch** (about 9650'): from St. Johann or Steinhaus to Mairhofen 11 hrs.; descent over the *Löfflerkees* to the Stilluppthal very steep. With this route we may combine the ascent of the *Keilbachspitze* (10,056'), a good point of view.

Ascending more steeply and crossing the Ahrnbach twice, we next pass (2¼ M.) **St. Jakob** (3930'), which lies on the hill to the left. (Route over the *Hörndljoch* and through the *Zillergrund* to Mairhofen 12 hrs., see p. 182.) Beyond (3 M.) *St. Peter* (3940'; rustic inn) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. At the end of the defile we enter the *Prettau*, the highest region of the valley, and next reach (4½ M.) **St. Valentin** or *Prettau* (4580'; *Wieser*, rustic). The road ends, 1½ M. farther on, at *Neuhaus*, with the copper mines of the Ahrner Co., beyond which are (¼ hr.) **Kasern** (5300'; *Hofer*, rustic), the last hamlet, and (¼ hr.) the church of *Heiligengeist*.

ASCENTS (guides, *Jos. Voppichler* of Prettau, *Peter* and *Matt. Griesmair* of Kasern.) The *Röththal* deserves a visit (3½-6 hrs. there and back). By the copper-works we ascend through wood, past the copper-mines of *St. Jakob* (6330'; the highest ruined shafts are interesting), to the (2 hrs.) *Inner Röth-Alpe* (about 7200'; accommodation), which affords a fine view of the grand head of the valley (*Röthspitze*, with the glacier of that name, *Kemetspitze*, and *Löffelspitze*). Thence we may proceed over the easy *Röth Glacier* to the (1¼ hr.) *Lenkjöchl-Hütte*, finely situated on the *Judentacke*, just below the *Lenkjöchl* (8440'). The **Röthspitze* (11,455'), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide) via the *Röth Glacier* (descent to the *Clara-Hütte*, see p. 144). The ascent of the *Dreiherrnspitze* (11,480'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), via the *Hintere Umbalhhörl* (p. 144), also offers no serious difficulty (comp. p. 144). Over the *Umbalhhörl* to *Prägraten*, see p. 192.

The *Rauchkofel* (10,656'), steep at places, may be ascended from St. Valentin by the *Wieser-Alpe* in 5 hrs. (4 fl.); admirable view of the *Reichenspitze* and the *Venediger* group.

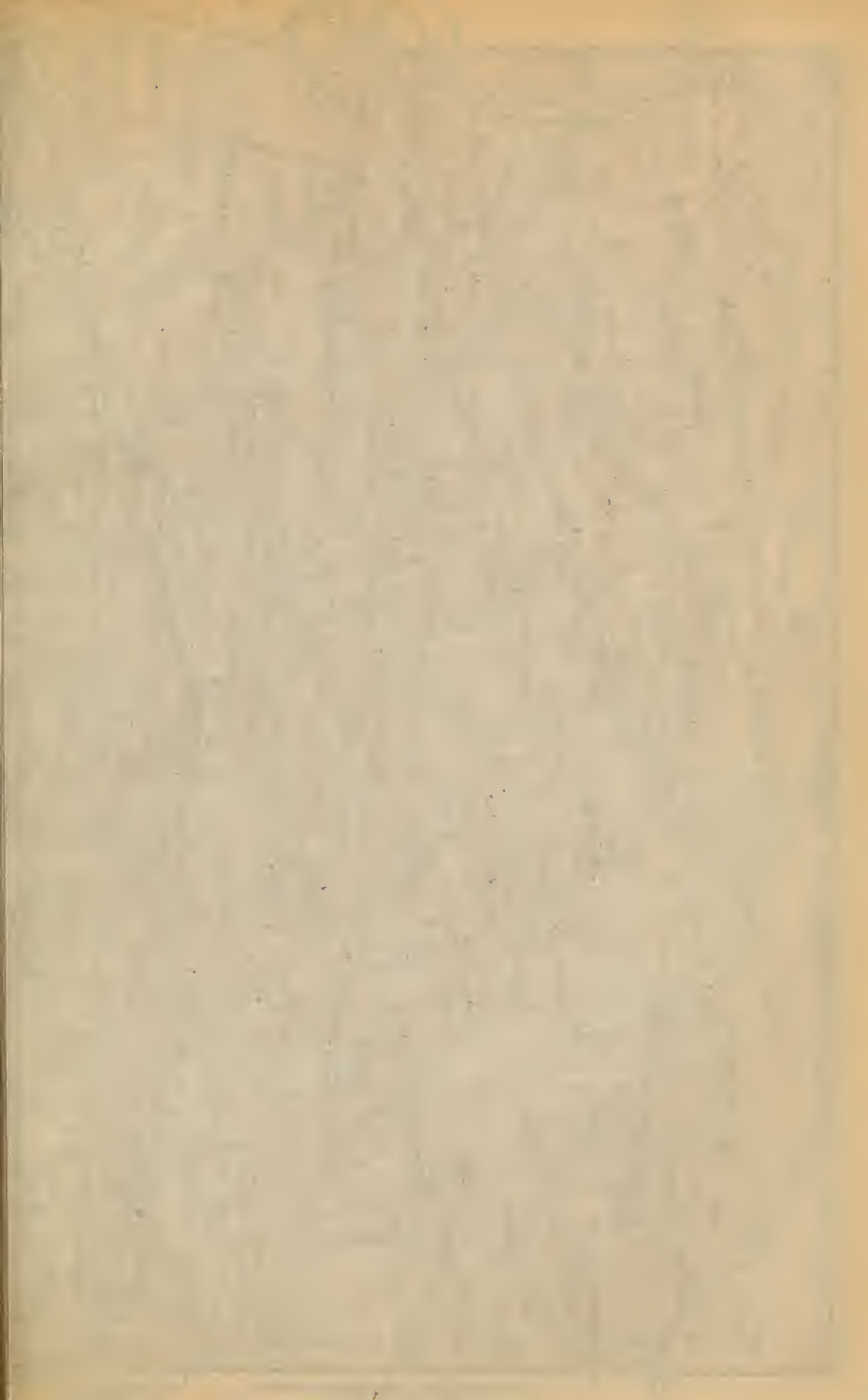
PASSES. From St. Peter over the *Hundskehljoch* (8380') to the *Zillergrund* (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see p. 182. — From St. Peter through the *Hasenthal* and over the *Ochsenlenke* (about 8530') to *Knutten* (p. 340), 6 hrs., with guide, without difficulty (from Knutten to Jagdhaus or Rein, see p. 340). — From St. Valentin over the *Merbjöch* (9300') to the *Jagdhaus-Alpe* (p. 139) in the *Deferegger-Thal*, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatiguing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the *Klamml* and *Rein*, see p. 340.) Over the *Rothenmann-Joch* (9055'), 7 hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (for experts only; 5 fl.), see pp. 139, 340. — From Kasern over the *Heiligengeist-Jöchl* (8760') to the *Zillergrund* (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 182. — Over the *Krimmler Tauern* (8645') to *Krimml*,

10 hrs. (6 fl.), see p. 138. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern, and then more abruptly to the left to the *Tauern-Alpe* (6230'), and past the *Herzogsbrunnen* (a good spring) to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, which affords a splendid view of the Röhspitze and Dreiherrnspitze. Descent through the *Windbachthal* to the *Krimmler Tauernhaus* and to *Krimml* (p. 137). — Over the **Birnlücke** (8730') to Krimml, 10 hrs. (6 fl.), laborious; in descending, we overlook the extensive Krimml Glacier (p. 138). — Over the **Vordere** (9720'), or the **Hintere Umbalthörl** (9270'), to *Prägraten*, 9-10 hrs. (7 fl.), toilsome but interesting (p. 143). The ascent to the Vordere Thörl from the *Lenkjöchl-Hütte* (p. 191) takes 1½ hr., to the Hintere Thörl 2 hrs. (comp. p. 144).

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1:10,000

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76½ M. RAILWAY in 4-5¾ hrs. (to Innsbruck, 104 M., in 5¼-8¼ hrs.). The ***Arlberg Railway** (*Arlbergbahn*), built in 1880-84 at an expense of 42 million florins (3,350,000 l.), with its numerous tunnels, viaducts, retaining walls, and protective works, 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 (St. Gotthard railway 26:100), and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26:100. — View-carriages, see p. 112: holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck pay 8 fl. extra, and in circular tours it is better to take first-class tickets at once. The express-train makes no halt for dinner; but dinners are handed into the carriages at Landeck (1 fl. 20 kr.).

Bregenz. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL EUROPA, at the station and quay, finely situated; *OESTERREICHISCHER HOF, on the lake, R. & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *HÔTEL MONTFORT, near the station; *WEISSES KREUZ, Römer-Strasse, R. & A. 1½ fl., B. 55 kr.; KRONE; *SCHWEIZERHOF; LÖWE; LAMM; HEIDELBERGER FASS, with garden, moderate; TIROLER HOF.

Restaurants and Cafés. **Railway Restaurant*, with view of the lake from the veranda; *Café Austria*, at the harbour; *Café Sonntag*, near the station. Wine at *F. Kinz's* ('Bürgermeister'), Kirchgasse; '*Old German*' *Wine-Room*, opposite the station; *Gmeinder*, with rooms; *Franz Ritter*, at the foot of the Gebhardsberg (see p. 196). Beer at the *Hirsch*; *Forster*, with garden; *Hörburger*; *Neue Welt*; *Löwe*; *Zur Schanz*, on the Lindau road; *Schützengarten*, on the Berg Isel; *Zum Engel*, see p. 196.

Baths (swimming, etc.) at the harbour and on the Lindau road.

Bregenz, the capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 4800 inhab., lies at the base of the *Pfänder*, at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance* (Ger. *Bodensee*, Latin *Lacus Brigantinus*). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a height, occupies the site of the *Roman Camp*, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. (Adjoining the old tower on this side of the town is a mediæval castle.) Over the gateway of the old inner tower in the Aurachgasse, is an ancient relief of Epona, goddess of horses. The handsome *Church*, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The *Pier* commands a good survey of the town and neighbourhood. The *Vorarlberg Museum* (near the station; adm. 25 kr.) contains natural history specimens, coins,

pictures, and Roman antiquities found on the *Ælrain*, a plateau $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., and at other spots near the town.

Pleasant *WALK along the Lindau road, past the *Schanz* inn, to the (1 M.) *Klause*, the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bäumle* (*Anker; Thierheimer's Pension) near *Lochau* (p. 7) and to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the '*Zech Tavern*', just beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Gallus-Strasse or old road leads over the *Ælrain* and past the *Villa Taxis* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Franz Ritter's Restaurant*, prettily situated at the foot of the *Gebhardsberg*; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is the restaurant *Zum Engel*, at the bridge over the *Ach*, near which is the *Riedenburg*, now a girls' school. We may return either by the new road ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), which commands a pretty view of the lake; or by the village of *Rieden*, to *Vorkloster* (see below), passing the '*Gletscherfeld*', a tract showing interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. a walk may be taken to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vorkloster* (warm sulphur-baths; omn. from the '*Kreuz*' four times daily), and to *Mererau*, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome new church in the basilica style. — To the E. is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Berg Isel*, a tavern and rifle-range, with a pleasing view (finer from *Weissenreute*, the farm-house above it). To ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) the little village of *Fluh*, see below.

The **Gebhardsberg* (1945'; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is reached by a good road passing the church and the handsome *Villa Raczyński*, and traversing wood. The summit, on which are the scanty ruins of the castle of *Hohenbregenz*, now surmounted by a small church, and a rustic inn, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valley of the *Bregenzer Ach* and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of *Appenzell* and *Glarus*; the foreground is formed by very picturesque pine-clad mountains. — A carriage-road leads round the face of the *Gebhardsberg* to ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) *Kennelbach* (Krone), prettily situated on the right bank of the *Ach*, crosses the *Ach* to *Schloss Wolfurt* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and ascends to the left viâ *Rickenbach* to (3 M.) *Bildstein* (2145'), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) *Schwarzach* (see below).

The **Pfänder* (3475'), which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The best ($\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) leads past *Berg Isel* (see above) to *Weissenreute*, and then ascends to the right through wood (indicated by white marks) to *Hintermoos* (refreshments). Another path diverges to the right from the Lindau road beyond the barracks, ascends to the left by a finger-post, and passes a bench affording a pleasing view; it then becomes steeper, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) *Halbstation Pfänder* (refreshments); 12 min., last houses of *Hintermoos*; lastly a gradual ascent of 20 min. to the large **Hôtel-Pension Pfänder* (R. from 1 fl. upwards, L. & A. 40, B. 50 kr., pens. $\frac{3}{2}$ -4 fl.; telephone to Kinz's wine-room, p. 195), and of 10 min. more to the summit. The view from the top embraces the *Bregenzer Wald*, the *Algäu* and *Vorarlberg Alps*, the *Rhætikon*, the mountains of *Glarus* and *Appenzell*, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is rather longer (2- $\frac{2}{2}$ hrs.) leads past *Berg Isel* (see above), chiefly through wood, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Fluh* (Krone) and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the hotel. — From *Lochau* (p. 7) also the summit may be reached by a good path ($\frac{2}{2}$ hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the *Hagenmühle*, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of *Riese* and the hotel. — From the *Pfänder* by *Möggers* and *Scheidegg* to *Röthenbach* (6 hrs.), see p. 6.

The *Hirschberg* (3570'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the *Pfänder*, affords a better survey of the *Bregenzer Wald*, but the view is otherwise inferior (ascent from *Bregenz* 3 hrs., viâ *Fluh*, *Geserberg*, and *Ahornach*).

From *Bregenz* viâ *Weiler* to *Oberstaufen*, see p. 6.

THE *VORARLBERG RAILWAY* skirts the *Gebhardsberg* (see above), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* at *Rieden*, and at ($\frac{2}{2}$ M.) *Lautrach* (junction for *St. Margarethen*, a station on the *Coire* and *Rorschach Railway*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*) enters the broad valley of the Rhine. — $\frac{5}{2}$ M. *Schwarzach* (1340'; **Bregenzwälderhof*, at the

station; **Post* or *Löwe*, on the Alberschwende road) is the station for the Bregenzer Wald (p. 206). The large village lies $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway. About 1 hr. to the N.E. is *Bildstein* (p. 196), a resort of pilgrims, with a fine view.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Dornbirn** (1415'; **Hirsch*; **Dornbirner Hof*; *Mohr*; *Scharfeck*; *Restaurant Weiss*, opposite the station), the principal market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 9800 inhab., is a busy, well-built place upwards of 2 M. long, situated on the *Dornbirner Ach*. It consists of the four quarters of *Markt*, *Oberdorf* (E.), *Haselstauden* (N.) and *Hatlerdorf* (S.; the last two are railway-stations), and contains four churches. The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfürsten. A new road, commanding a series of picturesque views, runs N.E. from Dornbirn through the populous *Mittelgebirge* to (6 M.) *Alberschwende* (p. 206).

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Herm. Wehinger*; paths all indicated by marks on the trees, etc.). Fine views from the **Zanzenberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) *Kehlegg* (Inn), reached through the *Steinebachthal*. — In the valley of the Dornbirn Ach, 3 M. to the S.E., lies the *Gütle* (*Restaurant*), with several factories, aqueducts, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 180'. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up is the newly-opened **Rappenloch Gorge*, through which dashes the foaming Ach, spanned at a dizzy height by a covered bridge (route to the Hohe Freschen, see below). The return may be advantageously made viâ the *Zanzenberg* (see above; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to Dornbirn). — About 2 M. to the S. of Dornbirn, at the base of the *Breitenberg*, lies the small *Bad Haslach*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from which is the fine *Fall of the Fallbach*.

From Dornbirn over the *Lose* to *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 207; ascent of the **Hochälpe* (by *Kehlegg* in 3 hrs., over the *Lose* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 207. — The *Mörzelspitze* (5995'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is another fine point; descent to Mellau 3 hrs., comp. p. 203. — The upper part of the *Hohe Freschen* (6565'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fl.) requires a steady head (better from Rankweil, see p. 198).

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hohenems** (1405'; **Post*), a well-to-do village (4500 inhab.), with large factories and a brisk timber-trade, lies very picturesquely at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Ems*. The half-ruined chateau belonged to the once powerful Counts of Hohenems.

A new and shady path leads to (40 min.) the insignificant ruins of *Alt-Ems*. Splendid **View* from the plateau (small inn) and from the 'Sätzle' (Rheinthal, Vorarlberg Alps, etc.). The castle of *Neu-Ems*, also called the *Tannenburg*, boldly perched on the precipitous *Glopper*, is partly preserved and occupied. Farther to the N., on a plateau affording several fine views, lie the houses of *Emser-Reute*. — At the base of the *Götznerberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of Hohenems, is the small *Bad Schwefel*.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded heights, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2175'; easily ascended from the S.W. side viâ *Koblach*; fine view), on the right. Near ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Götzis* (*Goldner Adler*; *Engel*; *Zum Bahnhof*), with a modern Romanesque church, is the ruined castle of *Neu-Montfort*. To the right, near the railway, is the ruined *Neuburg*.

The *Hohe Kugel* (5390'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from *Götzis* viâ *Fraxern* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide), or from Rankweil viâ *Ebnit* in

4½ hrs., (guide). — The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of *Neu-Montfort* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Arbogast*, and through a wooded ravine, to (2¼ M.) *Klaus* (Adler; fine view by the church) and (¾ M.) *Weiler* (*Summer), with the small château of *Hahnenberg*, and thence past (¾ M.) *Rötis* (*Bad) and (¾ M.) *Sulz* to (1½ M.) *Rankweil*. The *Victorsberg* (2890'; Inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Sulz in 1½ hr.

Beyond the small stations of *Klaus-Koblach* and *Sulz-Rötis*, the train crosses the *Frutzbach* to (20½ M.) **Rankweil** (1510'; *Hohenfreschen*, at the station; **Hecht*; *Schwert*; *Goldner Adler*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a village with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the *Laternser Thal*, which is watered by the Frutz. Charming view from the outer gallery of the church on the *Frauenberg* (1670').

Pleasant excursion to the S.E. viâ *Rheinberg* to (1½ hr.) *Uebersaxen* (2950'; Inn), an elevated village commanding a fine view; or to the N.E. viâ *Muntlix* and *Batschuns* to the (1½ hr.) *Stöck Inn* (fine view), and to (¾ hr.) the village of *Laterns* (2990'; Inn), in the *Laternser Thal*, above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laternser Thal is the (2 hrs.) *Hinterbad*. Thence over the *Furkel* to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 208.

The ascent of the **Hohe Freschen* (6565'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.; F. Barbisch and Leonhard Weber of Rankweil recommended) is a very fine excursion. The usual path by *Stöck* (see above) and the Alps *Furx*, *Alpwen*, and *Tschuggen* is bad at places and very muddy after rain, but nowhere steep or difficult. About ¾ hr. from the top is the *Touristenhaus* (well fitted up). Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the mountains of the Algäu, Lechthal, and Patznaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appenzel Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, where a junction-line to Buchs diverges to the right (see p. 199), and soon reaches —

22½ M. **Feldkirch** (1490'; **Englischer Hof*, R. 1 fl., B. 45 kr.; *Löwe*; *Schäfte*, well spoken of; *Ochs*; beer at the *Rössl*; *Railway Restaurant*), a well-built, thriving town (3600 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, once the key of Tyrol, and commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. Many of the houses have covered arcades in front of them. The '*Stella Matutina*' is a large school conducted by Jesuits. The Gothic Church, erected in 1487, possesses a Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit; the *Capuchin Church* also contains a good Descent from the Cross. Opposite the hospital is the *Kurhaus*, presented to the town by Burgomaster von Tschavoll, with pleasant promenades. The grounds of the *Gymnasium* contain interesting Alpine plants.

The terrace in front of the (10 min.) *Schattenburg* (now a poor-house) is a good point of view. A pleasant walk may be taken hence along the *Göfiserweg* to the *Waldfestplatz* and the (25 min.) *Kanzel*, in the *Steinwald*; returning viâ *Stein* and the *Upper Illklamm* to (½ hr.) Feldkirch.

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* (1828'), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of Herr v. Tschavoll. (Ascend to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; admission by cards obtained at the hotels in the town or on presentation of a visiting-card. The villa contains excellent pictures by Matt. Schmid, illustrating local

legends.) — 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; 20 min.), and from **Maria-Grün** (Restaur. with garden), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left by the *Letze* (return by the upper bridge). The *Stadtschrofen*, 10 min. from Maria-Grün, affords a pretty glimpse of the town.

Pleasant excursion by the prettily-situated village of *Amerlügen* (Inn) to the (2½ hrs.) **Aelpele** (4345'), a splendid point of view. Thence ascend the (1½ hr.) *Rojaberg* (*Frastanzer Sand*, 5350'), another fine point. Ascent of the **Drei Schwestern** (6880'; 3½ hrs.; guide from Feldkirch $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), viâ the *Sareuen-Alp* and the *Garsella-Alp*, fatiguing, and to be attempted only by adepts. Guide, Ign. Steurer ('*Rothgärtner*') of Feldkirch.

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS, 11 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The line skirts the Ardetzenberg (p. 198), crosses the *Ill* at *Nofels*, traverses the plain of the Rhine to *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (2 M. to the S. of which is *Vaduz*, see below), and near *Buchs* crosses the Rhine (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO MAYENFELD. About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (2 M. from *Schaan*, see above), lies **Vaduz** (1525'; **Linde*; *Engel*; *Löwe*), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the *Drei Schwestern* (see above). The castle of *Liechtenstein*, or *Vaduz*, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view (Inn). The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the mountains, and at (3 M.) *Triesen* (*Adler*) approaches the river. Beyond (3½ M.) *Balzers* (**Post*, good wine), by the *St. Katharinen-Brunnen* (1605'), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now ascends between the *Falknis* (8420') on the left and the *Flüscherberg* (3645') on the right, to the (3½ M.) **St. Luziensteig** (2385'), a fortified pass. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, wine) and the ancient *Church of St. Lucius* to (1½ M.) *Mayenfeld* (1705'; *Rössl*; *Sonne*), a railway-station opposite *Ragatz* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*. The train passes through a tunnel below the *Schattenburg*, enters the *Obere Klamm*, and crosses the Ill. — 25½ M. **Frastanz** (1500'; *Kreuz*; *Löwe*), at the entrance to the *Saminathal*, from which tower the jagged crests of the *Drei Schwestern* (6880').

The *Gurtispitze* (5830'), ascended by *Gurtis* in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow *Saminathal* viâ *Amerlügen* (see above) and the *Gaudenz Alp*, at the entrance to the *Vallorsch Thal*, to the (5 hrs.) *Steg Alp* (4240'). An easier road leads from *Vaduz* (see above) viâ *Triesnerberg* and the *Kulm* (4785') to the same point in 3½ hrs. Beyond the tunnel on the *Kulm* is the *Sücka Alp* (Rfmts.) from which we survey the *Saminathal* from the *Naafkopf* to the *Lake of Constance*. Thence to the *Steg Alp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. To the E. of *Steg* opens the *Malbun-Thal* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Malbun-Alp*, 5655'), out of which a pass leads to the E. over the *Sareiser Joch* or *Seres-Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal*. The easy and attractive ascent of the **Schönberg** (6900') may be made in 2 hrs. from the *Malbun-Alp*, viâ the shooting-box of *Sass* and the *Schaaner Fürkele* (pass to the *Vallorschthal*). The **Gallinakopf** (7205'), ascended in 3 hrs. viâ the *Schaaner Fürkele* and the *Matler-Alp*, is another interesting point; the descent may be made from the *Matler-Alp* to the *Vallorsch-Thal* (see above), or by the *Guschgfeljoch* to the *Gamp-Alp*, and through the *Gallinathal* to *Latz* and (4 hrs.) *Frastanz*. — A cart-track leads from *Steg* through the upper *Saminathal* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Valina* (4580'), the last *Alp*, whence the **Naafkopf** (*Grauspitze* or *Rothewand*, 8425') may be ascended in 3½ hrs., by the *Grüsch Alp* and the saddle of *Vermales* (pass to the *Gamperton valley*). — From *Valina* over the *Jes-Fürkele* (*Samina-Joch*, 7795') to (6 hrs.) *Seewis* in the *Prätigau*, an attractive route.

The valley, from this point to Bludenz called the *Inner-Walgau*, now expands. The train crosses the *Gallinabach* and follows the left bank of the Ill to (30 M.) **Nenzing** (1655'; *Sonne*; *Zur Gampertona*), a large village at the mouth of the *Gamperton-Thal*. On a hill $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. is the ruin of *Ramschwag* (2100'; fine view).

The picturesque **Gamperton-Thal* will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the *Mänkbach*, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the *Exkopf* and *Ochsenkopf* on the right and those of the *Fundelkopf* on the left, to (4 hrs.) the *Gamperton-Alpe*, with the church of *St. Rochus* (4470'), in a beautiful basin called the *Nenzinger Himmel* (club-hut; Inn zur *Himmelssonne*). The ascent of the *Naafkopf* (8425') from *St. Rochus*, viâ the *Vermales-Alpe*, 4 hrs. (guide) is interesting; so also that of the *Fundelkopf* (*Matschonspitze*, 7868'; 4 hrs.; with guide). Passes: W. over the *Sareiser-Joch* to the *Malbun-Thal* and *Saminathal* (p. 199); E. over the *Matschon-Joch* and the *Palüd-Alpe* to (4 hrs.) *Brand* (p. 201); S. over the *Grosse Furka* (*Barthümmel-Joch*, 7795'), between the *Naafkopf* and *Ochsenberg*, or over the *Kleine Furka* (*Solaruel-Joch*, 7420'), between the *Hornspitze* and *Panülerschroffen*, to *Seewis*.

The train crosses the *Mänkbach* and the Ill, and reaches (32 M.) *Strassenhaus*, the station for the *Grosse Walsertal*, at the foot of the *Hohe Frassen* (p. 201).

THROUGH THE GROSSE WALSERthal TO THE SCHRECKEN, 11 hrs., a fine route on the whole (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schrecken). A carriage-road (omn. from Bludenz to Thüringen twice daily; fare 40 kr.) leads from *Strassenhaus* viâ *Ludesch* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Thüringen** (1800'; **Hirsch*), a village with large factories, at the entrance to the valley. We now ascend a cart-track to the right, which runs high up on the right side of the valley of the *Lutzbach*, making numerous descents into the transverse ravines from the N., and leading to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Gerold* (below which, on the right, is a monastery belonging to the Abbey of *Einsiedeln*) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Blons* (2975'; opposite lies *Raggal*). It then descends past the mouth of the *Garsella-Tobel* to the *Lutzbach*, and remounts to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Sonntag** (2915'; **Löwe*; *Krone*), the capital of the valley, where the cart-road ends. (Thence by *Fontanella* and over the *Faschina-Joch* to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 208.) [An excellent route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the *Walsertal* leads viâ *Latz* and *Ludescherberg*, and round the flank of the *Hohe Frassen*, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Raggal* (Rössl), at the entrance to the *Marulthal* (route to *Alp Lagutz*, *Formarin*, etc., see p. 212); it then descends into the deep *Lasanka-Tobel*, whence it remounts to *Plazera*, *Garsella* (where it crosses the *Lutzbach*), and (2 hrs.) *Sonntag*.] — From *Sonntag* we follow the right side of the valley to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Buchboden* (3010'; Inn, plain), opposite the entrance to the *Huttler-Thal*. (Viâ the *Alp Klesenza* to *Lagutz*, see p. 212.) In the *Rothenbrunnen-Tobel* (on the left bank of the *Lutzbach*), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above *Buchboden*, are the chalybeate baths and inn of *Rothenbrunn* (3160'; rustic). Beyond *Buchboden* we follow the right bank for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places), past the *Alp Itschgerney* (on the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) *Schadona-Sattel* (5975'), between the *Rothhorn* on the right and the *Kinzelspitze* (ascent from the pass in 2 hrs.) on the left. Fine retrospect of the *Walsertal*, the *Scesaplana* to the S.W., the *Kleinspitze* to the S., and the pyramidal *Widderstein* to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the *Schrecken* (p. 209), which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

Beyond *Strassenhaus* the train next passes *Nüziders*, a small watering-place, and the ruins of *Sonnenberg*.

36 M. **Bludenz** (1905'; **Bludenzer Hof*, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Scesaplana*, **Arberger Hof*, all three near the station; **Eisernes Kreuz*, *Post*, *Krone*, in the town; good beer at the *Fohrenburg*

Brewery, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W.), a place of 2100 inhab., is prettily situated. Above it rise the church and the *château* of *Gayenhofen* (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandnerthal*, with the ice-peak of the *Scesaplana* and the broad snowy saddle of the *Brandner Glacier* in the background.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ferd. Heine*, *Fidel Khüny*, and *Chr. Neyer* of Bludenz; *Adam*, *Jacob*, and *Leonh. Beck*, *Phil. Bitschi*, *Bern.*, *Joh.*, and *Paul Meyer*, *Joh.*, *Simon*, and *Wolfg. Kegele*, and *Jos. Sugg* of Brand; tariff high, 'night-money' $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. — A good survey of the environs is obtained from the (10 min.) refuge-hut of *Montiggel*, above the *château* (Restaurant); the view is more extensive from the *Ferdinandsruhe*, 20 min. higher up, towards the E. From this point we may follow the ridge to the *Hintere Ebene*, descend to the village of *Rungelin*, and return to the town ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) viâ the convent of *St. Peter* or the *Halde*.

The **Hohe Frassen* (*Pfannenknecht*, 6480'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide, not absolutely necessary, 4 fl.), ascended from Bludenz (several finger-posts), affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps (panorama by *Waltenberger*). The path ascends to the N.W. to the hamlet of *Obdorf*, descends across the *Galgentobel*, ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turns to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post) and reaches a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the houses of *Muttersberg*, afterwards traverses underwood again, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Pfannenknecht-Alp* (Inn) and to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) top.

TO THE LÜNER SEE AND THE SCESAPLANA, a very interesting excursion. To ($\frac{2}{2}$ hrs.) Brand there is a narrow carriage-road, thence to the ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.) *Douglashütte* a footpath. Leaving the station, we cross the Ill to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bürs*, cross the *Alvierbach*, and ascend to the right, through wood, to (1 hr.) *Bürserberg* (2850'), prettily situated on the deep *Gschisertobel*, or *Schesatobel*. The charming *Brandner Thal* is now traversed; on our left rise the *Wasenspitze* (6588') and *Zimbaspitze* (8660'); opposite us is the *Scesaplana* with the *Brandner Glacier*; to the left, below us, is the deep gorge of the *Alvierbach*. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach *Brand* (3275'; **Beck*, moderate, 'pens' 1 fl. 80 kr.; *Kegele*, well spoken of), prettily situated at the base of the *Mottenkopf*. (Over the *Matschon-Joch* the *Gamperton-Thal*, see p. 200.) We now cross the stream and follow its right bank to the *Schattenlagant Alp*. On the right are the precipices of the *Scesaplana*, with several cascades, and farther on those of the *Zirmenkopf* or *Seekopf*, with large masses of debris at their base; on the left is the *Saulenkopf*. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the discharge of the *Lüner-See*, issues from the rock on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend in zigzags over slopes of loose stones at the base of the *Seekopf* to the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the picturesque dark-green **Lüner See* (6310'), 4 M. in circumference, the largest lake among the Rhaetian Alps. On the W. side is the ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.) *Douglashütte* (Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.). A boat may be obtained here for a row on the lake.

The ascent of the **Scesaplana* (9720'; 3-4 hrs.), the highest peak of the *Rhätikon* chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger. (Guide, including night-fee, from Bludenz $9\frac{1}{2}$, from Brand $7\frac{1}{2}$, with descent to *Seewis* $15\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) The route from the club-hut skirts the lake for a short way, and then ascends to the right, at first over grassy slopes, and afterwards over debris and rocks (*Todten-Alp*). Lastly we climb through a rather steep gully to the *arête*, which we then follow without difficulty to the summit. The magnificent view embraces the whole of *Swabia* as far as *Ulm* on the N., the *Vorarlberg* and *Algäu Alps* to the N.E., the *Oetzthal*, *Stubai*, and *Zillertal Alps* to the E., and to the S. and W. the *Swiss Alps* from the *Silvretta* and *Bernina* to the *Gottard* and the *Bernese Alps*, the *Prätigau*, the valley of the *Rhine*, the *Appenzell Mts.*, and the *Lake of Constance*; immediately below us on the N. are the extensive *Brandner Glacier* and the *Brandner-Thal*. — Descent to the *Schamella Club Hut* and to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the *Prätigau*,

see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — From the Lüner-See through the *Reilsthal* or the *Gauerthal* to *Schruns*, see p. 214.

From *Bludenz* to the *Montavon*, see p. 213.

At the nunnery of *St. Peter* the **ARLBERG RAILWAY* quits the Ill, which here issues from the *Montavon* (p. 213), and enters the *Klosterthal*, watered by the *Alfenzbach*. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the *Rogelskopf* (7448'), At (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bratz* (2310'; **Löwe*; *Rössl*) the line leaves the bottom of the valley and begins to ascend along the N. slope. Viaducts and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Traversing three tunnels and crossing the *Schanatobel Bridge* (85 yds. long), the train stops at (43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hintergasse* (2700'), beyond which it crosses the *Griffeltobel*. Then follow a vaulted cutting (snow-shed), a tunnel (132 yds. long), in the *Engelwäldchen*, a bridge over the *Brunnentobel*, and the *Engelwand Tunnel* (303 yds. long). To the right, as we emerge from the last, is the *Fallbachwand*, with a pretty waterfall. A huge viaduct, 130 yds. long and 160' high, next carries the line over the *Schmiedtobel*, and beyond two tunnels, another viaduct, 138 yds. long, spans the *Höllentobel* (to the left the precipitous crags of the *Saladinaspitze*, 7306').

46 M. *Dalaas* (3055'; *Paradies*, well spoken of), the station lying 300' above the village (**Post*) which is charmingly situated far below to the right. From the station we obtain a beautiful view down the valley to the *Sentis*; to the N.W. the *Rogelskopf*; to the N. the *Saladinaspitze* and *Pfaffenspitze*; and to the E. the *Burtschakopf*. — To the (4 hrs.) *Formarin-See*, see p. 212.

FROM DALAAS TO THE MONTAVON over the *Kristberg* (4875'), an interesting route (guide unnecessary; 4 hrs. to *Schruns*). From the *Post* we ascend by a steep route through the woods, past a chapel, to (2 hrs.) the top of the pass, with a crucifix; fine view of the *Silberthal*, *Lobspitze*, *Sulzlüh*, *Scesaplana*, etc. Descent to the interesting Gothic *Chapel of St. Agatha*, and thence by a good path to the right across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Inner-Bartholomäberg*, or *Innerberg* (3770'), from which we descend to the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schruns* (p. 218).

Beyond *Dalaas* the line skirts the mountain-slope at a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view up the valley (on the left the *Rhonspitze*, and on the right the *Albonkopf*). Then across the picturesque *Radona Gorge* (viaduct, 87 yds. long) and two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is *Wald*) to (49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Danöfen* (3520'; to the *Spullersee* and *Schafberg*, 6 hrs., see p. 212). The train crosses the *Spreubach* (p. 212); looking back we obtain a brief glimpse of the *Scesaplana*, adjoining the dark *Tanzkopf*. Traversing a long snow-shed, the train next reaches the fine **Bridge* which spans the *Wäldlitobel* with a single arch (206' high, 140' wide). In the valley to the right is *Klösterle* (3470'; *Löwe*), at the mouth of the narrow *Nenzigast-Thal*. At the head of the latter rises the *Kalteberg* (9500') with the *Wildebene Glacier* (ascent fatiguing, 6 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 204). — 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langen* (3990'; *Railway Restaurant*; **Post*; *Zum Arlberg*).

FROM LANGEN TO ST. ANTON BY THE ARLBERG (4 hrs.), a very interesting route for pedestrians. The Arlberg road, passing the end of the great tunnel (see below), ascends through a wild and sequestered valley, and crosses the Alfenz four times in rapid succession. On the left rise the *Rhonspütze* and *Erzberg*. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Stuben* (4650'; *Sonne*), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Flexensattel* to *Lech*, see p. 211.) The road ascends in windings, which afford fine retrospects of the *Klosterthal* as far as the *Scesaplana*, with the *Erzberg* and *Roggelspitze* on the left, and the *Peischelkopf* on the right. It then traverses a bleak valley to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Arlberg Pass** (5895'), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the *Vorarlberg* and the *Tyrol*. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the summit, is the old hospice of *St. Christoph*, with a small chapel. The road descends to (20 min.) the *Kalte Eck*, then turns sharply to the left. Fine view, on the right, of the *Patteriolspitze*, the *Kartell Glacier*, the *Riffler*, etc.; before us rise the mountains of the *Stanzer-Thal* as far as the *Eisenkopf* and *Parseier Spitze*. Then a winding descent past the *Waldhäusl Inn*, and through the *Rosanna-Thal*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Anton* (see below).

The train now crosses the *Alfenzbach*, and after affording us a glimpse to the left of the *Erzberg* and *Trittkopf*, plunges into the great ***Arlberg Tunnel**. This tunnel, $6\frac{3}{8}$ M. (or $10\frac{1}{4}$ kilometres) long, 26' wide, and 23' high (3 M. shorter than the *St. Gotthard Tunnel*) was begun in June, 1880, and was finished in November, 1883; the total cost of construction was 16 million florins (about 1,300,000*l.*). It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300'; 1595' below the *Arlberg Pass*), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to *St. Anton*. The kilometres are marked by numbers (I-IX) on coloured lamps. The transit (very smoky) lasts 20-25 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. Beyond the tunnel the line curves to the left, and enters the station of —

59 M. **St. Anton** (4270'; **Post*; *Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the highest village in the *Rosanna-Thal*, which above *St. Anton* is called the *Fervall-Thal*, and below it the *Stanzer-Thal*. This village is an excellent centre for excursions.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN-ASCENTS (comp. Map, p. 216; guides, *Jos. Ladner*, *Alois Schwarzhaus*, *Ferd. Maldi*). The **Moostal** repays a visit (guide not indispensable). The route crosses the *Rosanna* opposite the E. end of the tunnel, and ascends to the right, mostly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Vordere Taya* (chalet) of the *Rosfall-Alpe* and past the poor huts of the *Hintere Taya* (*Geisslerhütten*; 6400') to the (2 hrs.) grandly situated *Darmstädter Hütte* (6900'), built by the German Alpine Club in 1888. Fine view of the imposing head of the valley (*Kartell Glacier*, *Rautekopf*, *Küchelspitzen*, *Kuchenspitzen*; right the *Faselfadspitze*, *Ochsenberglerkopf*, and *Sulzköpfe*). A rough pass leads hence over the **Schneidjöchel** (about 9180'), between the *Seekopf* (9970') and the *Samspitze* (9910'), to (5-6 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the *Patznaun* (comp. p. 218; descent from the pass through the *Vergrösskar* bad; better round the *Seekopf* and through the *Madleinerthal*). Over the *Kuchenjoch* to the *Konstanzer Hütte*, see below. — The **Ochsenberglerkopf** (9510'; 5 hrs., with guide), ascended through the *Moostal*, and the **Rendelspitze** (9245; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide), ascended by the *Fervall-Alpe*, are interesting points, easily accessible. — Still more interesting is the **Samspitze** (9910'), scaled in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Hintere Taya* viâ the *Hintere Kartell Glacier*; fine view of the *Küchelspitze*, *Kuchenspitze*, *Silvretta*, etc.

The **Fervallthal**, or upper *Rosannathal* (to the *Konstanzer Hütte* 3 hrs.,

guide not indispensable), is also worth visiting. A tolerable path, branching off to the left from the Arlberg road after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., ascends along the Rosanna, mostly through wood, and passing the entrance of the *Maruithal* (see below), reaches ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the **Konstanzer Hütte** (6100'). This hut, at the junction of the *Fasulthal* with the *Fervallthal*, is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Patteriolspitze* (10,020'; dangerous from falling stones; guide 9 fl.), *Küchelspitze* (10,205'; guide 10 fl.), and *Kuchenspitze* (10,300'; guide 10 fl.), all three difficult and fit only for experts with perfectly steady heads; and also for the ascents of the *Scheiblerkopf* (9400'), *Kalteberg* (see below), *Fasulspitze*, *Schönbleiskopf*, *Pfumsitzen*, etc. A laborious pass leads from the Konstanzer-Hütte across the **Kuchenjoch** (7875'), between the *Kuchenspitze* and the *Scheiblerkopf*, and over the *Küchel Glacier*, into the *Moosthal* (p. 203; to St. Anton $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Another fatiguing pass leads through the wild *Fasulthal* and over the **Schafbuchjoch** (about 8200') to (5 hrs.; from St. Anton 8 hrs.) *Mathon* in the *Patznaun* (p. 218); in ascending we enjoy fine views to the right of the *Patteriol*, *Fasul Glacier*, etc., and to the left of the *Kuchenspitze* and *Küchelspitze*.

The route from the *Gastuner Winterjöchel* descends from the W., opposite the **Konstanzer Hütte** (comp. p. 215). — In the **Schönferwall**, or upper *Fervallthal*, a path leads on the right bank of the Rosanna to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hintere Brannthweinhütte*, where the route to the *Silberthaler Winterjöchel* diverges to the right (7 hrs. to Schruns; see p. 213). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the *Ochsenhütte*, the path quits the Rosanna and ascends to the (1 hr.) flat saddle on the **Scheidsee** (or *Verbellner Winterjöchel*; 7420'), grandly situated: to the N.E. is the *Patteriol*, N. the *Valschavielkopf* or *Albonakopf*, W. the *Strittkopf*. Descent along the *Verbellabach*, with a fine view of the *Hochmaderer* and *Litzner* group, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Inner-Ganifer Alp*, where the path joins the route from the *Zeinisjoch*, and to (1 hr.) *Patenen* (p. 211).

Route from St. Anton to *Stuben* by the *Arlberg Pass*, see p. 203. — From the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) hospice of *St. Christoph*, the **Peischelkopf** (7900'), which affords an admirable survey of the *Fervall* mountains, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. — The **Galzig** (7180'), the summit of the *Arlberg* to the E. of the pass, is ascended without difficulty from St. Anton, through the *Steissbachthal*, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide hardly necessary for experts); descent to *St. Christoph* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Another easy ascent is that of the **Schindlerspitz** (8660'), accomplished from *St. Christoph* in 3 hrs., or from St. Anton, via the *Steissbachthal*, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fine view: E. the *Parseierspitze*, W. the *Zimbaspitze* and *Scesaplana*. — The **Kalteberg** (9500'; 6 hrs., with guide), a toilsome ascent, from St. Anton through the *Maruithal* (see above) or from the **Konstanzer Hütte** through the *Pfunthal*. The summit affords a magnificent view.

ACROSS THE ALMEJURJOCH INTO THE LECHTHAL, an easy and attractive expedition ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Steg*; guide not indispensable for experts). Leaving *St. Anton*, the route passes the hamlets of *Nasserein* and *Bach*, ascending at the latter to the left on the bank of the *Schönbach*. Then to the right through woods and across meadows to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the **Almejurjoch** (7300'), on the W. side of the *Stanskogel* (*Gesteinsspitze*, 9040'), which may be easily ascended from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fine view). We descend through the *Almejurthal* to (2 hrs.) *Kaisers* and (1 hr.) *Steg* (p. 211).

Beyond *St. Anton* the railway gradually descends through the *Stanzer Thal* and crosses the Rosanna twice. Above, to the left, is the hamlet of *St. Jacob*. In front of us fine view of the **Eisenkopf** (9250'), and the limestone cliffs adjoining it on the N.; to the right are the *Riffler* and the *Blankahorn* (p. 205), with its precipitous glacier. — $62\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pettneu** (3925'); the village (3975'; *Adler*; *Hirsch*), lies to the left, at the foot of the *Stanskogel* (see above).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Dicht*, *Jos. Mair*, *Jakob Müller*, *Al. Tschiederer*, *L. Zangerl*). A pleasant and not difficult route leads across the **Kaiserjoch** (7590') to *Steg* in the *Lechthal* (6 hrs.; route marked, guide not indispensable;

comp. p. 211). From the (2½ hrs.) *Kaiserjoch-Haus*, at the head of the pass, the *Grieskopf* (8530') may be ascended in ¾ hr. (splendid view).

The route to *Kappl* in the *Patznaunthal*, through the *Malfontal* and over the *Blankajoch* (8810'), is somewhat arduous (6-7 hrs.; guide, Jos. Mair of Pettneu). The summit of the pass lies between the *Blankahorn* (10,350') and the *Welskogel* (9765'); a little below it, on the S. side, are the small *Blanka-Seen*. — On the W. side of the *Blankajoch*, 3½ hrs. from Pettneu, in the *Upper Kapplerboden*, is the *Edmund Graf Hut* of the Austrian Tourist Club (about 8200'), from which the *Riffler* (N.E. and highest peak, 10,590') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. viâ the saddle between the *Blankahorn* and the *Kleine Riffler* (guide; not difficult for adepts). Magnificent and extensive panorama from the top.

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the *Rosanna*. To the left is *Schnann* (*Stanzer Wirth*), at the mouth of the *Schnanner Klamm*, a gully of the *Schnannerbach* (worth visiting; there and back from *Flirsch* 2 hrs.). We cross the *Rosanna* twice more. — 67 M. *Flirsch* (3680'); the village (**Post*), ½ M. to the N. on the left bank, is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenkopf* (9252'). — Over the *Flirschjoch* or *Alperschonjoch* to the *Lechthal*, see p. 211.

The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling *Rosanna* forms several waterfalls. As far as *Landeck* the railway remains on the right bank, crossing successively the courses of the *Ganderbach*, the *Obere Klausbach*, and the *Untere Klausbach* (the second is carried across the line by an aqueduct, 70' broad). — 69½ M. *Strengen* (3340'), 125' above the village (*Post*; *Trientl*), which lies to the left. The construction of the next portion of the railway (as far as *Pians*) was attended with great engineering difficulty, and its inspection well repays a walk from *Flirsch* or *Strengen* to *Landeck*. Supported by massive retaining-walls, the line is carried across the *Upper Moltertobel* (tunnel 60 yds. long, adjoined by an aqueduct 22 yds. long), the *Lower Moltertobel*, and the *Raurismuhre* (aqueduct 23 yds. long). Here opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the *Innthal*; in the distance rises the pyramidal *Tschürgant*; and to the right is seen the large *Trisanna* viaduct. Then follows a tunnel, 220 yds. long, immediately beyond which an imposing **Bridge*, 280 yds. long and 180' high (central span 390'), crosses the *Trisanna*, which issues from the *Patznaunthal* (p. 219) and unites with the *Rosanna* to form the *Sanna*. Far below to the left is the covered bridge across which runs the road to the *Patznaunthal*. On the right bank, at the foot of the picturesque castle of *Wiesberg*, is the station of the same name (71½ M.; to the *Patznaunthal*, see p. 219). The line is now conducted along the *Majenwand*, high above the *Sanna*, by a series of viaducts and cuttings; it then crosses the *Ganderbach*, and reaches the station of —

72½ M. *Pians-Patznaunthal* (2990'). Below, to the left, on the other side of the river and at the mouth of the *Lattenbach*, lies the picturesque village of *Pians* (2730'; **Alte Post*; **Neue Post*, moderate); above it, on the verdant *Mittelgebirge*, is *Grins* (2320') and farther off is *Stanz*, at the base of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9955'; ascended from *Grins* in 6 hrs.; see p. 235).

The line now descends [the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (74½ M.) *Perfuchs* (below, to the left, is *Bruggen*), and then, leaving the Stanzer-Thal in a wide curve, crosses the rapid *Inn* below Landeck, by a bridge with nine arches (170 yds. long and 60' high; central span, 196'). To the right we obtain a picturesque view of Landeck, dominated by the *Venetberg*; high up on the left rises the red church-tower of *Stanz*, at the base of the *Brandjüchl*; still farther to the left are the *Ochsenberg* and the *Parseierspitze*; and behind us the beautiful pyramid of the *Riffler* (p. 205). A lofty embankment now carries the railway over the high-road, and the train enters the station of —

76½ M. Landeck (2550'), situated 1¼ M. from the town (p. 234).

38. From Bregenz to the Schrecken.

The Bregenzer Wald.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 8, 194.

The **Bregenzer Wald**, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the *Bregenzer Ach*, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the *Vordere*, or *Aeussere* (outer) *Wald*, a thickly-peopled hill-country, with moderate heights covered with grass and wood, and the *Hintere*, or *Innere Wald*, which in part exhibits the characteristics of an Alpine district. *Schwarzach* (diligence to *Bezau* twice daily in 5 hrs.) and *Dornbirn* (new road to *Alberschwende*, 6 M.) are the best starting-points for a visit to this district. The most interesting routes are to the *Schrecken* (about 40 M. from *Schwarzach* or *Dornbirn*) viâ *Schwarzenberg* or *Bezau*; and thence either to the *Arberg*, or across the *Gentscheljoch* to *Obersdorf*.

Railway from Bregenz to (5 M.) *Schwarzach* in 22 min., see p. 196. The road ascends through the picturesque *Schwarzachtobel*, passing a slate-quarry and two inns, to (4½ M.) **Alberschwende** (2350'; **Taube*, plain), a prettily-situated village, with a handsome church containing good altarpieces by *Deschwanden*, whence a road diverges to *Dornbirn* (p. 197), and a pleasant path, marked with green and white, crosses the *Lorena* (3575') to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenberg* (p. 207). The road then skirts the hill-side in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the *Rothach*, *Bregenzer Ach*, and *Weissach*, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) *Krönle Inn* the road to *Lingenau* (see below) diverges to the left. After ¾ M. the road divides again, the rugged road to the right leading viâ *Wieden* and *Stangenach* to (3 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (p. 207), while the high-road descends into the valley and leads across the *Ach* and the *Schmidlebach* to (1½ M.) **Egg** (1835'; **Löwe*; *Adler*).

Travellers bound for OBERSTAUFEN, or OBERSTORF viâ HITTISAU, follow the road from the *Krönle inn* (see above), which descends past *Müselbach* to the *Ach*, and then ascends to (6 M. from *Alberschwende*) *Lingenau* (Ochs), and (3 M.) **Hittisau** (2715'; **Krone*), a large village, beautifully situated on the hill between the *Bolgen-Ach* and *Subers-Ach*. [Excursions: to the *Hittisberg* (4350'; 2 hrs.) and the **Hochhädrich* (5128'; 2½ hrs.) with fine views; through the *Lecknerthal* to (1½ hr.) the small *Leckner-See* (refreshments at the *Höfle-Alpe*), and across the *Lehen-Alpe* to

the top of the (3 hrs.) *Hochgrat (Falmengrat; 6170')*. To *Oberstdorf* viâ *Sibratsgfäll* and *Rohrmoos*, see p. 13.] — A road (diligence thrice daily) leads from *Hittisau* towards the N. viâ *Riefensberg*, to (6 M.) *Springen* (custom-house) and then follows the *Weissachthal*, past *Ach* and *Weissach*, to (6 M.) *Oberstaufen* (p. 5). — FROM LINGENAU TO EGG (4½ M.): the road descends in windings into the ravine of the *Subers-Ach*, and then re-ascends viâ *Grossdorf*. A shorter path (through the *Alte Tobel*) diverges to the right, 10 min. to the S. of *Lingenau* (to Egg, 1 hr.).

[**Schwarzenberg** (2275'; **Hirsch*, D. 90 kr.; *Lamm*; *Krone*), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochälple* (see below), affords pleasant quarters for a prolonged stay (chalybeate spring). The church contains an altarpiece (Glorification of the Virgin) by *Angelica Kaufmann* (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the artist in the left aisle of the church records. The *Angelikahöhe* (10 min.) commands a charming view.

Footpath across the *Lorena* to *Alberschwende*, see p. 206. An enjoyable, but more fatiguing path crosses the *Lose* (3645') to (3 hrs.) *Dornbirn* (p. 197), or, descending to the right beyond the pass, and skirting the wood, to (3 hrs.) *Schwarzach*. The **Hochälple* (4796') rises immediately to the S. of the saddle, from which it is easily ascended in 1 hr. It affords a fine view of the *Bregenzer Wald*, the valley of the *Rhine*, the *Lake of Constance*, and the mountains of *Appenzell* (refuge-hut near the top). — The direct route from *Schwarzenberg* to the top of the *Hochälple* ascends to the right by the '*Hirsch*'; where the road divides, we may either take the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left; beyond the last four chalets we take (½ hr.) the path to the left, which leads in 20 min. to two huts just below the wood; at the first of these our path turns to the right, towards the corner of the wood, and then traverses the wood; ¼ hr., chalets; ¼ hr., other chalets (refreshments). Our route, however, enters the wood to the right before reaching these last chalets, and ascends the slope to (¾ hr.) the grass-grown summit.

FROM SCHWARZENBERG TO MELLAU (6 M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from *Schwarzenberg*, passing the hamlet of *Loch* and crossing a torrent, to the *Ach*, which here flows through a rocky gully. The bold new *Bersbuch Bridge* (beyond which a path leads up to the road from *Egg* to *Bezau*, see below) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood on the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second bridge. [The road to *Bezau* runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right.] The road to *Mellau*, which now becomes broader, keeps to the left bank, passing (1 M.) *Hof*, (¾ M.) *Bayen*, and (¼ M.) a third bridge (to the right the conical *Mittagspitze*, 6860'). On the right bank lies the hamlet of *Ellenbogen*, whence roads lead to (left; ¾ M.) *Bezau* and (right; 1 M.) *Reute* (p. 208). Our road follows the left bank, winds round the wooded *Bayenberg*, and leads past *Klaus*, where the footpath from *Reute* joins the road on the left, beside the covered bridge (see p. 208), to (3 M.) *Mellau*.]

FROM EGG TO BEZAU. The road follows the right bank of the *Ach* to (1½ M.) *Andelsbuch*, ½ M. to the E. of which are the chalybeate baths of that name (moderate; adjacent is **Dr. König's Hôtel-Pension*). Then past *Büchl* and *Bersbuch*, and round the projecting *Bezegg* (see p. 208) to (6 M.) **Bezau** (2090'; **Gemse*;

**Post; Restaurant Bär*, prettily situated on the Bezegg road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village), the chief place of the Innere Wald, and seat of the district court. A private house contains eight pictures by Angelica Kaufmann, which are shown to visitors (fee).

A path (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the **Bezegg** (3165') to Bezaú in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden Rathhaus, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood here till 1807. — A few min. to the S. of this point is a fine mountain-view.

FROM BEZAU TO MELLAU ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 8 fl.). The road crosses the Ach at *Ellenbogen* (p. 207). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., in the pleasant *Bizauer Thal*, are the small chalybeate baths of *Reute* (plain, but good), whence a path, affording pretty views, crosses the *Hebung* (2425') to *Hinterreute*, and to the *Klausbrücke* over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see p. 207).

Mellau (2365'; **Bär*, with chalybeate baths, pens. 2 fl. 40, bath 30 kr.; **Sonne; Adler*), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S.E. rise the precipitous walls of the *Canisfluh* (6696'); on the W. opens the narrow *Mellenbach-Thal*, between the *Hohe Koien* and *Guntenhang*, with the *Hohe Freschen* in the background.

EXCURSIONS (guide, Matt. Wüstner). Ascent of the **Mörzelspitze** (5994'), through the *Mellenbachthal*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (view limited towards the S.). — The **Hohe Freschen** (6566'), 7 hrs., with guide ($4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); better from Rankweil (p. 198). — The **Canisfluh** (6695'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (4 fl.), rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route crosses the *Hofstätten-Alp* and the *Canis-Alp*, and ascends steep grassy slopes to the summit (admirable view).

The road crosses the Ach, skirts the wooded slope of the *Gopfborg*, with the long ridge of the *Canisfluh* on the right, and leads via *Hirschau* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schnepfau** (2415'; *Krone; Adler*).

FROM REUTE (see above) TO SCHNEPFAU, more direct path in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by *Bizau* and the **Schnepfegg** (2915'). At the top, near *St. Wendelins-Kapelle*, we enjoy a striking view of the *Canisfluh*, *Mittagsfluh*, etc.

The road follows the right bank of the Ach, between the *Canisfluh* on the right and the *Mittagsfluh* on the left, while the *Kinzelspitze* faces us. 3 M. **Au** (2580'; *Krone*, good beer; *Rössle*, beyond the bridge), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

The interesting and not difficult ascent of the **Canisfluh** (6695'; see above) may be made from Au via *Argenstein* and the *Vorsässhütten* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide). — A pleasant route leads to the **GROSSE WALSERthal**, through the *Damülser Thal*, which ascends towards the S.W. Skirting the right bank of the *Argenbach* as far as the *Hinterbödmern Alp*, we there turn to the left to the *Faschinajoch* (4920'), and descend to *Fontanella* and (6 hrs.) *Sonntag* (p. 200). — The road to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **RANKWEIL** is also interesting. It first ascends the valley towards the *Faschinajoch*, then ascends to the right to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Au) *Damüls* (4685'; Inn, rustic), a loftily-situated village, from which the **Mittagspitze* (6860') may be ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with a guide (not difficult for practised climbers). The route then leads on past *Oberdamüls* (4820') and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Furkel** (5905') into the *Laternser Thal*, and to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rankweil* (p. 198).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) *Lugen*, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The road (short-cut by a path through

the meadows to the right) ends at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Schoppernau** (2730'; **Krone*; *Adler*), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S. rises the imposing *Kinzelspitze* (7570'), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal *Uenschellerspitze* (6676'). To *Mittelberg* viâ the *Starzeljoch*, see p. 10.

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben* (3350'), to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the ***Schrecken** (4135'; **Ochs*, R. 60-80 kr.), a little village in a green basin, around which mountains rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits (*Juppenspitze*, *Mohnenfluh*, *Rothhorn*, *Kinzelspitze*).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. ***Widderstein** (8305'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Schrecken, not difficult for experts. Starting from ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hochkrumbach* (see below) with a guide (P. Schwarzmann, the host of the inn, or one of his sons), we follow the path to the *Gentscheljoch* (see below), turn to the left from the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (path recently improved) to the arête and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the summit. Magnificent view of the *Algäu* and *Lechthal* Alps, the *Tauern*, the *Ötztal* and *Rhætian* Alps, the *Ortler*, the *Bernina*, the *Glarus* and *Appenzell* Alps, and the *Lake of Constance*. — *Hochkinzelspitze* (7570'), 5 hrs. with guide, over the *Schadona* Pass (p. 200), fatiguing; *Mohnenfluh* (8335'), also fatiguing. — *Kleinspitze*, or *Braunarlenspitze* (8680'), 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

PASSES. TO OBERSTORF OVER THE GENTSCHELJOCH ($8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), an interesting route. A tolerable bridle-path ascends past the small *Kalbt-See* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hochkrumbach*, or *Krumbach ob Holz* (5620'; Inn, rustic, a scattered group of houses in a barren valley, inhabited in summer only. Hence we ascend to the left by a zigzag path across steep pastures to (1 hr.) the wooden cross on the summit of the *Gentscheljoch* (6480'), at the S.E. foot of the *Widderstein* (see above); fine retrospect of the *Aarhorn*, *Mohnenfluh*, etc. The descent (to the right) is steep and stony as far as the *Upper Gentschelalp*, or *Genstelalp* (5560'), after which it improves. The route then runs high up on the left side of the picturesque *Gentschelthal* (to the right the precipices of the *Liechkopf* and *Zwölferkopf*), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the *Lower Gentschelalp* (4270'). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, passes the hamlet of *Bödmen*, crosses the *Breitach*, and reaches (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (3980'; *Krone*), the principal place in the *Kleine Walser* or *Mittelberger Thal*. From this point to (4 hrs.) *Oberstdorf* there is a carriage-road (comp. p. 10). — To *Oberstdorf* viâ the *Haldenwangereck* or the *Schrofen Pass*, see p. 13.

FROM THE SCHRECKEN TO THE ARLBERG (to *Stuben* 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the *Auenfeldtobel*, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the *Juppenspitze* and *Mohnenfluh*, and, farther on, of the lofty *Kleinspitze* (*Braunarlenspitze*, 8680') with its glacier. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Aelpele* (refreshments), traverse a broad basin between the *Juppenspitze* on the right and the *Aarhorn* on the left, where the *Bregenzer Ach* takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the *Auenfeld-Alp* (5730'). [Travellers from *Lech* keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the *Ach*, cross in 5 min. to the right bank, and descend along it.] We now descend to the right, cross ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bridge, and ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the *Lechthal* (our path being joined on the left by that from *Warth*, p. 211), and cross the *Lech* to (40 min.) *Lech* (p. 211). Hence to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stuben*, see p. 211. — From the Schrecken to the *Upper Lechthal* (to *Reutte* 16 hrs.), see R. 39; to *Bludenz* across the *Schadona Sattel* and through the *Grosse Walsertal*, see p. 200.

39. From Reutte to the Arlberg through the Upper Lechthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 14, 8, 216.

Carriage-road (poor at places) to (33 M.) *Steg* (diligence daily in 8 hrs.), beyond which the route proceeds by cart-tracks and bridle-paths. The lower part of the valley is monotonous and offers few temptations to linger (driving preferable to walking), but the uppermost part (Tannberg) is highly picturesque and well worthy of a visit (more conveniently reached from the Arlberg or Schrecken, see pp. 209, 211).

Reutte (2770'), see p. 18. The road crosses the *Lech* to *Aschau*, and follows the left bank of the river viâ (2¼ M.) *Höfen* (*Krone) to (3½ M.) *Weissenbach* (2890'; *Löwe*), with an interesting church. The road from the *Pass Gacht* (p. 22) here joins ours on the right; to the left (E.) is the *Thaneller* (7675').

A carriage-road leads to the E. to (1½ hr.) the *Ehrenberger Klause* (p. 18), viâ *Rieden* and across the saddle (3340') between the *Schlossberg* and *Thaneller*. — OVER THE TIRSENTRITZJOCH TO NASSEREIT (8 hrs.), a fatiguing and not very interesting route. A cart-track runs through the wooded gorge of the *Rothlechthal* to (2 hrs.) *Rinnen* (3935'; Inn, poor), whence the **Thaneller* (7575') may be ascended viâ the high-lying village of *Berwang* (4395'; *Rose) in 4 hrs. (fine view and refuge-hut on the summit; guide, *Martin Riml* at *Berwang*, 2 fl.). Beyond *Anrauth* and (1 hr.) the last village *Mitteregg* (4380'), the route traverses the ravine of the *Rothlehbach* to (2 hrs.) the *Hintere Alm* (5050'), where the valley turns to the E. Crossing the *Tirsentrittjoch* (5185'), at the N. base of the imposing *Heiterwand* (8055'), we then enter the bleak *Tegesthal*, and finally reach (3 hrs.) *Nassereit* (p. 20).

The road now returns to the right bank of the *Lech*. 3 M. *Forchach* (2970'); 3 M. farther on, beyond the narrow opening of the *Schwarzenwassertal*, is *Stanzach* (3115'; Inn).

To the left opens the monotonous *Namlosthal*, with the hamlet of (2½ hrs.) *Namlos* (3870'), whence the *Weterspitze* (8356'; fine view) may be ascended in 4 hrs. Easy passes lead hence eastwards viâ *Kelmen* (4490') to *Anrauth* (see above), and southwards viâ the *Grubegg* and the *Steinjöchl* (7215'), with a fine view, to the *Hochtenn-Sattel* (see below; to *Imst* 6 hrs.).

On the left bank of the *Lech*, at the mouth of the *Hornbachthal* (p. 13), appears *Vorder-Hornbach*, and farther on is *Mortenau*, at the foot of the *Glimmspitze* (8075'). — 3 M. *Elmen* (3130'; *Post*, rustic), rebuilt for the most part after a fire in 1881.

ACROSS THE HOCHTEENN TO IMST, an interesting expedition of 6-8 hrs. (guide not needed by proficient; *Erh. Wolf* of *Häselgehr* recommended). Bridle-path through the *Bschlabs-Thal*, passing *Bschlabs* (accommodation at the curate's), *Boden* (Inn, rustic; guide, *Lechleitner*), and *Pfafflar*, to the (4 hrs.) *Hochtenn-Sattel* (6250'), to the N. of the *Muttekopf* (p. 234), whence we descend viâ *Alp Maldon* and through the *Salvesen Thal*, at the S. base of the massive grey *Heiterwand*, to (3½ hrs.) *Imst* (p. 234).

We next pass the *Rautherhof*, said to be the oldest house in the valley, and recrossing the *Lech* at *Unterhöfen*, reach (3¼ M.) *Häselgehr* (3310'; *Bräuhaus*). To the S. opens the *Gramaisthal*, through which a fatiguing route leads viâ the *Kofelgras-Joch* (7720') to (9-10 hrs.) *Schönwies* (p. 234); farther on, at (1½ M.) *Unter-Schönau*, is the short *Griesthal*. — 2¼ M. *Elbigenalp* (3400'; **Post*), a large village pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Bernhardsthal* (interesting gorge). *View from the *Calvarienberg*.

Farther on are the hamlets of *Untergiebeln* (*Hirsch) and *Obergiebeln*, at the latter of which Joseph Koch, the painter, was born in 1768. We cross the Lech once more to reach (3 M.) **Bach**, or *Lend* (3460'; *Traube), at the mouth of the *Alperschonbach*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Al. Knittel* and *Joh. Schiffer* of *Elbigenalp*, *Ans. Klotz* of *Stockach*). A bridle-path leads hence along the left bank of the brook to (4½ M.) the hamlet of *Madau* (4035'), where the valley divides into the *Reththal* to the E., the *Parseierthal* to the S., and the *Alperschonthal* to the S.W. We follow the *Parseierthal* to (¾ hr.) the *Ochsentalpe* (4660'), whence we ascend to the left (steep, marked path) to the (2½ hrs.) *Memminger Hütte*, near the *Lower Seebi-See* (7380'). About 1 hr. farther on, in the upper part of the *Patrolthal* (p. 235), is the *Oberloch-Alp*, whence we may either descend to the E. to (2½ hrs.) *Lötz*, or ascend the (¾-4 hrs.) *Gatschkopf* (9650'; new path; *View) and then descend to (1 hr.) the *Augsburger Hütte* (p. 235). The ascent of the *Parseierspitze* (9955') from the N. side is very difficult (better from the *Augsburger Hütte*, p. 235). — From the *Reththal* a path leads across the *Lahmsjoch* (7900') and through the *Madriolthal* to *Lötz* and (9 hrs.) *Landeck* (p. 234). — From the *Alperschonthal* we may either cross the *Flirschjoch* (about 7870') to (7 hrs.) *Flirsch* (p. 205), or the *Alperschonjoch* (7610') to (6½ hrs.) *Schnann* (p. 205).

Above *Stockach* we continue on the left bank of the Lech to (4½ M.) **Holzgau** (3635'; *Hirsch; *Post; *Bräu; Bär), a thriving village, picturesquely situated at the opening of the *Heckbachthal* or *Höhenbachthal* (over the *Obermüdele-Joch* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 13). The carriage-road passes *Hägerau* and ends at (4½ M.) *Steg* (3670').

To the S. opens the *Kaiserthal*, watered by the *Almejurbach*. At the village of (4½ M.) *Kaisers* (4970'; *Adler) the valley divides into the *Kaiserthal*, to the left, and the *Almejurthal*, to the right (via the *Kaiserjoch* or the *Almejurjoch* to the *Arlberg Railway*, see p. 204).

The valley now contracts. The bridle-path, at first on the right bank, crosses the Lech beyond *Ellenbogen*, and then rising high above the profound gorge of the stream, passes the opening of the *Hochalpenthal* (p. 13), and reaches (9 M.) **Lechleiten** (5050'; *Stern*), situated among green meadows at the foot of the *Biberkopf* (8515'; over the *Schrofen Pass* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 13). A fine view opens here of the upper Lechthal with the *Omishorn* and *Schafberg* to the S.W., and the *Warthorn* and *Widderstein* to the W. The path now descends rapidly, and after crossing the *Krumbach*, a tributary of the Lech, again ascends to (¾ hr.) *Warth* (4900'; *Rössle*, poor), the first village of the *Tannberg*, or uppermost district of the Lech, prettily situated at the base of the *Warthorn*. From this point we may either turn to the right, and skirt the right bank of the *Krumbach* to (3 M.) *Hochkrumbach* (p. 209); or follow the good path to the left, leading round the slope of the *Warthorn*, through the deep gorge of the Lech, and passing below the high-lying village of *Bürstegg* (5625'), to —

4½ M. **Lech** (4720'; *Krone; Adler*), the chief place in the *Tannberg*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Omishorn* (8438'; path hence via the *Auensfeldalp* to the *Schrecken*, see p. 209).

ACROSS THE FLEXENSATTEL TO STUBEN, 2½ hrs. A cart-road leads from *Lech* along the right bank of the *Zürsbach*, between

the *Omishorn* and *Rauchespitz*, past ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Zürs* (Inn, rustic), to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Flexensattel* (5775'), which commands a view to the S. of the *Kalte Berg* (9500') and the *Wildebene-Ferner*. The road next descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, in which the *Stubenbach* forms a series of cascades, winding along a precipitous rocky slope. It then crosses the brook and joins the *Arlberg* road above (1 hr.) *Stuben* (p. 203).

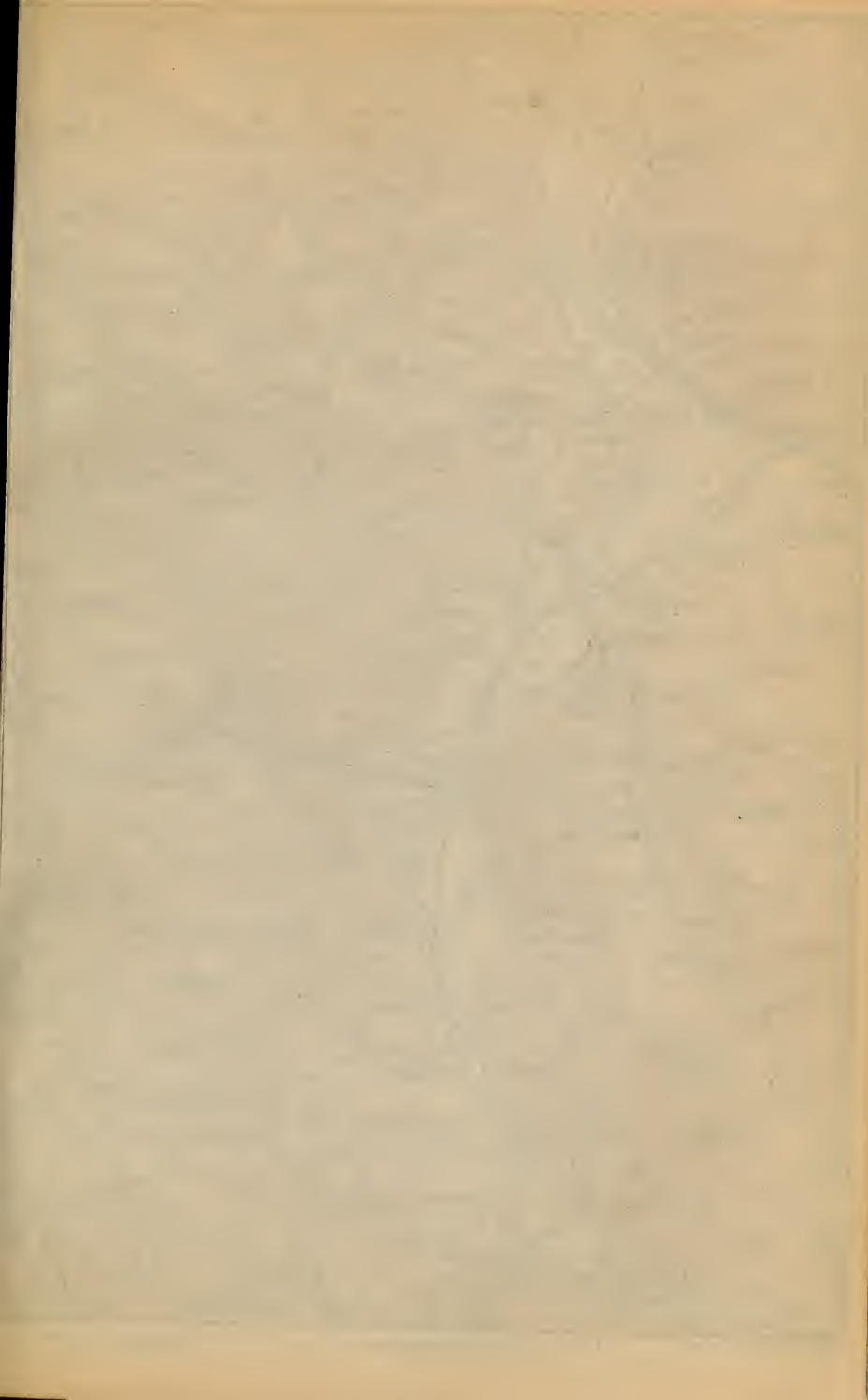
FROM LECH BY THE FORMARIN-ALP TO DALAAS, 6 hrs., interesting (guide advisable; provisions should be taken). The track follows the left bank of the Lech to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zug*, where the path to the *Spuller-See* across the *Bratzer Staffel* diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Aetple*, with a large cheese-dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the *Schafberg*, and facing us are the *Johanneskopf* and *Hirschenspitze*. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path crosses the Lech, and ascends to (10 min.) the *Tannleger-Alp* (fine retrospect); on the left opens the *Kälberthal*, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) *Spuller-See*, viâ the *Spullers-Alpe* and *Dalaaser Staffel*. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we recross the brook and ascend its left bank. In its bed are several step-like terraces, the water trickling from which forms a subterranean discharge of the *Formarin-See*, one of the sources of the Lech. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Formarin-Alp* (6070'); 10 min., the small, green **Formarin-See* (5930'), at the foot of the towering *Rothewandspitze* (see below). We may either walk round the lake by the N. and W. sides, or turn to the left and choose the shorter but inferior path on the E. slope to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the summit of the pass (6225'), which affords a view of the *Rhætikon*, *Sulzfluh*, etc. The descent leads by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Ruchstaffel-Alp*, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Mustarin-Alp*, on the right bank, and to the left to (1 hr.) *Dalaas* (p. 202). — TO THE WALSER-THAL AND BLUDENZ. A rugged path leads to the N.W. from the *Formarin-See* across the saddle between the *Pitschiköpfe* and *Rothewandspitze* to (2 hrs.) the *Lagutz-Alp* (5050'; chalet), and then to the W., along the slope of the *Alpilla*, to *Garfülla* and (2 hrs.) *Marul* (Inn) in the *Marulthal*; opposite rise the wooded slopes of the *Hohe Frassen* (p. 201). The *Marulthal* unites about 1 hr. lower down with the *Grosse Walserthal* (p. 200; viâ *Garsella* to *Sonntag*, 2 hrs.). The route to *Bludenz* leads to the left across the deep *Lasankatobel* to (1 hr.) *Raggal* (Inn), and winds round the W. side of the *Hohe Frassen* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Bludenz* (comp. p. 201). — Ascent of the *Rothewandspitze* (8860') from the *Lagutz-Alp* in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the *Klesenza-Alp*, 1 hr. to the N. of *Lagutz*, in the upper *Huttler Thal* (2 hrs. from *Buchboden*), which may be also reached from *Tannleger* (see above) direct, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by crossing the *Johannesjoch* (6920'), between the *Rothewandspitze* on the left and the *Hirschenspitze* on the right.

FROM LECH TO KLÖSTERLE BY THE SPULLER-SEE, 5 hrs., also interesting. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the village of *Zug* we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the *Stierlochbach* to the *Stierloch-Alpe*, whence we cross the *Bratzer Staffel* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the grandly-situated **Spuller-See* (5740'; boat). To the N. rises the imposing **Schafberg* (8780'), the summit of which is easily reached from the lake in 3 hrs. (path recently improved; guide required); splendid view. The descent from the lake to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klösterle* (p. 202), or to the right through the *Spreubach-Tobel* to (2 hrs.) *Danöfen* on the *Arlberg* railway, is steep.

40. The Montavon and Patznaun Valleys.

See also Maps, pp. 194, 216.

DILIGENCE from *Bludenz* to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schruns* twice daily (at noon and 6 p.m.) in 2 hrs. (fare 80 kr.); from *Schruns* to *Gaschurn* post-gig (three seats) daily, at 2.30 p.m., in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). If desired, the post-gig goes on to *Patenen*, but the last part of the road is very rough.





One-horse carriage from Bludenz to Schruns $3\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 6 fl.; from Schruns to Gaschurn 4 or 7 fl. Beyond Patenen driving is not practicable. A new road through the Patznaun valley was opened in 1887.

The **Montavon** (*davo*, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, a well-wooded green valley, is inhabited by a race of Rhetian origin, as the names of many of the places still indicate, through German only is now spoken. This valley, which is separated on the S. from the Prätigau in the Grisons by the *Rhätikon Chain*, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which *Schruns* and *Gaschurn* form the best headquarters. A visit to the **Patznaun**, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures and famous for its cattle, has been facilitated by the construction of the new road (see above); the S. lateral valleys (Jamthal, Fimberthal) are especially interesting.

Bludenz (1905'), see p. 200. The road into the Montavon (new road in progress) intersects the Arlberg railway at the hamlet of *Brunnenfeld*, beyond *St. Peter* (p. 202), and crosses the *Alfenzbach* above its junction with the Ill. It then traverses the defile of *Stebösi*, crosses the Ill, and reaches ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lorüns*. (Road on the left bank to Vandans, see below.) The Ill is again crossed to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Anton* (Adler; Schäfte), a hamlet on a hill of debris at the base of the *Davennakopf*. The road then follows the right bank (opposite are *Vens* and *Vandans*, at the mouth of the *Rellsthal*, commanded by the bold *Zimbaspitze*, see p. 214), past the *Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen* and the Capuchin monastery of *Gauenstein*, to—

$3\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Schruns** (2250'; **Löwe*, at the upper end of the village, D. 1 fl., S. 70 kr., 'pens.' $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ fl.; **Taube*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1 fl.; **Stern*, 'pens.' $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Schäfte*; *Rössle*; **Pension Gauenstein*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., with a fine view), the chief place in the Montavon, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the *Litzbach*, which descends from the *Silberthal*, and a favourite summer-resort.

WALKS. To the W. to the (20 min.) monastery of *Gauenstein*, with a charming view from the terrace (adm. on week-days, 9-10 and 4-5). — To the S.W. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Tschagguns** (*Löwe*), on the left bank of the Ill, at the mouth of the *Rosafeibach*, which descends from the Gauerthal. Hence we may ascend to the right viâ *Landschau* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ober-Landschau*, with a fine view of the Sulzfluh, Drusenfluh, etc.; or on the right bank of the *Rosafeibach* to the top of the (1 hr.) *Ziegerberg*, which also offers a good view. On the W. slope of the *Ziegerberg*, in the *Gampadelthal* (p. 214), is the simple *Bädle* (Inn), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Tschagguns. — **Vandans** (3 M.) may be reached either viâ Tschagguns and along the left bank of the Ill, or by following the road to Bludenz to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen* (see above), crossing the Ill there, and taking the pretty woodland path to the village (*Sonne*), which is prettily situated at the entrance of the *Rellsthal*. A pleasant path leads on, chiefly through wood, viâ *Vens*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *St. Anton*, or on the left bank of the Ill to (1 hr.) *Lorüns* (see above). — To ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Ausser-Bartholomäberg** (3525'): we cross the *Litzbach* (see above), ascend to the right by the guide-post, and then take the first path to the left, which leads past the *Inn zum Grünen Wald* to the high-lying church (Adler, plain). Good view of the *Rhätikon chain*, the Illthal, and *Silberthal*. Thence to the *Rellserock* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a pleasant walk. To ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Inner-Bartholomäberg* and over the *Kristberg* to (3 hrs.) *Dalaas*, see p. 202. — To the *Silberthal* (p. 214) we follow the pretty new road on the left bank of the *Litzbach*, and after about 1 hr. cross the stream. (To the village of *Silberthal*, 1 hr. more, by a monotonous road; see p. 214.) From this point we enjoy a fine retrospect of the *Mittagspitze*, *Drusenfluh*, *Scesaplana*, etc. — Another pleasant

promenade is afforded by the shady road running to the E. into the valley, along the base of the Gapelljoch, to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Gampretz*, just on this side of the *Landbrücke* over the Ill (see p. 215).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Christ. Zudrell, Jos. Bitschnau, H. Durig, and Franz Vergut*; high charges). ***Monteneu** (6560'), an easy and attractive ascent, viâ *Ausser-Bartholomäberg* in 3½-4 hrs., with guide. — **Tanzkopf** (*Itzskopf*, 6810'; 3½-4 hrs., with guide), viâ *Inner-Bartholomäberg*, only slightly more difficult. — The ***Vorder-Gapelljoch** (7800'; 5 hrs., with guide) is a very interesting point, commanding a highly picturesque view. The route leads by *Gampplaschg* to (3½ hrs.) the *Vordere Gapell-Alpe*, and thence through the depression between the Gapelljoch and the **Hochjoch** (8255'), first to the N. peak and then to the slightly higher S. peak. The *Hochjoch*, which affords a still more extensive view, may be reached by the arête in 1½ hr. from the S. peak. The descent may be made on the N. side viâ the *Gampell Alpe* to *Silberthal* (see below), or on the S. (steep and toilsome) through the *Zamangtobel* to *Gallenkirch* (p. 215). — **Mittagspitze** (7100'; 4 hrs.), viâ the *Ziegerberg* and *Alp Alpilla*, somewhat fatiguing; **Schwarzhorn** (8060'; 6 hrs.), toilsome. — **Zimbaspitze** (8660'; 8-9 hrs.), from *Bludenz* viâ the *Brandner-Thal* and *Sarotla-Thal*, very difficult, and fit for adepts only.

The ascent of the ***Sulzfluh** (9200'; 7 hrs.; guide 7½, if kept overnight 9 fl.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from *Tschagguns* to the left viâ *Ziegerberg* to (2¼ hrs.) the *Gampadel-Alpe* in the *Gampadel-Thal*. Beyond the Alp we turn to the right, ascend the meadow straight on for 10 min. (following the red marks), and again strike a path, leading along the slope of the *Schwarzhorn* (below to the left lies the *Walser Alpe*) to a rocky barrier, beyond which is (2 hrs.) the *Tilisuna-Hütte* (6910'; Inn, bed 1 fl.), lying above the small blue *Tilisuna-See* (adepts may dispense with a guide to the Hütte; the landlord acts as guide hence to the summit, 2-3 fl.). Thence to the left to the *Verspatagrät*, then over a broad rocky plateau, and lastly across the uncrevassed *Sporer Glacier*, to the (2½ hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. Descent viâ the *Bilkengrät* into the *Gauerthal* (see below) by a steep new path.

The ***Lünersee** is reached by a route through the **Reilsthal** (from *Vandans* a steep ascent on the left bank of the *Reilsbach*) to the *Lüner Alpe*, and over the *Schafgafalljoch* (*Lüner Krine*) to the lake (6 hrs. to the *Douglashütte*, see p. 201). A far preferable route (7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) ascends from *Tschagguns* viâ *Landschau* to the saw-mill on the *Gegensporn*, and thence across the *Rosafeibach* and along its right bank through the *Gauerthal*, passing the *Mittagspitze* and *Schwarzhorn* on the left, with a fine view of the imposing head of the valley (*Sulzfluh, Drei Thürme, Drusenfluh*). We next reach the *Untere* and the (3 hrs.) *Obere Sporer-Alp*, a group of forty huts in a basin on the S. side of the *Geisspitze* (7658'). Then a steeper ascent through the *Oefentobel*, and past a few patches of snow, to the (1½ hr.) **Oefen** or **Sporer Pass** (about 7875'; view of the *Scesaplana* on the W. and the *Patznaun Mts.* on the E.). The path now descends, past the imposing **Schweizerthor* (7055'; peep of the *Grisons*), ascends again to the (1½ hr.) **Alp-Vera Jöchel** (7550'), and lastly descends to the left to the (1 hr.) *See-Alpe* and on the S. bank of the *Lüner-See* to the (½ hr.) *Douglashütte*. Ascent of the *Scesaplana*, and descent through the *Brandner-Thal* to *Bludenz*, see p. 201.

TO THE PRÄTIGAU, several passes. Through the *Reilsthal* and over the **Schweizerthor** (7055') to (10 hrs.) *Schiers* (steep descent). — From the *Douglashütte* across the *Gafalljoch* or *Cavelljoch* (7330') to *Schiers* or *Seewis*, 6 hrs., fatiguing. — From *Tschagguns* through the *Gauerthal* and over the **Drusenthor** (7220') to *Schiers*, 9 hrs., toilsome. The pass lies between the *Sulzfluh* and the *Drei Thurmen*. — Through the *Gampadel-Thal* to the *Tilisuna-Alpe* and over the **Partnun** or **Gruben Pass** (7280'), or over the **Plassegen-Joch** (7900'), to *Küblis* in 8 hrs., two attractive routes. (On the *Partnuner Staffel*, below the small lake of that name, is the **Hôtel Sulzfluh*, finely situated; 5865'.) — The *St. Antonien-Joch* and the *Schlapina Joch*, see p. 215.

TO ST. ANTON ON THE ARLBERG THROUGH THE SILBERTHAL, 11-12 hrs.;

guide and provisions necessary. We ascend the left and then the right bank of the *Litzbach* by a new path to the scattered village of (2 hrs.) *Silberthal* (2920'; *Hirsch*, well spoken of), with a bathing establishment. On the E. rises the *Lobspitze* (8545'; ascent through the *Wasserstubentobel*, in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing). The valley now contracts; the path ascends, generally through wood, first on the right and then on the left bank of the rapid *Litzbach* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Gieseln* (4230'), where the valley bends to the E., and (1/2 hr.) the *Alp Unter-Gaftuna*, at the mouth of the *Gaftunathal* (see below). On the left tower the rugged *Geisslerspitzen*, farther on the *Madererspitze* (see below). The path through the *Silberthal* crosses to the right bank of the *Litzbach* and ascends through wood, past the *Fräsch-Alp* and the little *Pfannensee*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Silberthaler Winterjöchel* (*Fräschenlücke*, 6378'), between the *Trostberg* on the left, and the *Wannenköpfe* on the right; fine view of the bold *Patteriolspitze* (p. 204) to the E. Descent to the *Schönferwall* and (3 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 203).—The route through the *Gaftunathal* (see above), and over the *Gaftuner-Winterjöchel* (7740') to (13 hrs.) *St. Anton* is fatiguing and devoid of interest.

Above *Schruns* the valley contracts; on the left is the *Zamangspitze* (7820'), on the right the *Geweilkopf* (8045'). The road crosses the *Ill* by means of the 'Landbrücke', and ascends rapidly through the *Fratte*, a defile which divides the *Montavon* into the *Ausser-* and *Inner-Fratte*. At *Kreuzgasse* a road diverges to the right to the *Gargellenthal* (see below), whence the *Suggadinbach* issues (with the *Madriser-Spitze*, 9075', in the background). Crossing this stream at *Galgenuel*, farther on, we recross to the right bank of the *Ill*, pass a small cascade formed by the *Vermühblach* on the right, and reach (6 M.) *St. Gallenkirch* (2730'; **Adler*; *Rössle*, moderate; *Kreuz*), situated on a hill at the mouth of the *Zamangtobel*. To the E. rises the *Vallülaspitze* (p. 216).

EXCURSIONS (guide, *J. A. Kessler*). *Zamangspitze* (7820'; 4-5 hrs., with guide), by the *Lifnar Alp*, toilsome but repaying. — A cart-track leads through the smiling *Gargellenthal* to *Reute* and (3 hrs.) *Gargellen* (5160'; *Madriser Gasthof*), a prettily-situated hamlet, to the S. of which are the *Schmalzberg*, the *Rietzenspitzen*, and the *Madriser-Spitze* (9075'), with a small glacier. About 1/2 hr. farther up the valley divides into the *Vergaldner-Thal* on the left and the *Valzerfernz-Thal* on the right. A much-frequented route (guide not necessary, but advisable in the beginning of summer after snow; the sons of the inn-keeper *Tschofen* may be recommended) leads from *Gargellen* to the W. across the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7665') to (6 hrs.) *Küblis*; another to the S. over the *Schlapina-Joch* (7100') to (5 hrs.) *Klosters* in the *Prätigau*. The **Heimspitze* (9095'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide), ascended by the *Vergalda-Alpe*, and the *Madriser Spitze* (9075'; 5 hrs., guide), are two fine points (the latter is fit only for experts). — Over the *Vergaldner Jöchel* (8385') to the *Ganera-Thal* and *Gaschurn*, 7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road follows the right bank, passing several solitary farm-houses and *Gurtepohl*, to (3 1/2 M.) *Gaschurn* (3120'; **Rössle* or *Post*, R. 70, B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl., 'pens.' 2 fl. 30 kr.; crowded in summer), with a modern Romanesque church, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Ganerathal*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Rud. Kleboth*, *Vinc. Salner*). To the N. into the *Valschavielthal* as far as the *Valschavieler-Alpe* (2 hrs.), at the foot of the *Madererspitze* (see p. 216). — To the S., viâ (1 1/4 hr.) the *Ganeu-Alp*, to (1/2 hr.) the solitary *Ganera Lake* in the *Ganerathal*. About 3/4 hr. beyond the lake is the poor *Ganera-Alp*, whence an arduous route leads across the *Ganera-Joch* (8160') to (6 hrs.) *Klosters* in the *Prätigau*. From the *Ganerathal* across the *Vergaldner Jöchel* to *Gargellen*, 4 hrs., see above.

— The **Schafbodenberg** (7700'), ascended viâ the *Alp Ganew* in 4 hrs., the ***Hochmaderer** (9255'), viâ the *Ganera-Alp* in 6 hrs., and the **Versailspitze** (7065'), viâ the *Ibau Alp* in 5 hrs., are all fine points and not difficult of access. More serious ascents are those of the **Plattenspitze** (9450'), reached through the *Ganerathal* in 8 hrs., and the **Madererspitze** (*Valschavieler Maderer*, 9075'; 7 hrs.), reached from the W. by the arête above the *Netzenthal*, to which we ascend through the *Valschavielthal*.

FROM GASCHURN TO ST. ANTON OVER THE GASCHURNER WINTERJÖCHL, 11-12 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. The route ascends by the *Valschavieler-Alp* and *Mardusa-Alp* to the (5 hrs.) **Gaschurner Winterjöchel** (about 7380'), between the *Strittkopf* and the *Albonakopf*, with six lakelets and fine views of the *Patteriolspitze* and *Maderer*, and descends viâ the *Schönfervall* to (6-7 hrs.) *St. Anton*. An easy and attractive route diverges at the *Gaschurner Winterjöchel*, and skirts the *Strittkopf* to (1 hr.) the *Verbellner Winterjöchel* on the *Scheidsee* (p. 204); thence back to *Patenen*.

3 M. **Paténe**n or *Parthenen* (3435'; *Sonne*, well spoken of), the last village in the *Montavon*, lies in a sequestered basin.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Chr. Lerch* and *Pfefferkorn*, vulgo 'Essigwirth', the landlord of the *Sonne*). The **Vallüla**, or *Flammspitze* (9220'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the *Vallüla-Alp* (or from the *Madlenerhaus* in 4-5 hrs.). View strikingly grand.

From *Patenen* to *St. Anton*, on the *Arlberg Railway*, over the *Verbellner Winterjöchel* (10-11 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), see p. 202.

FROM PATENEN TO THE PATZNAUN, two passes. The shorter crosses the **Zeinisjoch** (4 hrs. to *Galtür*; path marked with red and unmistakable). We begin to ascend beyond the last houses, cross (1/2 hr.) the *Verbellabach*, recross (1/2 hr.) to the right bank, and reach the *Inner-Ganifer Alp* (on the left a fine waterfall). Thence the path ascends in steep zigzags, past a (1/4 hr.) finger-post ('Weg nach Tirol'; to the left the path to the *Verbellenthal*, p. 204), through the *Hächeln*, a number of curiously weather-worn crags, to the shrine on the *Allhöh*, and thence across wet pastures to (3/4 hr.) the *Zeinis-Alp* (5970'; refreshments). The path then traverses a moor and reaches (20 min.) the summit of the pass (6075'), between the *Fluhspitze* and *Fädnerspitze* or *Vettspitze* on the N., and the *Ballunspitze* on the S. side. (The *Fädner-Spitze*, 9140', with a fine view, may be easily ascended from the pass in 2 1/3-3 hrs.) The path then descends past a large mass of rock to *Wirl* in the *Patznaunthal*. Then across the *Vermuntbach* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Galtür* (p. 217). — The longer, but much more interesting route leads through the **Vermunt-Thal** (to *Galtür* 6 1/2-7 hrs.; path marked with red, but guide desirable). Above *Patenen* (1/4 hr.) it crosses the *Ill*; in 10 min. more it returns to the right bank, and then ascends the *Gross-Vermunt-Thal* to a steep rocky barrier (*Cardatscha*), over which the *Ill* is precipitated in an imposing double fall (**Stüber Fall* or *Hölle*). To visit the fall (path indicated by marks), we cross to the left bank, 40 min. from the second bridge mentioned above, and ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the rocky barrier, from which we may look down into the abyss (guarded by a railing). The path returns to the right bank 1/4 hr. farther up, near the huts of *Schweizer-Vermunt*, and regains the direct route to the pass. View here of the picturesque *Litznergruppe* (*Plattenspitze*, *Seehorn*, *Klein-Litzner*, *Gross-Litzner*, and *Lobspitzen*) to the S., the *Hochmaderer* to the W., and the *Cresperspitze* to the E. The path, marshy at places, ascends gradually through the upper *Vermunt-Thal*, which soon turns to the E. (view, to the right, of the *Cromer Thal* with the *Litzner glacier*), passes the *Alp Gross-Vermunt*, and reaches the (1 1/2 hr.) **Madlenerhaus** (about 6500'; Inn in summer), 20 min. below the **Bielerhöhe**, or **Pillerhöhe** (6710'), which affords a survey of the grand environs. On the right rises the *Lobspitze*, on the left the pyramidal *Hohe Rad*; between the two lies the *Ochsenthal* with the *Gross-Vermunt Glacier*, the source of the *Ill*; to the left of the *Hohe Rad* is the serrated chain between the *Vermunt-Thal* and the *Jamthal*. [The *Hohe Rad* (9530'), affording an admirable survey of the *Silvretta* group, may be ascended from the *Madlenerhaus* in 3 1/2 hrs., with guide (marked path, fit for experts only).]







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Descent on the left bank of the Pillerbach through the wild *Klein-Vermunt-Thal* (to the left the *Vallüla*, to the right the *Hochnörderer-Spitze*), and past two small lakes to (2¼ hrs.) *Wirl* and (¾ hr.) *Galtür* (see below).

Over the **Vermunt Pass* to *Guarda* in the Lower Engadine, 7 hrs. from the *Madlenerhaus*, a fatiguing route (better from the *Jamthalhütte*, see below).

OVER THE KLOSTER PASS TO KLOSTERS in the Prätigau, 7-8 hrs. from the *Madlenerhaus*, with guide, not very difficult. We ascend the *Klosterthal*, which branches off to the left, on the left bank of the *Ill*, and crossing a small glacier descending from the *Gross-Litzner* (the large *Klosterthal Glacier* lies to the left) reach (4 hrs.) the *Kloster Pass* (about 9180'). A steep descent takes us in 3-4 hrs. past the *Silvretta Alp* and *Sardasca* to *Klosters*. — OVER THE ROTHE FURKA TO KLOSTERS, 9-10 hrs., laborious. We cross the *Klosterthaler Glacier*, and in 5-6 hrs. reach the *Rothe Furka* (8910'), on the E. side of the *Thälhorn* (9015'); descent in 4 hrs. to *Klosters*, across the *Silvretta Glacier* and past the *Silvretta Hut*.

TO THE JAMTHALHÜTTE the shortest way from the *Madlenerhaus* (3½-4 hrs., with guide; easy and attractive) leads through the *Pillthal* and across the *Pillthaler Glacier* to the saddle overtopping the *Todtenfeld Glacier*. In descending we traverse the latter and (farther down) the lower *Jamthaler Glacier*, and cross the *Jambach* to the club-hut (see below).

At *Wirl*, the highest village in the *Patznaun-Thal*, the routes from the *Zeinisjoch* and the *Pillerhöhe* unite. A cart-track leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded with lofty mountains, and across the *Vermuntbach* to (¾ hr.) *Galtür* (5040'; **Rössle* or *Post*), at the entrance to the *Jamthal*. Retrospect of the *Gorfen*, *Ballunspitze*, and *Vallüla*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Gottlieb* and *Ignatz Lorenz*, *Johann* and *Benedikt Walter*). A good path (guide not indispensable) leads through the narrow and deep *Jamthal* to (3 hrs.) the *Jamthalhütte* (7240'; well fitted up by the German Alpine Club), in a picturesque situation above the junction of the *Futschölbach* and the *Jambach*, commanding a magnificent view of the majestic *Fluchthorn* to the E., and the *Augstenberg* and the great *Jamthal Glacier* to the S. The hut is the starting-point for the *Fluchthorn* (11,120'; 5 hrs.; difficult, requiring a steady head; guide 8 fl., with descent to the *Fimberthal* 10 fl.); *Augstenberg* (10,590'; 4½-5 hrs.; 6 fl.); *Piz Fatschalv* (10,430'; 5 hrs.; 7 fl.); *Jamspitze* (10,010'; 4½ hrs.; 6 fl.); *Grenzeckkopf* (9990'; 3 hrs.; 4½ fl.), etc.

**Piz Buin* (10,870'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, with descent to the *Madlenerhaus*, 9½ fl.), the highest peak in the *Voralberg*, a fatiguing ascent, but not dangerous for adepts. We cross the *Jamthal Glacier* in the direction of the *Gemsspitze* (10,400') and the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,495') and ascend (steep) to the (3 hrs.) *Vermunt Glacier*. Beyond this we cross (1½ hr.) a rocky ridge and reach (1 hr.) the 'Kamin', or chimney, a trying point, beyond which we meet no other difficulty. The **View* is magnificent. We now descend to the N.E. across the *Vermunt Glacier*, in the direction of the rubble-strewn slopes of the *Ochsenthal*. Farther on our route leads high above the (2½ hrs.) *Source of the Ill*, following the right bank and passing the deserted 'Veltliner Hüsli' and the mouth of the *Klosterthal* (see above). Lastly we cross the marshy *Gross-Vermunt-Alpe* and reach the (2 hrs.) *Madlenerhaus* (p. 216).

PASSES. OVER THE VERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA, in the Engadine, 6-7 hrs. (with guide), a grand but fatiguing route. To the (3 hrs.) *Vermunt Glacier*, see above. In ½ hr. more we reach the **Vermunt Pass* (9205'), to the W. of the *Piz Buin* (see above). Descent through the *Val Tuoi* or *Glozza* to (2½ hrs.) *Guarda*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From the *Jamthalhütte* over the *Futschöl-Pass* (9165'), between the *Augstenberg* and the *Grenzeckkopf*, to *Ardez* or *Fettan* in the Lower Engadine, 8-9 hrs., with guide (8 fl.), trying. A more interesting pass leads over the great *Jamthaler Glacier* (to which a path has recently been made) and the *Jamjoch* (about 9350') between the *Jamspitze* (see above; easily climbed from the pass) and the *Gemsspitze* (10,400'); descending thence

across the *Urezas-Glacier* to the *Val Tasna* and to (8-9 hrs.) *Ardetz* (guide 8½ fl.). — To the *Madleinerhaus*, see p. 217.

The new road through the *Patznaun* descends gradually along the *Trisanna*, past *Tschafein*, to (3½ M.) *Mathon* (4760'; Inn), at the mouth of the *Lareinthal*, with its glaciers. (Across the *Schafbuchjoch* to the *Fasulthal*, see p. 204.) Beyond *Mathon* the road is level. At the hamlet of *Patznaun* it crosses the stream to (3½ M.) *Ischgl* (4730'; **Wälschwirth* or *Sonne*; **Post*; *Adler*), a well-to-do village, finely situated on a green hill at the entrance to the *Fimberthal*. To the N. is the *Madleinerthal*, with the *Seekopf* (9970').

THROUGH THE FIMBERTHAL TO SAMNAUN AND FINSTERMÜNZ OR STUBEN, 10-11 hrs., an attractive route (guides, *Franz Pöll* of *Mathon*, *H. Ganahl* and *Frz. Oesterer* in *Ischgl*; 9 fl.). The path ascends the steep *Calvarienberg*, and then through a wooded valley, after 40 min. crossing the *Fimberbach* and passing a chapel. By the (20 min.) *Pürschtig-Alp*, the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,120'; see p. 217) comes in sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the *Berglerkopf* (9445'). In ¾ hr. more we reach *Im Boden* (5950'; rustic *Inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the *Fimberbach* and ascend to the E. through the *Vesilthal*, and past the *Gampenalp*, first on the left and then on the right bank of the *Vesilbach*. At the head of the valley, the *Vesilhütte* remains on the right. The path turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2¼ hrs.) *Zeblesjoch* (8340'), between the *Vesilspitze* (*Piz Vadret*, 10,145') on the right and the *Paulinerkopf* or *Pellinköpf* (9340') on the left. Fine *View of the *Oetzthal* Glaciers, the towering *Fluchthorn* (to the S.W.), the *Stammerspitz* (S.E.), and (as we descend) the *Muttler* and the *Piz Mondin*. We descend rapidly (keeping to the left) over a patch of snow, loose stones, and turf, cross the brook after ½ hr., and follow the left side of the valley. At the bottom of the valley we return to the right bank and cross pastures to (1½ hr.) *Samnaun* (6010'; Inn, rustic), the first village in the *Samnaunthal*, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the *Muttler* and *Stammerspitze*. Then on the left bank of the *Schergerbach* by *Raveisch* and *Plan*, and past the villages of *Loreth* and *Compatsch* (**Piz Ureza* Inn, plain; the landlord is also a guide), which remain above us to the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Spisser Mühle* (5330'), the boundary of Tyrol, with the Austrian custom-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, in which the *Schalkbach* forms a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, and then ascends on the left bank through wood to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Noggls*, opposite the imposing *Piz Mondin* (10,380'). Where the route divides, 20 min. farther on, we descend to the left to (1½ hr.) *Stuben* (p. 248), or to the right (rough path; guide advisable) to (¾ hr.) *All-Finstermünz* (p. 249).

From *Ischgl* over the *Fimber Pass* (*Engadiner Joch*, 8545') to *Remüs* in the Lower Engadine, 10-11 hrs., with guide (9 fl.), interesting and not difficult.

A fatiguing pass leads from *Ischgl* through the *Madleiner Thal* and over the *Schneidjöchl* (about 9150') to (8 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 203).

Below *Ischgl* the road recrosses to the left bank, and passes the hamlets of *Platt*, *Ulmich*, *Sinsen*, *Wiesen*, and *Höfen*. To the left, above the road, is (7 M.) *Kappl* (4085'; **Löwe*), the chief place in the valley.

From *Kappl* over the *Blankajoch* (8810') to *Pettneu* (p. 204), 7 hrs., with guide, a toilsome but attractive route. The **Riffler* (10,395') may be easily scaled from the *Edmund Graf Hut*, on the W. side of the pass, in 2½-3 hrs.; comp. p. 205. — The *Petziner-Spitze* (8350'; 5 hrs.; with guide), ascended viâ *Langestei* (p. 219), is easy and interesting.

Fatiguing passes lead to the S. from *Kappl* through the *Visnitz-Thal* and the *Gribete-Thal* to the (6 hrs.) *Spisser Mill* in the *Samnaun* (see above).

The road follows the left bank of the *Trisanna*. On the slope

of the *Petziner-Spitze* (see p. 218), to the left, lies the village of *Langstei* (4860'; Inn). On the right are passed the mouths of the *Flath-Thal* and the *Istalanz-Thal*, through the latter of which a path, affording fine views, leads over the *Furgler Joch* (9120') to *Serfaus* and (7 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 248). The road now descends abruptly through the wild *Gfäll-Schlucht*, to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gfäll Inn*, and opposite the castle of *Wiesberg* crosses the *Trisanna* (3000'). On the right bank we either follow the footpath ascending to the right to the (1 M.) *Wiesberg* station (p. 205), before reaching the huge viaduct of the *Arlberg* railway (p. 205), or pass below the viaduct and cross the *Sanna* (to the left) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the village of *Pians* (p. 205). Thence by the *Arlberg* road to *Landeck*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. The station *Pians-Patznaunthal* on the *Arlberg* railway lies on the other side of the *Sanna*, 1 M. from the village and 262' above it.

41. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 178, 226, 246, 320.

80 M. RAILWAY. Express in 5 hrs., ordinary trains in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Good refreshment-room at *Franzensfeste*. Best views to the right as far as the *Eisak* bridge below *Sterzing*; beyond it, generally to the left. The *Panoramass* published by the Railway Co. ('*Südbahn*') are useful (60 kr. each).

The *Brenner* (4470'), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (30 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs five times between *Innsbruck* and the summit; and thence to *Sterzing* the gradient is 1:44. The total cost was 32,000,000 fl. (2,500,000*l.*). The most interesting parts of the line are between *Innsbruck* and stat. *Gossensass*. — A *Walk* from *Innsbruck* to *Sterzing* by the *Brenner* road is also repaying.

Innsbruck (1910'), see p. 161. The train passes the abbey of *Wilten* (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under *Berg Isel*, and then the *Sonnenburg Tunnel* (270 yds.), and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78' in height. Further on it runs through the narrow *Wipptal*, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed *Waldraster*- or *Serles-Spitze* (8905'). Two more tunnels follow before ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Unterberg*; opposite is the bold *Stefansbrücke*, across which runs the road to the *Stubaital* (p. 227). Beyond three other tunnels we reach (5 M.) *Patsch* (2550'); the village lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the train. To the W., beyond the *Sill*, is the wooded *Burgstall*, concealing the mouth of the *Stubaital*.

FROM PATSCHE TO THE STUBAITHAL (comp. R. 42). We descend from the station to the *Sill*, which is crossed by a bridge, ascend the steep left bank (good path) to the *Brenner* road, follow this road to the left to the *Ober-Schönberg* post-station, and turn to the right to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village (**View*, comp. p. 227). Or we may cross the *Brenner* road and ascend the forest-path in a straight direction ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; keep to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels, including the *Mühlthal Tunnel* (1035 yds.), the longest on the line. Near *Matrei* the line penetrates the *Matreier Schlossberg*. On the right, close to the railway, flows the *Sill* in its

artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to (12 M.) **Matrei** (3240'; **Stern*; **Krone*, good beer; *Kreuz*; *Lamm*, moderate), the *Matreia* of the Romans, a beautifully situated village, with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince Auersperg.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Jos. Steiner*). A tolerably easy route leads from Matrei to the W., viâ the pilgrimage-church of (2 hrs.) **Maria-Waldrast** (5355'; **Inn & Pension*), on the N.E. flank of the *Waldraster* or *Serles-Spitze*, to (1½ hr.) *Mieders* (p. 227), or (pretty forest-path) to (2 hrs.) *Neustift* (p. 228). Fine view from Waldrast; more extensive from the *Gleinser Jöchl* (6080'), to the N., ascended by a bridle-path in ½ hr. — Ascent of the *Waldraster Spitze* (3 hrs. from Maria-Waldrast), see p. 227.

The *Mieselkopf* (*Pfonsenjoch*, 8570') easily ascended from Matrei by *Pfons* in 4 hrs., with guide, is an interesting point. — Through the *Navisthal* to the (8 hrs.) *Volderbad*, see p. 161.

The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill. To the left is the church of *St. Katharina*, at the mouth of the *Navisthal*. The Sill is again crossed. — 14½ M. **Steinach** (3430'). The village (**Post*; **Steinbock*, moderate; *Wilder Mann*) lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the *Gschnitzthal*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Alois, Georg*, and *Joh. Pittracher* of Gschnitz). The *Blaser* (7345') and *Pendelstein* (7840') are easily ascended from Steinach (each 3½-4 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.; paths recently improved and marked).

The *Gschnitzthal* is worthy of a visit (comp. Map, p. 226). Road as far as (3 M.) *Trins* (3885'; **Heidegger*), a pleasant village at the S. base of the *Blaser* (see above; ascended from this point in 3 hrs.). The (5 min.) *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley. We then pass the picturesque château of *Schneeberg* in the narrowing valley, and reach (1¾ hr.) *Gschnitz* (4070'; quarter's at the Curé's), at the base of the *Kirchdachspitze* (9370'). To the S. rises the *Tribulaun* (10,168'), to the N. the *Habicht* (10,740'), and at the head of the valley the *Feuerstein* and *Schneespitze* with the *Simming Glacier*. About 1½ hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade on the left) is the highest Alp, *Lapones* (4635'), 2½ hrs. from the foot of the *Simming Glacier*. From the Alp over the *Simmingjöchl*, *Schönjöchl*, or the *Trauljoch* to Ranalt in the Stubaithal, see p. 229. — From Gschnitz over the *Pinniser-Joch* to Neustift (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), and ascent of the *Habicht* (from the Innsbrucker-Hütte 3½ hrs., with guide), see p. 228. — A toilsome but repaying route leads from Gschnitz to the S. through the *Sandesthal* and over the *Pfärscher Pinkl* (about 8880'), to the W. of the *Kleine Tribulaun* (*Goldkappe*, 9100'), to (7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) *Inner-Pfärsch* (p. 222). — The *Grosse Tribulaun* or *Scharer* (10,160') may be ascended from Gschnitz viâ the *Sandesjoch* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.; very difficult; grand view).

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley (in view of the *Habicht*, to the right, for a short distance), and then, near the village of *Stafflach* (**Lamm*), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the *Schmirner Thal*. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes.) Below us, to the right, at the mouth of the picturesque *Valser-Thal*, with the glaciers of the Tux Mts. in the background, lies the charmingly-situated village of (16½ M.) **St. Jodok** (route across the Tuxer Joch to the Zillertal, see p. 183; 7½ hrs. from St. Jodok is the *Wery-Hütte*, p. 183).

The line describes a long curve, crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved

tunnel, and crosses the *Valsler Bach* (view of the *Valsler Thal* now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225' below, lies the route already traversed), regains the *Sillthal* through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the *Padaunerkogel*.

19½ M. **Gries** (4100'). The village (**Aigner*), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the *Oberbergthal*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joseph* and *Thomas Spörr*). A road leads through the picturesque *Obernbergthal*, skirting the *Seebach* and passing *Venaders*, to (2 hrs.) the prettily situated village of *Obernberg* (4555'; Ochs); and a cart-track runs thence by the little *Untere See* and past the *Rainsalpen* to the (¾ hr.) **Hintere See* (5220'), beautifully situated at the foot of the *Obernberger Tribulaun* (*Portmader*, 9080'). Milk, etc., may be obtained at the *See-Alpe*, at the S. end of the lake. A route, indicated by marks (but guide advisable; 3½ fl.), leads hence over the *Port-Jöchl* (*Grubjoch*, 7020') to the (4 hrs.) station of *Pfersch* (see below).

The **Padaunerkogel* (6765'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from *Gries* (or from *Stafflach*) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (with guide). From *Gries* a good forest-path ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Padauner Sattel* (5245'; view of the *Olperer*, etc.); thence to the (1½ hr.) top a steep climb over moss-grown rocks.

The line describes a long curve, high above the *Sillthal*, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300') and crossing the *Vennabach*. To the left rises the *Kraxentrager*, with a small glacier. The *Sill*, which rises to the E., at the foot of the *Wildseespitze*, is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (23½ M.) **Brenner** (4485'; *Buffet*), in a valley devoid of view forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The *Eisak* forms several falls to the right of the station. On the road opposite is the old **Post Inn*.

Fine view from the *Postalpe* (1½ hr.), on the E. side of the valley. — The ascent of the *Kraxentrager* (9825'; 4 hrs.; with guide), through the *Vennathal*, and that of the **Wolfendorn* (9095'; 3½ hrs., with guide; marked path), viâ the *Lueger-Alpe* and the *Wolfenberg-Alpe*, are very interesting and free from difficulty. — The *Amthorspitze* (9010') is better ascended from *Gossensass* (see p. 222).

From the *Brennerbad* over the *Schlüsseljoch* (7315'; guide) to *Kematten* in the *Pfisch* valley (p. 187), 4 hrs., an interesting and easy route.

The train follows the course of the *Eisak*, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to the (27 M.) **Brennerbad** (4350'; **Sterzinger Hof* or *Wildbad Brenner*, R. 1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Badhaus*, with rooms), the mineral water of which resembles that of *Gastein*, and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (29 M.) *Schelleberg* (4065'). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and *Gossensass* (p. 222), which lies 588' almost perpendicularly below *Schelleberg*. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pferschthal*, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by the curved *Aster Tunnel*, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the *Pferschthal* glaciers, and of the *Feuerstein*, *Schneespitze*, etc., is obtained to the left on entering, and to the right on emerging from the tunnel. 31 M.

Pfiersch. — 33 M. **Gossensass** (3480'; **Gröbner*, fine view from the veranda, pens. 2½-3 fl.), often crowded with summer-visitors.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. and Jos. Krahl*). The ***Amthorspitze** (*Hühnerspiel*, 9010'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable; path indicated by marks), a fine point of view, is ascended from Gossensass by a good bridle-path leading through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Amthor-Alpe* (Inn, good wine), whence the ascent continues over turf to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. Splendid view (panorama by *Lergetporer*).

In the **Pfierschthal** (comp. Map, p. 226), a rough road leads from *Pfiersch* viâ *Anichen* to (1¼ hr.) *Boden* or *Inner-Pfiersch* (4100'; Inn; quarters also at the *Curé's*), at the foot of the massive *Pfierscher Tribulaun* (10,155'), which may be ascended hence viâ the *Sandesjoch* in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; good guides necessary, see p. 221). By the chalets of *Erl* we cross the brook to (½ hr.) *Stein*, and then ascend steeply past the *Hölle* (grand waterfall) to the (2 hrs.) shepherd's hut on the *Furt-Alpe* (5440') and to the (1½ hr.) **Magdeburger Hütte** (about 7870'), opened in 1887, on the verge of the plateau next the *Stuben Glacier*, commanding a magnificent view. The ascent of the *Schneespitze* (10,405'; 2½-3 hrs., with guide; *Joh. Teissel*, *Joh. Windisch*, and *Joh. Mühlsteiger* of *Pfiersch*) from this point by the *Stuben Glacier* is remunerative and easy. That of the *Oestliche Feuerstein* (10,710'; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is laborious. — Over the *Pfierscher Hochjoch* to *Stubai* (7-8 hrs. to the *Nürnberger-Hütte*), see p. 229; over the *Pfierscher Pinkl* to *Gschnitz*, see p. 220. — From *Inner-Pfiersch* to *Ridnaun* over the **Allrissjoch** (about 8200'), between the *Wetterspitze* (8886') and the *Mauerspitze* (8594'), uninteresting (6 hrs. to *St. Lorenz*). More interesting, but also more difficult is the **Agljoch** (about 8880'), between the *Agl-Spitze* and the *Lorenz-Spitze* (9440') affording a fine survey of the great *Uebenthal Glacier*. Descent past the *Pfurnsee* to the *Untere Agls-Alpe* or to the *Teplitzer-Hütte* (see p. 223).

The train crosses the *Eisak* at the influx of the *Pfierschbach*, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, while a tunnel now conducts the river through the projecting rocks, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left, above, is the ruin of *Strassberg*; on the high-road, to the right, the village of *Ried*. We now enter the broad basin of —

38 M. **Sterzing** (3105'; **Rose*; **Alte Post* or *Sterzinger Hof*; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Krone*; **Neue Post*; *Stoetter's Hotel*, with restaurant, at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies ½ 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; marble-polishing is still actively carried on. The interesting *Church* (16th cent.) has a Gothic **Choir* and nave and aisles restored in the rococo style, adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Adam Mölckh* (1753).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Peter Platzer*, *Alois* and *Joh. Steiner*). A good view of the valley is obtained from the hill to the W., behind the *Capuchin Monastery*; also from the (¼ hr.) *Custozza Restaurant*, near the church, and from the castles of *Sprechenstein* (¾ hr.) and *Reifenstein* (¾ hr.), the latter of which is well-preserved and worth visiting (see p. 224). — More extensive views, embracing the *Stubai* and *Zillertal* snow-mountains, the *Eisakthal*, etc., are afforded by the **Roskopf** (7175'), reached without difficulty by *Raminges* in 3½ hrs. (guide 2½-3½ fl.), and by the *Zinseler (Stilfser Joch; 7930')*, ascended viâ *Rust* in 4½ hrs. (marked path; guide 4 fl.). — The **Amthorspitze** (9010') may be ascended from *Sterzing* by a new bridle-path in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), but is better approached from *Gossensass* (see above). — *Wilde Kreuzspitze*, see p. 224. — Over the *Penser*

Joch to Botzen, see p. 261 (guide to Sarntheim 5 fl.); over the *Pfitscher Joch* to the Zillertal, see p. 187; over the *Jaufen* to Meran, see p. 254 (guide 8 fl.).

OVER THE SCHNEEBERG TO THE OETZTHAL, a well-trodden route leading through the **Ridnaun-Thal**, which opens here to the W. (to Gurgl or Sölden two days). The road (constructed for the mining-traffic) extends to the Kasten (see below), but is interrupted by three 'Bremsberge' ('brake-hills'), up which the trucks are drawn by a wire-ropes. Driving is therefore practicable to the foot of the first 'Bremsberg' only, near *Mareit*. The road ascends gradually on the right bank of the *Gailbach*, by which the valley is watered, to *Gasteig*, at the entrance to the *Jaufenthal* (p. 254), passes the mouth of the *Ratschinges-Thal*, and reaches (6 M.) *Mareit* (3525'; *Stern), with the picturesque chateau of *Wolfsthurn*. It then ascends more steeply, passing the *St. Magdalenenkirche* (4660'; fine view of the head of the valley, with the Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger), to (2 hrs.) *Ridnaun-Mayrn* (4430'; Inn).

[TO THE TEPLITZER HÜTTE, an interesting excursion (from Ridnaun 3½ hrs.; guides, P. Braunhofer of Mareit, Jos. Eder and P. Kottler of Ridnaun). By the stamping-mill at the entrance to the Lazzachthal (see below) we diverge to the right from the road by a recently improved path, ascending through the *Burgstall-Wald*, and then descend to the *Mareiter Bach*, and follow its left bank to the desolate *Agls-Boden* (above which, to the right, is the *Untere Agls-Alp*). We next ascend steeply on the left bank of the stream descending from the glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Teplitzer-Hütte* (7275'), on the upper *Blosse Bügel*, 100' above the great *Uebenthal-Ferner*. Best survey of the grand environs from the *Ippeleskogel*, 1 hr. from the club-hut. Passes cross the glacier from this point to the *Stubai* and *Passeir* (*Teplitzer Scharte*, *Freigerscharte*, *Pfaffennieder*, *Botzerscharte*, etc.; comp. p. 229). The *Wilde Freiger* (11,245), the *Wilde Pfaff* (11,370') the *Zuckerhütl* (11,480'), the *Sonklarspitze* (11,415') the *Botzer* (10,680'), and other peaks may also be ascended hence viâ the *Uebenthal Glacier*. A fine route leads over the flat tongue of the glacier (*Ebener Ferner*) and through the *Senneregerten-Thal*, to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Schwarzseespitze* (9815'), whence we descend to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (see below; guide from Sterzing viâ the *Teplitzer-Hütte* to the *Schwarzseespitze* and back to Sterzing viâ *Schneeberg*, 2-2¼ days, 9 fl.).]

By the stamping-mill ¼ hr. above *Ridnaun-Mayrn* the road reaches the second 'Bremsberg' (steep ascent), enters the *Lazzacher Thal*, and ascends through a rather monotonous region (with the *Krapfenkar* and the *Moarer Spitze* on the right) to the (2 hrs.) *Kasten-Alpe* (wine, etc.), where the road ends (third 'Bremsberg'). We now (with a guide) ascend the slope to the (¾ hr.) *Kaindl* (7610'), a shaft 800 yds. long pierced through the crest of the *Schneeberg*. A light is necessary for the passage of this tunnel (10 min.). The traveller had better get a miner from the *Kasten* to propel him through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde'. When the mine is being worked the shaft is not passable, in which case the traveller must cross the hill (¾ hr. longer), but the view repays the trouble. From the shaft we follow the cable-tramway to (¼ hr.) *St. Martin am Schneeberg* (7650'; poor inn), grandly situated. The mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 15th cent., are again actively worked. The *Schwarzseespitze* (9815'; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the *Botzer* (10,680'; 4 hrs.; with guide), two fine points of view, may be ascended from *St. Martin*. — We may now descend to (1½ hr.) *Rabenstein* (p. 254), and again ascend to *Schönau* and the *Timbler Joch* (p. 254; 5½ hrs. to *Zwieselstein*; instead of descending to *Rabenstein* we may follow the slope on the right bank of the brook direct to *Schönau*). Or (2 hrs. longer, but a far finer route) we may ascend from *St. Martin* to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Gürtelscharte* (8520'), which affords a capital survey of the *Timbler Mulde* and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the *Timbler Alpe* (7700') and cross the *Schönauer Alpe* to the *Timbler Joch*.

The train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* (p. 188), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the op-

ing a fine view, was successively a Rhætian fortress, a Roman castle (*Sabiona*), an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent., and a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting to the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements. The *Loretto Chapel*, adjoining the *Capuchin Monastery* (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures in Tyrol, presented by the founder of the monastery (1699), who was confessor to the wife of Charles II. of Spain. The *Capuchin Haspinger* (p. 165), one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery. A monument was erected here in 1875 to the *Minnesänger* *Leutold von Säben*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Ant. Maragetter*). Pleasant walk to (1 hr.) *Fonteklaus*, a fine point of view, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gufidaun* (2380'; Stern), two summer-resorts; then back direct, or through the *Villnössthal* (p. 225) to (1 hr.) *Klausen*. Others along the right bank to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Villanders*, and viâ *Säben* to (2 hrs.) *Feldthurns* (see p. 225). — A path (marked with red) leads through the ravine of the *Dinabach* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Garnsteiner Pochwerk* (stamping-mill), and mounts rapidly thence to (1 hr.) *Latzfons* (3750'; Inn), from which we may ascend in 3 hrs. to the **Latzfonser Kreuz* (7550'; Inn rustic), an admirable point of view. [A still finer point is the **Kassianspitze* (8470'), easily ascended from the inn in 1 hr. Thence over the *Lückl* (*Latzfonser Joch*, 7765') to *Reinswald* and (3 hrs.) *Astfeld*, in the *Sarnthal* (p. 261).

65 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waidbruck* (1520'; **Krone*, at the station; **Sonne*, by the church) lies at the mouth of the *Grödener Thal*. To the left, high above it, rises the *Trostburg* (2040') with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count *Wolfenstein*.

To the *Grödener Thal*, see p. 263; viâ *Kastelruth* to the *Seisser Alp*, see p. 265. — A tolerable road (preferable to those from *Atzwang* and *Botzen*) leads past *Lengstein* and the '*Erdpyramiden*' to (4 hrs.) *Klobenstein* (p. 259).

From *Kollmann*, on the right bank of the *Eisak*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of *Waidbruck*, a tolerable cart-road, steep at the beginning only, leads viâ *Barbian* to (2 hrs.) the charmingly-situated *Bad Dreikirchen* (3630').

The train crosses the *Grödener Bach*, and then the *Eisak*, in a defile of porphyry rock, called the *Kuntersweg* (after the supposed constructor of the road in the 14th cent.). 69 M. *Kastelruth*, the station for the village of that name (3395'), situated high up on the left bank (p. 265; 2 hrs.). From (71 M.) *Atzwang* (1240'; **Post*, in *Unter-Atzwang*), at the mouth of the *Finsterbach* (p. 260), a steep road ascends to the right to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Klobenstein* on the *Ritten* (p. 259). — To *Seis*, *Ratzes*, and *Völs* (with ascent of the *Schlern*), see pp. 265, 266.

Again crossing the *Eisak*, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the *Mühlbach* at stat. *Steg* (Inn; to the left, high up, the château of *Prössels*; in the background the *Schlern*), we next reach (74 M.) *Blumau* (1020'; Bräu), at the mouth of the *Tierser Thal* (p. 262). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leitach*. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kardaun*, at the mouth of the *Eggenthal* (p. 261; above, to the left, the castle of *Karneid*). The train now crosses the *Eisak*, and enters the broad and lux-

Engl. Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 Österr. Meile
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Kilometer



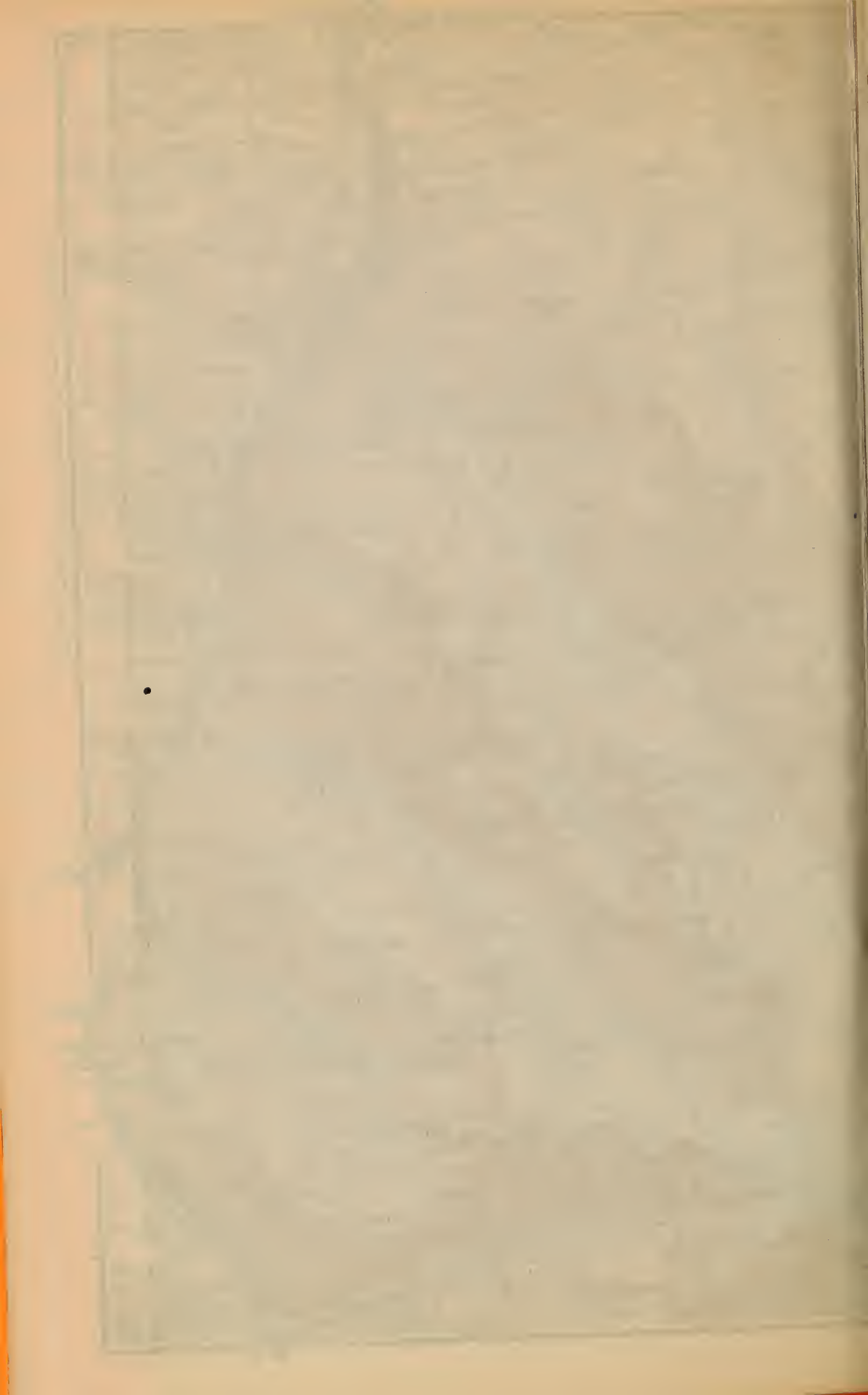
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



Engl. Miles

Österr. Meile

Kilometer



uriant basin of Botzen (*Botzener Boden*), which resembles a vast vineyard. Botzen, with its fine Gothic tower, is visible in the distance.

80 M. *Botzen*, see p. 256.

42. The Stubai Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 238.

The **Stubai Thal*, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, which may in a wider sense be included in the Oetzthal Group, presents within a small compass a series of superb Alpine scenes. ROAD to a point 6 M. beyond Neustift. STELWAGEN from Innsbruck to Vulpmes daily in 4½ hrs., starting at 2 p. m.; fare 90 kr. (from Vulpmes at 5 a.m.; fare 80 kr.). One-horse carr. from Innsbruck to the Stefansbrücke 3 fl., two-horse 4 fl. 80 kr.; to Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr. or 9 fl., Vulpmes 8 or 13, Neustift 10 or 17½ fl.

PEDESTRIANS should follow the Brenner road to the (4½ M.) Stefansbrücke, and then ascend along the left bank of the *Rutzbach* (path marked) to (2 hrs.) *Vulpmes* (see below); or they may go by train to *Unterberg* (only two trains daily) and proceed thence across the Sill to the Stefansbrücke. A finer but longer route (4½ hrs. to Vulpmes) leads viâ *Ober-Schönberg* (see below), which may be reached either by the Brenner road or from stat. *Patsch* by the way described at p. 219. Another interesting route ascends to the right from the *Gärberbach Inn* (see below) to (½ hr.) *Mutters*, and leads along the slope of the *Saile* (p. 171), viâ *Kreit* (Inn), and through fine larch-wood, with beautiful views of the *Waldrasterspitze*, *Habicht*, *Sulzenau Glacier*, etc., to (2 hrs.) *Telfes* and (½ hr.) *Vulpmes* (p. 228).

Innsbruck, see p. 161. The Brenner road ascends the *Berg Isel* in long windings (p. 168; the old road, to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep *Sillthal* (in which, to the left, below us, runs the Brenner Railway with its tunnels), past the (2¼ M.) **Gärberbach Inn* and the *Schupfen Inn* (the headquarters of *Andreas Hofer* in 1809), to the (2¼ M.) *Stefansbrücke*, which in a bold span of 140' crosses the *Rutzbach*, descending from the *Stubai Thal*. At *Unter-Schönberg* (2310'; Inn), beyond the bridge, the road divides: the old Brenner road ascends somewhat steeply to the right; the new road winds to the left round the slope and leads through the *Sillthal* to (3½ M.) *Ober-Schönberg* (3290'). The old road is shorter, and for walkers far more interesting. By the (2¼ M.) *Custom House*, the first house in *Ober-Schönberg*, we obtain a fine **Survey of the Stubai Thal*, with the *Sailespitze* on the right, the *Waldrasterspitze* and the *Habicht* on the left, and the ice-crowned background (*Wilde Freiger*, *Pfaffenkamm*, *Sulzenauferner*); below us lie the ravine of the *Rutzbach* and the villages of *Mieders*, *Vulpmes*, etc. On the hill, about 200 paces farther on, is **Domanig's Inn*, which commands a splendid view, particularly from the 'Aussicht', 2 min. distant.

We now descend gradually to (2¼ M.) *Mieders* (3190'; *Blau Traube*; *Seewald*; *Kreither*), the capital of the valley and seat of the district-court, prettily situated at the foot of the rugged *Waldraster-Spitze* or *Serles-Spitze*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Jos. Danler*). Route viâ *Maria-Waldrast* to (3½ hrs.) *Matrei* (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl.), see p. 220. — Ascent of the *Waldrasterspitze* (8905'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), from *Maria-Waldrast*, laborious (path recently improved). Fine view.

Crossing the Rutzbach, and passing the village of *Telfes* on the right, we next reach (3 M.) **Vulpmes** (3040'; **Pfurtscheller*; **Lutz*), on the *Schlickerbach*, with busy iron manufactories.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Franz Kapferer* and *Ant. Siller*). The **Hohe Burgstall** (8560'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty, either from the N. side by the (2 hrs.) *Schlicker Alpe* (5140') and by the saddle between the Kleine and the Hohe Burgstall; or from the S. by the *Froneben Alpe* and the *Kaserstatt-Alpe*. Descent to the *Bärenbad*, or by *Hastergruben* direct to *Neustift* (see below).

Instead of going to Vulpmes we may follow the road on the right bank to *Medraz* (small baths), *Neder* (Inn), at the entrance to the *Pinnis-Thal* (see below), and (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Neustift** (3240'; **Zum Salzburger*, kept by *Jennewein*; **Hofer*, unpretending; *Volderauer*), the last village in the valley. At *Milders*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther up, the valley forks into the *Oberberg* on the right and the *Untenberg* on the left.

GUIDES: *Franz, David, Georg, and Jos. Pfurtscheller, Peter Tanzer* ('*Urbas-Peter*'), *Thom. Siller, Maith. Schönherr, Fried. Jennewein, And. Gumpold, Seb. Ranalter, Mich. Egger, Jos. Kindl, Joh. Danler, Seb. Huter, Jos. Kartnaller, Mart. Metz, Jos. and Peter Ferchl, Jos. Volderauer*, and others.

OVER THE PINNISER-JOCH TO GSCHNITZ, an interesting pass (8-9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). We return to (2 M.) *Neder* (see above), and ascend the *Pinnis-Thal* to the *Alp Issenanger* (4600'), and the (2 hrs.) *Pinnis-Alp* (5010'). Night-quarters at the *Karalp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up. Then a steep ascent to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Pinniser-Joch** or **Alfahjoch** (7755'), with fine view of the *Tribulaun*, etc. On the S. side, a little below the Joch, is the *Innsbrucker Hütte* (7740') of the Austrian Tourist Club. Descent to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gschnitz* (p. 220). — The ascent of the **Habicht** (10,740'), a famous point of view, may be accomplished from the *Innsbrucker Hütte* without serious difficulty, in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (path recently improved; guide 5, with descent to *Gschnitz* 10 fl.).

The **Oberberg** (**Alpeiner Thal**) is worthy of a visit (to the *Alpeiner Glacier* 5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.). The path follows the right bank of the *Oberbergbach* to the (1 hr.) *Bärenbad* (4125'), a very primitive little bath. (Ascent of the *Hohe Burgstall* 4 hrs.) Then past the *Zigiduck* or *Seeduck Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Stöcklen Inn* (5470'; four beds) and the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ober-Iss Alp* (6000'), finely situated. [Over the *Hornthaler Joch* (*Villerscharte*) to the *Lisenser Thal*, see p. 232.] Lastly a steep and stony ascent, with the wild gorge of the *Oberbergbach* on the left, to the (1 hr.) *Alpeiner Alp* (6700'), and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Franz-Senn-Hütte** (about 6890'), finely situated on a spur near the extensive *Alpeiner Glacier*. The latter hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Seespitze* (11,195'), *Ruderhofspitze* (11,420'), *Schrankogel* (11,475'), *Wilde Thurm* (10,968'), *Brunnenkogel* (10,900'), *Fernerkogel* (10,805'), etc. The glacier (7300') may be safely visited, except when fresh snow has fallen; on the way are some fine 'Gletscherschliffe', or marks of glacial friction, and on the tongue of the glacier are a number of 'glacier-tables'. A fine, but toilsome route (guide necessary; to *Längenfeld* 9 fl.) leads hence over the **Schwarzenbergjoch** (10,000') to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Amberger Hütte* (p. 237) in the *Sulzthal*. Another, shorter but more difficult, crosses the **Brunnenkogeljoch** (about 10,170'), between the *Wilde Hinterbergl* and the *Brunnenkogel*, and descends steeply into the *Schrankar* and to the *Vordere Sulzthalp* (p. 237).

Through the *Untenberg*, or main valley, which stretches to the S.W., a road gradually ascends on the right bank of the brook, passing *Schaller, Kressbach*, and *Gasteig*, to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Volderau*. It then crosses the brook, leads through wood, recrosses the stream near *Valbeson*, and rounds a projecting rock to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ranalt** (4180'; **Vikoler's Inn*), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 228). Interesting excursion to the ***Pfandler Alp** (7055'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The path ascends steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (better path viâ *Schöngelair* and *Schellegrübl*, see below) to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Alp, and then leads to the W. to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Tambichlgrat* (8030'), a spur of the *Scheckbühelgrat*, affording a fine view of the Stubai Mts., the *Wilde Freiger*, *Sonklarspitze*, *Zuckerhütl*, etc.; directly opposite is the *Sulzenau* waterfall (see below). The descent may be made by a path (lately repaired) to *Schellegrübl* (Rfmts.), *Schöngelair* (see below), and *Ranalt*; or by the *Scheckbühel Alp* and *Grabanock Alp* to *Mutterberg* (p. 230). The latter steep route (no path) is the shortest way to the *Dresdner Hütte*.

The **Valbesonthal** also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the *Valbesonbach* the path ascends rapidly, passing the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ochsenalpe*, to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hohe Moos-Alp* (7460'), with a fine view of the head of the valley (*Hohe Moos-Ferner*, *Ruderhofspitze*, *Kreilspitze*, *Knotenspitze*, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the *Moosalp*, we next reach the foot of the *Hohe Moos Glacier*, and ascend rapidly on the right side to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Grabagrubennieder* (about 9200'), where we obtain a fine view of the *Pfaffen* group, etc. Descent either to the left to *Schellegrübl* and over the *Pfandler Alp* (see above) to (2 hrs.) *Ranalt*, or to the right to the *Alp Grabanock* and *Mutterberg* (p. 230). — The *Ruderhofspitze* (11,420'), ascended from *Schellergrube* or *Grabanock* in 5 hrs. (difficult; guide from *Ranalt* 7 fl.), commands a magnificent view.

[About 20 min. above *Ranalt* diverges the **Langethal**, which is well worthy of a visit. A good and partly new path ascends on the W. side of the valley, high above the *Langenbach*, here flowing in a deep ravine, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) the **Nürnberger Hütte** (7870'), built in 1887 at the foot of the *Gamsspitze* (9120'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the end of the extensive *Grübl Glacier*. Fine view of the head of the valley. Numerous interesting expeditions may be made from this point (guides, see p. 228).

TO THE **GSCHNITZTHAL** over the **Simming-Jöchel** (about 8880'), between the *Innere Wetterspitze* and the *Simming Glacier*, an attractive but toilsome route (6 hrs. to *Lapones*, the highest Alp, p. 220). Other fatiguing passes (guide necessary) lead over the **Schönjöchel** (9035'), between the *Innere* and the *Aeussere Wetterspitze*, and over the **Trauljoch** (9140'), between the *Innere Röthenspitze* and the *Aeussere Wetterspitze*, in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., to *Lapones*. — TO THE **PFLERSCHTHAL** over the **Pflierscher Hochjoch** (10,340'), difficult (to the *Magdeburger Hütte*, 7-8 hrs.; p. 222). — TO **RIDNAUN** (p. 223). An easy route crosses the W. branch of the *Grübl Glacier* to the **Teplitzer Scharte** (ca. 9550'), to the W. of the *Hoch-Grindl* (9910'), and descends across the *Hangende Ferner* to the (4 hrs.) *Teplitzer Hütte* (p. 223). More difficult passes cross the *Rothegegrat-Scharte* (about 9600'), to the W. of the *Teplitzer Scharte*, and the *Enge Thürl* (9350'), farther to the E., between the *Hochgrindl* and the *Westliche Feuerstein* (10,700'), the ascent of which may be combined with the pass. Another toilsome pass leads over the **Freigerscharte** (9680'), lying to the E. of the *Wilde Freiger*, then traverses the *Uebenthal Glacier*, and descends through the *Ueble Thäler* to the (5 hrs.) *Teplitzer Hütte*. The ***Wilde Freiger** (11,245'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended from the *Freigerscharte* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — *Sonklarspitze*, see below. — TO THE **PASSEIR**. This route leads over the *Freigerscharte* and traverses the *Uebenthal Glacier* to the **Botzer-Scharte** (9415'), between the *Botzer* (10,680') and *Königshof* (10,150'), whence it descends steeply to the *Timbler Alpe* (see below); or over the *Hohe Ferner*, the *Röthen-Ferner*, and the *Timbler Ferner* to the *Schwarzsee-Scharte*, and past the *Schwarzsee* to (9-10 hrs.) *Schneeberg*, a long but very grand glacier-tour, unattended with danger (able guides required).]

The main valley (*Mutterberger Thal*) bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank of the stream, and leads past the Alps of

Schöngelair and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Graba* (4900'; opposite the imposing **Sulzenau Fall*, 460' high) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Mutterberger Alpe** (5640').

The **Sulzenau**. From the *Alp Graba* (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) *Sulzenau-Alpe* (6060'), in a rock-girt basin (on the left the *Apere Freiger*, on the right the *Apere Pfaff*). In the background two glacier-streams form cascades. — A difficult route leads hence over the *Sulzenau-Ferner* and the **Pfaffen-nieder** (10,400'), the saddle between the *Oestliche Pfaff* and the *Wilde Freiger*, to the *Uebenthal-Ferner* (see p. 229), and then either over the *Schwarzwandscharte* (10,070') or over the *Hohe Stellen-Scharte* (10,105') to the (8-9 hrs.) *Timbler Alpe* (p. 223). From the *Uebenthal-Ferner* we may also cross the *Botzerscharte* (see above) to *Schneeberg*, or descend on the left side of the glacier through the *Ueble Thäler* to the *Teplitzer Hütte* (p. 223). Experienced guides essential. — The **Sonklarspitze** (12,300'; splendid view) may be ascended from the *Sulzenau* viâ the *Pfaffen-nieder* and the *Sonklarscharte* in 5-6 hrs., or from the *Teplitzer Hütte* viâ the *Uebenthal-Ferner* in 5 hrs. (difficult).

OVER THE MUTTERBERGER JOCH TO LÄNGENFELD, 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 6 fl.). From *Mutterberg* we ascend abruptly to the W. to the highest chalet and through the *Glammergrube* (the small *Mutterberger-See*, 8250', lying above us on the right); then mount a fatiguing slope of snow to the (4 hrs.) **Mutterberger Joch** (9890'), between the *Bockkogel* on the right and the *Daunkopf* on the left. View limited. The path now descends the dry bed of a torrent to a large expanse of detritus, crosses the *Sulz-thaler Ferner* (in view of the magnificent *Schrankogel*; p. 237), and leads down the left lateral moraine into the *Sulzthal*, to (2 hrs.) the *Amberger Hütte*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gries* (4960'; quarters at the Caplan's), and (1 hr.) *Längenfeld* (p. 237).

Beyond *Mutterberg* the path, at first rather steep, ascends to the S.W. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ***Dresdner Hütte**, in the *Obere Fernau* (about 7870'; rebuilt in 1887; Inn in summer).

The ***Eggessen Grat** (8650'), to the N. of the hut, ascended without difficulty in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the *Pfaffenkamm* with the *Apere Pfaff* and *Zuckerhütl*, more to the right the *Schaufelspitze*, W. the *Bildstöckljoch* and *Daunkopf*, N. the *Höllthalspitzen*, *Ruderhofspitze*, etc.

OVER THE BILDSTÖCKLJOCH TO SÖLDEN, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from *Ranalt* 8, viâ the *Schaufelspitze* 9 fl.; a single traveller should take two guides; provisions obtainable at *Ranalt*). The route ascends from the *Dresdner-Hütte* to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the *Schaufel Glacier*, which is crossed (at the end rather steep) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) ***Bildstöckljoch** (10,270'), a rock-strewn ridge to the W. of the *Schaufelspitze* (see below). Fine retrospect of the N. *Stubai* group, the *Ruderhofspitze*, *Schwarzenberg*, etc.; below, the *Mutterberger-See*. We now descend slightly to the left, passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the *Joch* (the best resting-place), affording a striking view of the upper *Oetzthal* chain (*Wildspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Hintere Schwärze*, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the *Windach Glacier* (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep water-course, over several patches of snow, and lastly over grassy slopes (a long and steep descent) to the (2 hrs.) *Windach-Alp* (6500'; Inn, 2 beds), in the *Windach-Thal*; then through wood, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sölden* (p. 237). The route in the reverse direction, from *Sölden* to the *Dresdner Hütte*, takes 9 hrs. (guide to the *Mutterberger-Alp* 7 fl.). — The ***Schaufelspitze** (10,920') may be ascended without much difficulty from the *Windacher Ferner* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (or the ascent may be combined with the *Bildstöckljoch* route, to which it adds $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide from *Ranalt* to the *Schaufelspitze* and *Sölden* 9 fl.). Superb view (*Zillerthal*, *Oetzthal*, and *Stubai Alps*, and *Dolomites*).

The *Zuckerhütl* (11,480'), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps, may be scaled from the *Dresdner Hütte* in 5-6 hrs., a laborious ascent, but free from danger for experts (guide 7, from Neustift 9 fl.). The route leads over the *Fernau Glacier* towards the *Fernau Joch*, then to the left over the *Pfaffengrat* to the *Sulzenau Ferner* and up to the *Pfaffensattel* (10,950'), between the *Zuckerhütl* and the *Oestliche Pfaff*; then a steep climb to the top. View very imposing. [The *Oestliche* or *Wilde Pfaff* (10,470') is easily ascended from the *Pfaffengrat* in 1/2 hr.] The descent over the *Pfaffen-Ferner* to the *Windach-Thal* is steep and toilsome (to *Sölden* 5-6 hrs.); better over the *Uebenthal-Ferner* to the *Teplitzer Hütte* (p. 223).

A fine 'high-level' walk, which may be accomplished by adepts in favourable conditions of the snow in about 12 hrs., may be taken from the *Dresdner Hütte* viâ the *Zuckerhütl*, *Wilde Pfaff*, and *Wilde Freiger* to the *Nürnberger Hütte* (or to the *Teplitzer Hütte*).

Over the *Daunkogel-Ferner* to the *Sulzthal* (to the *Amberger Hütte* 5 hrs.), see p. 237.

43. From Innsbruck to Landeck.

Comp. Maps, pp. 14, 226, and 216.

45 1/2 M. RAILWAY (*Arlbergbahn*, see R. 37) in 1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs. Best views to the right.

Innsbruck, see p. 161. The line diverges to the right from the *Brenner railway* (on the left the abbey of *Wilten* and *Berg Isel*), and approaches the *Inn* in a wide curve. On the slope to the left rises *Schloss Mentelberg* (p. 170). 4 1/4 M. *Völs*, among orchards, with the *St. Blasienkirche* on a projecting hill (to the *Kranewitter Klamm*, see p. 170). Then across meadows, with a view of the massive *Martinswand* (see below) to the right. Before we reach (7 M.) *Kematen* (2000'; **Tiefenthaler*; *Weiss*) the *Selrain-Thal*, with the *Lisenser Glacier* in the background, opens on the left.

About 1 1/2 M. to the S.E. of the station are the **Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls*, three pretty cascades of the *Sendesbach*, in a picturesque gorge made accessible in 1885 by the *Austrian Tourist Club*.

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower *Oetzthal* leads through the *Selrain-Thal*. A cart-track (carriage-road under construction) leads from *Kematen* to (2 M.) the picturesquely situated village of *Ober-Perfuss* (2630'; *Inn*), the church of which contains the tomb of *Peter Anich* (d. 1766), the famous *Tyrolese mathematician*. Thence we descend abruptly past *Kammerland* to (3 1/2 M.) *Selrain*, or *Rothenbrunn* (2955'; *Inn*), with a chalybeate spring, in the *Melachthal*. At a considerable elevation to the N. is the *St. Quirinus-Kapelle*, which enjoys a wide prospect. Ascent of the *Roschkogl* (8658'; 4 hrs.; guide; path marked with red and white), interesting. Guides, *Joh. Hepperger* and *Alois Jordan* of *Rothenbrunn*, and *Jos. Pairst* of *Ober-Perfuss*. — At (4 1/2 M.) *Gries* (3960'; *Inn*) the *Selrainthal* divides into the *Lisenserthal* (see below) to the left and the *Selrain Oberthal* to the right. We ascend the latter to (1 1/4 hr.) *St. Sigmund* (4925'; *Inn*, rustic); thence through the *Gleirscher-Thal* and over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* (8980') to *Umhausen* in the *Oetzthal* 6-7 hrs., fatiguing (guide 4 fl.). Beyond *St. Sigmund* the path in the *Oberthal* leads viâ *Haggen* (*Inn*) and the *Zirnalp* (at the junction of the path from the *Kreuzjoch*, p. 233) to the flat saddle of the *Stockach-Alpe* (6590'), a little beyond which is (2 1/2 hrs.) *Kühtai* (6460'; **Brugger's Inn*), finely situated. (Ascent of the *Birchkogl*, 9275'; 3 hrs., with guide; repaying.) Picturesque excursions hence to the *Finsterthal Lakes* (7410'), 1 hr.; the *Plenderle Lakes* (6890'), 1 hr.; to the top of the *Birchkogl* (9275'), 3 hrs., with guide; etc. Route over the *Feldringerboden* or the *Kreuzjoch* to the *Stamser Alpe*, see p. 233. — We may now either descend viâ (1 3/4 hr.) *Ochsengarten* (5040; good accommodation at the *Curé's*) and by a pleasant forest-path along the

Stuibebach, viâ *Au* and *Ebene*, to (2½ hrs.) *Oetz* (p. 236); or (better; guide to *Umhausen* 6 fl.) pass the *Finsterthal Lakes* and cross the glacier of the same name to (2 hrs.) the *Finsterthal-Scharte* (about 9050'), on the W. side of the *Kraspesspitze* (9560'), with a view of the *Sulzthal* glaciers. Then descend by a steep path through the *Weite Kaar* to (1½ hr.) the *Zwieselbacher Alp* (6405') and along the *Horlachbach* to (1½ hr.) *Niedertal* (5085'; accommodation at the *Curé's*). Thence we either proceed past the *Stuibebach Fall* to (1 hr.) *Umhausen*, or viâ *Lehen* and *Wiesle* (5270') to (2 hrs.) *Längenfeld* (p. 237).

Ascending the *Lisenser Thal* (see above) from *Gries*, we reach (1½ hr.) *Praxmar* (5340', *Schöpf), a summer-resort, and (¾ hr.) the finely situated Alpine farm of *Lisens* (*St. Maria Magdalena*, 5325'), the property of the convent of *Wilten*. At the head of the valley is the imposing *Lisenser Glacier*, commanded by the *Fernerkogel* (10,805'); a good view of it is obtained from the *Längenthaler Alp* (6500'; rustic quarters), 2 hrs. above *Praxmar*. The route hence across the *Winnebach Ferner* and the *Griesjoch* (8650'), and down past the *Winnebach-See* to (5-6 hrs.) *Gries*, is attractive on the whole. Another pass (fatiguing) leads to the S.E. from *Lisens* to the *Hornthaler Joch* (*Villerscharte*, 9160'; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.) *Stöcklen Inn* in the *Alpeinerthal* (p. 228). — Ascent of the *Fernerkogel* (10,805') laborious (5-6 hrs. from the *Längenthaler Alp*; superb view).

The train crosses the *Melach* (in front fine view of the broad valley of the *Inn*, with the *Hohe Munde* in the background) passes *Unter-Perfuss*, and skirts the crumbling cliffs of the *Reissende Rangen*, on an embankment (550 yds. long) in the *Inn*.

9½ M. *Zirl* (1955'; *Zur Marntinswand*, at the station). The village (2035'; **Post* or *Stern*; **Löwe*) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Inn*, 1 M. to the N. High above is the castle of *Fragenstein* (p. 37).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Martin Sailer*, *Frz. Schnaiter*, and *Joh. Gutleben*). Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) *Calvarienberg*: to the S. are the jagged peaks of the *Selrain*, *Tuxer Ferner* (*Olperer*, *Fusstein*), etc.; to the N. is the huge gorge of the *Ehbach*, descending from the *Solstein*. The gorge is best reached by going to the foot of the *Calvarienberg*, and taking a workman from the cement-works there as guide.

On the left, about 1 M. beyond *Zirl*, is the *Martinswand* (3650'), rising 1660 ft. perpendicularly above the valley. In 1493 the *Emp. Maximilian*, having lost his way while pursuing a chamois above the *Martinswand*, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he clung to a projecting rock, but was unable to move from the spot. His peril being observed from below, the pastor of *Zirl*, with numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture, according to tradition, an angel suddenly came to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, and conducted him by unknown paths to a place of safety. The 'angel' was a chamois-hunter, who was afterwards ennobled under the name of *Hollauer*. The scene of the emperor's perilous adventure is marked by a cross in a small cavern 900' above the *Inn*, accessible since 1883 by a safe and easy path (1½ hr. from the station). A bust of the emperor, by *Klotz*, was placed in the cavern in 1884.

The *Grosse Solstein* (8330'; 6 hrs.; with guide) is ascended from *Zirl* by the *Erltalp* (club-hut to be built) and the *Erlsattel* (p. 36) without serious fatigue. Extensive and striking view. — The ascent of the higher *Kleine Solstein* (8710'), to the N. of the *Grosse*, is difficult.

From *Zirl* to *Scharnitz* and *Mittenwald*, see R. 6.

At (10½ M.) *Inzing* (*Klotz*) the *Hundsthal* opens on the left, with the *Peiderspitze*, *Koflerspitze*, and *Rosskogel* in the background; to the right the *Hohe Munde* and the *Mieminger Hochplatte*. 12½ M.

Hatting; 13½ M. *Flaurling* (2000'), at the entrance of the valley of the same name, above which rises the *Grieskogel* (9458').

16½ M. *Telfs* (2045'; *Seiser's Inn*, at the station); the village (**Post*; **Löwe*; *Traube*; **Schöpfer's Inn*, prettily situated near the bridge), with an extensive cotton-factory, lies on the left bank. The corner-house opposite the 'Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust of *Joseph Schöpf*, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of Telfs.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ant. Gredler*, *Mich. Spiegl*, and *Joh. Staudacher*). The chapel of *St. Moritz* on the *Calvarienberg*, ½ hr. to the W., affords a beautiful view. Other fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the *Birkenberg*, ¾ hr. to the N., and the ruin of *Hörtenberg*, 40 min. from the station (beyond *Pfaffenhofen*). — The **Hohe Munde** (8495'; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.) is ascended on the E. side from Telfs viâ *Buchen* (laborious; fine view from the top; comp. p. 35).

From Telfs to *Nassereit*, see p. 20. — Marked paths lead to the N. from Telfs viâ *Buchen* to (3 hrs.) *Leutasch*, and viâ *Mösern* to (3 hrs.) *Seefeld* (p. 37). — Over the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6770') to the (5 hrs.) *Tillfuss-Alpe* in the *Gaisthal*, and thence to (3½ hrs.) *Lermoos* (guide 5 fl.), see p. 19. — To the top of the *Zugspitze* (11-12 hrs. from Telfs, with night at the *Knorrhütte*; guide 7½ fl.), see p. 33.

20 M. *Rietz* (Haas); above the village, on the slope to the left, rises the *Chapel of St. Anthony*.

An easy route leads through the *Klauswald* to (3 hrs.) the **Peter Anich Refuge Hut** of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the *Untere Seben-Alpe* (6560'), whence the *Hocheder* (9166') may be ascended in 2½ hrs., and the *Grieskogel* (9458') in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.).

28 M. *Stams* (*Stamserwirth*); the village (**Speckbacher*), 1 M. to the S., contains an extensive Cistercian monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

The **Stamser Alpe** (6090'; 3½ hrs., with guide; **Inn*), ascended from *Stams*, affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. Thence to the *Birchkogel* (9275'; 3 hrs., with guide), easy and attractive (descent to *Kühtai*, see p. 231); to the *Grieskogel* (9458'; 3½ hrs.), viâ the *Kreuzjoch* (8410'; pass hence to *Selrain*, p. 231), another easy expedition (see p. 231). A good path leads to the S. from the *Stamser Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Ochsengarten* (p. 231), viâ the *Feldringerboden* (6635').

A bridge across the Inn leads from (23 M.) *Mötz* to the village of *Mötz* (*Kaiser*) and to *Ober-Mieming* (p. 20). — 24½ M. *Silz* (2130'; *Railway Restaurant*; **Post* or *Steinbock*, *Löwe*, in the village, ¼ M. distant), with a handsome modern church. To the left rises the *Peterberg*, with a château of Count *Volkenstein-Rodenegg*; to the right the sheer cliffs of the *Tschürgant* (p. 234). Beyond (27 M.) *Haiming* we traverse sparse fir-woods to —

28½ M. *Oetzthal* (2165'; **Sterzinger's Hotel*, at the station, with carriages for hire), the station for the *Oetzthal* (R. 44). The line is carried by a long embankment over the huge masses of debris with which the *Oetzthaler Ache* has here strewn the valley of the Inn, and crosses the former river by a bridge, 65' high (central span 260'). To the left, fine view of the *Oetzthal* with the *Acherkogel*; to the right the *Weisse Wand*, with its masses of debris.

Beyond (31 M.) *Roppen* (*Klocker*; carr. to the *Oetzthal*, see

p. 235), begins the most striking part of the line, which is here sometimes carried along the sheer precipices of the S. bank by means of galleries, and sometimes supported by works projecting into the stream. The train crosses the *Pitzenbach* by a boldly-constructed bridge (to the right the high-lying village of *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower) and reaches —

341½ M. *Imst* (2345'). The station occupies a site on ground reclaimed from the Inn; the large village (**Post*; **Lamm*; **Sonne*, moderate), situated 2 M. to the N., on a terrace on the N. side of the *Gurgler Thal*, is divided by the *Malchbach* into the *Obermarkt* and *Untermarkt*. The (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* affords the best view of the neighbourhood: to the N. the *Muttekopf*, *Platteinkogl*, *Heiterwand*, *Rauchberg*, and *Wanneck*; to the E. the *Tschürgant*; to the S. the *Oetzthal* mountains, and the *Pitzthal*, lying between the *Wildgrat* and the *Venetberg*.

The road from the station to the village passes (¾ M.) *Brennbichl*, where, at **Mayr's Inn*, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug., 1854. The spot where the king was thrown from his carriage and received a fatal kick from one of the horses is marked by a small chapel with a green roof just beyond the bridge over the Inn.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Alois Dialer*, *G. Kammerlander*, *J. A. Schrott*). To the *Aussichts-Pavillon*, ¼ hr. to the S.W.; *Gunglgrün*, above the *Landeck* road, ¾ hr. — To the *Rosengartl-Schlucht*, beyond the *Calvarienberg*, to the E. Passing the *Johanniskirche* we follow the path, partly hewn in the rock, over 4 bridges to (10 min.) a waterfall (30' high); thence to (20 min.) the *Katzenbödele*, a fine point of view. — A new path leads from (¾ hr.) *Tarrenz* (p. 20) across the deep *Salvesen-Klamm* to (1 hr.) the ruins of *Alt-Starkenberg*. A new track descends into the *Klamm*, crosses the bridge (320' above the narrow rocky channel of the stream), and ascends the opposite bank to (1 hr.) the brewery of *Neu-Starkenberg* (p. 20). Thence back to *Imst*, 1¼ hr.

The *Tschürgant* (7766'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; marked path) is frequently ascended from *Imst*. A footpath leads to the *Karöster Alp*, viâ *Karösten*, in 2½ hrs.; thence to the summit 2½-3 hrs. more (no water on the route except a scanty spring, ½ hr. above the *Karöster Alp*). The striking view comprises the *Oetzthal* and *Pitzthal* glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the *Innthal* from *Landeck* to *Innsbruck*. — The *Muttekopf* (9090'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is another very fine point of view. The last part of the ascent is fatiguing. We ascend the *Malchbach* to (2½ hrs.) the *Obermarkt-Alpe* (refreshments) and to the *Muttekopfhütte*, near the *Beisselstein*; thence over turf and rocks to the (1½-2 hrs.) top.

From *Imst* to *Nassereit* and over the *Fern Pass* to *Reutte*, see R. 3; over the *Hochteinn* to the *Lechthal*, see p. 210. Walkers from *Imst* to the *Oetzthal* (p. 236) follow the *Innsbruck* road to *Brennbichl* and (¼ M.) *Karres*, whence a footpath leads to the right to (2 M.) *Roppen* (p. 233).

The train now traverses meadows to (37½ M.) *Imsterberg*, passing *Mils* (on the right) with a waterfall of the *Larsenbach* 39½ M. *Schönwies* (Kölle), in a fertile expansion of the valley. Then once more through a defile, and beneath the ruins of *Kronburg* (3450'), situated on a high cliff, to (43½ M.) *Zams*, with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity.

45½ M. *Landeck* (2670'; *Rail. Restaurant*). The large village (**Post*, R. 1 fl., B. 50 kr.; *Schwarzer Adler*, well spoken of; *Goldner Adler*; *Zum Schrofenstein*, both mediocre), 1½ M. to the S.W.,

is situated on both banks of the Inn and is commanded by the ancient *Feste Landeck*. A few spare hours here may be devoted to visiting the *Lötzerklamm* (see below) or to a walk on the road ascending the Inn, which forms several rapids above the village. Fine view from the loftily-situated *Parish Church*, which dates from 1471: to the N. the *Stanzerwand* and *Silberspitze*; to the N.W. the *Parseierspitze*; to the W. the *Riffler* with its glacier; to the S.W. the *Thialspitze*; to the E. the slopes of the *Venetberg*.

A pleasant excursion may also be made to the *Lötzer Klamm*. We follow the road to the station for about 1 M., but turn to the left just before reaching the station, and cross the bridge to *Perjen*. Thence a path leads along the left bank of the Inn to (1½ M.) the hamlet of *Lötz*, at the back of which, in a wild ravine, is the fall of the *Lötzerbach* (key at the mill, 10 kr.). An alternative way back (¼ hr. longer) leads viâ the considerable village of *Zams* (Gemse). — The *Lötzer Thal* (*Zamser Loch*) divides farther up, at the *Unterloch-Alp*, into the *Madriol-Thal* to the right and the *Patrol-Thal* to the left (route across the *Lahmsjoch* to *Lend* in the *Lechthal*, see p. 211).

The village of *Stanz*, beautifully situated at the foot of the *Brandjochl*, above *Perjen*, commands a splendid view. The path thither ascends to the left from the *Lötz* road beyond *Perjen* (1½ hr. from *Landeck*); from *Stanz* to the ruin of *Schroffenstein*, ½ hr. — A picturesque walk leads to (2 hrs.) the *Kronburg* (see above; rustic Inn about ¼ hr. to the S., below the ruin); descent thence to (40 min.) *Schönwies* (see above).

ASCENTS. The *Thialspitze* (780'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) is worth ascending. — The *Rothbleisskopf* (9620'), ascended through the *Urgthal* in 6 hrs. (with guide), commands a magnificent view; at the top is the new *Ascher-Hütte*. — The *Venetberg* (8230'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), another fine point, is best ascended from the *Altenzoll* (p. 217), viâ *Fliess* and the *Goglesalpe* (new refuge-hut on the top). — The *Parseierspitze* (9965'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Jos. Neuner, Nik. Waldner, and Al. Staggl of Grins, Karl Reich of Pians), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is not difficult for adepts. From *Grins* (3320'), which lies ½ hr. from *Pians* (p. 205) and 1¼ hr. from *Landeck*, we reach in 4 hrs. the magnificently situated *Augsburger Hütte* (about 7710'; Inn in summer); thence by the *Tawin-Ferner* and the E. arête to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. Very striking view. — The ascent of the *Gatschkopf* (9652'), from the *Augsburger Hütte* in 2 hrs., is attractive. A marked path leads over the *Gatschkopf* to the (5 hrs.) *Memmingerhütte* (p. 211).

From *Landeck* over the *Arlberg* to *Bludenz*, see R. 37; viâ *Finstermünz* to *Meran* or to the *Stilfser Joch*, see RR. 46 and 50.

44. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 226, 238, and 246.

STELLWAGEN from the Oetzthal station daily at 7.30 and 11.30 a.m. to Oetz (1 hr.; 40 kr.), to Umhausen (3 hrs.; 80 kr.), and Längenfeld (5½ hrs.; 1 fl. 20 kr.); on the return-journey it leaves Längenfeld at 5.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., reaching Oetzthal at 10 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. An OMNIBUS also plies several times daily from the same station to Oetz (¾ hr.; 40 kr.). A *Carriol-Post* (3 seats) starts daily from Längenfeld at 8.30 a.m. for Sölden (3 hrs.; returning from Sölden at 1.15 p.m.). — CARRIAGES. With one horse from the Oetzthal station to Oetz 3, to Umhausen 6, with two horses 12 fl. (similar charges from Roppen). New road from Oetzthal to Oetz; tolerable road from Oetz to Umhausen, but bad from Umhausen to Sölden. — DISTANCES. From Oetzthal station to Oetz 3½ M. (from Roppen 4 M.), Umhausen 9½, Längenfeld 16, Sölden 25½, Zwieselstein 28½ M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl 3 hrs. (from Gurgl over the *Ramlojoch* to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the *Hochjoch* to *Unser Frau*

8, over the Niederjoch 7 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs. — GUIDES, see the different excursions. From Umhausen to Gurgl or Vent 5½ fl. (unnecessary). The guide is bound to carry 9 kilogrammes (about 19 lbs.) of luggage; for each additional kilogramme 4 kr. is added to each florin of the tariff-charge. — MULE from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 5 fl.; from Vent to Unser Frau, with sledge over the Hochjoch (if the state of the snow permits) 7-8 fl.

The *Oetzthal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. Where there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

Oetzthal Station (2260'; *Sterzinger's Inn), see p. 233. The new road ascends through fir-wood, approaches the *Oetzthaler Ache*, and leads along the right bank, past *Brunnau* and across the *Stuibenbach*, which here forms a pretty waterfall (see below), to the hamlet of *Ebene* (on the opposite bank of the Ache is the large village of *Sautens*), and to (3½ M.) *Oetz* (2690'; *Kasselwirth, R. 60 kr.; *Zum Alpenverein; guides, Alois and Jos. Plattner), a thriving village, visited as a summer-resort, amidst fields of maize, at the base of the *Acherkogel* (9860').

Before reaching *Oetz* this road is joined by the carriage-road from *Roppen* (p. 233) viâ *Sautens* (5 M.; the best route for walkers entering the Oetzthal from Imst). — A pleasant walk leads from *Oetz* to the (¾ hr.) *Piburger See* (3130'), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache. — Another pleasant excursion may be made to the *Auer Klamm*, at the end of the *Ochsengarten-Thal* (p. 231), in which the *Stuibenbach* forms a series of cascades (new path on; the right bank). — Route by *Kühtai* to *Selrain* (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), see p. 231.

At *Habichen* we cross the Ache and ascend the new road winding along the *Gsteig*. Fine retrospect of the rich valley and the wild slopes of the *Tschürgant* (p. 234). Near *Tumpen* the road recrosses the stream, skirts the lofty and almost perpendicular *Engels wand*, and leads to (6 M.) *Umhausen* (3400'; *Krone).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *J. A. Doblander, Joh. Holzknecht, Matth. Schmid*). Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.) **Stuiben Fall* (guide unnecessary). The path crosses the *Horlachbach* at the church, and ascends its right bank in the direction of the gorge, from which the spray of the fall rises to a great height. After ½ hr. we cross the stream (fine larch-wood), ascend for ¼ hr. more, and arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 490' in height. A new path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, leads up past the waterfall, crosses the brook above it by the *Frischmannbrücke*, and returns to (1 hr.) *Umhausen*. — Travellers proceeding to *Längenfeld* need not return to *Umhausen*, but may descend, at the bridge below the fall, to the left by the conduit and through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache (guide advisable). — Route across the *Gleirscher Jöchl* to *Selrain* or over the *Finsterthal-Scharte* to *Kühtai*, see p. 231.

We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach*, an old moraine with

dreary slopes of clay and loose stones, and cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which lie the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and, farther on, *Längenfeld* and *Huben*. In the foreground the *Hauerkogel* (8160'); farther back the *Hallkogel*, *Berglerkogel*, and (left) *Gamskogel* (see below). By a chapel at the end of the *Maurach* a short-cut diverges to the left, which passes *Au* and *Dorf* on the right.

6½ M. **Längenfeld** (3820'; **Oberwirth* or *Goldner Stern*, by the church; **Unterwirth Gstrein* or *Hirsch*) lies at the mouth of the *Sulzthal*, from which the rapid *Fischbach* descends.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Franz Gstrein*, *Sigm. Gufler*, *Georg* and *Oswald Schöpf*, and *Chr. Steinmüller* of *Längenfeld*, *Joh. Brugger* and *Quir. Gritsch* of *Gries*). The *Sulzthal* is worthy of a visit. A good path (the beginning of which should be asked for) ascends rapidly from *Unter-Längenfeld* through wood on the right bank of the deep ravine of the *Fischbach* (crossing the brook and soon recrossing it), afterwards becoming level, to the village of (1½ hr.) *Gries* (4960'; Inn at the curé's), opposite the grand *Schrankogel*. The *Gamskogel* (9220'), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from *Gries* in 4 hrs. by a new path. — Farther on our route leads through wood and across the extensive *Vordere Sulzthal-Alpe*, passing some waterfalls and the rocky gorge of the *Fischbach*, to the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Sulzthal-* or *Gries-Alpe* (6535') and to the (½ hr.) *Amberger Hütte* (7710'; built in 1888), which commands a fine view of the *Grosse Sulzthal-Ferner* at the head of the valley. (A pond near the chalets contains lukewarm sulphur-water.) The *Schrankogel* (11,475'; 4½-5 hrs.; two guides, 9 fl. each, with descent to the *Franz-Senn-Hütte* in the *Alpeiner Thal* 11 fl.), is ascended from this point (toilsome, but free from danger; magnificent view). — From the *Sulzthal* over the *Mutterberger Joch* to the *Stubai-thal* (guide 4 fl.), see p. 230; over the *Schwarzenberg Joch*, see p. 228. — A route free from difficulty crosses the *Sulzthal-Ferner* and *Daunkogel-Ferner* to the *Dresden Hut* (p. 230; 6 hrs. from the *Griesalp*). — Viâ *Winnebach* to *Selrain* (guide 4 fl.), see p. 231.

FROM LÄNGENFELD TO THE PITZTHAL a somewhat laborious route crosses the *Hundsbacher* or *Breillehner Jöchl* (8660'); to *Trenkwald* (p. 245) 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr. — From *Huben* over the *Loibiser Joch* to *Piösmös*, see p. 245.

At (2 M.) *Huben* (good quarters at the curé's) the *Hohe Geige* (11,125') appears on the right, beyond the *Hallkogel*. (Pedestrians may follow the field-path which diverges to the left 1-1¼ M. beyond *Längenfeld*, and which, leaving *Huben* to the right, follows the right bank of the *Ache* to the second bridge beyond *Huben*, where it rejoins the road.) Above *Huben* the valley contracts, and the road becomes bad. Beyond the *Aschbach Inn*, at the *Brand*, we cross the *Ache* and ascend through wood; then descend to the stream again, cross it twice, and reach (7½ M.) —

Sölden (4595'; **Grüner zum Alpenverein*, near the church; **Unterwirth Gstrein*; **Oberwirth Riml*), a village charmingly situated on the slope to the right. To the S. rises the *Nöderkogel* (10,364'), separating the *Gurgler-Thal* from the *Venter-Thal*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ant. Fender*, *Alois Fiegl*, *Kasp. Grüner*, *Franz Kneisl*, *Vinc. Schöpf*). To the *Edelweisswand* (2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.), on which there is abundance of *Edelweiss*. — The ascent of the **Brunnenkogel* (9058'; 4 hrs.; guide, 2 fl., not required by adepts) is interesting (stony at places). A well-made path crosses the *Oetzthaler Ache* and the *Windach*

(p. 230) and ascends steeply through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Falkner Inn* (6185'; well spoken of); thence over pastures, detritus, and rocks (path marked with red) to (2½ hrs.) the *Brunnenkogelhaus* (Inn) on the summit, which affords a fine panorama. — The *Grieskopf* (9570'; 4½ hrs.; with guide, 13 fl.) and the *Gaislachkogel* (10,015'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., or with descent to Heiligkreuz 4 fl.) are also interesting points (ascent of the latter not difficult). — To the *Stubaital* over the *Bildstöcklloch*, see p. 230 (to *Neustift* 12-13 hrs.; guide to the *Dresdener Hütte* 6 fl.). A pleasant excursion may also be made to the (2 hrs.) *Windacher Alpe* (Fiegl's Inn; see p. 230). — To the *Pitzthal* by the *Pitzthaler Jöchl*, see p. 246 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). — Carr. and pair from Sölden to Längenfeld 4 fl.

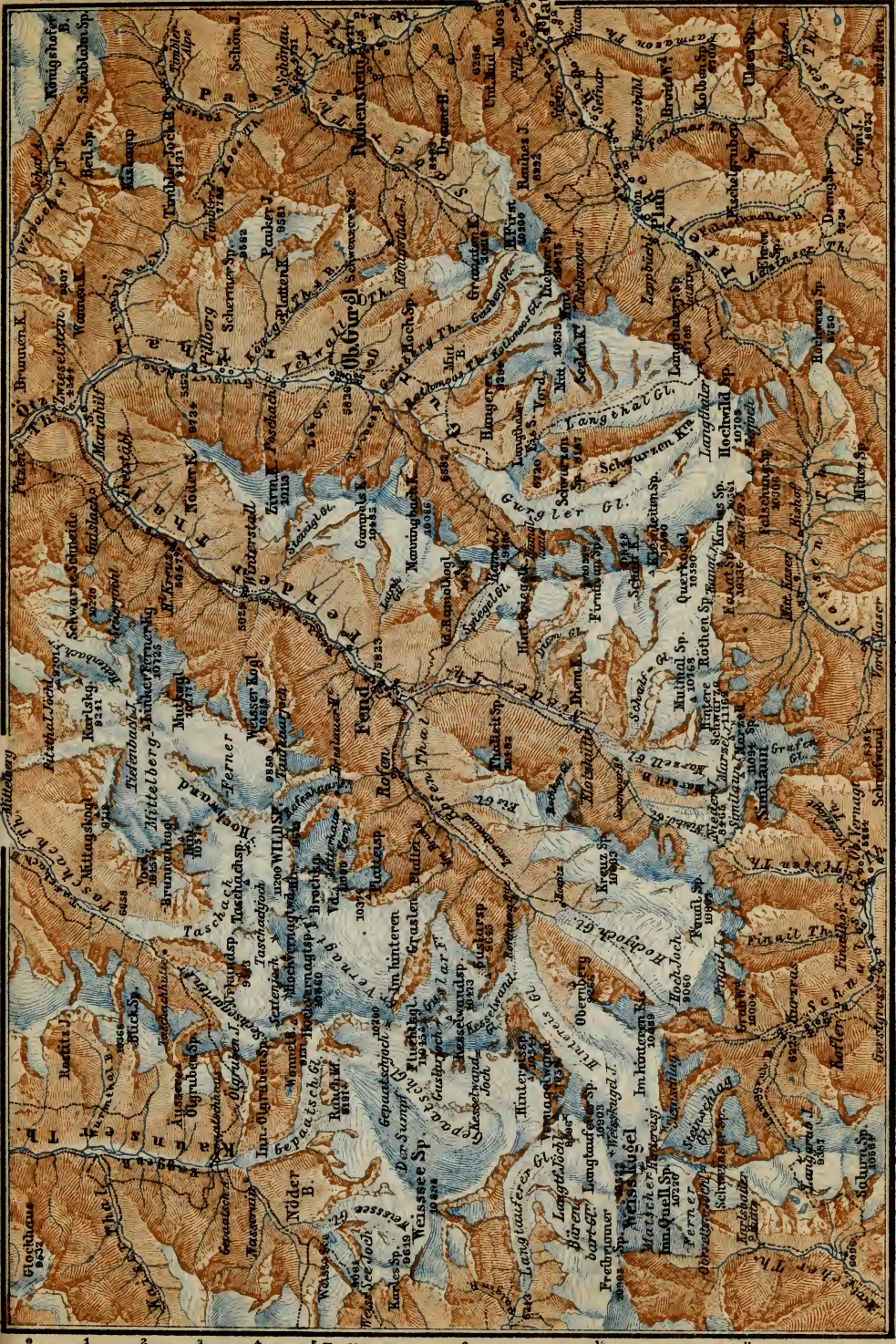
Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends through a grand and wild rocky ravine of the Ache, called the *Kühtreien*. At the (3 M.) hamlet of **Zwieselstein** (4775'; *Prantl*; *Traube*, moderate), at the foot of the *Nöderkogel*, the valley divides into the *Gurgler Thal* (p. 243), which ascends to the left, and the *Venter Thal* to the right.

Besides the road through the valley, another route (club-path), about 1 hr. longer but commanding a series of fine views, leads from Sölden to Heiligkreuz viâ *Gaislach* (about 6560'). Over the *Gaislachkogel* (7-8 hrs. to Heiligkreuz), see above. — Ascent of the *Nöderkogel* (10,365'; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; Sigisb. *Prantl* or *Alois Santer*) from Zwieselstein rather fatiguing, but the view remarkably fine. Descent to (3-4 hrs.) *Gurgl* steep.

The path into the **Venter Thal** turns to the right, by a finger-post, before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the brook to (1¾ hr.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (5375'; good quarters at the *Curé's*), the white church of which, rising conspicuously on a precipitous height, is seen an hour before we reach it. Opposite is the range separating the Venter Thal from the Gurgler-Thal, on which several glaciers are visible high above us. Above Heilig-Kreuz we cross the brook by the second bridge to the hamlet of *Winterstall* on the right bank, and soon return to the left bank, which we follow to (2¼ hrs.) **Vent** or **Fend** (6205'; good quarters at the *Curé's*; *Tappeiner*, clean and moderate, R. 80 kr.), an Alpine hamlet on a green pasture at the foot of the *Thalleitspitze* (11,165'), and (like *Gurgl*, p. 243) an admirable starting-point for glacier-excursions.

EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS. (Guides: *Joh. Falkner*, *Quirin Fiegl*, *G. Praezmarer*, *Jos. Scheiber*, *Osw. Schöpf*, and *Jos. Spechtenhauser*; the other Oetzthal guides are also usually to be found at Vent. Here and at *Gurgl* the guides will not start on Sundays till after mass.) Fine views from the *Feldkögele*, ½ hr. to the N. A very interesting excursion (guide, 2 fl., recommended to the less experienced) may be made to the W. by a well-made new path over the steep mountain-pastures of *Stablein* to the (2½ hrs.) *Breslauer Hütte* (about 9550'), built and well fitted up by the German Alpine Club, in a magnificent situation at the foot of the *Oetzthaler Urkund* (ascent of the *Wildspitze*, see below). A similar but wider view is enjoyed from the *Wilde Mannle* (9910'; viâ *Stablein*; 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), the S. spur of the *Wildspitze*. Fine views may also be obtained from the *Mutboden* (8680'; 2½ hrs.; guide 2 fl. 20 kr.) on the W. side of the valley, and from the *Muteck* (about 8530'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.) on the E. side of the valley, at the foot of the *Ramolkogel* (route diverging to the left from that to the *Ramoljoch* at the shepherd's hut on the *Seeboden*). — To the *Sanmoar Hut* (2¾ hrs.), see p. 241.

The ascent of the ***Kreuzspitze** (11,332'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), one of the finest and easiest of the longer excursions from Vent, is made either from



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the Hochjoch or from the Niederjoch. From the Niederjoch route we diverge to the right by the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Sanmoar-Hütte*, and ascend steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) *Kreuzhütte* or *Brizzihütte* (9575'), and over detritus and rocks to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit. Magnificent *Panorama of the Oetzthal Mts., with a distant view of the Zillerthaler Ferner, Tauern, Dolomites, Adamello, Oriler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. — Descent to the *Hochjoch Hospice* (2 hrs.), first by the S. arête, then across the *Kreuz-Ferner* (much crevassed, caution advisable; two guides necessary when the snow is unfavourable); lastly over stony slopes to the inn.

The **Vordere Ramolkogl* (11,630'; 5 hrs., somewhat laborious; guide 4 fl.) is another magnificent point of view. We follow the route to the Ramoljoch (see p. 244) for 2 hrs., then diverge to the left and ascend by a tolerably good path into the *Rothe Kar*, traverse slabs of rock and loose stones, and lastly mount the arête (sometimes difficult) to the (3 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the *Kreuzspitze*, but more open towards the E. — Direct descent over the *Kleine Ramolkogl* to the *Ramoljoch* very difficult, and not advisable.

The *Wildspitze* (12,388'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), the highest peak of the Oetzthal Alps, presents no unusual difficulty. From the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Breslauer Hütte* (see above) a new path crosses the *Mitterkar-Ferner* to the *Mitterkar-Joch* (about 11,480') and ascends the uppermost ice-slopes of the *Taschach Glacier* from the W. side to the (3 hrs.) S. peak (12,370'), which is connected with the N. peak (18' higher) by a narrow arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). The distant view is magnificent. Descent over the *Taschach Glacier* to the *Pitzthal*, difficult (see p. 246).

The **Weisskugel* (12,272'; fatiguing) is ascended from the Hochjoch Hospice in 7 hrs. (two guides, 10 fl. each, or with descent to Kurzras 11 fl., or to Matsch 13 fl.). [Easier and shorter ascent from the Karlsbader Hütte, see p. 251.] The route descends at first across the steep tongue of the *Hochjoch Glacier* (largely melted away), rounds the *Obere Berg*, and crosses the *Hintereis Glacier* (the *Langtauferer-Spitze*, 11,640', remaining on the right) to the *Hintereis-Joch* (p. 240), between the *Innere Quellspitze* (11,470') and the *Weisskugel*. Thence to the right by a snowy arête (1 hr. long) to the summit. The *View is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4-5 hrs.) *Kurzras* (p. 242), to the *Matscher-Thal* (p. 251), or to the *Langtauferer-Thal* (p. 250).

The **Similaun* (11,808'; two guides, 4 fl. each), ascended in 6 hrs. from Vent, see p. 241. The **Schal'kogel* (11,600'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; two guides, 5 fl. each; comp. pp. 241, 243), the *Fluchtkogl* (11,772'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 175), the *Hochvernagtspitze* (11,575'; 7 hrs. viâ the Vernagt Glacier; guide 5 fl.), and the *Finailspitze* (11,515'; 4 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice; two guides, 6 fl. each) are also fine points. More difficult is the *Hintere Schwärze* (11,900'; 5 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut, by the *Marzell-Ferner*; two guides, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl. each).

From Vent over the **Ramoljoch* to (7-8 hrs.) *Gurgl*, a very interesting route, and not difficult, see p. 244 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

OVER THE TAUFKAR-JOCH TO MITELBERG IN THE PITZTHAL, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 7 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very grand. We follow the path towards the *Breslauer Hütte* (p. 238) for 1 hr. Then to the right, past the *Wilde Mannle* and over fragments of rock and glacier-deposits, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Taufkar Glacier*, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the **Taufkar-Joch* (about 10,500'), between the *Taufkarkogl* on the left and the *Weisse Kogl* (11,210') on the right (both of which may be ascended from the Joch without difficulty). Admirable view of the E. Oetzthal Mts. (*Ramolkogel*, *Firmisanspitze*, *Hintere Schwärze*, *Thalleitspitze*; immediately to the left the imposing *Wildspitze*). We descend across the extensive snow-fields at the head of the large **Mittelberg Glacier* (on the left the *Hohe Wand* and *Rechte Fernerkogl*), then skirt the *Linke Fernerkogl* and traverse the crevassed lower part of the glacier. Above the ice-fall we cross it to the right to the *Karles Glacier* (observing on the right the *Hangende Ferner*, with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rothe Karle* (9490'), a buttress of rock affording the finest *View of the huge

Mittelberg Glacier and its imposing ice-fall. To the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pitzthal from the Kaunserthal, and the green Riffelsee at the base of the Verpailspitze; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new path skirting the ice-fall, over rock, debris, and steep stony slopes; in the valley it crosses the lofty moraine, traverses the flat tongue of the glacier, and leads through underwood on the left bank to (2½ hrs.) *Mittelberg* (p. 245). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by crossing the *Oelgrubenjoch* to the *Gepatschhaus* (p. 247), and thence either returning over the *Gepatsch Glacier* to Vent or crossing the *Weissseejoch* to the *Langtauferer-Thal* and *Mals* (comp. p. 248).

TO THE PITZTHAL over the **Sexten-Joch** (10,620'; 9 hrs. to the *Taschach Hut*; two guides at 7 fl.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Sechsegerten-Ferner*, to the N.E. of the *Hochvernagtspitze* (11,575'). — The **Taschach Joch** (10,670'; 10 hrs. to the *Taschach Hut*; two guides at 7 fl.), between the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Taschach-Ferner*, is difficult. — The **Seiter-Jöchl** (10,140'; to *Mittelberg* 8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) between the *Innere* and the *Aeußere Schwarze Schneide*, and the **Tiefenbach-Joch** (10,640'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), between the *Innere Schwarze Schneide*, and the *Linke Fernerkogl*, are also trying routes.

TO THE KAUNSERTHAL over the **Gepatsch-Joch** (10,580'; 10 hrs. to the *Gepatschhaus*; two guides at 8½ fl.) a difficult route; better over the **Kesselwand-Joch** (9-10 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the *Hochjoch Hospice* we cross the *Hintereis-Ferner* to the *Hintereiskamm*; then, skirting the grand ice-fall of the *Kesselwand-Ferner*, ascend steep grassy and stony slopes to the flat upper part of the glacier, and thus reach the **Kesselwand-Joch** (10,710'), where we obtain a survey of the huge *Gepatsch-Ferner*. The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a circuit to the left, in the direction of the *Weissseespitze*, and then turn to the right to the *Rauhe Kopf* (9790'), on the flanks of which are the imposing ice-falls of the glacier. Descent, toilsome and steep, between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Rauhe Kopf* to the refuge-hut of the German Alpine Club (p. 247); lastly over the flat tongue of the glacier to the *Gepatschhaus* (p. 247). — Another route to the *Kesselwand-Joch* leads from Vent over the *Plattei* (8880'), the *Vernagt-Ferner*, and the *Guslar-Ferner* to the **Guslar-Joch** (10,910'), between the *Kesselwandspitze* (11,160') and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,770'; ascended from the *Joch* in 1 hr.; *View), and then across the *Kesselwand-Ferner* to the *Kesselwand-Joch* (see above). — A route (partly new) leads also from the *Breslauer Hütte* (p. 238) to the *Vernagt-Ferner*, commanding magnificent views of glacier-scenery.

TO LANGTAUFERER over the **Langtauferer Joch** (10,400'), an interesting route (to *Hinterkirch* 10-11 hrs.; two guides, 9 fl. each). From the *Hochjoch Hospice* we cross the *Hintereis Ferner* to the *Joch*, which lies between the *Vernagelwand* and the *Langtauferer Spitze*. Descent over the *Langtauferer Ferner* to the *Malager-Alpe* and to *Hinterkirch* (p. 250).

TO THE MATSCHER-THAL over the **Oberetten-Jöchl** (10,710'; the shortest passage from the *Oetzthal* to the upper *Vintschgau*, an interesting route (from the *Hochjoch Hospice* to the *Karlsbader Hütte* 6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). The route diverges to the right from that to *Kurzras* at the *Teufelseck* beyond the *Hochjoch* (p. 242), follows a new club-path to the *Steinschlag-Ferner*, which it crosses to the *Joch* (p. 252); and descends across the *Oberetten-Ferner* to the *Karlsbader Hütte* (p. 252). — Over the **Hintereis-Joch** (11,345'; the highest pass of the *Oetzthal*), a fatiguing but grand expedition (from the *Hochjoch Hospice* to the *Karlsbader Hütte* 7 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.); comp. *Weisskugel* (p. 239). — To *KURZRAS* over the **Steinschlag-Joch** (about 9850'), 6 hrs. from the *Hochjoch Hospice* (2 guides, 6½ fl. each), an attractive glacier-route. We cross the *Hintereis-Ferner* to the snowy crest to the left of the *Hintereis-Joch*; then a very steep descent to the *Steinschlag-Ferner* and to *Kurzras* (p. 242).

THE ROUTE OVER THE NIEDERJOCH (to *Unser-Frau* 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.) crosses the *Niederthaler Ache* and ascends its left bank, passing the *Ochsenhütte*, to the (1½ hr.) *Klotzhütte*. It then

mounts more steeply, above the tongue of the *Marzell-Ferner*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Sanmoar-Hütte** (8275'; Inn, 20 beds at 80 kr.), splendidly situated opposite the great *Schalf-Ferner* and the *Mutmal-Ferner*, which unite with the Marzell-Ferner below, and encircled by the *Marzellspitzen*, *Mutmalspitze*, *Schalchkogl*, and *Diemkogl*.

Fine survey from the mountain-terrace of *Kilfeben*, at the foot of the Diemkogl (1 hr.). — The Sanmoar Hut is the starting-point for the *Kreuzspitze*, the *Similaun*, the *Hintere Schwärze*, and the **Schalchkogl** (11,600'). The route to the last (comp. p. 243) ascends the Schalf-Ferner to the (3 hrs.) *Schalchkogljoch*, between the Schalfkogl and the *Kleinleitenspitze*, and then mounts by the arête, which becomes very narrow, to the (1 hr.) summit. (A shorter but steeper ascent is over the *Diemjoch*, between the *Hintere Diemkogl* and the Schalfkogl; the direct ascent from Vent, over the Diem-Ferner, also crosses this Joch.) — From the Sanmoar Hut to the *Ramoljoch*, see p. 244.

Beyond the hut we soon reach the *Niederjoch Ferner*, which presents no difficulty, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the **Niederjoch** (9840'), to the W. of the *Similaun*, where we obtain a view of the Ortler chain. We now descend by a narrow path, over steep rocky slopes, into the *Tisenthal*, passing the chalets of *Raffein* and *Tisen* (wine), and reach *Ober-Vernagt* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Unser-Frau* (p. 242).

The ***Similaun** (11,808'; two guides required by the less experienced, 4 fl. each, or with descent to Unser Frau 6 fl.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (steep at places). The best route ascends the snowy slopes to the left before the Niederjoch is reached. The grand view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. — Other passes from the Sanmoar Hut to the Schnalserthal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only) are the *Similaunjoch*, between the Similaun and the Marzellspitzen; the *Rossbergjoch*, to the E. of the Hintere Schwärze; and the *Fanatjoch* (about 10,500'), between the Fanatpitze and the Karlesspitze.

Most travellers prefer the easier route from Vent across the **HOCHJOCH** (to Unser Frau 8 hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr., to Kurzras 4 fl. 50 kr.; mules, see p. 236). From Vent we traverse pastures to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rofen* (6570'), where Frederick with the Empty Pockets (p. 163) found an asylum with the families of Klotz and Gstrein. When this prince re-established his authority, he exempted the hamlet from taxation, a privilege which it enjoyed down to 1849. Above Rofen (5 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the moraine of the *Hochvernagt-Ferner*, piled high up on the right side of the valley, which we cross in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (On the other side of the valley is the broad and stony bed of the glacier. A small part only of the glacier is seen higher up.)

The **Hochvernagt Glacier**, which has receded greatly of late, has frequently advanced rapidly (as in 1677, 1680, and 1770) so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hintereis and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the *Rofensee* was thus formed, the overflow of which has caused great devastation on several occasions. The last disaster of the kind occurred in 1845, when the ice in the valley was no less than 650' in thickness. At the upper Rofenhof a borer is still shown which was sent from Vienna in 1772 to tap the glacier!

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Wildspitze and the

Weisskugel) brings us to the **Hochjoch-Hospiz** (7970'; bed 1 fl.), situated on the brink of the *Hochjoch Glacier*, which descends precipitously into the valley. To the right are the *Hintereis* and *Kesselwand Glaciers*, with their large moraines.

Ascent of the *Kreuzspitze* (3 hrs.), see p. 239; *Finailspitze*, see p. 239; *Weisskugel*, see p. 239; *Kesselwandjoch*, see p. 240; *Langtauferer Joch*, *Hintereisjoch*, *Steinschlagjoch*, see p. 240. Over the *Finailjoch* (about 10,200') to *Unser-Frau* (a route which may be combined with the ascent of the *Finailspitze*), 5 hrs.; laborious, but interesting.

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and reach the glacier, which is traversed without difficulty in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from E. to W. The **Hochjoch** (9430') lies near its S. end. Retrospect of the *Rofenthal* and *Wildspitze*; to the S.E. the *Schnalserthal* with the *Salurnspitze*, and beyond it the *Martell mountains*; N.E., the *Stubai glaciers*.

We reach the end of the glacier in 20 min. more and descend on the right side of the *Oberbergthal* by a good bridle-path, which winds down to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kurzras* (6600'; rustic *Inn* at the *Kurzenhof*, with a horse for hire), the highest cluster of houses in the **Schnalser Thal**, splendidly situated.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Garber*, *Ant. and Wend. Nischler*, *Gabriel Spechtenhauser*, *Rochus Raffener*). Over the *Langgrub-Joch* (9975') or the *Oberetten-Jöchl* (10,710') to the *Matscher Thal* (to the *Karlsbader Hütte* 6 hrs.), fatiguing, see p. 252 (guide 5 fl. 40 kr.). — A route which is trying at places leads to the S. over the *Taschl-Joch* (9135'), affording an admirable view, into the *Schlandernaun-Thal* and to (7-8 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) *Schlanders* (p. 252; shortest way from the *Oetzthal* to the *Martellthal*; a bridle-path is being constructed). — The *Weisskugel* (12,272') may be ascended from *Kurzras* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fl. 80 kr.), viâ the *Steinschlag* and *Hintereis Glaciers* and the *Hintereisjoch*; very fatiguing (better from the *Matscher-Thal*, pp. 239, 251).

A well-trodden path leads from *Kurzras* on the left bank of the *Schnalser Bach*, through meadows and larch, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ober-Vernagt*, where it unites with the *Niederjoch* route (on the left the *Finailspitze* and *Similaun*, on the right the *Salurn-Spitze*), and to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Unser Frau** (4760'; **Mitterwirth zum Adler*; *Kreuz*, well spoken of). The valley contracts. After 1 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Cart-haus* (4355'; **Weisses Kreuz*; *Rose*, beer), an old monastery. To the N., far below, is seen the mouth of the *Pfossenthal*. The church of *St. Catharina* is seen on a steep height on the opposite bank.

A bridle-path leads through the deep *Pfossen-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Vorderkaser* and *Mitterkaser*, to the (3 hrs.) *Eishof* (6785'; accommodation), the highest farm in Tyrol, situated at the foot of the *Falschungspitze* (across the *Gurglerjoch* or *Eisjoch* to *Gurgl*, see p. 244). An arduous pass (guide necessary, 5 fl.) leads hence over the *Eisjöchl am Bild* (9475'), between the *Hochwilde* (11,405') and the *Hochweisse* (10,754'), and descends steeply over ice and rocks to *Lazins* and (5 hr.) *Plan* (p. 254), in the *Pfelders-Thal*. A hut is to be built on the S. slope of the *Hochwilde*.

We now descend rapidly to (1 hr.) *Neuratteis (Inn)*, where the new road begins (*Stellwagen* to *Naturms* at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). It crosses the stream below (1 M.) *Ratteis* (2810'; *Inn*) and leads through the wild and

picturesque defile, where it is frequently hewn in the rock or supported by embankments of masonry, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Vintschgau post-road (p. 253), reaching it $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Naturns* (*Post). Thence to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meran* diligence thrice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., starting at 9 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 6.15 p.m.; one-horse carriage 3 fl., two-horse 5 fl. 30 kr.

The **Gurgler Thal**, beginning at *Zwieselstein* (p. 238), is the S. ramification of the Oetzthal. Crossing the *Gurgler Ache* at *Zwieselstein*, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the *Timbler Bach* (p. 254) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pillberg* and *Königsrain* or *Unter-Gurgl*, and reach (2 hrs.) **Ober-Gurgl** (6265'; quarters at the Curé's), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery (to the S. the *Gurgler Ferner*, *Falschungspitze*, *Firmisanschneide*, etc.).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Alois* and *Peter Paul Gstrein*, *Joh. Grüner*, *Joh. and Jos. Ant. Klotz*, *Mich. Raffl*, *Vinc. Santer*, *Alois*, *Josef*, *Martin*, *Method.*, *Rupert*, and *Valentin Scheiber*).

TO THE GURGLER FERNER AND THE LANGTHALER EISSEE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., interesting (guide, advisable, 1 fl. 80 kr.; to the *Steinerne Tisch* 3 fl.). The **Gurgler** or **Grosse Oetzthaler Ferner**, the third largest of the Oetzthal group of glaciers, forms a barrier across the mouth of the *Langthaler* and dams up the discharge of the *Langthaler* glacier. A lake 1650 yds. long and 660 yds. broad is thus formed when the snow melts in spring. This is the **Langthaler Eissee** (7820'), which, like the *Rofensee* (p. 241), formerly caused disastrous inundations, but now finds a regular outlet in summer under the *Gurgler Ferner*. The path (guide advisable) ascends from *Gurgl* to the left, crossing the torrents issuing from the *Gaisberg-Ferner* and *Rothmoos-Ferner*, to the *Grosse Gurgler Alpe* (occupied by cattle from *Schnals*), and then, rounding the *Langthaler Eck*, high above the tongue of the *Gurgler Ferner*, enters the *Langthaler* (p. 244). A small part only of the *Gurgler Ferner* is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by descending to the glacier below the *Eissee* and traversing its right side (guide necessary) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Steinerne Tisch* (about 9500'). A good survey of the *Gurgler Glacier* and the *Eissee* is obtained from the *Ramol* route (see below).

A walk to the **Gaisberg-Ferner** is recommended (3 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.). From the bridge over the *Gaisberg-Ache* (see above) we ascend to the left to the glacier (about 7870'), which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine. Grand surroundings (*Granatenwand*, *Seeberspitze*, *Kirchenkogel*, etc.; in the opposite direction the ridge separating *Gurgl* from *Vent*).

The **Mutberg** (8725'; 2 hrs., with guide), which rises between the *Gaisbergthal* and the *Rothmoostal*, affords an excellent survey of these two valleys with their glaciers. Beyond the bridge over the *Gaisberg-Ache* the path ascends the grassy slopes to the right. — The **Hangerer** (9900'; 4 hrs., viâ the *Gurgler Alpe*; guide 3 fl.), rising more to the S., between the *Rothmoostal* and the *Langthaler*, commands a very much more extensive prospect.

Ascents. The ascent of the **Schalfkogel* (11,600'; 10 hrs.; two guides, $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl. each), with the descent to *Vent*, is recommended to good walkers. From the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ramolhaus* (see below) we diverge to the left and ascend the slope, over grass and rocks, and then over snow, passing the *Firmisan-Schneide* (11,380'), and thus reach ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) the summit on the N. side. Admirable survey of the Oetzthal glaciers. Descent over the *Schalfkogeljoch* and across the *Schalf-Ferner* to (4 hrs.) *Vent*.

The *Hohe Wilde* (11,405'; 8-9 hrs.; two guides, 8 fl. each), *Hohe Fürst*

(11,190'; 7-8 hrs.; two guides, 5½ fl. each), and *Liebener Spitze* (14,160'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) are all difficult and fit for adepts only.

Passes. OVER THE RAMÖLJOCH TO VENT, a magnificent route, free from difficulty (7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr., or including the Ramolkogel 7 fl.; mule to the Ramolhaus 4-5 fl.). Crossing the Ache near the 'Widum', or parsonage, we ascend by a tolerable path (best for riding in the early morning) on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langthaler Glaciers and of the bed of the Eisse (empty in summer). We then mount more rapidly over rock and debris to the (3½ hrs.) *Ramolhaus* on the *Köpfl* (10,105'; Inn, rustic), and again for a short way over loose stones to the *Ramol Glacier*, which we ascend without difficulty to the (¾ hr.) **Ramoljoch* (10,440'), a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the *Kleine Ramolkogel* on the right and the *Hintere Spiegelkogel* on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of névé at the head of the Gurgler and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the Hochwildspitze, Falschungspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is said to be visible in the distance; to the W. is the majestic Wildspitze. We descend over the large and easily-passable *Spiegel Glacier* and the moraine on its right side, and then by a better path over grassy slopes high up on the right side of the *Niederthal*. Fine view, to the left, of the *Niederjoch glacier*, as far as the pass to the right of the dazzling *Similaun*; more to the right is the *Kreuzspitze*, and facing us is the *Thalleitspitz*. The path then descends in zigzags, finally through pine-wood, into the *Venter-Thal*, and crosses the Ache to (3 hrs.) *Vent* (p. 238). — The ascent of the **Vordere Ramolkogel* (11,630') adds 3½ hrs. to this route (best from the *Spiegel Glacier* through the *Rothe Kar*, see p. 239; from the *Joch* very difficult).

[FROM GURGL TO THE NIEDERJOCH. Instead of descending to Vent, the traveller may follow a new path direct from the *Ramoljoch* to the *Sanmoar Hut* and thus save about 2 hours. The path crosses the *Spiegel-ferner* to a heap of stones on the left side-moraine, then traverses debris and grass, skirting the base of the *Vordere Spiegelkogel*, and enters the grand and wild *Diemthal*, enclosed by the *Firmisanschneide*, *SchalFKogel*, and *Diemkogel*. Below the *Diem-Ferner* we cross the brook, descend rapidly into the *Niederthal*, cross the bridge over the Ache, and ascend to the *Klotzhütte* and the (3½-4 hrs. from the *Joch*) *Sanmoar Hut* (p. 241). A good walker, starting from Gurgl early, and crossing the *Ramoljoch* and the *Niederjoch*, may therefore reach *Unser-Frau* in one day (12 hrs.; guide 10 fl.)]

TO THE PASSEIR over the *Timbler-Joch* (8135'), 5½-6 hrs. from Gurgl or *Zwieselstein* to *Schönau*, see p. 254 (guide 4 fl.; from *Schönau* over the *Schneeberg* to *Sterzing*, see p. 223). — Over the *Königsthal-Joch* (about 9190') to the *Seeberthal* and *Schönau* (6-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), fatiguing. — Over the *Rothmoos-Joch* (about 9850') to (7½ hrs.) *Plan* in the *Pffeldersthal* (p. 254), laborious (guide 5 fl.). — A grand but toilsome route leads over the *Langthaler-Joch* (about 9850') to *Lazins* in the *Pffeldersthal* (8 hrs.; two guides at 5½ fl. each). From the (2½ hrs.) *Gurgler Eisse* (p. 243) we cross the *Langthaler Glacier* to the (3½ hrs.) pass, between the *Langthalerjoch-Spitz* (10,340') and the *Hochwilde* (11,405'), whence the descent to (2 hrs.) *Lazins* (5690'), at the head of the *Pffeldersthal*, is very steep. From *Lazins* we may either descend the valley to (½ hr.) *Plan* (Inn) and (2½ hrs.) *Moos* in the *Passeierthal* (p. 254); or ascend to the right through the *Lazinsertal* to (3 hrs.) the *Spronser-Joch* (8790') and past the *Spronser Lakes* (p. 275) to *Dorf Tirol* and (6 hrs.) *Meran* (p. 270).

TO THE SCHNALSER-THAL over the *Gurglerjoch* or *Eisjoch* (9950'), a difficult route, to *Carthaus* 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6½ fl.). The route crosses the whole of the *Gurgler* or *Grosse Oetzthaler Glacier* (p. 243) to the (6 hrs.) pass between the *Falschungspitze* (10,934') on the W. and the *Hochwilde* (11,405') on the E. View limited. Descent, very steep and disagreeable, to (2½ hrs.) *Eishof* (6785') in the *Pfossenthal*, and thence down the valley to (2 hrs.) *Carthaus* (p. 242).

45. The Pitzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 226, 238.

A visit to the **Pitzthal**, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., is recommended not only to mountaineers, who will find many attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track leads as far as *Mittelberg*, about 30 M. from Imst (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenus, and St. Leonhard); but travellers will avoid the necessity of accomplishing this long distance in one day, if they arrange so as to spend the previous night at Wenus.

Stat. *Imst* (2345'), on the right bank of the Inn, 2¼ M. to the S. of the village, see p. 234. A cart-track ascends to the left from the station to (1½ M.) *Arzl* (Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the *Burgstall* (3440'). To the left runs the *Pitzbach* in its deep ravine. We now ascend the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, past (3¾ M.) the little *Bad Steinhof* (Inn; fine views from the garden), which lies ¼ M. to the right of the road, to (1½ M.) **Wenus** (3195'; **Post*; *Zum Ochsen*, well spoken of; *Kuprian*, unpretending), a prettily-situated village.

OVER THE PILLERJOCH TO LANDECK OR PRUTZ, 6 hrs., an easy and pleasing route. Good path viâ the village of *Piller* (4415') to the *Gache Bäck* (5160'), the top of the pass, on the brink of the deep Innthal. Descent by *Fliess* to the *Altenzoll* (p. 246).

The road now descends to the left, crosses the Pillerbach and ascends the narrow valley of the Pitzbach (passing *Jerzens*, on the left, above) to the (2 M.) *Inn Auf der Schön* (to the right the *Stuibenbach* forms a picturesque fall). It again crosses the brook several times and leads past the hamlets of *Ritzenried*, *Wiesen* (Inn), *Zaunhof*, and *Hairlach* to (11 M.) **St. Leonhard** (4580'; **Sonne* or *Lisele*; **Alte Post*, at *Piösmös*, on the right bank). On the right is the fall of the *Fitscherbach*, descending from the *Rofelewand*; to the left (S.E.) rise the *Hohe Geige* (11,125') and the *Puikogl* (10,960').

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Alois Rauch*, *Alois Neururer*, and *Hieron. Eiter*). The *Rofelewand* (10,995'; 6 hrs., with guide; fatiguing), ascended viâ the *Arzler Alp* and the *Todtenkar-Ferner*, commands a striking view. — OVER THE LOIBISER JOCH TO HUBEN 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), repaying, and shorter than the *Breitlehner Jöchl* (p. 246), but for proficients only. From *Piösmös* the path ascends the steep terraces of the E. slope of the valley, and then traverses snow and the *Reiser Glacier* to the *Loibiser Joch* (about 8860'), between the *Loibiskogl* and the *Reiserkogel*. Steep descent to the *Breillehn-Alp* and to *Huben* (p. 237). — Over the *Niederjöchl* or the *Wallfahrtsjöchl* to the *Kaunserthal*, see p. 248.

Passing the fall of the *Leklebach* (on the right) and *Trenkwald*, we next reach (7½ M.) *Plangeross* (5280'; Inn), the last village, and (3½ M.) **Mittelberg** (5880'; **Kirschner's Inn*), the last farm, beautifully situated within view of the **Mittelberg Glacier* (p. 240), the imposing fall of which is 1 hr. farther up the valley. A visit to the glacier is interesting. We reach the end of it in ¼ hr., and then cross its flat and easily-passable tongue to the (1 hr.) right lateral moraine. (To the *Rothe Karle*, see below.)

EXCURSIONS FROM MITTELBERG (guides, *Tob. & Joh. Jos. Ennemoser*, *Alois Schöpf*, *Alois Franz*, & *Jos. Dobler*, *Engelbert Franz*, *Jos.*, & *Alois Kirschner*, *Jos. Santeler*, *Alois Gstrein*, and *Caspar Eiter*). To the **Taschach Glacier*

(3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; a most interesting excursion when combined with a visit to the Riffelsee, see below). The route leads to the S.W. from Mittelberg, on the right side of the *Taschachthal*, to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) end of the glacier, and traverses the arched tongue to the left lateral moraine (caution necessary, as deep crevasses are sometimes encountered). The path then ascends grassy slopes to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Taschachhütte* (7990'), built and well fitted up by the German Alpine Club on a spur of the *Pitzthaler Urkund*, and affording a fine view of the *Taschach Glacier*, with its imposing ice-falls and its environment of glistening snow-peaks (on the left the *Hintere Brochkogl*, 11,926'); on the W. is the *Sechsegerten Glacier* (see below). — To the *Riffelsee* (7330'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), attractive. The path ascends abruptly from the *Taschach-Alp*. The height to the E. of the lake (*Am Muten*, 7675') affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg and Taschach glaciers, and of the Hohe Geige, Puikogl, and other peaks. We may descend into the upper Taschach-Thal (fine views of the Taschach and Sechsegerten glaciers), reach the path to the Taschachhütte (see above) near the end of the glacier, and return by it to Mittelberg. — The *Mittagskogel* (10,360'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) affords a fine survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the *Wildspitze* (12,388') from Mittelberg takes 7-8 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.); last part of the way very steep (comp. p. 239). — The *Hohe Geige* (11,125'; guide 5 fl.), *Vordere Brunnenkogel* (11,145'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), *Hintere Brunnenkogel* (11,270'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), *Blickspitze* (11,055'; 6 fl.), and *Puikogl* (10,960'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) may also be ascended from Mittelberg.

PASSES. To SÖLDEN over the *Pitzthaler (Söldener) Jöchl* (9945'), 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route traverses the lower end of the Mittelberg Glacier, and then ascends to the left over steep slopes of grass, debris, and rock to the Joch on the S. side of the *Polles-Ferner*. Descent over the *Rettenbach Glacier* and through the *Rettenbachthal* to Sölden (p. 237). — To VENT over the *Taufkarjoch* (comp. p. 239; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 7 fl.), a much finer route. Ascent to the *Rothe Karle* by a new path constructed by the German Alpine Club. — The *Seiterjöchl*, *Tiefenbachjoch*, *Sexten joch*, and *Taschachjoch*, see p. 240 (the last two grand but trying). — The *Breitlehner Jöchl* (6 hrs. from Trenkwald to Huben), see p. 237.

TO THE KAUNSERTHAL over the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9870'), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 6 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) *Taschachhütte*, see above. We descend on the W. side of the hill to the left to the *Sechsegerten Glacier*, which we ascend without difficulty (enjoying, farther up, a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze and the lofty crest of névé stretching from it towards the W.) to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Joch*, a flat snow-saddle between the *Innere* and *Aeusserere Oelgrubenspitze* (the former easily ascended from the Joch in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; superb view). View limited. (To the left, below, is the small *Oelgruben Glacier*, with its huge moraines.) Descent by an improved path, over debris and grassy slopes, to the (2 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus* (p. 247). — Other passes into the Kaunserthal: the *Madatsch-Joch* (about 8000'), between the *Watzekopf* and the *Schwabenkopf* (from Plangeross to Feuchten 6-7 hrs., not difficult; guide 5 fl.); the *Verpail-Joch* (9190'), between the *Schwabenkopf* and the *Sonnenkogel* (from Trenkwald to Feuchten 8 hrs., laborious; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the *Tiefenthal-Joch* or *Wallfahrts-Jöchl* (9050'), between the *Peuschelkopf* and the *Tristkopf* (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7 hrs., trying; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the *Niederjöchl* (7835'), from Rietzenried to Kaltenbrunn, past the *Krumpensee*, in 5 hrs. (not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

46. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 216, 226, 238.

80 M. DILIGENCE (landau with four seats) daily at 3.30 a.m. in 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (10 fl. 32 kr.). STELLWAGEN daily at 8 a.m. from Landeck to Mals (arr. 8.30 p.m.), and from Mals to Meran (7.30 a.m., arr. 4.15 p.m.). DILIGENCE daily at 12.20 p.m. from Landeck to Nauders, in connection with the Swiss diligence to Schuls-Tarasp. Another Stellwagen plies daily from Schlanders (Kreuz) to Meran in 4 hrs. (starting at 6 a.m.). EXTRA-POST with two horses,



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without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 90, to Mals 35 fl. 79, to Eyrs 42 fl. 77, to Meran 64 fl. 33 kr.; from Meran to Naturns 10 fl. 14, to Eyrs 25 fl. 81, to Mals 32 fl. 79, and to Landeck 67 fl. 51 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.).

Landeck (2670'), see p. 234. — The road passes the *Schloss* and skirts the right bank of the *Inn*; on the left are the slopes of the *Venetberg* (8228'). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids; in the background rise the peaks of the Alps of Kauns. On the left bank is a waterfall of the *Urgbach*, high above which lies the village of *Hochgallmig*. To the left are *Fliess* and *Schloss Bideneck*. (Over the *Pillerjoch* to the Pitzthal, see p. 245.) The road ascends to *Altenzoll* (Inn), and descends to the (6 M.) *Pontlatzer Brücke* (2770'), where the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809.

On a precipitous rock, to the right, above Prutz, stand the ruins of *Schloss Laudeck*, near which is the village of *Ladis* (3880'), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate). About 1/2 hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4530'), a well-organised bath-house, with a famous mineral spring, beautifully situated at the foot of the *Schönjocht* (8160'; easy and repaying ascent of 3 hrs.).

9 M. *Prutz* (2825'; **Post* or *Rose*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the *Kaunser Thal*, the mountains of which have been visible for some time.

The *Kaunser Thal* runs to the E. as far as *Kaltenbrunn*, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. A good bridle-path leads over the hill formed by the deposits of the *Faggenbach* at its exit from the valley, crosses the stream near the church of *Faggen*, and ascends on the right bank to (3/4 hr.) *Kauns* (3530') and (1 1/4 hr.) *Kaltenbrunn* (4140'; **Eckhardt*), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims. (Over the *Niederjocht* to the Pitzthal, see p. 246.) The path then leads past *Nufels* and *Vergetschen* (on the left the fine waterfalls of the *Gsallbach*) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Feuchten* (4160'; **Hirsch*), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Verpailjoch* or the *Madatschjoch* to *Plangeross*, see p. 246.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the chalets of *Wolfskehr*, *Platt*, and *Riefenhof* (occupied in summer only). Above the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Rostitz-Alp* we cross to the left bank, then return to the right by the second bridge, and ascend the steep *Gepatschloch* to the (2 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus* (about 6230'; *Inn*), picturesquely situated on a hill clothed with Alpine cedars, opposite the imposing **Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the *Faggenbach*, which forms three falls before reaching the glacier, is the extensive *Gepatsch-Alp*.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE GEPATSCHHAUS (guides, *Praxmarer*, *Mich. Auer*, *Thomas Mark*, *Franz & Joel Gfall*, *Ser. Lentsch*, and *J. J. Penz*). A good view of the *Gepatsch Glacier* is afforded by the *Nöderkogel* (8960'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.); more extensive from the *Wonneberg* (9282'; 3 hrs., with guide), a spur of the *Innere Oelgrubenspitze*; descent over the *Gepatsch Glacier*. — The **Aeussere Oelgrubenspitze* (10,980'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), a splendid peak, is ascended by following the route to the *Oelgrubenjoch* (p. 246) for 1 1/2 hr., then turning to the left by a narrow path, over detritus, snow (steep at places), and finally rocks to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent view of the Oetzthal mountains. — The *Weissseespitze* (11,580'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.), see below. — The *Glockthurm* (10,994'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), fatiguing. Ascent through the *Krummgampenthal* to the *Scharie* between the *Krummgampenkopf* and the *Glockthurin*; then by the arête, over rock and debris, to the top (striking view). Descent, if preferred, by the *Krummgampen-Ferner*

and the *Glockthurmjoch* to Radurschel (p. 249), or by the *Krummgampenschartl* to Langtaufers.

PASSES (comp. Map, p. 238). To MITTELBERG in the Pitzthal over the *Oelgrubenjoch* (9870'), 8 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), see p. 246. — To VENT (p. 238) over the *Gepatschjoch* (10,580'), 9-10 hrs., difficult; better over the *Kesselwandjoch* and *Gustarjoch* (p. 240). This route has lately been made easier by the erection of a refuge-hut on the *Kleine Rauhe Kopf*, in the middle of the Gepatsch Glacier, 3 hrs. from the Gepatschhaus. — To LANGTAUFERS over the *Weissseejoch* (9660'; 6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.; mule to the Joch 4 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. From the Gepatsch-Alp we ascend to the right over grassy slopes to the first terrace of the *Nöderberg*, affording an admirable view of the glacier (see above), over which rise the *Fluchtkogel* and *Kesselwände*. To the W. is the *Glockthurm* (10,994'). We next cross the *Faggenbach*, turn to the right round the flank of the *Nöderberg*, and traverse the moraine of the *Weisssee Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Weisssee* (8515'), at the foot of the imposing *Weisssee Spitze* (11,580'); ascent from the lake in 4 hrs., fatiguing but very interesting; direct descent on the S.W. side very steep, and not recommended; better descent to the *Falginjoch*, between the *Weissseespitze* and the *Karls Spitze*, and over the *Falgin-Ferner* to Malag. Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and debris, and then traverses the *Seejoch Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) Joch, between the *Vordere Karlesspitze* and the *Nasse Wand*. (Another pass, marked by a small shrine, to the right of the *Nasse Wand*, may be traversed if the snow beyond the *Weissseejoch* is troublesome.) The descent from the pass leads at first over a very steep, and generally hard-frozen slope of snow (caution necessary; better to follow the stony slope to the right of the snow); then over debris and turf (¾ hr., a good spring), and by a better path into the *Malag-Thal*, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the *Langtauferer-Thal* (*Freibrunnerspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Langtauferer Spitze*). Above the hamlet of *Malag* we turn to the right and descend to (2¼ hrs. from the Joch) *Hinterkirch*, in the *Langtauferer-Thal* (p. 250), and to (2 hrs.) *Graun* (p. 250). — To the RADURSCHEL-THAL through the *Kaiserthal* and over the *Kaiserjoch* (9625'), laborious (to the *Radurschel-Haus*, see below, 5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). The *Riffeljoch* (about 9500'), to the N. of the *Glockthurm*, and the *Glockthurmjoch* (about 9500'), to the S. of it, are both fatiguing.

9½ M. *Ried* (2850'; **Post*; *Maass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundried*, the seat of a district-court. The road to *Ladis* (p. 247) diverges here to the right. On a hill on the left bank lies *Serfaus* (4700'), whence an interesting route leads over the *Furgler-Joch* (9120') to (6-7 hrs.) *See* in the *Patznaun* (comp. p. 219).

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the *Stallanzer Bach*. To the right, the ruined church of *St. Christina*. It then descends, close by the river, to (4¼ M.) *Tösens* (3045'; *Wilder Mann*), crosses (½ M.) the *Inn* again, and next reaches (¼ M.) —

18½ M. *Pfunds* (3185'), consisting of two villages, *Stuben* (**Traube*, R. 50-80 kr.; *Post*) on the high-road on the left bank of the *Inn*, and *Pfunds* (**Inn*) on the right bank, picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel* or *Pfundser Thal*. To the S.W. towers the *Piz Mondin* (10,374'), belonging to the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. rise the *Glockthurm* (10,994') and other peaks of the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains.

The *Radurschel Thal*, at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasturage and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty *Glockthurm* (10,994'). A good

path, steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the *Pfundser Tscheythal* (left) and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sadererthal* (right); then on the right bank (passing after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. a shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Nauderer Tscheythal*) to the beautifully-situated *Radurschelhaus* (5880'; Inn). About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up is the fine *Alpel Fall*, formed by the *Radurschelbach*. — From the *Radurschelhaus* to the top of the *Glockthurm* (10,994'; 6 hrs.; with guide), very laborious (comp. p. 247). — From the *Radurschelhaus* over the *Kaiserjoch* (9625'), the *Glockthurmjoch* (9500'), or the *Riffeljoch* (10,170') to the (5 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus*, see p. 247. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the *Radurscheljoch* (9800'), to *Hinterkirch* in *Langtaufers* (see p. 250); from the *Nauderer Tscheythal* to the S. over the *Tscheyer Scharthl* (9200') to *Langtaufers*, and to the W. over the *Tscheyjoch* (8750') to *Nauders*; and from the *Sadererthal* over the *Saderer* or *Labauner Joch* (7870') to *Nauders* (6 hrs. from *Pfunds*, easy and interesting; the ascent of the *Labauner Kopf*, mentioned below, may easily be combined with this pass).

From *Stuben* or *Finstermünz* to *Samnaun* and across the *Zeblesjoch* to the *Patznaun* valley, see p. 218.

Above *Pfunds* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the road crosses the *Inn*, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries, and occasionally supported by buttresses of masonry. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the *Inn*. The finest point is at (23 M.) **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730'; *Inn*), a group of houses on the road-side, 420' below which is *Alt-Finstermünz*, with a tower and a wooden bridge over the *Inn*. Opposite are the slopes of the *Piz Mondin*, to the left the *Piz Lat* and other mountains of the *Engadine*. — The road now quits the *Inn* and enters (to the left) a small lateral valley leading to *Nauders*. Farther on, a fine waterfall is passed. The end of the defile is guarded by small fortifications (*Fort Nauders*). The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) —

27 M. **Nauders** (4470'; **Post*; *Löwe*, moderate; *Mondschein*), a large village, almost rebuilt since a fire in 1880, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*, the seat of the local authorities. The *Cemetery*, on a hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., commands a fine view of the *Ortler*.

High-road to the W. to the *Engadine* viâ *Martinsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. The *Pizlat* (9200'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest point of the range separating our route from the *Innthal*, the base of which is skirted by the road, affords a fine view of the *Engadine Mts.*; another good point is the *Labauner Kopf* or *Schmalzkopf* (8928'; 4 hrs.; *Jos. Patscheider* of *Nauders* recommended as guide), to the N.E., in the direction of the *Radurschel* (see above).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* to (4 M.) the **Reschen Scheideck** (4900'), its culminating point, the watershed between the *Inn* and the *Adige*. A little beyond the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reschen* (4890'; **Stern*, rustic), which lies near the small green *Reschen-See*, a very striking ***View* is disclosed. The background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the *Ortler* chain; on the left the *Laaser Spitze* and the *Tschenglser Hochwand*, farther distant the *Cevedale*, then the lofty pyramid of the *Königspitze*, and lastly, to the right, the *Ortler* (p. 291), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to *Mals*.

The *Etsch*, Ital. *Adige*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Heidersee*. We next reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Graun* (Traube), a poor village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer Thal* (in the background the *Weissespitze* and *Vernagelwand*).

The smiling *Langtauferer Thal* is traversed by a good track on the right bank of the *Carlinbach*, passing *Bedross* and *Kapron* (Inn), to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hinterkirch*, or *Grub* (6150'; rustic Inn, 5 min. below the church). At the chalets of *Malag* (6260'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head of the valley (*Langtauferer Spitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Freibrunnerspitze*, etc.) is disclosed to view.

EXCURSIONS FROM LANGTAUFERS (guide, *Christian Hoheneger*.) The *Weisskugel* (12,272') may be scaled in 7 hrs. by the *Bärenbart-Ferner* and the *Bärenbart-Joch* (between the *Bärenbartkogel* and the *Weisskugel*), or in 7-8 hrs. by the *Langtaufer Glacier*, the *Weisskugeljoch*, and the *Hintereisjoch*, a laborious ascent (comp. p. 239). — The *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,056'), through the *Langgrub* and over the *Rotheben-Ferner* in 5-6 hrs., also fatiguing; magnificent view. — *Schafkopf* (9830'), to the N. of *Hinterkirch*, in the direction of *Radurschel*, 3 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — *Danzebell* (10,300'), from *Kapron* through the *Kühthal* in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be made through the *Planail-Thal* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Mals*.

PASSES. Over the *Weissseejoch* to *Gepatsch* (6 hrs.), see p. 248. — Over the *Langtauferer-Joch* to *Vent* (10-11 hrs.), see p. 240. — To the *Matscher-Thal* over the *Matscher Joch* (10,500'), between the *Freibrunnerspitze*, and the *Bärenbartkogel*, or over the *Bärenbartjoch* (about 11,150'), between the *Bärenbartkogel* and the *Weisskugel* (to the *Karlsbader Hütte*, 7 hrs.), trying glacier-tours (p. 251). — To *Radurschel*, see p. 249.

The road crosses the *Carlinbach*, here confined by embankments, and leads past the *Mittersee* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

37 M. **St. Valentin auf der Heide** (4695'; *Post, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.), formerly a hospice, situated between the *Mittersee* and the *Heidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Malser Heide*, which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic *Ortler*. On the left opens the *Planailthal*. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of *Burgeis* (3975'; Kreuz), with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, once a summer-seat of the bishops of Coire, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right. We next pass *Schleis*, with the entrance to the *Schlinigthal* on the right.

42 M. **Mals** (3430'; 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 church contains a good picture by *Knoller*, representing the Death of Joseph.

The mountain-slope to the E. (opposite the Post, 5-10 min. ascent) has been laid out as *Pleasure Grounds*, with benches, etc., and commands a fine view of the *Vintschgau*; immediately in front rises the wooded pyramid of the *Glurnser Köpfl*, to the right the entrance of the *Münsterthal*, and to the left the snowy dome of the *Ortler*, the *Tschenglsler Hochwand*, the *Laaser Spitze*, etc. — There are various other good points of view in the neighbourhood, e.g. near the mill, 5 min. from the Post (through the old ruin and past the tower).

PEDESTRIANS on their way to *Prad* and *Trafoi* may avoid the sunny and fatiguing route through the Valley of the *Adige* from *Mals* to *Prad* viâ *Spondinig* by proceeding southwards from *Mals* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Glurns* (see below), crossing the artificial bed of the *Adige*, and skirting the base

of the mountains to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lichtenberg* (*Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (see below), to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Agums*, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Prad*. — *Glurns* (3000'; **Sonne*; *Steinbock*), a small town enclosed by walls, with an ancient church, is the chief place in the *Upper Vintschgau* and the starting-point for several interesting excursions. (Guides, *Alois Blaas* and *Jos. Plangger*.) Ascent of the **Glurnser Köpfl* (7838'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 3, with descent to Gomagoi 4 fl.), very attractive, and not difficult; splendid view of the *Vintschgau*, the *Ortler*, and the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains. The *Piz Ciavalatsch* (9010'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5, with descent to St. Maria in the *Münsterthal* $5\frac{1}{2}$, to *Trafoi* 6 fl.) affords a striking view of the *Ortler*. Other ascents: *Norkenspitze* (*Hohes Joch*, 8485'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); *Piz Maipitsch* (10,400'; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 5 fl.); *Piz Seesvenna* (10,568'; 8-9 hrs.; 6 fl.), etc.

TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL. A good new road leads from *Glurns* first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Rambach*, to (4 M.) *Taufers* (4040'; **Post*), a loftily-situated village with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles (*Stellwagen* every afternoon to *Schlanders* viâ *Glurns*). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on is the *Swiss frontier* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Münster*, *Rom. Mustair* (4100'; *Piz Ciavalatsch*; *Hirsch*), the first *Swiss* village, with a large *Benedictine* abbey-church. The road now descends and crosses the *Rambach*, passes the *Aua da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads viâ *Sielva* to (2 M.) *St. Maria* (4550'; *Piz Umbrail*; *Weisses Kreuz*, both expensive), a large village at the entrance to the *Val Muranza*, which is traversed by the path to the *Wormser Joch* (p. 280). From this point over the *Ofener Pass* to *Zernetz* and through the *Val da Scarl* to *Schuls*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

On quitting *Mals* we pass the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. The road leads through *Tartsch* (*Hilpold*, well spoken of) to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schludérns* (3010'; *Schweizerhof*), at the mouth of the *Matscher Thal*. To the left rises the *Churburg*, a chateau of *Count Trapp*, containing a valuable collection of armour (not always accessible).

The **Matscher Thal**. A tolerable cart-track leads from *Tartsch* (see above); a better road leads from *Mals* direct in 2 hrs.) to (4 M.) *Matsch* (5100'; **Stadt Karlsbad*; *Telser*) in the *Matscher-Thal*, prettily situated on a mountain-terrace, with a fine view of the *Vintschgau*, *Ortler*, etc. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below, on a rocky knoll in the ravine of the *Salurnbach*, are the ruins of *Ober-Matsch* and *Unter-Matsch*. The track leads hence through pleasant pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Glieshöfe* (5940'; good accommodation) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Innere Matscher-Alpe* (6560'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained: to the N. the *Matscher Ferner* with its imposing ice-fall, the *Freibrunnerspitze*, *Bärenbartkogel*, *Weisskugel*, etc. A bridle-path leads hence over mountain-pastures to (2 hrs.) the *Karlsbader Hütte* (8990'; well fitted up), at the foot of the *Oberetten-Ferner*.

ASCENTS from the *Karlsbader Hütte* (guides, *Jos. Tschiggfrei*, *Jos. Heinisch*, *Franz & Ser. Thanei*, and *Franz Guntsch* of *Matsch*.) The **Weisskugel* (12,272'), over the *Matscher Glacier* and the *Hintereisjoch*, 4-5 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to the *Hochjoch Hospice* 7, to *Kurzras* 7, to *Langtaufers* 11 fl.; two guides advisable); shortest route for this ascent (comp. p. 239). — *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,056'), over the *Matscher Glacier*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 4, or with descent to *Langtaufers* 7 fl.); *Schwemser Spitze* (11,335'), over the *Oberetten-Ferner* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide $4\frac{1}{2}$, with descent to *Kurzras* $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); *Innere Quell-Spitze* (11,466'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); *Aeusserer Quellspitze* (11,180'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.); *Salurnspitze* (11,256'), from the *Innere Matscher Alpe* over the *Salurn-Ferner*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to *Kurzras* $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); five difficult ascents, fit for adepts only. — *Remsspitze* (10,500'; 5 hrs. from *Matsch*; guide 4 fl.), a fine point, free of difficulty.

PASSES. Over the *Matscher Joch* or the *Bärenbartjoch* to *Langtaufers*, see p. 250; over the *Hintereisjoch* to *Vent*, see p. 240 (to the *Hochjoch*

Hospice 6 hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). — Over the **Langgrub-Joch** (9975') to the *Schnalser Thal* (from the Innere Matscher Alpe over the *Salurn-Ferner* to Kurzras, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), a fatiguing route. A preferable route leads from the Karlsbader Hütte over the **Bildstöckeljoch** (10,780'), to the S. of the *Schwemser* (from the Karlsbader Hütte to Kurzras 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.). The shortest route from the Karlsbader Hütte to the Hochjoch leads over the **Oberettenjochl** (10,710'), between the *Aeussere Quellspitze* and the *Schwemser*; descent across the *Steinschlag-Ferner*, whence a new path to the left leads to the *Hochjoch* (comp. p. 240; to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs., guide 6 fl.).

In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises the ruined castle of *Lichtenberg* (see above). At ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2915'; *Hirsch), the Stelvio road (p. 277) diverges, intersecting the plain to the right. In the distance are the glaciers of the W. Ortler range. — Then (2 M.) —

52 M. **Eyrs** (2950'; *Post*; *Krone*). Opposite is *Tschengls*, a village almost entirely burnt down in 1885, with an old castle, commanded by the *Tschengtser Hochwand* (11,060'). In the vicinity are the small baths of *Schgums*. 4 M. *Laas* (2850'; *Sonne*), with extensive marble-works, in which the fine marbles of Laas and Göflan are prepared for sculptors and architects. The *Laaser Thal* here opens to the right. To the S. rises the ice-peak of the *Laaser Spitze* (10,824').

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS in the **Laaser Thal** (guides: Joh. Tscholl and Franz Tappeiner). The *Laaserspitze* (10,824'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl., to Gand 7 fl.) is not difficult. We proceed past the chapel of *St. Martin* and the marble-quarries to the (2 hrs.) *Lower Laaser Alp* (about 6170'); thence over the *Schluderscharte* (about 9840'), between the *Laaserspitze* and the *Schluderspitze*, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top (descent to Gand, see p. 286). *Schluderspitze* (10,585'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); *Kleine Angelus* (10,860'; 4 hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), from the *Upper Laaser Alp*, which lies to the W., about 720' above the *Lower Laaser Alp*; *Pederspitzen* (*Aeussere*, 11,158', *Mittlere*, 11,345'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.): all these are toilsome ascents. — The *Hohe Angelus* (11,585'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), over the *Angelus-Scharte*, difficult (descent to Sulden, 3-4 hrs., see p. 289). — A somewhat arduous route leads over the *Laaser Glacier* and the *Rosimjoch* (10,435') to Sulden (10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 293), with which the ascent of the **Vertainspitze* (11,614'; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the pass; guide $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. extra) may be conveniently combined. — Over the *Laaser Scharte* (10,170') to the *Martell-Alm* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 7 fl.), toilsome; the ascent of the *Lyfi-Spitze* (10,975'; 1 hr. from the pass; guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. extra) may be incorporated with this route.

The road crosses a large mound of debris (the top of which commands an extensive view over the *Vintschgau*, and of the *Laas Mts.* with the *Hochofenwand* and *Hohe Angelus* on the S.) and then descends to *Kortsch* (2600') and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

59 M. **Schlanders** (2365'; **Post*; *Weisses Kreuz*, moderate), at the entrance to the *Schländernaun-Thal* (p. 242; guides, Joh. Gruber and Engelb. Nollet). At *Göflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the Adige above *Goldrain* (with the *Schloss* of that name on the right), and then the rapid *Plima*, which descends from the *Martellthal* (p. 285) on the S. On a hill at the mouth of that valley stand the castles of *Unter-* and *Ober-Montan*. Opposite, on the N. slope, is *Schloss Annenberg*, high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of *St.*

Martin auf dem Kofel. Beyond (2 M.) **Latsch** (2110'; **Hirsch*) the road recrosses the Adige, and runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river, to (2½ M.) *Castelbell* (Mondschein), where we reach a vine-growing region. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque ruined *château* of Castelbell, which was burned down in 1842. The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to *Tschars* (opposite *Tabland*), **Leimer's Bad Koehenmoos*, with a sulphur spring (passing travellers also received), and (3½ M.) *Staben* (1800'), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the half-ruined castle of *Juval*, past which the route into the *Schnalser Thal* formerly led (p. 242).

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser Thal* (on the left bank of which runs the new road to *Neuratteis*, p. 242), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. **Naturns** (1675'; **Post*), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank is *Schloss Dornsberg*. Beyond (¾ M.) *Rabland* the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Töll* (1665'), separates the *Vintschgau* from the Adige district. The road passes an *Inn* (to the N.W. of which lies *Partschins* at the base of the *Tschigat-spitze*; in the valley, the *Partschins Waterfall*, p. 274), and soon crosses the (1½ M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down. On the right bank of the Adige are the small baths of *Egard*. The road now descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 273) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful Valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass on the right the *Forst Brewery*, ¼ M. beyond which is *Schloss Forst* on the left (p. 274). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches (¼ M.) —

80 M. *Meran* (1050'), see p. 270.

47. The Passeierthal.

Comp. Map, p. 246.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5, thence over the *Jaufen* to *Sterzing* (p. 222) 7 hrs. — From Meran viâ St. Leonhard to Moos 7, thence (with guide) over the *Timblerjoch* to *Sölden* in the *Oetzthal* (p. 237) 9 hrs.

The *Passeierthal* is intimately associated with the memory of **ANDREAS HOFER**, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 165). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions, but those who cross the *Jaufen* to *Sterzing*, or the *Timbler Joch* to the *Oetzthal*, will be rewarded with some grand scenery, especially on the latter route.

Meran, see p. 270. The wild *Passer* flows through the valley. A rough paved track on the right bank passes the *Zenoburg* (p. 272) and the narrow entrance of the *Spronser Thal* (or *Fineleloch*, p. 273), crosses the *Finelebach*, and leads to *Kuens* and (1½ hr.) *Riffian* (1770'; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of *Schönna*, p. 273). It then descends to (½ hr.) *Saltaus* (1560'; **Inn* in the

old Schildhof), where the vineyards terminate. In rainy weather the torrents descending from the E. slopes sometimes dissolve the crumbling soil of the *Kellerlahn*, a fissured slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). 2 hrs. *St. Martin* (*Unterwirth), above which are the *Pfandlerhof*, Hofer's asylum in 1809, and, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. higher, the *Pfandlerhütte* or *Hoferhütte*, where he was captured in 1810, with a memorial tablet. We next reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sandhof* (Inn), in which Hofer was born, and mementoes of him are shown. Adjacent is the new *Hoferkapelle*.

Above ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Leonhard* (2130'; **Einhorn* or *Stroblwirth*; **Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, rises the *Jaufenburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry stormed the churchyard in 1809, and drove out the French.

OVER THE JAUFEN TO STERZING, 7 hrs., bridle-path (guide useful, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; riding not recommended). The path leads through the *Waltenthal*, to the E. (pretty retrospect of the glaciers of the *Pfelderthal*), to (2 hrs.) the little village of *Wallen* (Inn, rustic), and ascends rapidly to the *Jaufenjoch* (6870') in 2 hrs. more (two primitive inns, one on each side of the pass). Several splendid views of the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains. Descent through the *Jaufenthal*, or by the regular *Jaufen* path on the S. slope of the *Ratschingsithal* viâ *Kalk* to *Gasteig* (p. 223) and (3 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 222).

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO SÖLDEN IN THE OETZTHAL (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide to *Zwieselstein* 6 fl.; *Jos. Gögele* and *Joh. Oettl* at *St. Leonhard*, *Seb. Pfitscher* and *Seb. Pizner* at *Pfelders*, *Joh. Gadner* in *Rabenstein*). The *Passeierthal* turns to the W. above *St. Leonhard*. The *Grafelweg*, a good bridle-path, leads on the left bank of the turbulent *Passer*, past the toll-house of *Grafel*, where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) *Moos* (3340'; Hofer). Opposite the village is a fine waterfall of the *Pfelderer Bach*, above which is the hamlet of *Platt*. [About 3 hrs. up the *Pfelders Thal* (tolerable path) lies the hamlet of *Pfelders* or *Plan* (5340'; *Inn), and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up is *Lazins* (5690'), the last hamlet; to the right rise the precipitous walls of the *Gurgl-Passeierer Kamm*. Passes over the *Eisjöchel* to the *Pfossenthal*, over the *Langthaler Joch* or the *Rothmoosjoch* to *Gurgl*, and over the *Spronser Joch* to *Meran*, see p. 244.]

At *Moos* the *Passeierthal* turns to the N. The path first traverses a stony chaos on the left bank, then crosses to the right bank, skirting the rock by means of a gallery, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn, tolerable). The *Kummersee*, formed by landslips in 1404, frequently devastated the valley by its overflow, but was drained in 1774 (now a pasture).

The next villages are ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rabenstein* (4495'; Inn; to *St. Martin* and over the *Schneeberg* to the *Ridnaunthal*, see p. 223) and (1 hr.) *Schönau* (5040'; *Inn), at the mouth of the *Seeberthal* (over the *Königsthaljoch* to *Gurgl*, see p. 244). The path ascends to the right to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schönauer Alpe* (6020'), to which the route from the *Timbler Alpe* descends (p. 223); it then crosses the *Passeierbach* to the left and ascends steeply through the *Moosthal* over debris to the (2 hrs.) *Timbler- or Tümmel-Joch* (8135'; view limited). Descent at first steep, over rock. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we cross to the left bank of the *Timblerbach*, recross to the right bank in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and then follow the hill-side, on the right bank of the *Gurgler Ache*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zwieselstein* and (1 hr.) *Sölden*. Travellers bound for *Gurgl* descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the *Timbler Bach*, and at *Pillberg* (p. 243) join the route to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the pass) *Ober-Gurgl* (p. 243).

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48. Botzen and Environs.

Comp. Maps, pp. 246, 304, 320.

Hotels. *KAISERKRONE (Pl. a; C, 2), Muster-Platz, R. from 1 fl., L. 30, A. 30 kr., D. 2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *HOTEL VICTORIA (Pl. b; D, 2), at the station, R. 1-1½ fl., L. & A. 75, B. 60 kr.; *SCHWARZER GREIF (Pl. c; C, 2), Johannes-Platz, with baths, 'Old German' wine-room, and good cuisine, R. & L. from 1 fl.; *MONDSCHNEIN (Pl. d; D, 1), Bindergasse, R. 80, D. (incl. wine) 80 kr.; *ERZHERZOG HEINRICH (Pl. e; B, C, 2), Dominikanergasse, R. & L. 70 kr.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. f; C, 2), Johannes-Platz, with Kräutner's Restaurant (see below), R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *STIEGL (Pl. h; C, 1), in the Zollstange, ¼ M. to the N. of the station, with shady garden, moderate. — *BADL (Pl. d) and others at Gries, see p. 258.

Restaurants. *Kräutner (beer), Johannes-Platz; *Schgraffer, opposite, with shady garden; *Zum Bürgersaal, with garden; *Bozner Hof (Schluß), at the foot of the Calvarienberg; *Forsterbräu (Natje), Laubengasse 10; Vilpianer Bierquelle, to the S. of the station; Tschugguel, Dominikanergasse; Larcher, Bindergasse; Schlerenwirth, Schlern-Str. 14, Neustadt; Bräuhaus, at Gries, opposite the Badl. Wine at the Pfau, next to the post-office, at the Zallinger Buschn, Rauschgasse 4, and at the Patzenhäusl, Zollgasse 14.

Cafés. Kusseth, next to the Kaiserkrone; Walther, next door to the Schwarzer Greif; National, Pfarr-Platz 10.

Money-Changers. Schwarz Söhne, Johannes-Platz; Tschurtschenthaler, Obst-Platz, corner of the Lauben; A. Decorona, in the Lauben; Wilh. Schwarz, near the Badl at Gries.

Theatre in the rear-building of the Kaiserkrone (see above); performances four times weekly in winter.

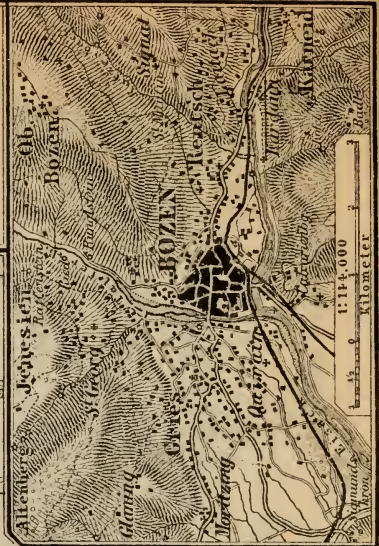
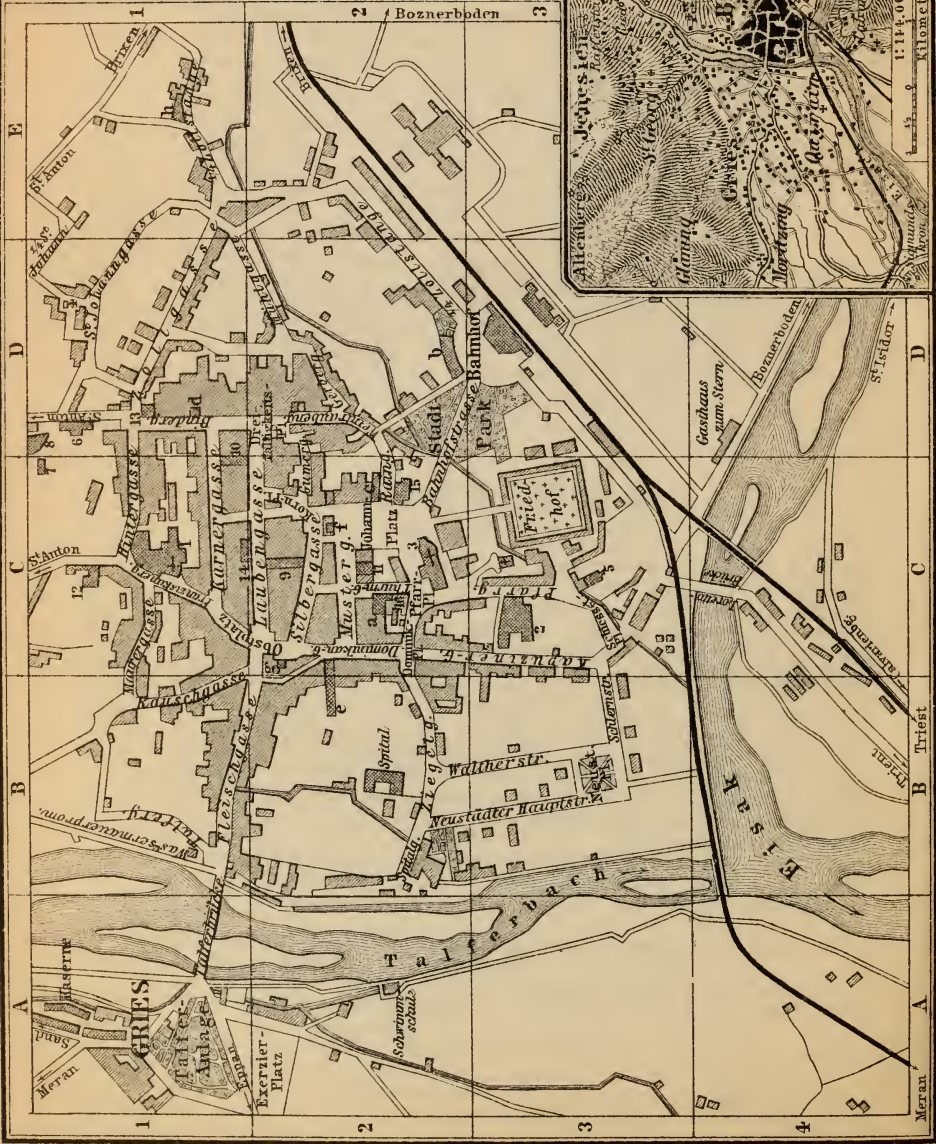
Preserved Fruits. Actiengesellschaft für Conservirte Früchte, Lauben 7; Al. Tschurtschenthaler, Zollgasse. Fresh fruit (a staple commodity): Süd-



BOZEN.

1:12,600.
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Meter

- Kirchen.
- 1. Franziskanerk. C.1.
 - 2. Kapuzinerk. C.3.
 - 3. Pfarrkirche C.2.
 - 4. St. Johann D.1.
 - 5. Conventual C.3.
 - 6. Gymnasium D.1.
 - 7. Johannes C.1.
 - 8. Krugggriech D.1.
 - 9. Merkmalsgebäude C.2.
 - 10. Museum D.1.
 - 11. Palais d. Erzherz. Leopold C.2.
 - 12. " Graf Sternheim D.1.
 - 13. Post C.1.
 - 14. Rathhaus C.1.
 - 15. Telegraphenbureau C.2.
 - 16. Theater C.2.



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt von

tiroler Früchte-Export-Gesellschaft, Rauschgasse; *J. Holzknacht*, Karnergasse; *P. Rieger*, Mustergasse. Dried Alpine plants (Edelweiss, etc.): *Santner*, Bindergasse.

Photographs: *Moser*, Johannes-Platz; *Augschiller*, Korn-Platz.

Baths (swimming and others) at Gries, below the Talferbrücke (reserved for ladies 8-10 a.m.).

Stellwagen to Kaltern (p. 267), thrice daily in summer, in 3 hrs. (fare 80 kr.; starting from the railway-station and the Mondschein). — To the *Mendel*, see p. 267.

Botzen, Ital. *Bolzano* (880'), a town with 10,640 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnthal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the *Eisakthal*, 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.

The traffic of the town centres in the *Laubengasse*, with its arcades and shops, and the adjoining *Obst-Platz*. In the former the chief buildings are the *Rathhaus* and the *Mercantilgebäude*, with a hall for exhibitions. Shady *Promenades* have been laid out between the station and the town. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the *Wassermauer* on the *Talfer* affords a cool walk after sunset (approached from the *Talferbrücke*, to the right, or from *Zwölfmalgreien*, the N. suburb). In July and August the wealthier citizens retire to their country-seats on the *Ritten*, at *Kollern*, *Jenesien*, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Gothic ***Parish Church** (Pl. 3; C, 2), of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and a fine open tower, completed in 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke *Rainer* (d. 1853), with a marble relief. Altarpiece by *Lazzarini*, a pupil of *Titian*. — The gateway on the E. side, with the inscription '*Resurrecturis*', leads to the **Cemetery** (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the *Giovanelli* family, with a *Madonna* under a Gothic canopy, designed by *Schnorr*.

The **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. 1; C, 1) possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel adjoining the sacristy). Fine cloisters; in the fore-court (to the right) is a reproduction of the grotto of *Lourdes*, generally surrounded by worshippers. — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of the Archduke *Henry* and *Dr. Streiter*, on the *Oberbotzener Berg*, of the late artist *Moser* in the *Rainggasse*, and of *Count Sarnthein*, *Franziscanergasse* 2. In the last is an ancient Roman memorial marble.

ENVIRONS. The ***Calvarienberg** (950') commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.: turn to the left from the high-road by the *Botzener Hof* beyond the *Eisak* bridge, cross the rail-

way, and ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious life-size groups in wood. A more extensive view is obtained from the square powder-tower at the hamlet of *Virgl*, 25 min. farther up, or from the *Wendlandthof* (1695'; Inn), 10 min. higher. — Another walk follows the lime-tree avenue to the right of the *Eisak* bridge, turns off by the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) footpath to the left after crossing the railway, and ascends through wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) partly preserved ***Haselburg**, or castle of *Kühbach*, picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commanding an excellent view of the valley of the *Adige* (Restaurant).

The footpath continues to the S. beyond the *Haselburg* and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. divides at a moss-grown rock (1570'). The right branch leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Stallerhof* (refreshments) and descends viâ *St. Jakob* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the high-road, beside which it runs through meadows to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Botzen; the left branch rapidly ascends the *Langenwand* to (1 hr.) *Seit* (2715'), crosses the ridge of the *Kollerer Berg*, and leads through fine wood to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bauernkollern* (3755'; *Baumgartner), and thence viâ *Badl* back to (2 hrs.) Botzen. The direct road to *Badl* (*Bad St. Isidor*; 2990') ascends to the left on the bank of the *Eisak* immediately beyond the *Eisak* bridge (see above), turning to the right before reaching the church of *Kampil*, and mounting to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kampenn*, with a small chateau. Thence it again ascends to the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badl', which it reaches in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more (*Inn, rustic, open in summer only). *St. Isidor* and *Kollern* (*Bauernkollern* 3755', *Herrenkollern* 3860'), situated $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters (horse from Botzen to *Badl* 4; to *Kollern* 6 fl.). Beautiful wood-walks and charming views. Marked paths ascend from *Bauernkollern* or *Herrenkollern* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in each case) to the *Titschen* (5290') and the *Rothwand* (4945'; splendid view).

Gries (900'; **Hotel-Pension Austria*, **Hotel-Pension Bellevue*, **Grieser Hof*, *Sonnenhof*, these four first-class, with gardens; **Badl*, beyond the *Talfer* bridge, with baths; **Kreuz*; **Pension Trafoier*; apartments at numerous villas), a village on the right bank of the *Talfer*, lies in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschna-Berg*, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests, the mean temperature being $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. higher than that of *Meran*. The *Curhaus* contains a café-restaurant, reading-rooms, etc. (music three afternoons a week). The *Stiftskirche* contains frescoes by *Knoller*. Fine view of the *Dolomites* from the *Cemetery*.

The *Guntschna-Berg*, the S. buttress of an extensive plateau similar to the *Ritten*, lies between the valleys of the *Talfer* and *Adige* and extends nearly as far as *Meran*. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (*Jenesien*, *Flaas*, *Mölten*, etc.) and farms. *Jenesien* (4130'), occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 6 M. from Botzen, a summer-resort of the townspeople, is worthy of a visit. From *Gries* we proceed to the N.E., crossing the *Fagenbach*, to *Trojenstein*, pass the *Gescheible* (round) *Thurm* (said to be of Roman origin), and ascend in windings to the (1 hr.) village of *St. Georg* (1930). (Charming view near the church.) *Jenesien* (3545'; **Oberwirth*; *Unterwirth*), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, is not visible until we are close to it. A little before reaching it we pass a barren hill on the left (the 'Krumme Bühel') which commands a splendid view of the *Dolomites*. — An excursion to *Glaning* and *Greifenstein* is also interesting. By the old parish-church of *Gries* we ascend by a steep track to the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glaning* (2360'; *Messner Inn*), lying on a spur of the *Alten* (see below) and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ruin of *Greifenstein* or *Sauschloss* (2445'), perched on a rock high above the *Adige*, and then either return as we came, or descend (very steep and

rough) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Siebeneich* and follow the Meran road (p. 269) to *Moritzing* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Botzen*. — The **Altenberg* (4010'), which commands a splendid view, is easily ascended from Glaning in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., or from Gries by a marked path viâ the *Trattnerhof* in 3 hrs. Return to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Botzen* by *Siebeneich* (p. 269) and the Meran road, or by train.

The *Ritten*, a lofty and extensive plateau to the N.E. of *Botzen*, between the *Talfer* and the *Eisak*, is a favourite summer-resort. The chief villages are *Oberbotzen* and *Klobenstein*. The new bridle-path (shady in the morning; horse to *Oberbotzen* 5, to *Oberbotzen* and *Klobenstein* 10 fl.) leads by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Anton* (p. 260) and ascends to the right to *St. Peter*. Here we turn to the right and ascend by a somewhat steep paved path, and then by a broader road, to a ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) cross, and thence to the left (the track to the right leads to *Ploner*), chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) *Oberbotzen* (3825'), which commands a fine *View of the Dolomites from the *Latemar* to the *Geislerspitzen*. *Menz's Aussichtswarte*, or belvedere, affords an admirable view towards the W. (*Ortler*, *Oetzthal Alps*). From ($\frac{1}{4}$) *Maria-Schnee* (*Unterhofer*, tolerable) a picturesque road (with varying views of the *Schlern*, etc.) leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Wolfsgruben* (3925'), with its small lake, and (1 hr.) *Klobenstein* (3765'; **Staffler Inn*, pens. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.), the busiest and most beautifully-situated village on the *Ritten*, with a magnificent view of the long chain of the Dolomites. The best point of view is the *Belvedere*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E., to the left of the road to *Lengmoos*, which is now almost a part of *Klobenstein*: to the extreme left are the *Geislerspitzen* between the *Villnöss* and the *Gröden*, then the *Langkofel*, *Puflatsch*, *Schlern*, *Rothwand*, *Latemar*, *Zangen*, *Weisshorn*, etc., the *Mendel* terminating the range on the W. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther to the N., in the valley of the *Finsterbach*, are the curious **Earth Pyramids*, columns of the debris of an old moraine, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water, and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. A road from *Lengmoos* crosses the ravine by a wooden bridge to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mittelberg*, whence we may proceed to *Lengstein* and *Waidbruck* (p. 226; 3 hrs. from *Klobenstein*). — The direct route from *Botzen* to *Klobenstein* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) is by a rough road (not suitable for driving), viâ *Rentsch*, *Kleinstein*, and *Unterinn*. From *Klobenstein* to *Atzwang* (p. 226), or to *Steg*, a steep bridlepath (2 hrs.).

The **Rittnerhorn* (7405'; guide 2 fl., A. Lobis or 'Spänglertoni' of *Klobenstein*; horse $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), ascended from *Oberbotzen* or *Klobenstein* by a marked path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., is an admirable point of view. The route from *Klobenstein* ascends gradually to (2 hrs.) *Pemmern* (Inn, poor; *Badl*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E., better), and thence by the *Rittner-Alpe* to the summit (new refuge-hut). Extensive survey (panorama by *Seelos*): to the E. the Dolomites from the *Peitlerkofel* to the Mts. of the *Fleimsenthal*; to the S. the Alps of *Trent*, *Monte Baldo*, *Bocca di Brenta*, *Adamello*, *Presanella*; to the W. the *Ortler* and the *Oetzthal Alps*; to the N. the *Stubai* and *Zillertal* snow-mountains, and the *Tauern* as far as the *Gross-Glockner*. Descent, if preferred, viâ the *Villanderer Alp* and *Villanders* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Klausen* (p. 225); or viâ *Barbian* to (3 hrs.) *Waidbruck* (p. 226); to *Sarnthein* through the *Tanzbachthal* or over the *Sarner Scharte*, fatiguing.

Sarnthal (one-horse carr. to Runkelstein 3 fl.). Immediately to the N.W. of Botzen opens the **Sarnthal*, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the *Talfer*, and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. The narrow road to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Sarnthein leads to the N. from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) spinning-mill of *St. Anton* and *Schloss Klebenstein*. (Walkers follow the Wassermauer, passing *Schloss Maretsch*.) On the right, above, is the church of *St. Peter*, and on the left the *Gescheibte Thurm* (p. 259). The road to the left over the bridge leads to Gries (wine at the *Stegwirth* and the *Sandwirth*, on the right bank). Our road, however, keeps to the right, following the left bank of the *Talfer*, and passes below (1 M.) ***Runkelstein**, a castle belonging to the Emperor of Austria, built in 1237 and thoroughly restored in 1884-88 (adm. daily, 10-12 and 4-7). It is adorned with curious mediæval frescoes (Inn). To the left, farther on, rises *Schloss Ried* (**Staffler's Inn*), on a rock on the right bank of the *Talfer*. Beyond this, also to the left, are the *Sarnerhof Hotel*, and then, high above the road, the ruined *Rafenstein* or *Sarner Schloss* (2130'). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Wangen* or *Langegg*. Passing the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) inn *Zum Sarner Zoll* (toll 2 kr.), we enter (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Mackner Kessel*, a wild rocky chaos, beyond which the *Johanniskofel*, a nearly perpendicular porphyry rock, 330' high, on which is perched a chapel (*Johanniskirchlein*), arrests the attention. We cross the *Talfer*, pass *Meier's Inn*, recross to the left bank at the (1 hr.) *Bader Inn*, and reach the (20 min.) **Tourist Inn*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Botzen. The valley now expands, and we next reach (6 M.) **Sarnthein** (3200'; **Gänsbacher* or *Post*; **Schweizer*; *Braunwirth*), the principal village in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of *Reineck* and *Kranzelstein*, to the N. the *Kellerburg*.

Attractive passes lead from Sarnthein to the W. over the **Auen-Joch** (6370') and *Hafling* (p. 275; 6 hrs.), and over the **Kreuzjöchel** (6500') and by *St. Katharina in der Scharl* (p. 275) to *Meran* (7 hrs.; guide in each case 5 fl.).

At *Astfeld* (3290'; Inn), 3 M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides: the right (E.) branch is named the **Durnholzer Thal**, the left (W.) branch the **Penser Thal**. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of *Durnholz* (5150'; quarters at the curé's), with a small lake; the route to it passes *Reinswald*, on the slope to the right, by which the path from the *Latzfonser Joch* descends (p. 226; from *Durnholz* over the *Schalderer Joch* to *Schalderers*, see p. 225). — A tolerable road ascends the **Penser Thal**, passing *Aberstückel* (4265'), situated in a side-valley to the left, at the base of the *Hirzer* (p. 275), and (7 M.) *Rabenstein* (4090'; *Inn), with the lead and silver mines of Mr. *Wilberforce*, to (2 M.) *Ausser-Pens* (4330'; Inn) and (3 M.) *Pens* (4690'; poor Inn). From *Pens* a marked path leads by *Asten* to the **Penser Joch** (7250') and through the *Jaufen-Thal* to (6 hrs.) *Sterzing*, or through the *Eggerthal* to (5 hrs.) *Mauls* (p. 224), uninteresting (guide from Sarnthein 6 fl.; *Jos. Aichner* or *Jos. Wassermann* of Sarnthein).

Eggenthal. The lower part of the **Eggenthal*, which unites with the *Eisakthal* about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Botzen, is remarkably picturesque and deserves a visit. (Carr. with one horse from Botzen to the waterfall and back 5 fl.) We drive to (2 M.) *Kardaun*

(950'), following the Brixen road to *Rentsch* (Lamm), and there crossing the Eisack and the railway. Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) into the narrow ravine, watered by the *Karneidbach*. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of *Karneid* (1570'). After 2 M. the road passes through two short tunnels; under the bridge before the first of these the *Karneidbach* forms a picturesque fall. This is the finest point in the valley, which expands higher up. On the slopes to the left are several 'earth-pyramids' (p. 259). 6 M. (10 M. from Botzen) **Birchbruck** (2850'; **Lamm*), charmingly situated, with a superb view of the Latemar to the right, and the *Rothe Wand* and *Rosengarten* to the left. The valley ramifies here, the *Welschnofener Thal* diverging to the left, and the *Unter-Eggenthal* to the right.

In the *Unter-Eggenthal* a road ascends among the scattered houses of the village of that name to (1½ hr.) the upper *Church* (4500'). Thence we proceed to the (2 hrs.) *Reiterjoch-Alpe* (6555'), with remains of old fortifications, between the *Reiterjoch* or *Cima della Valsorda* (9030') on the left, and the *Zangenberg* or *Pala di Santa* (8160') on the right, the latter (splendid view) ascended from the Alp in 1¼ hr. We then either descend to the right, through the *Val di Stava*, to (2¼ hrs.) *Tesero*, or ascend to the left to the (½ hr.) **Satteljoch** (7010'), between the *Reiterjoch* and *Mte. Agnello*, and descend thence by the *Val Gardeno* to (1½ hr.) *Predazzo* (p. 321); an attractive excursion. — A pretty path through the woods leads along the foot of the Latemar from *Unter-Eggenthal* to the (1¼ hr.) *Untere Karrersee* (see below).

On the plateau between the *Eggenthal* and the *Etschthal*, 6 M. to the S.W. of *Birchbruck*, lies **Deutschnofen** (4430'; *Adler*; *Rössl*), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached from *stat. Branzoll* (p. 293) in 3½ hrs., viâ *Leifers* and the *Brandenthal*. Charming excursion from *Deutschnofen* to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (¾ hr.) *Weissenstein* (4950'; **Inn*), and thence across the plateau, affording admirable views of the valley of the *Adige* and the mountains beyond it, to (½ hr.) *Aldein* (*Inn*) and (½ hr.) *stat. Auer* (p. 293). — The **Weisshorn* (7585'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from *Weissenstein* in 2½, from *Deutschnofen* in 3, or from *Aldein* in 3½ hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made to the S. to the (½ hr.) *Joch Grimm* (6725'; *Inn*), and thence either to the W. by the *Grimm-Alp* and *Radein* to *Fontana Fredda* (p. 321), or to the E. by the *Lavazze-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Cavalese* (p. 321). — The *Schwarzhorn* (7995'), to the S. of the *Weisshorn*, commands a more extensive view (from the *Joch Grimm* 1¼ hr; from *Cavalese* by the *Lavazze-Alp*, 4 hrs., comp. p. 321).

To the E., a road ascends from *Birchbruck* along the *Welschnofener Bach* to (3½ M.) **Welschnofen** (3885'; **Rössl*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), known in the *Fassa* as *Nova Italiana*, and occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Latemar, to the left the imposing *Rosengarten*. From *Welschnofen* over the *Caressa Pass* to *Vigo* 4½ hrs. (guide 3 fl., not indispensable; *Joh. Kaufmann*, *Leop. Huck*, and *G. Munter* of *Welschnofen* recommended). The route ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. At a (¾ hr.) saw-mill we cross the brook and pass the (¾ hr.) **Untere Karrer-See* (5280'), picturesquely situated in the wood at the base of the Latemar. The path then ascends the *Moar-Thal* to the (¾ hr.) *Alpenrose Inn*, on the *Costalunga Alp*, and to

the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Caressa, Costalunga, or Karer Pass** (5740'), between the *Latemar* (8980') on the right and the *Rothwand* (9125') on the left. Opposite are seen the Dolomites of Fleims and the Fassa (with the Cimon della Pala in the background); to the W., in the distance, is the Ortler range. We may now either descend to the right, through the *Costalunga Valley*, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Moëna* (p. 322), or by a good path to the left to *Vallonga* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vigo* (p. 322).

The **Tierser Thal**, which runs parallel with the Eggenthal on the N., descends towards the W. from the Rosengarten to the Eisakthal at Blumau (p. 226). A road ascends along the *Breimbach* to the ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) *Zoll Inn*, and then to the left to the ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) village of *Tiers* (3210'; *Rose; Krone). From this point an attractive and not difficult route leads over the TIERSER ALPEL to *Campitello*, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. A tolerable path ascends the *Tschaminthal*, passing the chapel of *St. Cyprian* and the (1 hr.) unpretending *Weisslahnbad* (370'), to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Rechte Leger* or the *Ochsenalpe* (chalets), at the mouth of the wild *Bletschenthal* (p. 265), where we obtain a fine view of the Rosengarten chain, and to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) imposing caldron of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Bärenloch* (way-post). Thence we ascend the *Stiege*, a rocky cliff rising in successive ledges like a staircase, to (1 hr.) the depression of the **Tierser Alpel** (8000'; *View), between the *Rosszähne* on the left and the *Molignon* on the right. We descend through the *Duronthal* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Campitello* (p. 323). Those who are not seasoned mountaineers are recommended to take a guide (5 fl.; *Alois Villgratner* or 'Löwenlois', *Jos. Damian* or 'Messnerseppel', and *Alois Ratschigler* of Tiers).

There are several other passes between Tiers and the Fassathal, crossing the **Rosengarten Chain**. The **Grasleiten Pass** (8-9 hrs. to *Vigo*, guide 5 fl.) is the least arduous. From the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Bärenloch* we ascend to the right through the wild *Grasleithenthal* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) splendidly situated *Grasleiten-Hütte* (7100') and to the (1 hr.) pass (about 8220'), between the *Kesselkogel* (9785') on the left and the *Grosse Valbonkogel* (9200') on the right. We may descend either to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sojal Chalets* in the magnificent *Vajolett-Thal*, which is enclosed by the precipitous sides of the *Dirupi di Larsec* and the *Rosengarten*, and thence reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Perra* (p. 322); or to the left by the cliffs of the *Antermojakogel* (9285') to the *Antermoja Lake* (p. 322) and then through the *Duronthal* to *Campitello*. — The **Kesselkogel** (9785'), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended from the *Grasleiten-Hütte* or from the *Antermoja-See* (p. 322) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (not difficult; guide from *Vigo* or *Campitello* 6 fl.). The ascent was first made in 1874 by Mr. Tucker. — The *Antermojakogel* (9285'), the *Molignon* (9120'), and the *Grosse Valbonkogel* (9200') may also be ascended from the *Grasleiten-Hütte*. Ascent of the *Schlern* ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 266.

Another and more difficult route leads over the **VAJOLETT PASS** ($\frac{7}{2}$ hrs. to *Vigo*; guide 5 fl.). We turn to the right at the chapel of *St. Cyprian* (see above), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Tiers, and ascend on the right bank of the *Purgametschbach* through wood to the *Traunwiesen*, and thence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Felsegger Schwaige* (chalet). Steep stretches of debris and snow lie between this point and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Vajolett Pass** (8150'), to the N. of the *Three Towers of Vajolett* (9160'). Magnificent view. Thence a steep descent to (1 hr.) the *Sojal Chalets* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Perra*.

The **SANTNER PASS** (10 hrs. to *Vigo*) should be attempted by expert climbers only. From the (2 hrs.) *Felsegger Schwaige* (see above) we turn to the S., and proceed at first through wood and then over stony meadows to the *Rosengartenwand*, which we ascend by an exceedingly steep and difficult climb to the *Garthl* (Rosengartenfeld), and then to the **Santner Pass** (about 8850'), immediately to the N. of the *Rosengartenspitze* (see below). A very steep descent leads down to (2 hrs.) the *Sojal Chalets* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Perra*. — The *Rosengartenspitze* (*Catenaccio*, 9765'), a difficult ascent which should be attempted only by those who are free from dizziness (guide from *Vigo* or *Campitello* 8 fl.), may be accomplished from the *Garthl* in 2 hrs.

Farther to the S. are the comparatively easy *Tschagerjoch* (*Forca di Davoi*, 8366'), to the S. of the *Rosengartenspitze*, and the *Vajolon-Joch* (about 8200'), to the N. of the *Rothwand* (9175'), which may be crossed in 7 hrs. from *Welschnofen* or *Tiers* to *Vigo*.

Grödner Thal. Seiser Alp. Schlern (comp. Map, p. 320). The narrow **Gröden Valley** (Romanic *Goerdeina*, Ital. *Gardena*), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, consists of bright green meadows flanked with dark pine-forest. The N. slopes are thickly sprinkled with neat dwellings, and the background towards the E. is formed by huge Dolomites. The dialect of the valley is 'Ladin', but German is generally understood by the men. The road (diligence to *St. Ulrich* daily at 4.45 p.m. in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl. 10 kr.; omnibus in summer daily at 12.30 p.m., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.; one-horse carr. to *Plan* 8 fl.) ascends the narrow valley to the left from *Waidbruck* (p. 226). On the height to the N. is *Lajen*, with the *Vogelweidhof* (3470'), said to have been the home of the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide* (a pleasant walk of 50 min. from *Waidbruck*). On the S. are the slopes of the *Puflatsch* (see below). 5 M. *Bräuhaus St. Peter* (3130'), near which, above, to the left, lies the village of the same name. Farther on we pass *Pontives*, leaving the village of *Pufels*, in the valley of the *Pufler Bach*, to the right. The *Langkofel*, *Sella*, and *Mesules* now become visible.

3½ M. **St. Ulrich** (3845'; **Rössl*; **Adler*; **Mondschein*; beer at the *Engel*), Ladin *Ortisei*, the chief village in the valley, is frequented as a summer-resort. Near the church is *Purger's* depôt of carved wood.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Franz Fistil*, *Engelhard Nagler*, *Alois Harder*, and *J. B. Vinatzer*). A new road leads to the E. to (3 M.) *St. Jakob* (4960'), with an ancient church and a splendid view of the *Langkofel*. (By *St. Jakob* to *St. Christina*, 1¼ hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) To the N. the *Raschötz* (7470'; the W. summit of the *Raschötzer-Alp*, see p. 225), may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 1½ fl.; porter 1½ fl.). — To the S. the **Puflatsch* (7112'; guide 2½ fl.) may be ascended in 3 hrs. by a new bridle-path (*Schnürlsteig*) passing *Pufels* (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl.); descent by the *Schagaguler Schwaige*, at the foot of the *Pitzberg* (6900'), and through the ravine of the *Pitzbach*. (Descent by the *Seiser Alp*, and by a rough paved path to *Kastelruth* or *Ratzes*, not pleasant; see p. 265). To the E. to the **Rodella* (see below) 3½ hrs. — To the *Villnössthal*, see p. 225.

We next reach (2½ M.) **St. Christina** (4615'; **Dosses Inn*, at the end of the village). On the right towers the huge *Langkofel* (10,430'), with the château of *Fischburg* at its base.

The mountain-pastures above *St. Christina* to the N. afford a good survey of the grand environs: to the N. the *Raschötz*, *Pitschberg*, *Geiselspitzen*, *Col delle Pieres*; E. the *Spitzkofel* and the *Sella* group; S. the *Langkofel*, *Plattkofel*, *Puflatsch*, and the more distant *Rosengarten* and *Schlern*.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guide, *W. Kaslatler* of *Wolkenstein*). The **Langkofel** (10,430') may be ascended from *St. Christina* in 7 hrs. (difficult; good guides, rope, etc., necessary). The first ascent was made by *Hr. Grohmann* in 1869, and the second highest peak (*Grohmannspitze*, 10,412') was reached for the first time in 1880. Comp. p. 323. — The **Plattkofel** (9700'; 5½ hrs.; guide 3½, with descent to *Campitello* 5 fl.), is not difficult. We proceed through the *Christiner Wald* to the *Zallinger Alp* (Rfms.) and

the (3 hrs.) *Fassa-Joch* (p. 323), and then ascend to the left, across the sloping rocky plateau, to (2½ hrs.) the summit, — The *Geislerspitzen* (highest peak, *Sass Rigais*, 10,440'), a difficult ascent, made from *St. Christina* in 7-8 hrs. We proceed through the *Tschisler Thal* to (2 hrs.) the finely situated *Regensburger-Hütte* (6890'), and ascend thence over debris and crumbling slopes to the summit.

The road crosses the *Tschislerbach* and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2¼ M.) *St. Maria* or *Wolkenstein* (*Hirsch, near the church; guide, W. Kaslatte). To the left, at the mouth of the *Langenthal*, is the ruin of *Wolkenstein*.

FROM *ST. MARIA* TO *CORVARA* OVER THE *GRÖDNER JOCH*, an easy and pleasant route (4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). Road to (1½ M.) *Plan* (5180'; Inn, rustic) at the head of the valley. Here we ascend to the left, at first steeply through wood, and then more gradually across pastures (*Ferara Alp*, with the huge slope of the *Sella* on the right), to the (1½ hr.) *Grödner Joch* (6990'), between the *Spitzkofel* and the *Sella (Mesules)*; behind us towers the *Langkofel*. Descent to (1½ hr.) *Colfosco* (p. 343); below we cross the brook to the right and then ascend to (½ hr.) *Corvara* (p. 343). Thence to *St. Cassian* (p. 342) 2 hrs. (before reaching the *Stern* we descend to the right and follow the *Grossbach*, cross it above its influx into the *Murz*, and ascend on the left bank of the latter).

TO *CAMPITELLO* OVER THE *SELLA-JOCH* (4 hrs.; path marked with red; guide unnecessary). From *Plan* (see above) the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Sella-Joch* (7315'), between the *Pordoi* and the *Langkofel* (splendid view of the *Marmolada*, the *Sella* group on the left, and the *Plattkofel* and *Langkofel* on the right; still finer from the **Col di Rodella*, 8146', to the W. of the *Joch*, easily ascended in ¾ hr.). From the pass we descend to the left by a well-trodden path through the grassy valley. (To the right is the path to the *Rodella*, which ascends gradually.) After a few minutes we diverge to the right by an indistinct path across the pastures and descend on the right slope of the valley, to (1¼ hr.) *Campitello* (p. 323). — Those who ascend the *Rodella* (see above) do not require to return to the *Sella* Pass, but may descend direct to *Campitello* by a path (steep and rough at places; guide advisable) on the S.W. side.

The *Seiser Alp* is a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M. long and 8-9 M. broad, bounded by the *Eisakthal* on the W., the *Grödner Thal* on the N., the *Schlern* and *Rossezähne* on the S., and the *Langkofel* and *Plattkofel* on the E. side. It is the largest pasture in *Tyrol*, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 365 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of *Kastelruth* (see below). The margin of the plateau (N.W. the *Puflatsch*, 7130', *Pitzberg*, 6900'; S. *Mahlknecht-Joch*, 7255') is considerably higher than the centre (5900'). Guide desirable, particularly before the hay-harvest. (From *Kastelruth* over the *Mahlknechtjoch* to *Campitello* 4 fl.; ascent of the *Schlern* 3, or with descent to *Campitello* 5½ fl.)

The *Seiser Alp* is approached from the stations of *Atzwang*, *Kastelruth*, or *Waidbruck* (p. 226). FROM *ATZWANG* a bridle-path, steep at first, and turning to the left after ¾ hr. (the path to the right goes to *Völs*, see p. 265), leads to the (1½ hr.) church of *St. Konstantin*, and thence by *Strasser* (Inn, rustic) to (¼ hr.) *Seis* (3260'; **Unterer Wirth*; guide, *Anton Marsoner*, nicknamed 'Bergler'). Opposite, on the slope of the majestic *Schlern*, is the *Hauensteiner Wald*, with the ruins of *Salegg* and *Hauenstein*, once the home

of the Minnesänger Oswald von Wolkenstein. In the wild and wooded ravine of the *Frötschbach* or *Tschapütbach*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above Seis, are the baths of **Ratzes** (3930'; **Inn*, 'pens.' incl. R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), with a spring containing iron and sulphur. (Travellers bound for Ratzes need not go as far as Seis, but ascend to the right through wood by a finger-post, 55 min. from St. Konstantin and 50 min. from the baths. In the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.) — FROM THE KASTELRUTH STATION (p. 226) we cross the Eisak by the *Tergöler Brücke* and ascend by a steep bridle-path to (2 hrs.) **Kastelruth** (3395'; **Lamm*; *Rössl*), the seat of the district-court, in a fine open situation, with pleasant views, attracting many summer-visitors. Thence *viâ St. Valentin* to Seis 1 hr., to Ratzes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the Seiser Alp direct $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — FROM WAIDBRUCK (p. 226) a new road leads along the E. slope of the valley of the Eisak, passing through a tunnel (110 yds. long) below *Tiesens* and finally ascending in windings through wood, to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Kastelruth.

A rough cart-road, paved at places, which is soon joined by the road from Ratzes on the right, leads from Seis to the Seiser Alp. On reaching the plateau ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) we enjoy a fine view: to the S. the Schlern and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkofel and Plattkofel. A still finer point is the (1 hr.) ***Pufatsch** (7130'): to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gardena, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, to the N. the Zillerthaler Ferner, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. (Descent to St. Ulrich, see p. 263.) — The path now ascends gradually towards the S.E., rounding the N.E. spur of the Rosszähne, to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) **Mahlknecht-Alp** (6720'; Alpine fare), and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the **Mahlknecht-Joch** (7255'), which commands a view of the Fassa Dolomites, the Marmolada, etc. Descent through the *Duron Valley* to (2 hrs.) **Campitello** (p. 323), not to be mistaken.

On the S.W. the Seiser Alp is bounded by the huge dolomite mass of the ***Schlern** (8400'), which may be ascended from Kastelruth, Seis, Ratzes, Völs, Campitello, or Tiers. The best starting-point is Ratzes (see above; guide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl., not indispensable; Jac. Fill, or 'Larmjockl' of Ratzes, and R. Leitner of Kastelruth), whence we ascend by the *Touristensteig* (bridle-path) and then in windings through the ravine of the *Frötschbach*, passing the mineral spring, to (3 hrs.) the Schlern plateau and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ***Schlernhaus** (8070'; club-hut; Inn in summer), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the rocky summit. [The highest summit is called the *Alt-Schlern* or *Petz* (8400'); the N.W. peak the *Junge Schlern* (7828'); to the N. is the *Burgstall* (7580'), with the rocky pinnacles of the *Euringer-Spitze* and the *Santnerspitze* (7620').] — The shortest way from Atzwang (Blumau or Steg) leads *viâ* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the finely situated village of **Völs** (3060'; **Weisses Kreuz*; **Wenzerwirth*; guide, Chr. Rassler) to the *Untere* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Obere Schlern-Alp*, where a boy may be obtained to show the way; it then climbs the steep S. slope of the Schlern (see below) to the (1 hr.) chapel of *St. Casian* (7670') and (20 min.) the **Schlernhaus**. — From Tiers several routes ascend through the *Tschaminthal* (p. 262) to the Schlern, one by the *Bärenfalle*, another by the **Jungbrunnenthal* (with ladders, etc.), and a third by the *Bletschenthal*. These routes (each $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the **Schlernhaus**) should not be attempted except by experts, with guides (3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). An easier route ascends from the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Bärenloch* (p. 262) *viâ* the 'Stiege' to the (1 hr.) *Tierser Alpel* (p. 262), to which also the approach

from Campitello through the Duronthal leads; thence to the left to the *Rothle Erde*, and along the whole of the Schlern ridge to the (3 hrs.) Schlernhaus (5 hrs.). [This is a pleasanter descent to Campitello than the route viâ the Mahlknechtjoch.] — The summit commands a magnificent *Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the valley of the Adige with the long ridge of the Mendel, beyond which rises the Ortler group; to the right of the Ortler are the Oetzthal, Stubai, Zillertal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger): N.E. the extensive Seiser Alp, and the wild Geislerspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödner Thal; E. the Plattkofel, Langkofel, and Boè, and farther back the Antelao and Pelmo; in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, above which are seen the snow-fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogel, Monte Alto, and Rothwand; S. the Latemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alps, the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella (see panorama by Siegl). — A few paces to the W. of the summit we get a view of the wild *Schlern-Klamm*, with the rocky walls of the *Schlernalm* on the left, the broad back of which is also visible from Botzen.

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. (Stellwagen, see p. 257.) Beyond the Talfer Bridge the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, crosses the Meran Railway near (3 M.) stat. *Sigmundskron* (p. 268), and is carried across the Adige by a new iron bridge. On a rock to the left rises the conspicuous and still partly-preserved castle of *Sigmundskron* or *Formigar* (1100'), founded in the 9th cent., rebuilt by Duke Sigismund in the 15th, and now used as a powder-magazine. (A path, marked with red, ascends to it in 20 min.; good view.) The road forks at the Ueberetscher Hof (Inn). The new road (to the left) ascends gradually viâ the *Katzenleiter* to (3 M.) *Girilan* (1415'; Rössl) and (2¼ M.) *St. Michael* (see below). The branch to the right leads to the S. to the (½ M.) hamlet of *Frangart* (see below); it then turns to the right, skirts the foot of the hill, ascends to the left at the *Pillhof*, and again forks, one arm leading to the left through the *Warththal* (new Mendel road, p. 267) to (4½ M.) *St. Michael*, and the other running to the right through the *Paulsner Höhle*, passing the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenburg*, to (3½ M.) *St. Pauls* (1270'; **Adler*), a large village, with a handsome Gothic church. The tower, which contains a fine peal of bells, commands a beautiful survey of the vine-clad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Etschthal up to Meran.

Pleasant walk (path marked with blue and white) viâ the castle of *Korb* (left), the ruin of *Boimont* (left), and the village of *Missian* (right) to the beautifully-situated ruin of (1 hr.) *Hoch-Eppan* (2360'), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name. Return by the ruin of *Boimont*. — Ascent of the *Gantkofel* (6115') from *St. Pauls*, viâ the *Buchhöfe* and *Monte Dentro* (5235'), interesting (4 hrs.; with guide; view similar to that from Monte Roën).

The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (1¼ M.) *St. Michael*, or *Eppan* (1345'; **Rössl*; **Sonne*, with post and telegraph office; *Traube*), a well-built and thriving village. Road over the *Mendel*, see p. 267.

The **Gleifcapelle* (1780'), above the village, to the W. (½ hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — An interesting excursion (¾ hr.; path marked with white and red) may be made viâ *Schloss Gandegg* to the 'Eislöcher', on the *Gandberg*. These 'ice-caverns', formed by overthrown masses of rock, are remark-

able for the lowness of their temperature (Alpine roses in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged along the Mendel road (see below), or to *Ober-Planitzing* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kaltern*.

The road next leads by *Unter-Planitzing* and past the *Calvarienberg* (on the left) to (3 M.) *Kaltern* (1380'; **Rössl*), the capital of the *Ueberetsch*, with a considerable wine-trade ('*Seewein*' the best). The churchyard-wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of Baron Dipauli's villa of *Windegg* (admittance on application), command a charming view of the *Kalterer See* and the environs.

Pleasant excursion to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Montiggl Lakes*. By the *Calvarienberg* we descend to the right (path marked with blue and red), bear slightly to the left by the wall, and at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cross go straight on (avoiding the ascent to the left). After 20 min. more we ascend to the left through wood to (25 min.) the village of *Montiggl* (1610'; Inn). About 10 min. beyond the village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the *Mittelberg*, which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the *Etschthal*, is the *Great Montiggler Lake* (1660'), and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up is the *Small Montiggler Lake*. [From *Sigmundskron* a path, marked with red, leads direct across the *Schreckbühel* to the larger *Montiggler Lake* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.] A steep path (marked with blue and yellow) leads across the *Mittelberg* from *Montiggl* to *Pfatten* and (1 hr.) *Branzoll* (p. 293).

TO THE RAILWAY from *Kaltern* there are two carriage-roads. One on the E. bank of the *Kalterer See* (775'), passing the ruin of *Leuchtenburg* on the *Mittelberg* (to the left), goes to (5 M.) *Gmund*, crosses the *Adige* by a ferry, and leads along the railway to (1 M.) stat. *Auer* (p. 293). The other road leads on the W. side of the lake to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tramin* (890'; **Adler*), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the *Adige* to (2 M.) stat. *Neumarkt*, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the *Adige*. A pleasanter route, but $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. longer, traverses the hills on the right bank of the *Adige*, by *Kurtatsch* (**Rose*) and *Margreid* (**Greif*; *Hirsch*), and descends to the railway at *Salurn* (p. 293).

***MENDEL ROUTE.** An omnibus (open vehicle) plies daily in summer from *Botzen* over the *Mendel Pass* to *Malè* and back. It starts from *Botzen* (*Schwarzer Greif*) at 6 a.m., reaching the *Mendel Pass* at noon, *Fondo* at 1 p.m., and *Malè* at 6 p.m.; it starts on the return-trip from *Malè* at 10 a.m., reaching *Fondo* at 2, *Mendel* at 5, and *Botzen* at 8.15 p.m. (fares, from *Botzen* to *Mendel* $2\frac{1}{2}$, to *Fondo* 3, to *Malè* 5 fl.; return-tickets from *Botzen* to *Mendel* $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, to *Malè* $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). A second omnibus leaves *Botzen* at 2 p.m. for the *Mendel Pass* (arrival at 7.30), whence it returns on the following morning at 6.30. A third vehicle runs daily at 6 a.m. from *Botzen* (*Hotel Mondschein*) across the *Mendel* to *Cavareno* and *Cles*. One-horse carr. from *Botzen* to the *Mendel Pass* and back 14, carr. and pair 24 fl.; to *Fondo* 18 and 30 fl. — These ***Mendel Excursions** form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from *Botzen*. The splendid new road, which was constructed in 1880-84, for strategic purposes, ascends from *Sigmundskron* through the *Wartthal* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Michael* (p. 266), passes *Ober-Planitzing* (near which, to the right, are the *Eislöcher*, p. 266), on the *Gandberg* (2965'; left), and ascends in a wide curve to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Matschatscher Hof* (2730'; Rfmts.), with a villa of Baron Dipauli. Thence it ascends the steep slope of the *Mendelwand* in numerous windings, commanding a magnificent view of the *Eschthal*, the *Dolomites*, the *Schlern*, *Rosengarten*, *Latemar*, *Schwarzhorn*, *Weisshorn*, and, far below, of *Ueberetsch* and *Kaltern*, with its lake. In $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more it reaches the *Mendel Pass* (4470'). The **Mendelhof Inn*, charmingly situated $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the pass, is suited for a stay of some time (R. 60 kr., pens. 3 fl.). Adjacent are a few villas. The '*Schöne Aussicht*' ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) affords a charming view of the valleys of the *Adige* and *Noce*. — The **Monte Roën* (6735'), the highest peak of the *Mendel*, or *Mendola Mts.*, ascended from the inn viâ the *Roën-Alp* in 3 hrs. (path indicated by red marks; guide not indispensable; mule $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.), commands a superb view: to the E. the *Dolomites* as far as the *Tauern*; to the S. the *Brenta*,

Adamello, and Presanella; to the W. the Ortler; to the N. the Oetzthaler and Stubaier Ferner, etc.; at our feet stretches the beautiful Etschthal. Descent on the W. side to (3 hrs.) *S. Romedio* (p. 310). easy. — The **Penegal* (5685'), easily reached in 1¼ hr. by a path (white and red marks) leading to the N. from the Mendelhof Inn, commands a view little inferior to that from the Monte Roën.

The Mendola forms the boundary between the languages, the villages on the W. side being Italian. The track leads down for most of the way through wood to (½ hr.) *Ruffrè* or *Fondo*, where it divides: the branch to the left leads viâ *Ronazano* and *Sarnonico* to (¼ hr.) *Cavareno* (3190'; Corona; Chiave), on the road to Cles and Mezzolombardo (p. 309); that to the right viâ *Malosco* to (½ hr.) *Fondo* (3200'; **Post*; *Hôtel Fondo*; see p. 310). The route from the Mendola to Fondo is comparatively uninteresting; so that those who wish to return to Botzen will find their account in alighting at the pass, and in spending the interval before the return of the omnibus from Fondo in ascending the Penegal. — From Ruffrè by *Amblar* to *S. Romedio* (an easy day's excursion from the Mendel Hotel), see p. 310.

49. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 246.

20 M. RAILWAY in 1½-2 hrs. (no second class).

PEDESTRIANS who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills on the right bank of the Adige (8-9 hrs., rough at places) should take the train (see below) to (10 M.) *Vilpian*, there cross the Adige to (½ M.) *Nals* (785'; **Sonne*; **Löwe*), and ascend to the left through the ravine of the *Prissianer Bach* (waterfalls), passing the castle of *Fahlburg*, to (1 hr.) *Prissian* (2135'), charmingly situated, and (½ hr.) *Tisens* (2050'; **Adler*), lying amidst fruit-trees at the foot of the wooded *Gall*. Fine view from the little church of *St. Christoph*, on the brow of the hill, ¼ hr. to the E.; still more extensive from the chapel of *St. Hippolyt* (2475'), ¾ hr. to the N., on a conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a bridle-path gradually descends past *Narain* and *St. Hippolyt* (on the left), the ruin of *Leonburg*, and the châteaux of *Alt-* and *Neu-Brandis*, and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (½ M.) *Unterlana* (920'), with its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (½ M.) stat. *Lana* (p. 269); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hill-side, passing the *Schwarze Wand* and the ruin of *Braunsberg*, to (½ M.) *Oberlana* (see below). The pleasant road viâ *Völlan* is ½ M. longer: from Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapel of *St. Hippolyt* (see above) on the right, and leads through the ravine of the *Völlaner Bach* to (3 M.) *Völlan* (with the ruined *Mayenburg* on the right), from which we descend by a roughly-paved road to (½ M.) *Oberlana* (**Rössl*; *Adler*), at the entrance to the *Ultenthal* (p. 276). — Pleasant walk from Oberlana into the **Gaul*, the wild gorge of the *Falschauer-Bach*, which descends from the Ultenthal (there and back ½ hr.; key at the *Rössl*, 10 kr. for each person). From Oberlana a road leads to the E. to (½ M.) stat. *Lana* (see below); another to the N., viâ *Tscherms* (*Schloss Leberberg*, above, to the left, p. 273), to (5M.) Meran.

The train crosses the *Talfer* (to the left the *Calvarienberg* and the *Haselburg*, to the right the *Sarnthal* with its castles) and ascends towards the W. on the bank of the *Eisak* through vineyards and then through a wooded tract to (¾ M.) *Sigmundskron* (*Sigmundskron*; *Mendlhof*; *Ueberetscher Hof*, on the other side of the *Adige*), at the foot of the castle of that name (p. 266). We next traverse embankments on the left side of the *Adige* or *Etsch*, enjoying a view to the right of *Botzen*, the *Schlern*, *Rosengarten*, etc. On the hill to the left are the ruins of *Boimont* and *Hoch-Eppan* (p. 264), over-

shadowed by the *Gantkofel* (6115'). To the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruined *Greifenstein* (p. 259). Beyond *Siebeneich* (right) is the ruin of *Neuhaus* or *Maultasch*, on a low rocky hill to the right, a castle which once completely commanded the valley. To the left, beyond the *Etsch*, lies the village of *Andrian* with the ruin of *Felsenstein*.

8 M. **Terlan** (800'; *Rail. Restaurant*, good white 'Terlaner'; *Oberhauser*), famous for its wine, has a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with remains of old frescoes, which have been recently restored. The old leaning tower was taken down in 1884 as dangerous. — 10 M. **Vilpian** (*Post*), with a brewery, on the *Möltener Bach* (fine waterfall). Beyond the *Etsch* we observe the large village of *Nals* (p. 268) and the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded summit of the *Gall* (5335'); more in the background, the *Laugenspitze* (p. 267). The train next traverses maize-fields and woods on the bank of the *Etsch*. Beyond (12½ M.) *Gargazon* we cross the *Aschler Bach*, which by the Treaty of Verdun (843) was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 separated Bavaria from Italy. From (15 M.) *Lana-Burgstall* a road crosses the *Etsch* to the left to *Ober-Lana* (see above), at the mouth of the *Ultenthal* (p. 276). The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right the castle of *Katzenstein* and the lofty *Fragzburg* (p. 274); to the left, on the slope of the *Marlinger Berg*, rises *Schloss Lebenberg* (p. 273); in the background are *Meran* and *Schloss Tirol*. 18¾ M. *Untermais* (p. 270), immediately below the Marling bridge (p. 273). The train quits the *Etsch*, traverses a high embankment, crosses the *Passer*, and enters the station of (20 M.) *Meran*, on the right bank of the *Passer*. Omnibuses and cabs at the station, see p. 270.

Meran. — **Hotels.** *POST OF ERZHERZOG JOHANN, conveniently situated in the Sand-Platz, with a beautiful garden; *HABSBURGER HOF, *TIROLER HOF, both at the station; *HASSFURTHER, comfortable, good cuisine; *GRAF VON MERAN (in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1½-2, pension 3½-5 fl.); *HÔTEL WALDER, Schiessstand-Platz, near the Gisela Promenade, R. from 80 kr.; *HÔTEL FORSTERBRÄU, with garden-restaurant, R., L., & A. 1 fl.; *ERZHERZOG RAINER, *HÔTEL AUSTRIA, at Obermais; MAISERHOF, in Untermais; HÔT. BÄCKER in the *Meraner Hof*; *SONNE (R. 70 kr.), KREUZ, etc., in the town. — **Pensions.** GERMANIA, FORTUNA, PASSERHOF, PIRCHER, MOSER, *NEUHAUS, all in the Gisela Promenade (the best situation); EUCHTA, Stefaniepromenade; beyond the *Passer*, ADELHEID; DEUTSCHES HAUS, DR. PUTZ, VILLA FANNY, SANDHOF, BELLEVUE, HOLSTEIN, EDELWEISS, TSCHONER, all in the Anlagen (promenades); VINDOBONA, in the Habsburger-Str.; VILLA HOCH, Meinhard-Str.; FELSENECK, on the Kùchelberg, outside the *Passer*er Thor. At Obermais (see p. 272): *WEINHART, *MAZEGGER, DR. MAZEGGER, VILLA REGINA, *WARMEGG, ADERS, ROLANDIN, TANNHEIM, FREIHOF, KORBERHOF, LICHTENEGG, MATSCHER, NIEDL, REIBMAYR, SCHILLERHOF, BAVARIA, VILLA STEFANIE, ELSENHAIN, FRIEDHEIM, etc. Pension in all these, 3-4 fl. per day; R. with a S. aspect, without board, from 20 fl. a month (R. to the E. or W. 12-18 fl.). Less expensive (from 2 fl. per day): in the town, STARKENHOF, HOLZEISEN, HOLZKNECHT, ANDREAS HOFER, etc.; at Untermais, VILLA MAJA, BERTHASHEIM, FLORA, FRÜHAUF, HERMANN; at Obermais, PETERSBURG, STAINER; to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch, VILLA CLAUDIA, LADURNER, DOBLHOF, and MARTINSBRUNN. The châteaux of TRAUTMANNSDORFF, RA-

METZ, MAUER, LEBENBERG, WINKEL, PLARS, JOSEFSBERG, etc., are also fitted up as pensions. A number of the villas are let to families. When a stay of some time is contemplated it is of importance to have all the arrangements with the landlord reduced to writing (with the advice and assistance of the directors of the baths).

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (see below); **Café Wieser*, *Café Paris*, both under the arcades, with gardens; *Café Meran*, Pfarr-Platz; *Schönbrunn*, Habsburger-Str.

Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at **Putz's*, Habsburger-Str. 44, and at *Jos. Marquetti's*, Laubengasse. Beer: **Kurhaus* (see below; on the ground-floor); *Raffl*, Pfarr-Platz; *Forsterbräu*, with a garden.

Kurhaus, in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Kursaal, café and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte at 12.30 p.m., 1 fl. 40 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 1½ fl. per week, 3 fl. per month, 7 fl. per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) 15, for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino). — *Visitors' Tax* 1 fl. per week (for a stay of more than three days); for the autumn season (to 1st Nov.) 4 fl., winter season (to 1st April) 6 fl., spring season (to end of May) 4 fl.; tickets for all three seasons, adults and children over 12 years, 10 fl., younger children 5 fl., servants 2 fl. Subs. to the band 1 fl., for all three seasons 2 fl.

Photographs. *Pötzelberger* (also lending library), Pfarr-Platz; *Plant*, Gisela Promenade. — **Money-Changers.** *Biedermann*, by the Post Office; *Blümel*, Landstrasse; *Fickenscher*, under the arcades.

English Church Service in the Erzherzog Johann.

Carriage from the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; to Obermais 1 or 2 fl. From Meran to Schönna and back 4 fl. 70 or 7 fl. 70 kr.; to Forst and back 2 fl. 70 or 4 fl. 50 kr., or returning by Marling 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr.; to Töll and back 3 fl. 20 or 5 fl. 50 kr.; to Lana and back 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (these charges include halt of 2 hrs., and fees and tolls). By time: in the town, ¼ hr. 30 or 60 kr., ½ hr. 60 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 5 or 2 fl. 10 kr.; each addit. ¼ hr. 20 or 60 kr.; double fares at night. Outside the town: ½ hr. 70 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 40 or 2 fl. 80 kr., etc. — **Horse** to Schloss Tirol, Schönna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl.; fee to attendant 40 kr.

Meran (1050'), with 5334 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*, ½ M. above its confluence with the *Etsch*, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of the mildness and equableness of its climate. There is also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the *Passer* lie the villages of *Untermals* 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 'Magistratsgebäude', is situated the *Burg*, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., and containing old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc.; it has been restored and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic Church (14th cent.) contains a good altarpiece by *Knoller* (d. 1804), representing the Assumption. — A tablet, placed in 1884, marks the house in the *Rennweg*, in which *Andreas Hofer* spent the last night before he was taken to Mantua (1810).

The *Gisela Promenade*, with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the right bank of the *Passer* below the *Botzen bridge*, having been laid out on the broad and substantial bulwark which protects the town against the inundations of the river. Adjoining it is the handsome *Kurhaus* (see p. 270), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the new *Stefanie Promenade*, with the *Protestant Church*, finished in



1885. Above the *Spitalbrücke* there are tasteful pleasure-grounds on both banks of the river. On the right bank is the *Untere Winter-Anlage (Kurgarten)*, very sheltered and sunny, and the favourite walk of delicate persons (smoking prohibited). Farther up is the *Obere Winter-Anlage* at the end of which is the upper bridge. On the left bank are the *Untere* and *Obere Sommer-Anlage*, or 'Maria-Valeria-Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Elisabethgarten* at Obermais, on the left bank,

which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new *Gilf-Anlage* on the right bank, at the foot of the Zenoburg (see below). — The mountains visible from Meran, or better from the road to Dorf Tirol, are, to the N.W., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; then above Partschins, the Zielspitze, Texelspitze, and Gfallwand; to the E., above the lower spurs, the Ifinger, to the right of which is the loftily-situated little church of St. Katharina in der Scharte; from the Etschthal rises the precipitous Gantkofel and in the distance is the Cima d'Asta, one of the Alps of Trent; to the S.W. the Marlinger Berg.

Pleasant walk from **Obermais** towards the E., past *Schloss Rubein* with its cypress-avenue, and across the *Naif* (two cafés by the bridge), to the (20 min.) church of *St. Valentin*, which commands a charming view; then back by *Schloss Rametz* (p. 274), or to the S. by *Schloss Trautmannsdorff*, with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the *Weissplatter* on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 274.)—*Lazaysteig*, see p. 273. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux of Obermais are the ivy-clad *Planta* and *Schloss Rottenstein*, the latter belonging to the Archduke Karl Ludwig (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Schillerhof*, the property of Hr. v. Redwitz, contains a bust of the poet.

EXCURSION TO SCHLOSS TIROL (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). Three paths, paved at places, and affording little shade, ascend to the castle. The best route leads past the Pfarrkirche and through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor; where we observe the picturesque *Zenoburg*, with its curious Romanesque portal, to the right, rising above the Passer), and then ascends to the left (finger-post) to (55 min.) *Dorf Tirol* (2050'; Zum Rimmele, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; Zum Schloss Tirol). We next (¼ hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the *Brunnenburg* in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (1¾ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Viutshgauer Thor), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent (the middle path), and ascends by the village of *Gratsch* (wine at Villa Wessobrunn), the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter*, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; beautiful views). — The shortest route to Dorf Tirol ascends from the back of the Pfarrkirche on the S.W. side of the Küchelberg. This path is steep and destitute of shade.

***Schloss Tirol** (2140'), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who possessed considerable power as early as the 12th cent. and gave their name to the whole country. It is now in a dilapidated condition,

having been partly destroyed by a landslip. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600' from the Töll to Meran); in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Dorf Tirol is the well-preserved old château of Auer, below which the *Finelebach* issues from the deep *Spronser Thal* (p. 275).

The château of *Lebenberg (1865'; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; Rfmts.), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 5 M. to the S. of Meran, formerly the property of Count Fuchs, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. The shortest route to it is as follows. Follow the 'Marlinger Steig', which crosses the fields to the (1½ M.) *Marlinger Brücke*, above the station of *Untermals* (p. 269). Beyond the latter follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben*; on the other side ascend by the field-path past several mills, and then by the carriage-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'), with their grotesque feathered caps, will secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the slope by *St. Anton* and *Marling*.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of *Schönna (1900') at the entrance to the Passeir, built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran, son of Archduke John (d. 1859), and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. Of the different routes to it the easiest is the carriage-road by Obermais (3½ M.; fingerpost by the well near the 'Erzherzog Rainer'). A shorter but steeper route is the '*Stickle Gasse*'. Or the *Lazag-Steig*, ascending by the Passer to the left from Pension Mazegger, may be followed to (1 hr.) *Dorf Schönna* (*Inn), the last part steep. The Gothic *Chapel, on the projecting platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (fee to the steward for castle and chapel 60 kr.- 1 fl.).

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (best by morning-light). From Dorf Schönna we return by the road to the (10 min.) *Unterdorf*, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) *Oberdorf*, and follow the hill-side, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (½ hr.) *Goyen* (no admittance). We next descend by a long curve into the *Naifthal*, beyond which

we remount through wood to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schloss Rametz*, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran viâ Obermais in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; or again ascend by the 'Freiberger Weg', which passes the *Stegerhof* and the *Weissplatter*, and skirts the hill. After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) *Hallbauer*, that to the left to the (40 min.) *Fragzburg* (2395'; no admittance), loftily situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Etschthal. In a gorge, 20 min. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the *Sinachbach* (visitors to which must have written permission from Hr. Erwin, the proprietor of the castle).

From the saw-mill by the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hallbauer*. Meran may be regained by the same path; or we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) castle of *Katzenstein*, and descend to the *Rametzbrücke* over the Naif. We may now return to (2 M.) Meran by the Botzen road, or we may ascend to the right on the left bank of the Naif, past *Schloss Trautmannsdorff* (p. 272), to the upper Naif bridge and reach the town viâ Obermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the pleasant walk, 'Unterm Berge' to *Pension Martinsbrunn*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) bridge over the Etsch, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the ruin of *Forst*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on the **Forster Brewery*, with a view of Meran. A still finer view of the town is obtained from the small château of *Josefsberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up (pension $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.).

The road ascends in a wide curve on the S. side of the valley to the (1 M.) saddle of the *Töll* (1665'; *Inn*), from which the Etsch descends in a series of rapids (p. 253). Beautiful walk from this point to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Partschins Waterfall*, passing *Partschins* (2070'; **Zur Stiege*), and ascending the *Zielthal* by a somewhat steep path. From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque *Old Road* (*View of the falls of the Etsch), or by the *Plarser Wasserleitung* (fine views of the Etschthal) on the hill-side, to (1 hr.) *Algund* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Meran.

Excursion to *Ober-Lana* and the 'Mittelgebirge' of *Völlan* and *Tisens*, see p. 268; the *Ultenthal*, p. 276; the *Passeir*, p. 253.

ASCENTS FROM MERAN (guides, *Jos. Buchensteiner*, *Alois Schussegger*). The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the **Vigiljoch* or '*Jocher*' (5870'). The route leads by *Marling* (p. 273) to *St. Felix*, ascends to the right by a somewhat steep, but good and unmistakable path to the N.E. angle of the *Marlinger Berg*, and then winds up to the (3 hrs.) *Eggerbauer* (4210'; tavern), with its chapel. Or we may follow the Vintschgau road as far as the Töll, and then ascend to the left viâ the *Quadrathöfe* (2740'), by a good path through wood, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Eggerbauer*. Beyond this point a guide is advisable, and it is better to bring one from Meran or Marling ($3\frac{1}{2}$, or returning by *St. Pankraz* $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The path ascends gradually to the S.W., through wood, to the (2 hrs.) old *Vigilkapelle* on the *Vigiljoch*, adjoining which is the *Jocherbauer* (Rfms.; better night-quarters at the *Gamperhof*, 5 min. below it, to the S.). The view is very grand: to the N. the *Oetzthaler Ferner* form the background of the *Schnalser Thal*; to the W. is the Vintschgau, bounded on the S. by the *Laaser Ferner* and the *Ortler*, and close to us rise the peaks enclosing the *Ultenthal* (*Hasenohr*, etc.); to the S. are the *Laugenspitze*, the *Mendel* as far as *Monte Roën*, and the *Etschthal* as far as *Sigmundskron*; to the E. the *Dolomites*, from the *Peitlerkofel* and the *Geislerspitzen* on the N. (*Langkofel*, *Plattkofel*, *Marmolada*, *Rosengarten*, *Latemar*, *Schwarzhorn*, *Weisshorn*) to the vicinity of the mouth of the *Avisio*, beyond which the peaks of the *Trentine Alps* may be descried; to the N.E. are the *Isinger*, *Hirzer*, and, beyond the *Jaufen*, the *Tuxer Ferner*. A more extensive view is obtained from the

Larchbühel (5968'), 20 min. to the E., and a still finer point is the **Rauhe Bühel* (6630'), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. — We may return by the *Lebenberger Alp* and *Schloss Lebenberg* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Meran), or by the longer and more interesting route past the scattered village of *Pawigl*, with its picturesque church, to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ausserhof* in the *Ultenthal* (p. 276), and thence by *Tscherms* (p. 268) to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Meran*. — The ascent of the *Hochwart* (8450') from the *Joher* is not difficult, and will amply repay the fatigue (3 hrs.; guide from Meran 6 fl.).

The *Rothsteinkogel* (5150') is also interesting (3 hrs.; guide 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). We ascend by *Katzenstein* (p. 274) and through the *Haftingerschlucht*, past the *Fragzburg Waterfall*, to the *Hochplatter*, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (Rfmts.). On the margin of the *Vöran* plateau we diverge to the left from the path to *Vöran*, and soon reach the summit, distinguished by its girdle of sandstone. The view embraces the *Etschthal*, the *Dolomites*, *Ortler*, etc. We return either by *Vöran* (3970'; *Lercher's Inn*) and *Vilpian* (p. 269), or by *Hafting* and *Katharina in der Schart* (p. 272).

The *Muthspitze* (7300'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is less interesting: from *Dorf Tirol* to the *Muthhöfe*, then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood.

To the *Spronser Thal*, with its ten lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 14-15 hrs.; guide 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, or with descent to *Plan* 5 fl.). The path ascends by *Dorf Tirol* and *Schloss Auer* to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) farm of *Langfall* or *Longvall* (3390') in the *Spronser Thal*; thence over the *Langfall-Alpe* (5120') to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Kasersee* (to the left of which is the *Pfitschsee*), and past the *Grünsee* to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Meran Club-Hut*, magnificently situated near the *Langsee* (4760'), the largest of the lakes (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference). The ascents of the *Röthelspitze* (8615'; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the *Tschigatspitze* (9820'; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide) are interesting expeditions from this point. — Instead of returning by the same route (5-6 hrs.), we may cross the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Spronser Joch* (8790'; *View of the *Gurgler glaciers*) to *Plan* and (3 hrs.) *Platt* in the *Pfelderthal* (comp. p. 254), and return to (9 hrs.) *Meran* viâ *Moos* and the *Passeir*.

The **Gfallwand* (10,420'; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ day; guide 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), between the *Zielthal* and the *Schnalser Thal*, is the finest of the loftier peaks near *Meran*. Drive in the afternoon to *Naturns* (p. 253); walk or ride thence in 4 hrs. to the *Mayralpe* (good quarters); next morning ascend to the plateau on the summit in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (refuge-hut). View magnificent. A shorter but rough path leads from the *Töll* through the *Zielthal* to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Zieler* or *Muth-Alpe* (poor quarters), and thence to the (2 hrs.) top.

The *Ifinger* (8370'; 6 hrs.; guide 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fl.), fatiguing. The path leads by *Goyen* and *Alfheid* to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gsteinhof* (4435'; Alpine fare); then a toilsome ascent over the *Ochsenboden* and the *Rothwand* to the (3 hrs.) nearer peak, a fine point of view. (The farther and higher peak, 8450', is very difficult of access.) Descent to (1 hr.) the *Naifer Pass* (6650'), at the head of the *Naifthal*; thence to the S.W. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Katharina in der Schart* (3565'; *Sulfner Inn*), and by the *Eggerbauer* and *Rametz* to (2 hrs.) *Meran*, or to the N.E. by the *Leiseralm* and the *Missenstein Pass* (6850') to (3 hrs.) *Aberstückl* in the *Penserthal* (p. 260; pleasant detour by the *Kratzberg See*); or to the S.E. through the *Oettenbach-Thal* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sarnthein* (p. 260).

The ascent of the **Hirzer* (*Prennspitze*, 9124'; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a very fine excursion. A good bridle-track leads by *Schönna* to (2 hrs.) *Verdins* (2690'; *Inn*), a small 'Bad'. Crossing the romantic *Masulschlucht*, it next leads to (2 hrs.) *Tall* or *Prenn* (*Inn*, rustic), and ascends to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hirzerhütte* on the *Taller-Alp* (6725'; night-quarters), from which a somewhat toilsome path, recently improved, leads to the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The superb *Panorama embraces, to the N., the *Oetzthal*, *Stubai*, and *Zillertal Alps*, the *Hohe Tauern* as far as the *Glockner*, E. the *Dolomites*, S. the *Brenta* and *Presanella*, W. the *Ortler* and the distant *Piz Linard*. Steep descent to *Aberstückl* in the *Sarnthal*; better by *Videgg* to *Schönna*.

The **Laugenspitze* (7970'; guide 6 fl.), one of the most famous points of view in this district, is best scaled from the *Uttner Mitterbad* (see p. 276; bridle-path, 4 hrs.), from *Platzers* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above *Völlan*, p. 268;

in 3 hrs.), or from *Unser Frau im Walde* (p. 311; 3 hrs.). Near the top is a club-hut (six beds). Splendid and extensive view (panorama by F. Plant).

FROM MERAN TO THE BATHS OF RABBI, through the **Ultenthal** (12 hrs.), not a very attractive route. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tscherm's* (p. 268) the ascent begins with the *Eichberg*; *Oberlana* (p. 268) lies below, to the left. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etschthal and the opposite heights, the Fragsburg, the Ifinger, etc. The first house in the Ultenthal is ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ausserhof*; 50 min., ruins of *Eschentoh* on the left, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *St. Pankraz* (2415'; **Ausser-Wirth*; guide, Matth. Gamper). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After 35 min. it divides at the 'Wälsche Sägen'. The road bearing to the left and crossing the bridge leads through the *Maraunenthal* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mitterbad* (3100'), a little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a good bath-house, whence the *Laugenspitze* (7970') may be ascended without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide $3\frac{1}{2}$, with descent to *Unser-Frau 4*, to *Proveis 4\frac{1}{2} fl.). Over the *Hofmahl* to *Proveis*, 4 hrs., see p. 311. The road in the main valley, to the W., leads past the *Innerbad* or *Lotterbad* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eck Inn* (on the hill to the right of which is the church of *St. Walburg*); then to (1 hr.) *Kuppelwiese* (3720'; Inn), to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Nicolaus* (4125'), and to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Gertrud* (4820'; very poor inn), with a handsome parsonage. (Passes to the Martell see p. 286; guide, Joh. Trafoier at St. Nicolaus.) Thence by a bridle-path through the *Kirchberger Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Lach-alm* (7090') and the (1 hr.) *Kirchberger Joch* or *Rabbi Joch* (8130'), near the *Lake Corvo*, where a new mountain-view is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Cespede Alp*, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Lastly viâ *Piazzolo di Rabbi* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (see p. 311).*

From Meran over the *Gampen Pass* to *Cles*, see p. 310; over the *Auener Joch* or the *Kreuzjüchl* to the *Sarnthal*, see p. 260.

50. From Eysrs (*Landeck, Meran*) to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 246, 288, 304.

99 M. DILIGENCE from Landeck to Mals ($42\frac{1}{2}$ M.) daily in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Eysrs (52 M.) daily in $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; from Meran to Eysrs (28 M.) daily in 5 hrs. (also *Stellwagen* in both directions). An omnibus, in connection with the diligence over the Stelvio, plies daily in summer from *Mals* to *Prad* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., leaving *Mals* at 5.30 a.m. and *Prad* at 4.25 p.m. — DILIGENCE from Eysrs to Bormio over the Stelvio (32 M.) in summer (10th July to 30th Sept.) daily in $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.; open vehicles), leaving Eysrs at 6.30 a.m., and reaching *Prad* at 7.15, *Trafoi 10*, *Franzenshöhe* (where dinner is taken) 1 p.m., *S. Maria 3.45*, and the *Baths of Bormio* at 6 p.m.; from *Bormio 6.30*, *S. Maria 10.45* a.m., *Franzenshöhe 1.45*, *Trafoi 3*, *Prad 4.50*, arrival at Eysrs 5 p.m. — Italian DILIGENCE from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs.; RAILWAY from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — CARRIAGE from Eysrs to Gomagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to *Trafoi 10* and $11\frac{1}{2}$ fl. (extra horse for the hills, when more than 66 lbs of luggage, 4 fl. 60 kr.); to *Franzenshöhe 15* and 17 fl.; to *Bormio 32* and 34 fl. (extra horse 10 and 14 fl.); from *Mals* to Gomagoi 8 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to *Trafoi 11* and $12\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to *Franzenshöhe 16* and 18 fl.; to *Bormio 32* and 34 fl. EXTRA-POST with two horses from *Mals* to *Trafoi 12* fl. 50 kr.; from the *Baths of Bormio* to *Trafoi 65*, to *Sondrio 70* fr.

The route over the **Stelvio* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, Ger. *Stilfser Joch*), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9045' above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass; and 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. At Mals, Eys, and Laas, however, the dusty high-road may be avoided by following footpaths straight across the valley.

From Landeck or Meran to *Eys*, see R. 46. The Stelvio road crosses the Etsch to the left at *Spondinig* (2915'; *Hirsch), 2 M. to the W. of Eys, and then runs straight across the valley, which is here $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad and is covered with debris and rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Trafoier Bach*. At —

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Prad* or *Brad* (2940'; **Alte Post*; **Neue Post*; good ice-axes at Dialer's), a small village at the entrance to the Trafoier Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via Glurns and Lichtenberg (p. 251). At the *Schmelz* (Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the hill to the right lies the poor village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence the route derives its name. A little farther on we cross the stream, and soon obtain a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below). In the opposite direction (N.) towers the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel* (p. 239). Near ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

8 M. *Gomagoi*, Germ. *Beidewasser* ('gemelle acque', 4265'; **Reinstadler's Inn*), with a small fort, to the S.E., opens the wild *Suldenthal*.

To **Sulden* (bridle-path to St. Gertrud, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), see p. 287. A direct path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, leads from Gomagoi to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Payerhütte* (p. 291). This route diverges to the right from the Sulden road immediately beyond the bridge over the Trafoier Bach, and leads mostly through wood.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. As we approach ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Trafoi the *Monte Livrio* (10,470') first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the *Naglerspitze* (10,685'). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the huge *Ortler* (the summit itself is not visible); to the right of it the *Pleishorn* (10,312'); then the *Untere Ortler Ferner* and the *Trafoier Ferner*, separated by the *Nashorn Spitze* (9442'), and crowned by the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,240'); next, the black *Vordere Madatschspitze* (10,174'), the *Madatsch-Ferner*, the *Kristall-Spitzen* (11,300'), and the *Geisterspitze* (11,355').

11 M. *Trafoi* (5080'; **Post*, R. & L. 1 fl., B. 30 kr.; **Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small village, is grandly situated.

EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS (guides, *Joh. Mazag*, *Math.* & *Joh. Thöni*, and *Jos. Platzer* of Trafoi, *Alois Pichler* of Stilfs, and *Georg & Jos. Pichler* of Gomagoi; comp. p. 288). Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) HEILIGE DREI BRUNNEN. The path, which is nearly level the whole way, descends from the road to the left, about 250 paces above the 'Post', runs at first below the pine-wood and then through it, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, and reaches the 'Three Holy Springs' (5260'). 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 house used as a tavern when a pilgrimage takes place. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks

are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive. The interior of the chapel is interesting (keys kept by the Curé at Trafoi). — A steep and toilsome footpath (not recommended), diverging to the right shortly before the Three Springs, ascends to the Franzenshöhe (p. 279).

The ascent of the *Ortler (12,812') from Trafoi (from which 1000' more have to be ascended than from Sulden) has been much facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (p. 291), which enables the traveller to divide the excursion into two days. (Ascent, 8-9 hrs. in all; guide 10 fl., with descent to Sulden 11½ fl.; to the Payerhütte and back 4 fl., by the Payerhütte to Sulden 5½ fl.) Comp. p. 291. The route crosses the Trafoibach halfway to the Holy Springs, and ascends by a new path through wood, and then through the *Tabarettathal* over grass and debris and across the little *Tabaretta Glacier* to the (4½ hrs.) *Payerhütte* (10,060'), where it unites with the club-paths from Gomagoi (about 5½ hrs.; see above), and from Franzenshöhe (5-6 hrs.; p. 279). Hence to the summit, see p. 292. [The old route passed the Holy Springs, and ascended to (1 hr.) the *Bergl-Hütte* (6230'), a small refuge-hut erected by Dr. Arning of Hamburg (d. 1886). It then either crossed the *Stickle Pleiss*, a small and precipitous glacier and ascended the saddle to the N. of the *Pleisshorn* ('Ruthner's Route'), or made a circuit to the left through the *Hohe Eisrinne* (p. 292) to the *Obere Ortler Glacier* and to the summit ('Tuckett's Route'). The latter affords the shortest descent to Trafoi (comp. p. 292).]

An admirable survey of the Ortler group is obtained from the *Tartscher Alm* (6170'), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Trafoi (guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.); still more extensive views are afforded by the *Schwarze Wand* (7920'), 1½ hr. farther up, and by the *Korspitze* (9600'), 4½ hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the top; guide 3 fl.). — From the *Korspitze* across the *Seejoch* (9500'); a toilsome pass leading to the Münsterthal, less attractive than the Wormser Joch) to the *Röthelspitze* ¾ hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass, very interesting, see p. 280. — The *Kleinboden* (7435'; 2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.) affords a fine view of the Ortler, Stelvio, Oetzthaler Ferner, etc. — Other ascents are described under Franzenshöhe and the Stelvio Pass, pp. 279, 280.

OVER THE HOCHLEITENJOCH TO SULDEN, with the ascent of the **Hochleitenspitze* (9160'), 6½-7 hrs. (guide 5½ fl.). The path crosses the brook at the Trafoi Mill and ascends by a wide circuit to the left, through wood. It then becomes steeper, and leads through the *Hochleienthal*, over abrupt slopes of grass and detritus, to the (3½ hrs.) *Hochleitensjoch* (8955'), from which we ascend the rocky arête to the (¼ hr.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochspitz, Kleine and Hohe Angelus-Spitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitze, Schöntaufspitze, Madritsch-Spitze, Cevedale, Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E., is the Suldenthal; to the W. the Trafoithal, with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Ober-Vintschgau, with Mals and the lakes of the Etsch. — Descent partly over steep and crumbling rocks, slopes of turf and debris, and lastly through wood and meadows to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Gertrud* (p. 288).

By the *Payerhütte* to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 291.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from some of the bends, the short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (2½ M.) the **Weisse Knott*, a platform with a marble obelisk (erected in 1884) to the memory of *Josef Pichler* ('P'sseyrer Josele'), who, in 1804, made the first ascent of the Ortler. Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler glaciers, separated by the Nashornspitze and over-

looked by the snowy summits of the Eiskogl, Fernerkogl, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Hintere Madatschspitze. More to the left, in the foreground, rises the Pleisshorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 292). Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the sequestered chapel of the Three Holy Fountains. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, just before the kilomètre-stone marked 18, is the spot (indicated by a marble tablet) where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Just beyond this point a rough and steep path (not recommended) descends to the left to the Heilige Drei Brunnen, p. 277. Immediately opposite the superb Madatsch glacier, which, however, has greatly receded, is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Can-toniera al 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 ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

16 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7160'; **Inn*), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained by ascending the grassy slopes of the *Vordere Grat* behind the inn for $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.; to the *Untere Signalkuppe* $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr., to the **Obere Signalkuppe* (9048'), 2 hrs. In the foreground is the Madatsch glacier with its magnificent ice-fall, and above it rises the Madatsch, behind which is seen the Ortler in all its grandeur; in the background to the N.E. are the Oetzthaler Ferner. — Franzenshöhe is one of the best headquarters for MOUNTAIN ASCENTS in the W. Ortler district (guides, *Joh.*, *Alois*, & *Anton Theiner*, *Matth. Fahrner*). The *Geisterspitze* (11,400'; 4 hrs.), see p. 280. Other easy peaks are the *Grosse Naglerspitze* (*Cima Vitelli*, 10,682'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), the *Payerspitze* (11,300'; 4 hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), and the *Tuckettspitze* (11,384'; 5 hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). Adepts only should attempt the *Madatschspitzen* (*Vordere*, 10,174'; *Mittlere*, 10,964'; *Hintere*, 11,260'), the *Hohe Schneide* (11,356'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), or the *Krystallspitze* (11,312'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 5 fl.). Still more difficult are the *Grosse Schneeglocke* (11,240'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 5 fl.), and the *Grosse Eiskogel* (11,720'; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). Very difficult are the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,750'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 12 fl.) and the *Thurwieserspitze* (11,975'; 8-10 hrs.; guide 14 fl.). — The *Ortler* (pp. 278, 291) may also be ascended from Franzenshöhe. The 'Alpine Club Route' crosses the tongue of the *Madatsch Glacier*, skirts the *Vordere Madatschspitze*, and then traverses the *Trafoier* and *Untere Ortler Glaciers* to the *Bergl* (p. 278) and the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Payerhütte* (guide 4, to Sulden $5\frac{1}{2}$, to the top of the Ortler 10, and with descent to Sulden $11\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

PASSES. TO STA. CATERINA over the *Ortler Pass* (10,975'), between the Ortler and the *Grosse Eiskogel*, 8 hrs. to the *Milan Club Hut* in Val Zebrù, difficult. The *Thurwieserjoch* (11,384'), between the *Grosse Eiskogel* and the *Thurwieserspitze* (8-9 hrs. to the Milan Hut; guide 9 fl.), is also difficult. Other fatiguing or difficult passes are the *Glockenjoch* (10,840'), between the *Trafoier Eiswand* and the *Grosse Schneeglocke*, 7 hrs. to the Milan hut or to the *Malga Prato Beghino* in the Val Zebrù (guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); the *Trafoierjoch* (10,785'), between the *Kleine Schneeglocke* and the *Hintere Madatschspitze* (7 hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); the *Tuckettsjoch* (11,020'), between the *Hintere Madatschspitze* and the *Tuckettspitze* (6 hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); the *Madatschjoch* (10,985'), between the *Tuckettspitze* and the *Krystallspitze* (6 hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); and the *Geisterjoch* (*Passo di Sasso Rotondo*, 10,685'), between the *Geisterspitze* and the *Hohe Schneide*. — TO SULDEN over the *Ortler Pass* (see above) and the *Hochjoch* (11,635'), between the Ortler and the Zebrù (14 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), very difficult, see p. 292.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate.

About halfway up is the dilapidated Casetta, a road-menders' hut. On the summit of the **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch*, or *Ferdinands-höhe*, 9045'), 5½ M. from Franzenshöhe, is a workmen's house. A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy. The Bernina, the next highest Alpine pass crossed by a carriage-road, is 7660' in height.

A path by the house, traversing mica-slate, ascends in steep zigzags to the (20 min.) ***Dreisprachenspitze** (about 9180'; a spur of the Röhelspitze, see below) which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler, the snowy dome of which appears quite near. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. The barren red **Monte Pressura** (*Röhelspitze*, 9940'), which intercepts the view of the Münsterthal to the N., may be ascended in 1 hr. more (from Franzenshöhe direct in 2½ hrs.; view similar to that from the Umbrail).

The ***Geisterspitze** (11,400'), a very fine point, may be ascended from the pass in 3, or from Franzenshöhe in 4 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The route ascends gradually across the *Eben Glacier*, between *Monte Livrio* on the left and the *Naglerspitze* and *Hohe Schneide* on the right, to the W. base of the Geisterspitze, a sharp, snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arête at the top (no serious difficulty, but a steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left, close to the road, is the glittering ice of the *Eben* (*Cristallo*) and *Stelvio Glaciers*. The road is seldom entirely free from snow except in warm seasons; snow 6-8' deep is sometimes seen by the road-side in July, and long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (1½ M.) —

23 M. **S. Maria** (8315'; *Inn*), the fourth *Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the *Cantoniera S. Maria*, crosses the **Wormser Joch** (8240'), or *Umbrail Pass*, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 250); thence by *Taufers* to (9 M.) *Mals* (p. 250) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch). This forms a very pleasant excursion.

The ascent of the ***Piz Umbrail** (9950'; 1½ hr.; guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.), the E. and highest peak of the serrated mountain-range which bounds the valley of the Braulio on the N., is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the right, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail glacier is no longer crossed). Magnificent view. To the E., towering above the red Monte Pressura, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zebù, Königsspitze, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, Tuckett-Spitze, Cevedale, Monte Cristallo, Geisterspitze; to the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the Val Tellina (Cima di Piazza, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Corno di Dosdè, etc.); W. the Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluchthorn), then the Oetzthal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Fallér may be seen at the *cantoniera*. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third *cantoniera* (see below); the route (no path) diverges to the left from the road, near a post on the right, about ½ M. above the *cantoniera*, and ascends the hill-side to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to S. Maria.

• We next reach the (1 M.; third) *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio*

(7590'; Inn, well spoken of), near the '*Abitazione del R. Cappellano*' and a chapel, and then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga* (7100'), a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the *Braulio*, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross the brook descending on the left from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and reach the (second) *Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalunga* (6500'), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9780'). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the *Diroccamento Defile* (*Wormser Loch*) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585'), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the *Braulio*. (A brook springing from a rock at the mouth of the *Val Fraele* is sometimes erroneously called the source of the *Adda*.)

Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915'), the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280'), and the *Piz Redasco* (10,300'); to the S.E. are the *Mte. Valaccetta* (10,325') and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820'). On the right, beyond the deep gorge of the *Adda*, tower the abrupt slopes of the *Mte. delle Scale*. The *Bagni Vecchi* (plain but good quarters) or Old Baths of Bormio (7 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from S. Maria), now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. At the egress of the last tunnel (the *Galleria dei Bagni*), a slab on the rock to the left records that this '*Via a Bormio ad Athesim per Braulii juga*', begun in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825. Fine view from the bridge.

The ***New Baths of Bormio**, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4395'; also a hotel, R. 2-4, L. & A. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, 'pens.' from 8 fr.; closed on 15th Oct.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, a handsome building on a terrace, rebuilt in 1859, command a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains. The baths are much frequented in July and August. The thermal water (92-100° Fahr., almost without mineral ingredients) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, to which, besides the road, a pleasant footpath ascends ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, issue from the dolomite cliffs above the deep gorge of the *Adda*. The old Roman baths hewn in the rocks are interesting. — The diligences over the *Stelvio* and through the *Val Tellina* arrive at and start from the New Baths, where luggage from the N. addressed to Bormio is usually left.

Across the *Val Viola Pass* to the *Bernina*, and across the *Foscagno Pass* to *Livigno*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — The ascent of the **Monte delle Scale** (8210'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide convenient) is recommended. The route descends to the W. from the Baths, crosses the *Adda* at *Premadio*, and

ascends by a good bridle-path on the N. slope of the *Val Viola* (edelweiss abundant) to the two towers of the (2 hrs.) *Scale di Fraele* (6515'), a well-known pass in the middle ages, commanding fine views of the Piz Tresero, Cima di Piazza, etc. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on is the beautiful little *Lago di Scale* (Chalet; Rfmts.), where the bridle-track ends. From this point a climb of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. steep, brings us to the plateau of the *Mte. delle Scale*, with its two peaks. Magnificent view to the E. of the Ortler group, the Val Viola, Val Furva, and Valle di Sotto, while immediately below are the gorge of the Adda and the Baths of Bormio. — The *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915'; 4-5 hrs.) and the *Monte Valaccetta* (10,325'; 4-5 hrs.), are both interesting ascents presenting no difficulty. The difficult ascent of the *Cima di Piazza* (11,280'; 8 hrs.) should be attempted only by adepts.

The windings of the road end, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. lower down, at —

32 M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4010'; **Posta*, moderate; **Alb. della Torre*, Piazza Cavour), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, with many dilapidated towers.

FROM BORMIO TO STA. CATERINA, 9 M. (diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.), a very attractive expedition. The tolerable road leads through the *Val Furva*, which is picturesque at first, but afterwards monotonous, viâ *S. Niccolò* and (3 M.) *S. Antonio*, at the mouth of the *Val Zembrù* (see below), which is terminated by the precipices of the *Cristallo*, to (6 M.) *Sta. Caterina* (5700'; **Stabilimento di Bagni*, much frequented by Italians in summer, closed after 15th Sept.; *Hôtel Tresero*, well spoken of), a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. *Sta. Caterina* is very finely situated between the *Monte Confinale* on the N., the *Mte. Tresero* on the E., and the *Mte. Sobretta* on the S., and is a good starting-point for exploring the S. side of the Ortler.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *P. Compagnoni*, *L. Bonetti*, *Batt. Confortola*, *Fil. Cola*, and *Pietrogiiovanna*). To the **Forno Glacier*, a beautiful walk ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back; guide not indispensable). We follow the right bank of the *Frodolfo*, the path being level at first, and then ascend the wild *Val Forno*, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars (skirting the deep gorge of the *Frodolfo* on the right). The path, steep and stony at places, leads to the (2 hrs.) *Baite del Forno* (ca. 7550'; rustic accommodation), grandly situated opposite to the huge **Forno Glacier*, which descends to the valley in an imposing ice-fall, and surrounded by the finely-shaped *Piz Tresero*, *Punta di S. Matteo*, *Mte. Saline*, etc. To the *Val di Cedeh* and the *Cedeh Hut* (8530'), see below and p. 291.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of **Monte Confinale* (11,055'; 4-5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of *Sta. Caterina*, between the *Val Zembrù* and the *Val Furva*. Admirable survey of the Ortler chain from the summit; W. the *Bernina* and *Piz Linard*, S.W. the *Monte della Disgrazia*, S. the *Presanella*.

FROM STA. CATERINA TO THE VAL ZEBRÙ (10-11 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), attractive. From the (2 hrs.) *Baite del Forno* (see above) we ascend on the W. side of the *Val di Cedeh*, over grass, debris, and snow, to the (2-3 hrs.) *Passo del Zembrù* (9910'). Fine view of the *Königspitze*, *Zembrù*, *Thurwieserspitze*, and *Mte. Cristallo*. Descent over snow to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Baita del Pastore* (7255'), in the *Val del Zembrù*, and thence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Malga Prato Beghino* (6345'), and viâ (2 hrs.) *S. Antonio* back to (2 hrs.) *Sta. Caterina*. On the edge of the *Zembrù Glacier*, 2 hrs. above the *Pastore Alp*, is the *Milan Hut* (*Capanna Milano*, 9440'), of the Italian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascents of the *Mte. Zembrù* (12,270'; over the *Hochjoch* in 4 hrs.), the *Thurwieserspitze* (11,980'; 5-6 hrs.; either from the S. or viâ the *Thurwieserjoch*), the *Königspitze* (12,664'; over the *Colle Pale Rosse* in 6-7 hrs.; see p. 291), and the *Ortler* (12,812'; by the *Hochjoch* in 8-9 hrs.; see p. 292). All these ascents should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers, with steady heads and good guides.

From *Sta. Caterina* over the *Cevedale Pass* and the *Eissee Pass* to

Sulden, and ascent of the *Königsspitze* and *Cevedale*, see R. 52. Over the *Cevedale Pass* to the *Martellthal*, see p. 287; over the *Glockenjoch*, *Madatschjoch*, *Ortler Pass*, etc., to *Trafoi*, see p. 279. — The following S. peaks of the Ortler group (all fatiguing) may be ascended from Sta. Caterina by experts with an able guide: *Piz Tresero* (11,820') in 5½ hrs. (the last part only steep); *Punta S. Matteo* (12,090') in 6 hrs.; *Mte. Vioz* (11,940') in 7-8 hrs.; *Palon della Mare* (12,160') in 7-8 hrs.

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PONTE DI LEGNO, over the *Gavia Pass* (8700'), 7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in clear weather, but advisable in the reverse direction). A tolerable but steep bridle-track ascends on the W. side of the valley, crosses the stream by the (¼ hr.) *Ponte delle Vacche* (6590'), and again ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the E. side of the valley. On the left are the precipices of the *Piz Tresero* (11,820'). Farther on, the path crosses, by the *Ponte di Pietra* (7890'), the discharge of the *Dosegù Glacier*, which descends on the left from the *Punta S. Matteo* (good view of the glacier from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). We then traverse a more level valley, following the right bank of the stream (way marked by crosses and heaps of stones), pass the *Lago Bianco*, and reach the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass, between the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (11,020') and the *Monte Gavia* (10,575'; fine retrospect of the Ortler group). On the other side of the pass the *Lago Nero* (9510') lies on the right. The path descends to the left, past a spring ('Acqua Benedetta'; marble tablet with inscription of 1619), to the (2 hrs.) small baths of *S. Apollonia* (5180'; beds), in the *Val delle Messi*, from which a carriage-road follows the bank of the *Oglio*, passing *Pezzo* on the hill to the left, to (3 M.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 313).

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PEJO, over the *Sforzellina Pass* (9860'; 9½ hrs.; with guide), laborious and devoid of interest. The route is at first identical with that to the *Gavia Pass*; above the *Ponte di Pietra*, where the more level valley begins, we diverge to the left, and cross loose stones and snow in the direction of the opening to the N. of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (11,020'). The summit of the pass, 4½ hrs. from Sta. Caterina, affords little view. Then a rapid descent into the small *Val Bormina*, a rough walk of 2 hrs. through the valley to the *Val del Monte*, and thence to *Pejo* (p. 312) in 2 hrs. more.

The road, which will repay pedestrians as far as *Bolladore*, crosses at (1 M.) *S. Lucia* the muddy *Frodolfo*, which falls into the *Adda* below the bridge, and then turns towards the S. The broad green valley (*piano*) of *Bormio* ends at (2¼ M.) *Ceppina*, beyond which we pass the hamlet of *S. Antonio*, and then *Morignone*, in the green *Valle di Sotto*, with its church on the hill above. The *Serra di Morignone*, a defile 3½ M. in length, here separates the district of *Bormio*, '*Paese Freddo*', or 'cold region', from the *Val Tellina*, which belonged to the *Grisons* down to 1797, then to *Austria*, and since 1859 has been united to *Italy*. The broad valley is watered by the *Adda*, the inundations of which often cause great damage, and its slopes yield excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the *Austrians* in 1859. Near the end of the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. The valley now expands, and the vegetation becomes richer. To the left lies *Le Prese*, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val di Rezzo*; then *Mondadizza*. On the slope to the W. rises the church of *Sondalo*.

45 M. *Bolladore* (2840'; *Posta* or *Angelo*, high charges; *Hôtel des Alpes*). At (1½ M.) *Tiolo* a bridle-path diverges to the left and leads over the *Passo del Mortirolo* to *Edolo* (p. 313). Near (2 M.) *Grosio* (2170') we cross the *Adda*, and at the large village of

($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grossotto* (Leone d'Oro) the *Roasco*, which issues from the *Val Grosina*. (At the entrance to the valley, on the left, are the well-preserved ruins of the handsome castle of *Venosta*.) At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mazzo* the road recrosses the *Adda*. To the W. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9140'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a large lake. The road then descends by *Tovo*, *Lovero*, and *Sernio*, passing vine-clad hills, to —

57 M. **Tirano** (1475 ft.; *Alb. d'Italia*, with the post-office, bargaining advisable; *Posta*; *Hôtel Stelvio*, by the lower bridge), 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, on the right bank of the *Adda*, lies **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.), a small village built in a wide circle round the imposing pilgrimage-church, an edifice of the 17th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.) — The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the *Bernina* glaciers. At *Tresenda* (1220') the road over the *Monte Aprica* diverges to the left (comp. p. 314, and *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). On the N. slope of the valley rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio* (2945'), which gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). On the hill to the right, near *Sondrio*, stand the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna*.

73 M. **Sondrio** (1140'; **Posta*; *Maddalena*; *Ristoratore del Marino*, with rooms, well spoken of), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the *Val Tellina*, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the *Malero*, a torrent which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through an artificial channel.

The beautiful ***Val Malenco**, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the *Malero* viâ *Torre* to (10 M.) *Chiesa* (4280'; Inn, dear), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the *Bernina*, W. *Monte della Disgrazia*). Thence over the *Muretto Pass* (8390') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), or through the *Val Lanterna* (ascending to the N.E.) and through the *Val Campo Moro* to the *Canciano Pass* (8360') and *Poschiavo* (9-10 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the *Lago di Palù* (6300'), beautifully situated; viâ *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890'), etc. — The **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,070') may be ascended from *Chiesa* in 14 hrs. (very fatiguing and difficult). The previous night may be spent in the *Capanna della Disgrazia* of the Italian Alpine Club, on the *Corna Rossa Pass* (8850'), between the *Val Malenco* and the *Val di Sasso Bissolo*, 7 hrs. from *Chiesa*. Hence the summit, on which there is a small refuge-hut, may be attained in 7 hrs. Magnificent view. The ascent from the *Val Masino* (see below) is shorter. The route leads from *Cataeggio* through the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* and the *Val di Pietra Rossa* to the (5 hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* (8280'), another hut of the Italian Alpine Club, whence the top is reached in 5 hrs.

The RAILWAY skirts the hill of *Sassella*, producing a well-known wine, on the right bank of the *Adda*. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Castione*; 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *S. Pietro-Berbenno*. At (84 M.) *Ardenno-Masino* the interesting *Val Masino* opens to the right.

The road in the **Val Masino** ascends to the right from the station, viâ *Masino*, *Pioda*, and *Cataeggio*, at the mouth of the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see p. 284), to (7½ M.) *S. Martino* (3755'), where the valley divides: to the right is the *Valle di Mello*, to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie (1¼ M.) the *Bagni del Masino*, with a good *Bath-house (4350'). The valley, called the *Val Porcellizza* above this point, now turns to the N. At its head (3½-4 hrs. from the Bagni), and at the base of the precipitous *Badile* group, is the *Badile Hut* (8530'). The E. peak (*Piz Trubinasca*, 9575') and the W. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,050') present no difficulty to experts with good guides. The central peak (*Pis Badile*, 10,850') is very difficult. — Passes to the *Val Bregaglia* (*Bondo Pass*, *Forcella di S. Martino*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The train crosses the *Adda* above its junction with the *Masino*. 87 M. *Talamona*. 89½ M. **Morbegno** (850'; *Regina d'Inghilterra*), noted for its silk-culture, has a 17th cent. church. 91½ M. *Cosio-Traona*. The village of *Traona* lies on the other side of the *Adda*, at the foot of the mountains. 94 M. *Delebio*. The lower part of the *Val Tellina* is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*.

99 M. **Colico** (700'; *Albergo Piazza Garibaldi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como*; see *Baedeker's N. Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

51. The Martellthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 288, 246, 304.

The **Martellthal**, or **Mortellthal**, the longest valley in the *Ortler Alps* (15 M.), affords the shortest route from the lower *Vintschgau* to *Sulden*. The lower part of the valley (as far as the *Marteller Alp*) is rather monotonous, but the glacier-scenery at its head is magnificent. The best starting-point for excursions is the club-hut on the *Zufall-Alp* (see p. 286). — Guides: *Paul* and *Math. Kobald*, *Joh.*, *Jos.*, *Math.*, and *Mart. Eberhöfer* of *Gand*; *Joseph* and *Math. Holzknecht* of *Salt* (see also *Sulden guides*, p. 288).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of *Morter* (2380'), reached in 20 min. from *Goldrain* (p. 252), or in 40 min. from *Latsch* (p. 253). The path from the latter quits the village on the S.W. side, to the right, crosses the *Plima* after 35 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the road up the valley, at the upper end of the village of *Morter*. On a hill to the left are the ruined castles of *Unter-* and *Ober-Montan* and the ancient *Chapel of St. Stephen*. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly. The floor of the valley is strewn with rocks and debris, over which dashes the *Plima*. Near *Salt* are large marble quarries.

1 hr. *Salt*, a small chalybeate bath, lies a few hundred paces above the road, to the left (plain but good quarters). To the right, on the hill on the left bank, lies *Martell*, or *Thal* (4270'; Inn, near the church, rustic), a scattered village. We next cross the *Flimbach* to (¾ hr.) the long village of *Gand*, or *Gond* (*Eberhöfer*, rustic), traverse wood (on the right the precipitous *Schluderhorn*, 9005'), and pass the solitary chapel of (1¼ hr.) *Maria-Schmelz* (5060'). We then (½ hr.) recross the stream and traverse a large

Alp, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the *Untere Zufritt Ferner*. At the end of the Alp ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowy peaks of the Cevedale are suddenly disclosed; this magnificent picture, however, soon disappears. We next reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Untere Marteller Alp** (5975'), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) *Obere Marteller Alp*, finely situated on the left bank (opposite which, to the S., are the *Vordere Rothspitze* and the *Gramsen-Ferner*).

The path now ascends through wood on the left bank, crosses the (1 hr.) *Pederbach* (shortly before reaching which we pass an excellent spring), and ascends to the right. On the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the *Madritsch-Joch* diverges; see p. 287), we turn to the left, cross the *Madritschbach*, and ascend the steep rock to the (1 hr.) ***Zufall-Hütte** (6885'; **Inn* in summer), prettily situated on a grassy hill near the *Zufall-Alpe*, and the best starting-point for the Cevedale, the Eissee Pass, etc. To the W. the imposing *Zufall Glacier* descends in two arms into the valley (left, the *Fürkele-Ferner*; right, the *Langen-Ferner*). On the left is the *Hohen-Ferner* with the *Veneziaspitze* and *Schranpsitze*.

ASCENTS (guides, see above; the charges given are from the Zufall-Hütte; guide from Gand to the hut $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The ascent of the **Cevedale* (*Zufall-Spitze*, 12,380'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte; guide 6, with descent to Sulden $8\frac{1}{2}$, to Sta. Caterina $9\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) is troublesome, but most interesting (comp. p. 289). From the hut we ascend to the W., through the *Hutweidenthal*, on the slope of the *Mutspitze* (9535'), to the foot of the *Hintere Wandln*; then across the *Langen-Ferner* to the *Cevedale Pass* (see p. 287), and thence to the left to the top (p. 289). — The **Innere Peder Spitze** (10,764'), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, is ascended from the Zufall-Hütte in 4 hrs. (rather toilsome; guide 3, with descent to Sulden 6 fl.). The *Plattenspitze* (11,286'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the *Aeussere Pederspitze* (11,158; 5 hrs.), the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,345'; 5 hrs.), and the *Schildspitze* (about 10,820'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) may also be ascended from the Zufall-Hütte. — **Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, see p. 289. — The ascent of the *Zufritt-Spitze* (11,256') from the Untere Marteller-Alp is laborious but interesting (7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the *Venezia-Spitze* (11,090'), ascended from the Zufall-Hütte by the *Hohenfernerjoch* in 5 hrs., and to the *Hintere Rothspitze* (10,960'), reached from the Zufall-Hütte by the *Schran-Ferner* and *Gramsen-Ferner* in 4 hrs. (guide $4\frac{1}{2}$, with descent to Pejo over the *Caresen-Ferner* $9\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). — The *Laaser Spitze* (10,822') and the *Schluderspitze* (10,585') are both comparatively easy (from Gand 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Laas $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); comp. p. 252.

PASSES. TO THE BATHS OF RABBI (p. 311) from the Zufall-Hütte or the lower Marteller Alp over the **Sällent-Joch** (9900'), between the *Gramsenspitze* and the *Sällentspitze*, 10 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — TO PEJO (p. 312), from the Zufall-Alp, either over the **Hohenferner-Joch** (10,510'), on the W. side of the *Venezia-Spitze* (see above; ascended from the pass in 1 hr.), in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 8 fl.), or over the **Fürkele-Scharte** (9900') to the E. of the Cevedale, in 10 hrs. (guide $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), both fine but fatiguing routes. — TO ST. GERTRUD in the *Ullenthal* (p. 276), several passes. From the lower Alp over the **Zufritt-Joch** (10,080'), to the W. of the *Zufrittspitze* (see above), down the rocky slope called '*In der Neuen Welt*', and past the *Grünsee* to the *Weissbrunner Alp*, laborious but interesting (10 hrs.; guide $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). From Gand to St. Gertrud over the **Soy-Joch** (9900'), to the N.E.

of the Zufrittspitze, 7½ hrs., or over the Flim-Joch, to the W. of th. Hasenohr, 7 hrs., two attractive routes, free from difficulty (guide 6 fl.). — To STA. CATERINA over the **Cevedale Pass** (10,730'), a grand glacier-tour of 8 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte (guide 7 fl.), with which the ascent of the *Cevedale* may be combined (3-4 hrs. more; comp. p. 289).

To SULDEN, 10 hrs. from Salt, over the **Madritsch-Joch** (10,340'), which forms the usual exit from the Martellthal, a somewhat fatiguing route, but highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the *Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (guide 7½), including the Schöntaufspitze 8 fl.; from the Zufall-Hütte 6 and 6½ fl.). From the upper Marteller Alp to the (1 hr.) bridge over the *Pederbach*, see p. 286. We then ascend to the right through wood and across pastures in the *Madritschthal*, and lastly over a steep slope of debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit of the pass. On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Zufrittspitze, the Vordere Rothspitze, and the Venezia-Spitze with their glaciers, and from the summit a stupendous view is disclosed of the mountain-giants mentioned at p. 285, all apparently within gun-shot. The *Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892'), immediately to the N. of the pass, and easily ascended in ½ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (see p. 290). Descent from the Joch over the *Ebenwand Ferner*, which presents no difficulty, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schaubachhütte* and to (1½ hr.) Sulden (p. 288). — If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch is fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the midday heat. The traveller may therefore prefer to spread the walk over two days, spending a night in the *Zufall-Hütte*. In the reverse direction (from Sulden, and still more easily from the *Schaubachhütte*) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schöntaufspitze, and reach *Latsch* (p. 253) in one day.

Another grand route to Sulden is by the **Eissee Pass* (10,500'; from the Zufall-Alp 7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.). We follow the *Cevedale* route as far as the névé of the *Langen-Ferner* (p. 286), and then proceed to the right to the (3½ hrs.) top of the pass, lying to the right of the *Suldenspitze* (11,105'), and commanding a magnificent view of the Suldenthal, with the *Königspitze* and the Ortler on the left. Descent over the *Sulden Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) *Schaubachhütte* and (1½ hr.) *Sulden*.

52. The Suldenthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 246, 304.

The imposing **Ortler Group*, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adda, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier-scenery, present a most interesting field to the tourist, and have accordingly attracted numerous visitors in recent years. The best starting-point for excursions is *Sulden* or *St. Gertrud*, beautifully situated (good quarters and good guides), 2¼ M. from Gomagoi on the Stelvio route (porter 1 fl. 90 kr.; horse with guide 5 fl. and fee). — For good walkers the finest route (4-5 days) to the Suldenthal and the Ortler region is from *Innsbruck* through the Stubaithal and over the *Bildstöckljoch* (p. 230), to Sölden; thence over the Hochjoch, or better the Niederjoch, to Naturns; from Naturns by carriage to Latsch (or over the Hochjoch and Taschljoch to Schlanders); and then through the Martellthal and over the Madritsch-Joch to Sulden.

At *Gomagoi* (p. 277), on the Stelvio road, the **Suldenthal*, a valley 9 M. in length, opens to the E. The new road, which has been commenced, but not carried on very far, descends to the right by the inn, crosses the *Trafoibach* in its narrow gorge, and then, skirting the wooded slope to the left, enters the valley and (¾ M.) crosses the wild *Suldenbach*. A cart-track (not suited for driving, but easy for walking) ascends in zigzags through the woods on the right bank (to the left beyond the bridge), and then gradually as-

cends the N. side of the valley to the (40 min.) *Unter-Thurnhof* (Inn), beyond which it degenerates into a stony bridle-path. We pass the *Gandhof* and then ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), beyond a small chapel, cross the *Razoibach*, which separates Ausser- and Inner-Sulden, the former of which belongs to the parish of Stilfs. The white mantle of the Ortler now becomes visible on the right; to the left, farther on, are the *Schöntaufspitze*, *Pederspitze*, and *Plattenspitze*. After 25 min. the path crosses the *Suldenbach*, ascends steeply on the left bank to the highest plateau of the valley, and (now nearly level) traverses wood and the broad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier* (p. 291). Before the (25 min.) first house is reached, the path leads to the right through a gate, and crosses the meadows to the (10 min.) church and parsonage of *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6055'; **Hôtel Eller*, kept by the sisters of the curé, often crowded in summer; **Zum Ortlerhof*, to the left, beyond the gate and the brook). The view from this point is limited: E. the *Vertainspitze* (11,614'), *Plattenspitze* (11,286'), *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768'), and the *Hintere* and *Vordere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892' and 10,100'); W. the *Ortler* (12,812') with its lofty snowy crest, and to the right of it, the *Tabarettaspitze* (10,255', with the *Tabarettascharte*, the route to the Ortler, on the right); lastly the *Hochleitenspitze* (9160'). We now descend to the left by the inn, cross the brook, ascend to the right across meadows, and cross the *Zaibach* to the *Gampenhöfe* (6160'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the church, where the magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed. Opposite to us (S.) rises the *Schrötterhorn* (11,148'), with the *Suldenspitze* (11,105') on the left and the *Kreilspitze* (11,096') on the right; then the *Königs-Spitze* (12,648') and the huge rocky precipices of the *Ortler* (12,812'). Between the *Königs-Spitze* and the *Kreil-Spitze* lies the *Königsjoch* (11,060'), and between the *Kreil-Spitze* and the *Schrötterhorn* the *Cedeh-Pass* (10,940'). — From these mountains descends the vast *Sulden Glacier*, which in 1818 and 1856 advanced rapidly into the valley, but afterwards receded, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

Excursions. Guides: *Peter Dangel, Johann, Alois, and Joseph Pingera*, all first-rate; *Jos. Reinstadler* of Putzenhof; *Jos., Peter, Paul, and Vinc. Reinstadler* of Gomagoi; *Josef and Alois Angerer, Alois Schöpf, Jos. Tembl, Simon Reinstadler* of Gampenhof; *Jos. Reinstadler* of Völlensteinhof; *Joh. Reinstadler* of Pichlhof; *Jos. Kössler, Franz Zischg, and Alois Kuntner*. Comp. p. 277. On Sundays the Sulden (like the Oetzthal) guides will not start before mass (8.30 a.m.). — To the *Rosimboden* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide 1 fl. 75 kr.; horse $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). We may either cross the *Zaibach*, and below the saw-mill (20 min. from *St. Gertrud*; fine survey of the Ortler) ascend to the left through wood; or, beyond the *Gampenhöfe*, ascend to the left by the wood by a somewhat steeper path. Where the wood terminates we reach a height called the *Kanzel* (about 7900'), which affords a magnificent *View of the Ortler, with the small *End-der-Welt Glacier* (p. 289).

To the **Schaubachhütte* (9430'; 2 hrs.; guide $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), a very fine excursion. The path leads from the *Gampenhöfe* to the S., crosses the *Rosimbach*, and ascends the *Legerwand*; to the right are the huge moraines of the *Sulden Glacier*. After about 1 hr. the path mounts the old E. lateral



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometer 1:125,000 0 1 2 3 4 5 Engl. Miles.

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Weisswand 2772

Jennewand 3050

Laasersp. 3304

Saugbg.

Breitenhof

Grubh. Ried

Thal Waldhof

Gluder

Flimbg.

Schludersp.

Schluder Scharte 2995

Schmiedh.

Gaud.

Ob. Hof

Satreith

Aln Tosa

Soyputz 2368

Lyfisp.

Schluderhorn 3082

Schluder Alp

S. Maria Schmela 1556

Gransensbg.

Grampelbg.

Ebenes Jöchl 2782

S. Johannsp.

Soyjoch

Alp. Sch. 3114

Bilsbg.

Zufrittsp.

Lyf. A. Ob. Unt.

Moosbichl

Marteller A.

Grün. S. 3439

Kasereck

Vd. Normensp. 2800

Nommenscheibn

Vd. Normensp. 2800

Unt. Zufrittsp. 3255

Loiken

Weissbrunnensp.

Grün. S. 2480

Va. Rothsp. 3030

Schranzsp. 2837

Gransensp.

Ht. Nommensp. 3249

Unt. Zufrittsp. 3255

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Weissbrunnensp.

Grün. S. 2480

Konzensp. 2861

Schranzsp. 2837

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Unt. Zufrittsp. 3255

Loiken

Weissbrunnensp.

moraine, and finally, bending to the left, ascends in zigzags over grassy slopes, to the *Schaubachhütte*, on the *Ebenwand*, splendidly situated in view of the Sulden Glacier. Opposite to us rises the imposing Königsjoch, Kreilspitze, Cedeh Pass, Schrötterhorn, and Suldenspitze. The hut (Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.) is the best starting-point for the Königsspitze, the Cevedale, Zebrù, Eisse Pass, etc.

The *Hintere Grat* and *End der Welt* (there and back $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The route diverges to the right at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Gampenhöfe (see p. 288), crosses the brook, and ascends to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schönleitenhütte*, and thence to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) small *Grat-See*, in a wild situation at the base of the precipitous *Hintere Grat*. Thence over grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Hintere Gratspitze* (9845'), with fine view. We descend over grass, then over the huge moraines of the *End-der-Welt Glacier* (to the left of which tower the gigantic precipices of the Ortler), and return across the *Kuhberg* and through wood to (2 hrs.) St. Gertrud.

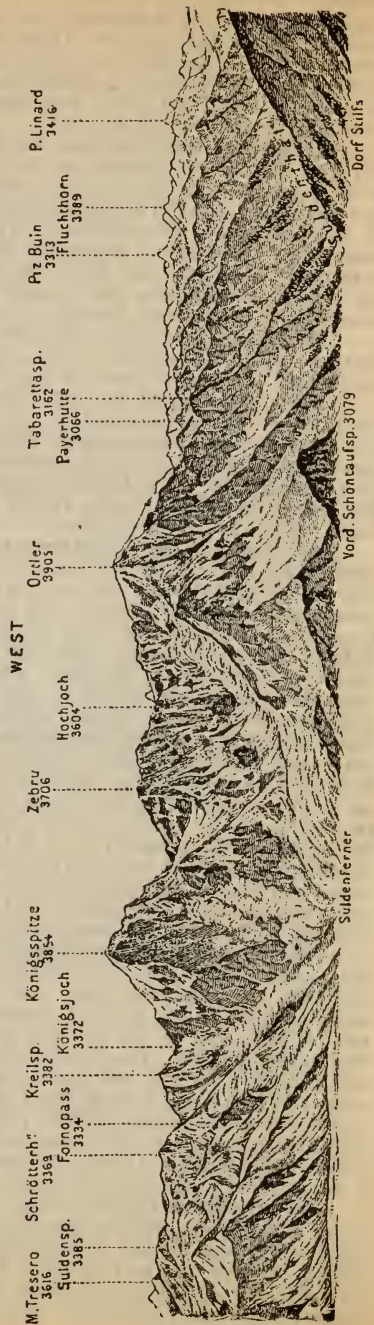
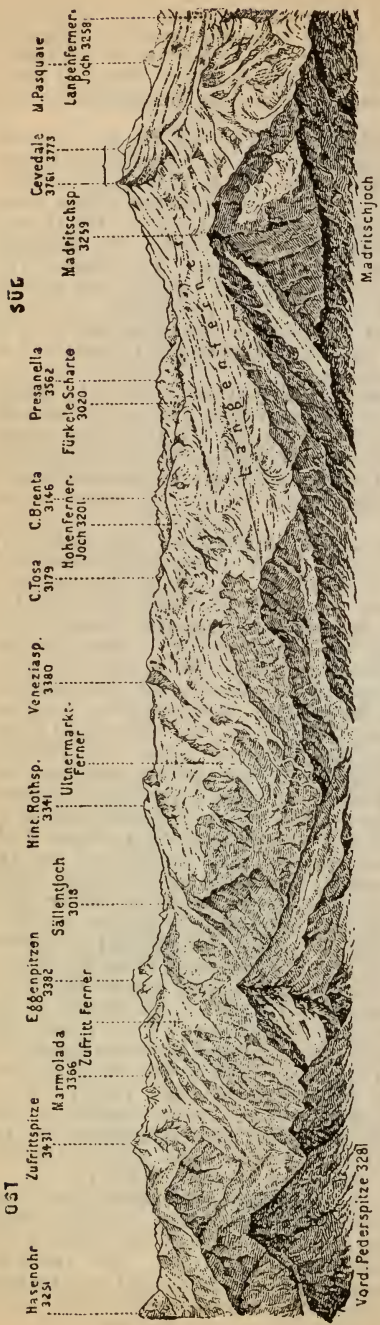
The *Schöneck* (10,240'), opposite St. Gertrud, on the right side of the Zaithal, ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.; horse 7 fl.), commands a splendid view of the Ortler group.

To the *Payerhütte* (10,058'; 3-4 hrs.; path marked with red; guide 4 fl.), see p. 291; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. — *Hochleitenspitze* (9160'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), an interesting ascent and not difficult (best combined with the passage of the *Hochleitensjoch*; see p. 278). — *Tabarettaspitze* (10,255'), from the Payerhütte across the *Tabaretta Glacier*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide from Sulden $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), laborious; strikingly grand view of the Ortler.

The ascent of the **Vertainspitze* (11,614'; 5 hrs., not very difficult; guide 5 fl.) is specially recommended. The route is by the *Rosimboden* (see above) to the *Rosin Glacier*, part of which is crossed; it then ascends over rocks and loose stones, and lastly a snow-field. The *Vertainspitze* is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zebrù, and Königsspitze. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the Monte Cevedale, the beautiful Laas group with its numerous lofty peaks (Pederspitze, Orgelspitze, Ofenwand), the Tschengelser Hochwand, and the E. slopes of the Martellthal (Zufrittspitze), many of them remarkable for picturesqueness of form. Then the Stubai and Oetzthal snow-mountains (the Venediger and Glockner being also visible), those of the Grisons, the Bernina, the Finsteraarhorn group, and the Adamello-Presanella Alps. Lastly, at a prodigious depth below the spectator, lie the houses of Sulden and the Malser Heide, which is visible almost as far as Nauders.' (Payer.) — A better and shorter route for adepts leads through the *Zaithal* and by the couloir between the *Vertainspitze* and the rounded rocks to the right ('Schnorrweg'), over snow and ice (steps sometimes required), to the saddle, and across rocks and debris to (4-5 hrs.) the summit. — Descent by the *Rosinsjoch* into the *Laaser Thal*, see p. 252.

The **Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the *Schaubachhütte* (p. 288) over grass and moraine debris and across the *Ebenwand Glacier*, to the (2 hrs.) *Madritsch-Joch* (10,340'), and thence to the left by the arête to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit. Magnificent *View (comp. the Panorama, p. 290). The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the *Madritsch-Joch* to the *Martellthal* (comp. p. 287). — The *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the *Plattenspitze* (11,286'; 5 hrs.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), and the *Madritschspitze* (10,692'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), peaks similar to the *Schöntaufspitze*, are also occasionally ascended. More fatiguing are the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,345'; 5-6 hrs.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), the *Hohe Angelus* (11,588'; 6 hrs.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), and the *Tschengelser Hochwand* (11,060'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.).

The **Cevedale* (12,380'; 7 hrs., or from the *Schaubachhütte* $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), a magnificent point, is easy for adepts. The preceding night should be spent in the *Schaubachhütte* (p. 288), whence we traverse the *Sulden Glacier* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Eisse Pass*; see p. 292. We leave the *Cevedale Pass* (p. 292) to the right, ascend gradually to the left over terraces of snow, and lastly mount the steep Cevedale ridge, where steps must some-



Panorama from the Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,892').

times be cut, to the saddle between the central and the S. peak and follow the arête to the (2-3 hrs.) S. and highest peak. (The Cevedale, called in the Martellthal the *Zufallspitze* or *Fürkele*, forming the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest mountain, consists of three peaks: the N. 12,135', the central 12,035', and the S. 12,380'.) The *View vies with that from the Ortler, and is by many preferred, the Ortler group itself being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps are conspicuous. At our feet lie the Val di Cedeh (Val Furva), Val della Mare, the Martellthal, and the Upper Vintschgau. — Descent by the *Cevedale Pass* to *Sta. Caterina*, see below (5 hrs.; guide 12 fl.); by the *Langen-Ferner* to *Martell* (4½-5 hrs. to the *Zufallhütte*; guide 10 fl.), see p. 286. By the *Vedretta Venezia* to the *Cevedale Hut* (p. 312) in the *Val della Mare* and to *Pejo* (7 hrs.; two guides at 15 fl.).

The ascent of the *Königsspitze* (12,648') is difficult, and fit for experts only (from the *Schaubachhütte* 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fl.). From the hut we cross the *Sulden Glacier* to (1½-2 hrs.) the foot of the *Königsjoch*, which we ascend in ¾-1 hr. (very steep and difficult; worst part of the route; caution necessary on account of the falling stones). At the top we turn to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Schutter*, a projection on the E. side of the *Königsspitze*, whence a stiff climb of 1½ hr. over snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the summit. The *View is magnificent, particularly of the Ortler, and towards the S. — The ascent on the S. side is rather easier. From the *Capanna Milano* in the Val Zembrù (p. 282) we cross the *Zembrù* and *Miniera Glaciers* to the *Colle Pale Rosse* (11,200'), then ascend direct to the left to the *Schutter* (see above; 6-7 hrs. to the top). The descent from the *Königsjoch* to the *Cedeh Glacier* is better than that to the *Sulden Glacier*. — The ascent from the N. side, by the *Payerjoch* (11,280'; guide 18 fl.), far more difficult, was made for the first time in 1878, and in 1879 the summit was reached direct from the *Sulden Glacier* by the N.E. slope.

The ascent of the *Monte Zembrù* (12,270'; from the *Schaubachhütte* by the *Hochjoch*, 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fl.) is also difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made to the *Capanna Milano* in the *Val Zembrù* (p. 282). — The *Suldenspitze* (11,110'; from the *Schaubachhütte* over the *Eissee Pass*, 3½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is attractive and not difficult.

The *Ortler (12,812'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10, with descent to *Trafoi* 11½ fl.). The ascent is fatiguing and in an unfavourable condition of the glaciers difficult, and should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers. The preceding night is generally spent in the *Payerhütte*. — The Ortler was ascended for the first time by the Passeir hunter Joseph Pichler (see p. 278) from *Trafoi* in 1804, and the following year by Dr. Gebhard; then in 1826 by M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1861 by Messrs. Jacob and Walpole, and in 1864 by Mr. Tuckett, also from *Trafoi*. In 1865 Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from *Sulden*, and since that year ascents have been frequent.

About 5 min. below the last houses of *St. Gertrud* the route to the *Payerhütte* (p. 289; 3-4 hrs.; riding practicable to the foot of the *Tabaretta* rocks) ascends gradually to the left through wood; after ½ hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier*, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over debris and (to the right) over slopes of turf to the (1½ hr.) *Marltschneid*, a grassy height on the left side of the *Marlththal*. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of debris, and ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the *Tabarettavand* by a narrow but safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps in the rock to the (1 hr.) *Tabarettscharte* or *Durchfahrt* (9330'), a depression in the *Tabaretta* crest, about halfway between the *Bärenkopf* and *Tabarettaspitze* (splendid *View to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the (20 min.) *Payerhütte* (10,060'), lying in a sheltered saddle, with a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we cross the *Tabaretta Glacier* to the right to the (¼ hr.) 'Scharte' below the *Tabarettaspitze*, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.

side entirely covered with snow. We now round the shoulder of the Tabarettaspitze, and follow a good path ('*Hamburger Weg*') made by the German Alpine Club, with steps at places, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Upper Ortler Glacier*, which descends to the right into the valley of the *Hohe Eisrinne*. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, at first steep (beware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the *Tschiefleck* (a rock); then over the crest of névé, steep at places, to the highest plateau. Here we pass to the right of the peak, and afterwards ascend it to the left, from the S. side. The summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payerhütte) lies at the N. and highest point of a sharp arête of snow, 200 yds. long (not difficult, but requiring a tolerably steady head). The **View, as might be expected from such a height, is most imposing. The majestic *Königs-Spitze*, the *Cevedale*, the *Thurwieserspitze*, and the *Cristallo* peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the N. is the Tauern chain, with the *Glockner*, the *Venediger*, and the *Dreiherrnspitze*, then the Alps of the *Zillerthal*, *Stubai*, and *Oetzthal*; E. the *Dolomites* with the *Marmolada* and *Pala di San Martino*; W. the *Silvretta*, *Bernina*, and *Finsteraarhorn* groups, and the *Tödi*; S. the *Adamello* and *Presanella*.

[Another route to the top of the Ortler ('*Gebhardsweg*', comp. p. 291), again brought into notice in 1872, leads from Sulden over the *Hiniere Grat* (p. 289) direct to the summit in 9 hrs., but is very difficult (guide 13 fl.). A third route, discovered in 1875, leads from the Sulden Glacier over the *Hochjoch* (11,825') and the *Ortler-Vorgipfel* (guide 17 fl.). In 1879 the Ortler was ascended for the first time direct from the *End-der-Welt Glacier*, and in 1881 direct from the Sulden Glacier by the so-called '*Lawinenrinne*' — The direct descent to Trafoi leads through the *Hohe Eisrinne* (p. 278), but is very steep and at one point exposed to danger from ice-avalanches.]

Passes. FROM SULDEN OVER THE EISSEE AND CEVEDALE PASSES TO STA. CATERINA IN THE VAL FURVA, 9 hrs., a most interesting expedition, with which the ascent of the *Cevedale* (p. 289) may easily be combined (guide 9, including the *Cevedale* 12 fl.). The night is passed in the *Schubachhütte* (p. 288). We descend thence to the left over grassy slopes and moraine debris to the *Sulden Glacier*, with its deep crevasses, on which we then ascend, the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. being steep, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Eissee Pass** (10,500'). Immediately to the right rises the huge *Königsspitze* (12,648'), beside which the Ortler and *Zebrù* look insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the *Langen-Ferner*, which descends to the *Martellthal* (p. 286), and ascending slightly (with the *Suldenspitze*, 11,105', on the right) reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Cevedale Pass**, or *Langenferner-Joch* (10,730'), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the *Bernina* and *Val Tellina* Alps to the W. is enjoyed. The S. side of the *Königsspitze*, and of the whole Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the *Cevedale* is attained from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., see p. 289.) Descent over a long and steep slope of debris and across the *Cedeh Glacier* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Capanna Cedeh* (chalet; 8530'); then on the right side of the sequestered *Val Cedeh*, enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, the path soon becoming well defined, to the (2 hrs.) *Baile del Forno* (p. 282; with the splendid *Forno Glacier* on the left, p. 282) and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sta. Caterina* (p. 282). — OVER THE CEDEH PASS (10,600'), between the *Kreilspitze* and the *Schrötterhorn*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Sulden to *Sta. Caterina*, an attractive route of no great difficulty.

TO THE MARTELLTHAL OVER THE MADRITSCH-JOCH (7 hrs. to the *Zufallhütte*), see p. 287. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to the *Zufallhütte* 6 fl., to *Gand* 7 fl. 50 kr., to *Latsch* 9 fl.; with ascent of the *Schöntaufspitze* or *Madrutschspitze* 50 kr. more. — OVER THE EISSEE PASS (8 hrs. to the *Zufallhütte*; guide $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), see p. 287.

TO TRAFROI OVER THE HOCHLEITENSPIITZE ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 278; BY THE PAYERHÜTTE (7 hrs.; guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), see p. 289. — Over the *Hochjoch* (11,825') and the *Ortler Pass* (10,980'; 14 hrs.; guide 14 fl.), a very difficult route, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

TO THE LAASER THAL (p. 252) OVER THE ROSIM-JOCH (10,430'; 9 hrs. to Laas; guide 8 fl.), rather difficult, particularly the descent over the *Laaser-Ferner*. An ascent of the *Vertainspitze* may be combined with this route.

53. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Maps, pp. 302, 300.

94 M. RAILWAY. Express in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{2}{3}$, ordinary trains in $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. *Botzen* (880'), see p. 256. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, 3 M. lower down. The latter becomes navigable at ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Branzoll* (Kreuz). On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the *Mittelberg* (p. 267), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Etschthal. At *Gmund*, beyond ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Auer* (Rose; Elephant), the train crosses the river; to the right is the *Kalterer See*, with *Kaltern* (p. 267) on the height above it. $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neumarkt*; the village, Ital. *Egna* (**Post*; *Krone*; *Engel*), lies on the left bank of the *Adige*, 1 M. from the railway. Roads diverge to the *Fleimserthal*, to the E., both at *Auer* and *Neumarkt* (comp. p. 321). On the slopes to the right lie the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid* (p. 268). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salurn* (Adler), the last German village, lies on the left bank, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle. The *Rocchetta Pass* to the right leads to the *Val di Non* (p. 309).

24 M. **S. Michele**, or *Wätsch-Michael* (705'; *Inn*, plain, at the station), with a handsome old Augustinian monastery, now suppressed, is the station for the *Val di Non*. The line recrosses the *Adige*. Near station *Alla Nave* is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry over the *Adige*, crossing to the road from the *Val di Non*.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lavis* (745') lies on the *Avisio*, a torrent descending from the *Val Cembra* (p. 320), which with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the *Adige* by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long.

35 M. **Trent**. — **Hotels.** At the station: *HÔTEL TRENTO, R., L., & A. 2 fl., B. 60 kr. — In the town: *EUROPA, R. & A. 1 fl. 40 kr. — Second-class: AQUILA BIANCA, near the castle; AGNELLO D'ORO; ALB. AI CONTI, Via S. Marco. — **Restaurants.** **All' Isola Nuova*, by the station, with garden; *Fyassoni*, by the theatre; *Rebecchino*. — **Cafés.** *Europa*; *Specchi*; *Nones*, Piazza Macello Vecchio. — *Post Office*, near the cathedral. — *Swimming and other Baths* on the *Fersina*. — *English Church Service*, in the *Hôtel Trento*.

Trent (685'), or *Trento*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 19,576 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town.

The **Cathedral*, founded in 1048, begun in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at *Botzen*, is a pair of lions (p. 257). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and

(by the wall) the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the Tyrolese defeated at Calliano in 1487. The interior is at present undergoing restoration. The mouldings on the doors and windows at the back of the choir, on the outside, deserve notice. In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with a fountain, are the old *Courts of Justice* and the *Torre di Piazza*.

S. Maria Maggiore (admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Adjoining the S. side of the choir a column was erected in 1845 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council.

The finest of the old palaces, whose façades, sometimes adorned with painting, conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the *Palazzo Zambelli*, opposite the Europa Hotel, erected in the 16th cent. by one of the wealthy Fuggers (fine view from the garden), and the *Palazzo Tabarelli* (now *Salvatori*), Via S. Benedetto, said to have been designed by Bramante. — The *Museum*, in the Via Larga, to the N. of the cathedral, contains Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol and a valuable collection of coins and medals.

On the E. side of the town rises the *Castello of Buon Consiglio*, with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular *Torre di Augusto* is said to be of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at the commandant's office, behind the cathedral). To the S. of the Porta Nuova are the handsome new *Law Courts (Tribunale)*.

The rocky hill of *Dos Trento* (950'), on the right bank of the Adige, at the mouth of the Buco di Vela (p. 296), affords a fine view (permission from the commandant, see above). Another good point is the terrace of the *Capuchin Monastery*, above the castle. On the S.W. side of the town is the tasteful new *Campo Santo*. — A pleasant promenade, affording picturesque views, leads along the Val Sugana road (p. 316) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a fine *Fall of the *Fersina* (140' high), in a rocky gorge to the right (good view of the fall from the garden of the Osteria 'alla Grande Cascata'; 20 kr.).

From Trent to Venice through the *Val Sugana*, see R. 57; through the *Val Sarca* to *Riva*, see R. 54; to *Giudicaria*, see R. 55. — By *Pergine* to *Lavarone* and *Luserna*, see p. 317. — To the *Val Pinè* (drive of 3 hrs. to Lavarada, back in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), see p. 317.

The ascent of the *Monte Bondone* (6890') is repaying. We follow the road by *Cadine* (see p. 296) to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sopramonte* (2024'); then proceed, with guide (3 fl.), viâ *Sta. Anna*, passing several chalets, to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit. Grand view. — *Monte Gazza*, see p. 296.

The train follows the broad valley of the Adige, which has been very fertile since the drainage of the marshes. To the S.W. of Trent, on the right bank, is the village of *Sardagna*, with a considerable waterfall. Then *Ravina*, at the mouth of a gorge descend-

ing from Mte. Bondone, *Romagnano*, and *Aldeno*. 39½ M. *Mattarello* (route to the *Val Sugana*, see p. 317). On a hill to the left near (45 M.) *Calliano* rises the large château of *Beseno*, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris here indicates the scene of an old landslip. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina* as far as the Italian frontier. 48 M. *Villa Lagarina* (*Compatscher).

50 M. **Rovereto** (680 ft.; **Cervo*; *Olivo*; *Corona*), a busy town with 11,000 inhab., on both sides of the *Leno*, is noted for its silk-culture. The old *Castello* is interesting.

From Rovereto by *Mori* to *Riva*, omnibus twice daily, see p. 298. — **Monte Stivo** (7606'), the S. spur of the mountain-group of the *Orto d'Abramo*, between the Sarca and Adige, may be ascended from *Villa Lagarina* in 5 hrs. (with guide), viâ *Castellano*, the *Bordola Alp*, and the *Spiazine*. The summit commands a magnificent view of the Lago di Garda, the valleys of the Sarca and the Adige, the *Tredici Comuni*, *Adamello*, *Presanella*, *Dolomites*, etc. Descent to *Arco* (2½-3 hrs.), see p. 298. — A good road leads to the S.E. from Rovereto, viâ *Vall' Arsa* (2625'; Inn) and the *Passo delle Fugazze* (4220'; Italian frontier), to (28 M.) **Schio** (630'; *Croce d'Oro*; *Stella*), an industrial town with 9500 inhab. on the *Leogra*. Railway from *Schio* (in ¾ hr.) to (20 M.) *Vicenza*, see *Baedeker's Italy*.

On the right bank is *Isera*, with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near *Lizzana*, is a castle in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 52½ M. **Mori** (*Railway Hotel*, R. from 80 kr.); the village, on the opposite slope, on the road to *Riva* (p. 298), is noted for its asparagus.

Near *S. Marco* are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town in 833, and is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii., 4-9). At (56½ M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

61½ M. **Ala** (415'; *Posta*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a considerable place (3800 inhab.), with velvet-manufactories which were once in high repute, lies on the slope of a steep green hill. — 62½ M. *Avio* is the last Austrian station. The village, with a well-preserved castle of Count *Castelbarco*, lies on the right bank.

69 M. *Peri* is the first Italian station. About 4½ M. to the S.W., in a wild and rocky gorge, is the famous pilgrimage-church of the *Madonna della Corona*, p. 299. The *Monte Baldo* (7280'; p. 299), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. The train now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky passage which the Adige has forced through the limestone mountains. This important military point was defended against the Veronese in 1155 by the German army under Otho of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. To the left is a new fort, and farther on the new fortification of *Incanale*, commanding the defile. On a height on the right bank lies *Rivoli*, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village. 75½ M. *Ceraino*.

Stations *Domegliarà*, *Pescantina*, *Parona*. The train crosses the

Adige, reaches at *S. Lucia* the Verona and Milan line, and soon stops at the small station outside the Porta Nuova, and then at the main station outside the Porta Vescovo.

94 M. Verona, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

54. From Trent to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Maps, pp. 300, 304.

26 M. One-horse carriage from Trent to Riva 9, two-horse 15 fl.; STELLWAGEN daily in 6 hrs. (2 fl.). A shorter route is from stat. *Mori* (p. 295) to (10½ M.) Riva; OMNIBUS (at 6.40 and 8.30 a.m. and 7.40 p.m.; returning from Riva at 3.40 and 5.20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.) in 2¾ hrs. (90 kr.); open supplementary carriages provided when the omnibus is full. One-horse carr. 4, two-horse 7½ fl. (from Mori to Arco 5 or 9 fl.). An omnibus also plies twice daily from *Rovereto* (Corona) to Mori and Riva in 3¾ hrs. (1 fl.). — Travellers who intend to return from Riva without going farther S., should choose the route by Mori for the sake of the magnificent view of the Lago di Garda obtained at Nagò.

FROM TRENT TO RIVA. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the *Dos Trento* (p. 294), and ascends through a series of wild, partly-wooded ravines, called the *Buco di Vela*, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road now ascends in a wide curve past the hamlet of *Cadine* (1555') to the summit of the pass (1640'), and then, turning sharp to the S.W., gradually descends. To the right in the valley lies the village of *Terlago*, with its little lake (1315'), at the base of the *Monte Gazza* (6515').

OVER THE MONTE GAZZA TO MOLVENO, 5½-6 hrs., an attractive route, presenting no difficulty. A carriage-road, diverging to the right about 5 min. beyond the summit of the pass, leads round the S. end of the lake to *Terlago* (1485') and (1 hr.) *Covelo* (1910'). Thence a bridle-track, at first through wood, ascends to the saddle (about 5575') between the two summits of *Mte. Gazza* (N. peak, 6480'; S. peak, 6015'), where a magnificent *View of the Lago di Molveno and the striking Brenta group is unfolded. Descent to the N.W. (keep to the right) through meadows and wood to (1½ hr.) *Molveno* (p. 304). — The N. summit of *Mte. Gazza* (6480') may be ascended from the pass in ¾ hr. (easy); thence to the top of the *Doss Negro* (6580') ¼ hr., and on to the *Mte. Paganella* (6955'), 1 hr.; all excellent points of view.

The road descends past (1½ M.) *Vigolo* to (3 M.) *Vezzano* (**Stella d'Oro*, **Croce*, both with gardens, good wine), a large village, and to (1½ M.) *Padernone*, at the entrance to the *Val Cavèdine*, where olives begin to appear. The road crosses by means of an embankment and bridge the narrow strait between the little *Lago di S. Massenza* (to the right), and the *Lago di Toblino*. The picturesque chateau of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land in the latter. At (2¼ M.) *Alle Sarche* (700'; *Sommadosi's Inn*, good 'Vino Santo') the *Sarca* emerges from a deep gorge, and the road to *Giudicaria* diverges to the right (p. 303).

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower part of the Val Sarca by taking the road from *Alle Sarche* to *Giudicaria* (p. 303) as far as (5 M.) *Comano*, and proceeding thence to the left through the charming mountain-scenery of *Giudicaria*, viâ *Campo*, *Fiave*, *Ballino*, and *Pranzo*, to (6-7 hrs.) Riva.

Below Alle Sarche the road crosses the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the debris of old landslips. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Pietra Murata*. Near ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Drò* (Inn, good wine) the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of *Drena*. Beyond *Ceniga* (Inn), an extremely fertile district, which extends to Riva, is entered. Near (3 M.) *Arco* the road regains the right bank. (On the left bank a road to *Nagd*, see below, diverges to the left.)

Arco. — **Hotels.** **CURHAUS*, with garden, café-restaurant, baths, whey-cure, and a covered promenade, and containing 80 rooms, of which 40 have a S. aspect, 'pens.' with R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fl. per day; **CUR-CASINO & HÔTEL BAUER*, opposite, new and handsomely fitted up; both of these have conversation and reading-rooms, etc.; **HÔTEL OLIVO*, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 40 kr., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; these three in the prettily laid out *Cur-Platz*; **HOTEL-PENSION ARCO*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the *Cur-Platz*, in the most sheltered and warmest situation, 'pens.' with R. from 3 fl.; **CORONA*, in the town. — Boarders taken 'en pension' at the hotels, and in the *Pensions Bellaria* (well situated), *Aurora*, *Rainalter*, *Villa Emilie*, *Kayser*, *Strasser*, and *Monrepos* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fl., L. and heating extra). — Private Apartments in the *Villas Anna*, *Consolini*, *Steigerwald*, etc. (R. 30-60 fl. per month, according to the aspect). — Beer at *Jönsen's*; wine at *Giov. Povolì's*. — *Café Strasser*.

OMNIBUS to Riva, at 5 a.m., 2.20 p.m., and 5.20 p.m. (fare 20 kr.). — CARRIAGE to Riva and back, with one horse $1\frac{1}{2}$, two horses 3 fl.; to *Castel Toblino* $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fl.; to *Mori* $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fl.; to *Trent* 9 or 14 fl. — DONKEYS, 50 kr. the first hr., 30 kr. each addit. hr.; $\frac{1}{2}$ day 1 fl. 60 kr., whole day 2 fl., and fee. — VISITORS' TAX 2 fl. per month; subscription to the reading-room 2 fl.

Arco (300'), an ancient town with 2400 inhab., situated in a beautiful valley, almost perfectly shut in on the N., E., and W. by lofty mountain ranges, and protected from the S. winds blowing in March by *Monte Brione* (p. 299), has for several years been a favorite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients. Near the *Cur-Casino* is a well-appointed *Curanstalt*, with baths of every description, saline and pine-needle vapour inhalation, etc. The vegetation resembles that of *Lago Maggiore*; vines, olives, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, and oleanders flourish. The *Archduke Albert* has a new château here, with a fine winter-garden (custodian 50 kr.). Near the handsome Renaissance church is the old town-palace of the counts of *Arco*, with allegorical frescoes. To the N., on a precipitous rock (390'), rises the *Castle of Arco*, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with a beautiful garden (key kept by the gardener, *Via degli Olivi al Castello*; 40-50 kr.).

EXCURSIONS. To the N. to the *Castle of Arco* (25 min., see above); to the *Casa Bianca*, *Veduta Maria*, and the '*Holm Oak*' (in all $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.; paths indicated by marks). Past the small *Laghel Lake* (dry in summer), over the hill by a stony path to *Ceniga*, and back by the right bank of the *Sarca*, a pleasant round of 3 hrs. — Drive to *Castel Toblino* (p. 296).

A pretty walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. leads by the road ascending on the right of the château through groves of fine old olive-trees to the village of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chiarano*, with a fine orangery and a charming view, and past *Vigne* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Varignano*. Thence we may either proceed to the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Varone*, or ascend to the right by a road, the picturesqueness of which makes up for its roughness, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village and château of *Tenno* (p. 299). We descend by *Cologna* to (2 M.) *Varone* (p. 299) and thence through the plain back to (3 M.) *Arco*. — Another excursion may

be made over the Sarca bridge to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Oltresarca*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Bolognana*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vignole*, where another fine view is enjoyed, including the castle-hill of Arco. — A good and level but sunny road leads to the S. to ($\frac{4}{4}$ M.) *Riva* (see below). — To the *Monte Brione* (p. 299; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). We ascend from the Villa Lutti beyond *La Grotta* (p. 299) and descend to Fort S. Niccolò, returning thence viâ *Torböle* and the Nago road (evening-light best), or by *Riva*. — To the *Fall of the Ponale*, the *Val di Ledro*, etc., see p. 299.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. *Monte Stivo* (6706'; 4-5 hrs.; guide not required by adepts), viâ *S. Giacomo* and the *Stivo-Alp*, attractive and not difficult; comp. p. 295. — *Mte. Tenera* (7060'), see p. 300. — *Mte. Baldo* (6790'), see p. 299.

The road now leads to the S.W. through the broad and beautiful valley, *Mte. Brione* being visible to the S., and *Tenno* (p. 299) on the hills to the right, to ($\frac{4}{2}$ M.) *Riva*.

FROM MORI TO RIVA (conveyances, see p. 297; the omnibus starts from the station, p. 295; carriages to be had at the Station Hotel). The road, which in suitable weather will reward even the pedestrian, crosses the Adige to *Ravazzone* and (2 M.) *Mori* (600'; Adler), a long and thriving village. It then traverses the broad green valley to (3 M.) *Loppio*, the property of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the little *Lago di Loppio* (665') with its rocky island, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) culminating point of the route (1050'). We now descend to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Nago*, a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of *Peneda* on a barren rock to the left. [The new road to (3 M.) Arco viâ *Vignole* diverges here to the right, see above.] Below the village the road leads through a fortified gateway, immediately beyond which we enjoy an exquisite *View of the Lago di Garda, in its entire expanse, while *Torböle* lies at our feet, and Arco with its castle rises to the right. The road descends rapidly to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Torböle* (Bertolini; small boat for 1-6 pers. to Riva 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., per hour 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl.; one-horse carr. to Riva 1 fl. 20 kr., to Arco 2, to Mori 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), charmingly situated. It then traverses the broad valley of the Sarca, crosses that river, and leads past the precipitous *Mte. Brione* (p. 299), with the *Fort S. Niccolò*, to (3 M.) *Riva*.

Riva. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DU LAC, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., on the *Torböle* road, with a large garden and bath-house, R. from 80, B. 40, L. & A. 50, D. 1 fl. 30 kr., pension from 3 fl., suited for a stay of some time; *SOLE D'ORO, with a garden on the lake, similar charges; HÔTEL-PENSION SCHMID, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; BAVIERA; *GIARDINO, outside the Porta S. Michele, pension 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; MUSCH, *GALLO, ALB. DEL POPOLO, all three moderate. — Beer: *Musch*; *Giardino S. Marco*, outside the Porta S. Marco; garden outside the Porta S. Michele. — *Baths* in the lake, to the E., beyond the barracks. — Money-changers: *Pernici & Co.* — *Omnibus* to Mori, see p. 296; to Arco thrice daily (fare 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Riva to Varone 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 4 fl.; to Arco 3 or 5 fl.; to Mori 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 fl.; to Trent 9 or 14 fl. — Small boat, 40 kr. per hr.

Riva, a busy town and harbour with 6000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the *Lago di Garda*, close to the foot of the steep *Monte Giumella*. On the hill-side, high above the town, are the ruins of the round tower of a castle, which is said to

have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake is the old castle of *La Rocca*, now a fortified barrack. At the entrance to the town from Arco is the *Church of the Minorites*, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. in the florid rococco style. The *Parish Church* contains modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake. (Lodgings not expensive.)

EXCURSIONS. To the **Fall of the Ponale** (3-4 hrs. there and back); the best plan is to go by boat (2-3 fl.) and return on foot (steep ascent). 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. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake, ascend a few paces past some ruined houses, cross the old bridge, and reach the best point of view just below the fall. — The walk to the fall by the new ²ROAD 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, to the Ledro valley, and commands beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where it turns to the right into the valley, a path descending to the left, then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall. From the highest point of the road we reach in 1 hr. a hill, marked with a cross, near *Pregasina* (2130'), where we obtain a fine view of the lake, the valley of the Sarca, etc.

Torbolo may also be visited by boat (1½ fl.; see p. 298). We pass Fort S. Niccolò, at the foot of the Mte. Brione, and approach the mouth of the Sarca (good trout-fishing, and interesting fish-breeding establishment). Here we have a splendid view of the lake, and the surrounding mountains and valleys, and of the valley of the Sarca as far as Arco.

The **Monte Brione** (1184'), 1 hr. to the E. of Riva, affords a fine view of the valley and almost the whole lake (best from the rifle-range). It is most easily ascended from the hamlet of *La Grotta* (Inn), on the N.W. side, 1½ M. from Riva, but the upper road requires a military permesso.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) **Varone**, where there is a wild and picturesque ²Gorge with a fine waterfall, lately made easily accessible (fee 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). Thence by *Cologna* to (2 M.) *Tenno* (1310'), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to *Varignano* and (4½ M.) *Arco*. — The road by *Pranzo* (p. 304) to (9 M.) *Tenno* is not recommended.

The ascent of the **Monte Baldo**, a range 40 M. long, between the Lake of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is interesting but rather fatiguing (later than June the heat is generally too great for the attempt; rich spring flora). It consists of two distinct ranges, the *Altissimo* on the N. and the *Monte Maggiore* on the S., separated by the indentation of the *Bocca di Navena* (4970'). The easiest route to the *Altissimo* (6790'), ascends on the E. side from *Mori* (p. 298) to (2 hrs.) *Brentonico* (2245'; *Aquila Nera*); thence with guide (landlord's son) over the Alpine pastures of (1½ hr.) *S. Giacomo* (3825'; refreshments) to the (2 hrs.) summit. [This point may also be reached by a steep path from *Nago* viâ the *Casina Alp* in 5 hrs. (with guide).] Magnificent view of the mountains, the Val Sarca, Riva, and the N. end of the Lago di Garda. We may continue our tour viâ the *Artitone Alp* (5160'; inhabited in summer only) to the *Monte Maggiore*, or descend direct from the *Bocca di Navena* to *Malcesine* (p. 301).

The ascent of the ²**Monte Maggiore** (7210') is, however, much preferable. From the railway-station *Peri* (p. 295) we proceed to the (1½ hr.) celebrated pilgrimage-church of *Madonna della Corona* and thence viâ *Spiazzi* (2660'; two Inns), a village commanding a splendid view of the S. end of the Lago di Garda, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines, to (1 hr.) *Ferrara di Monte Baldo* (²Inn, plain and moderate). This point may also be reached from *Garda* (p. 301) by a good road, passing *Caprino* and *Pazzone*; from the latter (to which the traveller should drive) the

road ascends in steep windings to Spiazzi and then descends slightly to Ferrara. Leaving Ferrara at an early hour, with a guide provided by the landlord of the inn, we reach the top in 3-4 hrs. The **View, one of the grandest in the S. Alps, embraces almost the whole of S. Tyrol, the Italian and Swiss Alps as far as Mte. Rosa, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines; in clear weather the Adriatic is visible to the W.; at our feet almost the whole expanse of the Lago di Garda is seen. From the summit we may return to Ferrara, or proceed viâ the *Artillone Alp* (p. 299) to the (3 hrs.) *Italian Frontier Station* (Rfmts., good wine) and to the *Bocca di Navena* (p. 299), which affords a fine view of lake, rock, and mountain. The descent may be made to *Malcesine* (p. 301) or viâ *Brentonico* to *Mori* (p. 299).

To the **Valle di Ledro**, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily at 3 p.m.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see p. 299. It then turns a corner high above the waterfall, enters the valley to the W., and leads to *Biacesa*, *Molina*, the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2135'), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago*, and *Pieve di Ledro* (9 M. from Riva; *Tourist Hotel; Albergo alla Torre, well spoken of). At *Bezzeca*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, is the entrance to the *Val Concei*, in which lie the villages of (1 M.) *Enguiso* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lenzumo* (2570'), whence the **Mte. Tenera* (7060'; $\frac{4}{2}$ hrs., with guide) may be ascended for the sake of the splendid view. (From Lenzumo to *Bondo* over the *Gavardina Pass*, see p. 308.) From *Bezzeca* the road leads to *Tiaro*, and through the sequestered *Val Ampola* to (9 M.) *Storo* (*Cavallo Bianco*, mediocre and dear), in the *Val Buona* (p. 308). Near the *Fort Ampola*, which formerly defended the road, but was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before *Storo* is reached), the wild *Val Lorina* opens on the left; through this valley a rough path leads to *Magasa* in the *Val Vestino*, surrounded by lofty mountains (more easily reached from *Toscolano*, on the Lago di Garda, or from *Bondone*, on the *Lago d'Idro*, p. 309).

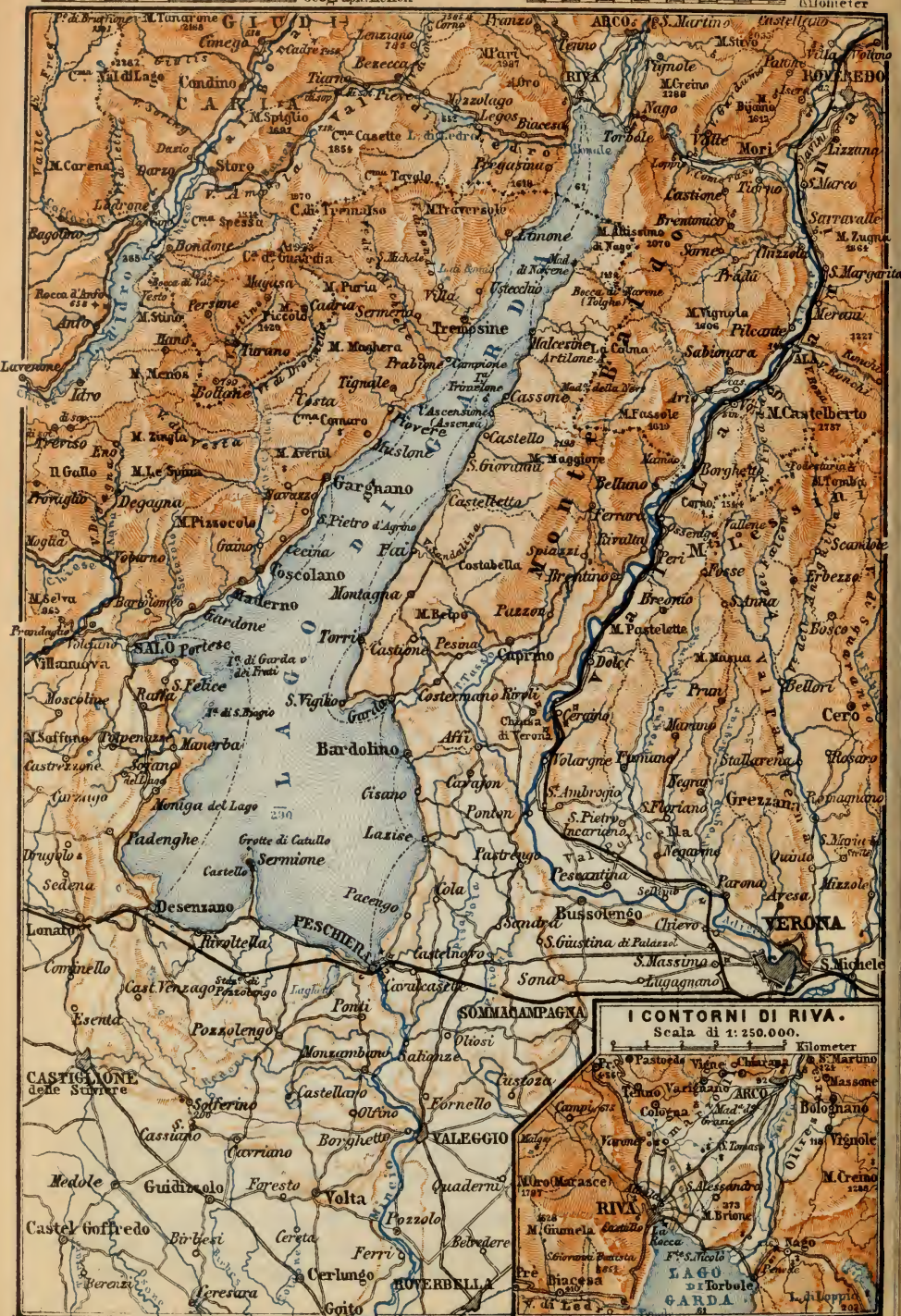
From *Riva* to *Tione*, in Upper Giudicaria, see p. 304.

The ***Lago di Garda** (155'), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. Excellent fish are *carpione*, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, *trutte* of 1-2 lbs., *agone*, and *sardene*.

Steamboat along the E. BANK from *Riva* to *Peschiera* daily (except Tuesdays) at 5 a.m., in 4 hrs.; on Tuesdays at 5.5 a.m. to *Desenzano* in $\frac{4}{4}$ hrs.; fares $\frac{4}{2}$ fr., $\frac{2}{2}$ fr. (stations: *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lazise*). The steamer returns from *Peschiera* at 3.20 p.m. — Along the W. BANK (between *Riva* and *Desenzano*) daily (at 6 a.m. from *Riva*, and at 4.15 p.m. from *Desenzano*), except Mon., in $\frac{4}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c.). The stations are *Limone*, *Tremosine*, *Tignale*, *Gargnano*, *Maderno*, *Gardone-Riviera*, *Salò*, and *S. Felice di Scovolo*. — Trip round the lake in one day: by steamer along the W. bank to *Desenzano*, by railway to *Peschiera*, and by steamer thence along the E. bank to *Riva*. The steamboats are apt to be irregular and unpunctual. Refreshments poor.

STEAMBOAT TRIP. E. BANK. A fine retrospect of *Riva* is obtained as the steamer leaves the harbour. The Fall of the Ponale is passed on the right, and *Torbole* to the left, in the N.E. angle of





I CONTORNI DI RIVA.
 Scala di 1: 250.000.

Kilometer

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

English Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
 Österreich. Meilen

the lake. We now approach the E. bank, from which rise the steep slopes of the long *Mte. Baldo* (see p. 299). First station *Malcesine* (Italia, tolerable), a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped being imprisoned as a spy. Beyond it rises the rock of *Isoletto dell' Olivo*, then *Cassone*, and farther on the small island of *Trimelone*. Then stations *Assenza*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, with the *Villa Brenzoni*, extends far into the lake, and is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of **Garda** (*Tre Corone*, indifferent), in a bay at the influx of the *Tessino*, gives its name to the lake. The château and beautiful park of Count Albertini are sometimes open to the public. About 3 M. to the S. is the *Rocca* (fine view) with the ruins of an ancient German imperial castle; on a wooded hill opposite are the hermits' cells of *S. Eremo*. A pleasant walk may be taken to 2 M. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the promontory of *S. Vigilio* (see above; Osteria, plain and moderate), with a park and extensive view of the lake.

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 Lago di Garda, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor; omnibus 35 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank is the narrow promontory of *Sermione* ('*Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus*'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, on which the poet Catullus once possessed a villa where he composed his poems. The ruins, consisting of two vaults (*grotte*), remains of a bath, etc., still exist. A château was also erected here by the Scaligers, who for upwards of a century (1262-1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, lies the busy little town (4000 inhab.) of **Desenzano** (*Mayer's Hôtel Royal*, high charges; **Due Colombe*, unpretending, with a small garden on the lake), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. BANK. Near the W. bank, to the N. of Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isola di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda*, the property of the Duca Ferrari. In a bay to the W. lies **Salò** (**Hotel Salò*, with view-terrace), a town with 5000 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. Charming prospect by evening-light from the *Mte. S. Bartolomneo*, the shortest way ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to which leads to the left through a walled farmyard, beyond the N. gate of Salò (descent to Gardone, 1 hr.). Steam-tramway to *Tormini* and *Brescia* five times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; see p. 309.

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*, 'pens.' from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Gigola's Hotel*, unpretending; **Frau Königer's Pension*; lodgings moderate), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, has of late years become a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections (visitors' tax 10 fr.). The climate, the warmest in Upper Italy, is midway between that of S. Tyrol and the Ligurian Riviera. The luxuriant vegetation is wholly southern in character. Groves of olives, cypresses, and laurels flourish, and camelias, magnolias, and palms grow unprotected in the gardens. The hills afford opportunity for numerous charming excursions and command most varied and attractive views.

EXCURSIONS. To the *Barbarana Ravine*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — To *S. Michele*, a high-lying church, affording a fine view of the lake, 1 hr.; we may return viâ *Sopiane*. — The charming excursion (2 hrs.) to the romantic and profound **Toscolano Ravine*, with its paper-mills, may be made by carriage. — The church of *Gaino* (2 hrs.) is reached by a beautiful route, shaded with laurels. It commands a good view of the lake, which is seen to still greater advantage from the ridge above *Cecina*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther to the N. — By carriage (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) or steamer to *Gargnano*, see below. — By boat (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the promontory of *Manerba* (view of the whole lake). — By boat ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the *Isola di Garda* (see p. 301), with its pretty terraces and pleasure-grounds.

ASCENTS. **Monte Bartolommeo* (1475'), ascended in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 301. — Another good point of view is *Mte. Roccolo* (1310'; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — The *Monte Pizzocolo* (6835'; 5-6 hrs., with guide) commands a magnificent view; the top may be reached by several different routes.

On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* lies *Maderno*, with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo* (see above). Then *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*, with the large country-seat of Count Bettoni of Brescia. Next, **Gargnano** (**Cervo*), surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations, one of the most beautiful points on the lake.

Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter, to facilitate which pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. The yield, however, has greatly fallen off of late owing to a disease that has attacked the trees; the annual product, which amounted to 16-18 millions in 1862, is now estimated at about 3 millions.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. *Muslone*, *Piovere*, *Tignale*, and *Oldese*, four small places on the W. bank, follow each other in quick succession. *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 Ponate* (see p. 299), and the new road (p. 299) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach *Riva*.

55. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria.

STELLWAGEN from Trent (Café Europa) to (38 M.) Pinzolo, twice daily in summer (4.30 and 10.30 a.m.) in 8-9 hrs., fare 2 fl. 70 (banquette 3 fl. 40) kr.; and a quicker and more expensive service from the Hotel Trento to Campiglio direct (leaving Trent at 4 a.m. and reaching Campiglio at 9 p.m., or leaving Trent at 9 a.m. and reaching Pinzolo at 7 p.m.). Post-Stellwagen from Tione to Condino and from Condino to Brescia daily (passing the Lago d'Idro by night). Carriage and pair from Trent to Pinzolo 18, to Campiglio 24 fl.; from Riva to Campiglio 20 fl. — STEAM TRAMWAY from Vobarno along the post-road viâ Volciano and Gavardo to Brescia, and from Volciano to Salò.

The **Val Sarca**, to the S. of and parallel with the Val di Non (R. 56), consists of four different regions. The lowest, from Alle Sarche to the mouth of the Sarca near Torbole, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Alle Sarche the valley turns to the W.; the Sarca emerges from a profound ravine, which expands above Comano and contracts again at Stenico. This is the second region. The third begins at Tione, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well-peopled, and called *Val Rendena*. Lastly, near Pinzolo, the valley turns again to the W., being here named *Val di Genova*, and assumes a very imposing Alpine character, terminating among the rocky wilds of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to Giudicaria (principal villages Stenico, Tione, and Condino).

From Trent to (12½ M.) *Alle Sarche*, see p. 296. The road to Giudicaria crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a beautiful retrospect of the lake and castle of Toblino (p. 296), surrounded by finely-formed mountains. The Sarca has forced its way through several deep and narrow ravines, while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. At the end of the gorge a view is disclosed of Lower Giudicaria with Stenico and its castle. The road then descends to (5 M.) the small sulphur-baths of *Comano* (1160'), efficacious in skin diseases and pulmonary complaints (to the left, above, is the village of the same name). The road continues on the right bank (on the opposite bank *Villa di Banale*, see p. 304), and crosses the *Duina* to (1 M.) the *Alle Tre Arche* inn (1300').

To the right, a road ascends in windings to (2 M.) *Stenico* (2180'; *Albergo Simmonini*, well spoken of), the chief village of Lower Giudicaria, finely situated, and commanded by a château of the same name (*View). Near it is a picturesque waterfall. On the W. side a steep bridle-path ascends to the high-road, 1½ M. from the *Tre Arche*.

FROM MEZZOLOMBARDO TO STENICO, 27 M., a fine route on the whole. About 1 M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 309) the road diverges to the left from the Val di Non road, and ascends in windings (steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine prospects of the Val di Non and the mountains of the Adige region as far as the Schlern. Beyond (6 M.) *Fai* (3115'; Inn), prettily situated in a fertile plain, the road goes on for a short distance towards the S. and then bends to the right, skirting a deep ravine and affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige as far as Trent. Traversing a wooded defile, and passing (1½ M.) a chapel on the left, the road again skirts the slope of the *Mte. Paganella* (p. 296), now affording a beautiful *View of the Val di Non, lying far below, with its numerous villages, and of the huge rocky peaks of the Brenta to the W. We next reach (3½ M.) *Andalo* (3405'; Inn), with the small lake of that name below us on the right. The road descends a little, crosses a brook, and leads through wood. As we

approach (3 M.) **Molveno** (2820'; *Alb. Cima Tosa, Alb. delle Dolomiti*, both unpretending), a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable lake of that name (2710'), beautifully situated between the Brenta and Mte. Gazza, and enclosed by picturesquely-shaped mountains. (The churchyard wall is an excellent point of view.) Thence over the *Monte Gazza* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) *Terlago*, see p. 296; over the *Bocca di Brenta* to *Pinzolo*, 10 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), a grand but fatiguing route, see p. 306. *Bonif.* and *Mateo Nicolussi* of Molveno are good guides. — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the W. side of the lake (boat across 2 fl.), passes the small *Lago di Nembia*, crosses the brook by the mills, and then leads in long windings viâ *Dorsino, Tavodo*, and *Villa di Banale*, to (10 M.) *Comano* or (12 M.) *Stenico* (see p. 303).

FROM STENICO TO PINZOLO through the **Val d'Algone**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., an easy and attractive bridle-path. We ascend rapidly through the wooded *Val d'Algone*, passing a glass-work, to (4 hrs.) the saddle (6070') to the S.E. of the *Sabbione* (6875'). We then either cross the latter, or proceed through the *Val Agola*, past the small lake of that name (5175'), and descend into the *Val Nambino* and to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Pinzolo* (p. 305).

The Trent and Tione road follows the right bank of the Sarca, passes below Stenico, and enters a deep gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep *Val d'Algone* (see above), and farther on are the villages of *Ragoli* and *Preore*. We next pass through *Saone*, to the left of which, on the hill-side, is *Zuclò* (see below), and cross the *Arno* to (9 M.) **Tione** (1840'; *Cavallo Bianco; Corona; café* and beer-house in the vicinity), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Arno* (p. 308) and the Sarca, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From Tione to the valleys of the *Arno* and *Chiese*, see p. 308.

FROM RIVA TO TIONE direct (6 hrs.), a beautiful route (carriage-road to Ballino). The road leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly fertile slope. To the right we enjoy a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of Arco, and at intervals a charming retrospect of the Lago di Garda. Farther on, the road bends into the *Val Varone* (p. 299; high on the opposite slope of which lies *Tenno*, with its castle), ascends rapidly to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pranzo*, and skirts the deep ravine of the Varone. Near the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) pretty, green *Lago di Tenno* a road to Tenno diverges on the right. The small village of (3 M.) *Ballino* is situated on the watershed. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to *Fiave* (and *Tre Arche*, see p. 303), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the Brenta group. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we descend, cross the *Duina*, and ascend again to (20 min.) *Cavrasto* (2335'), below the saddle of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Durone Pass*, which commands an admirable view of the S.E. peaks of the Adamello: to the right is the lofty *Carè Alto* (11,355') with the extensive *Vedretta di Lares*; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zuclò* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bolbeno*, and crosses the Arno to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Tione*.

The Val Sarca here turns suddenly towards the N., and this part of it is called the **Val Rendēna**. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Villa di Rendena* the *Val di S. Valentino* opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route leads over the *Col di Mezzo* or the *Passo di Valentino* into the *Val di Fumo* (comp. p. 303). *Javrè, Darè, and Vigo*, the next villages, are close together; then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pelugo* (2140') at the mouth of the *Val Borzago*, at the head of which the *Vedretta di Lares* (p. 308) is visible for a short time. The road passes a





mortuary chapel with old frescoes. The next villages, *Borzago*, *Spiazza*, and *Mortaso*, belong to the parish of *Pieve di Val Rendena*. Beyond *Strembo* and *Caderzone* the road crosses the Sarca and leads by *Giustino* to (6 M.) *Pinzolo* (2475'; **Corona*; *Hôtel Succursale di Campiglio*; *Aquila Nera*), a good starting-point for excursions among the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps. The valley of the Sarca (now called *Val di Genova*) turns here to the W., and the *Val Nambino* ascends to the N.E.

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Ant. Dalla Giacoma*, nicknamed *Lusion*, *Felice*, *Giac.* and *Lib. Collini*, *Pio Botteri*, *Vittore Clementi*, *A. Ferrari*, *L. Pedri*, *A. Sauda*, and *Ognibene Bonapace*; the brothers *Nicolussi* of Molveno, good guides for long tours, are often to be found here). — On the road to Campiglio (see below), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interesting mortuary chapel of *S. Vigilio*. On the exterior of the S. wall is a Dance of Death of 1539, with Italian verses; traces of still older frescoes are visible where the whitewash has fallen off. In the choir are scenes from the life of St. Vigil, bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style. — The **Dozzo del Sabbione* (6876'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), easily ascended, viâ the *Ciocca Alp* or *Giustino* (see above), affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. The descent may be made into the *Val d'Algone* or through the *Vall' Agola* to *Campiglio* (comp. p. 304).

TO CAMPIGLIO AND THE VAL DI SOLE, an attractive route (to Dimaro $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; one-horse carriage to Campiglio 1 pers. 3, 2 pers. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; carriage and pair 6 fl.). The road passes the chapel of *S. Vigilio* (see above; *Carisolo* lies to the left), and follows the left bank of the *Sarca di Nambino* to the (2 M.) bridge above the mouth of the *Val Nambrom*. It then ascends (footpath shorter) to (2 M.) *S. Antonio di Mavignolo* (fine retrospect of the *Vedretta di Laris*, *Carè Alto*, etc.). Still gradually ascending, we follow the N. side of the *Val Nambino* (opposite the Brenta chain, with the *Vall' Agola*, *Val Brenta*, and *Vall' Asinella* far below us), which afterwards turns to the N. (To the E. rises the Mte. Spinale, see below.) We next reach (6 M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (5250'), an old monastery, now the **Grand Hôtel des Alpes* (R., L., & A. 2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. $1\frac{3}{4}$, board 3 fl.), a pleasant and sheltered summer-resort situated on a grassy plateau among fine fir-woods. Pretty walks lead to the **Victoria-Platz*, near the waterfall in the *Val Vallesinella* (1 hr.), to the *Lago di Nambino* (5970'; 2 hrs.), to the *Lago di Ritorto* (6670'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), etc. The *Mte. Spinale* (6616'; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; good path, guide not indispensable), the *Mte. Ritorto* (7890'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide), and the *Mt. Nambino* (8770'; 4 hrs.; with guide), with a trigonometrical pyramid and a fine view, are worthy of a visit. — Beyond Campiglio the bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ginevrie-Alp* at the summit of the *Campo Pass* ('*Campo Carlo Magno*', 5385'), and then descends, past a spirit distillery and through the wooded *Val Selva*, first on the left, afterwards on the right, and then again on the left side of the *Meledrio*, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Dimaro* (p. 311). Or we may turn to the right about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before reaching Dimaro and descend direct to Malè (p. 311; 4 hrs. from Campiglio).

FROM PINZOLO TO MOLVENO OVER THE BOCCA DI BRENTA, 10-11 hrs., a fatiguing but grand route (guide 7 fl.). To (4 M.) *S. Antonio di Mavignolo*, see above. A good path here leads through the meadows to the right, crosses the *Sarca di Nambino* by the saw-mill, and ascends through wood to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lower Brenta Alp* (4095'). This point may also be reached from Campiglio by a direct path viâ the *Victoria-Platz* (see above; good beer at the *Palud del Spinale*, near the Alp). The superb and beautifully-wooded *Val di Brenta* consists of three vast terraces, which the path to the *Bocca* ascends. The lower region of the valley (*Brenta Bassa*) ends in a basin enclosed by precipices which seem to defy farther progress. A steep and narrow path ascends hence on the left side of the valley, behind a rocky slope, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Brenta Alta* (5630'), a well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by huge rocky peaks: to the left the *Campanile*

Alto (9935'), and *Torre di Brenta* (10,055'), to the right the immense rocky mass of the *Crozzon di Brenta* (10,138'), and behind it the *Cima Tosa* (see below). From the end of the terrace we make our way with difficulty through the remains of a landslip of 1882, and then ascend to a rock-girt basin, filled with debris, beyond which we mount a long, steep and fatiguing snow-slope to the (2½ hrs.) *Bocca di Brenta* (8355'), a gap between the *Cima Brenta Alta* (9960') on the left and the *Cima Brenta Bassa* (9120') on the right. View to the E. limited; to the N. rises the *Ortler* chain. — We descend over snow (behind the rocky saddle to the right is the *Tosa Hut*; see below), and then by a rough and toilsome path over steep slopes of debris and grass, through the *Val delle Seghe*, passing imposing rocks, especially the *Croz dell' Altissimo* (7615') at the entrance to the *Val Perse*, on the left. Farther down we enter the wood. The path improves, crosses the *Massodi* brook, and ascends high above a deep ravine on the left. It then descends (in view of the *Lago di Molveno*), crosses the brook, and again ascends to the left to (3¼-4 hrs.) *Molveno* (p. 304).

The **Cima Tosa* (10,430'), the highest peak of the *Brenta* group, may be ascended by mountaineers from the *Bocca* (3-4 hrs.; guide from *Pinzolo* 8 fl.). From the snow-field at the E. base of the *Bocca* we ascend to the right to the (10 min.; from the *Bocca* 20 min.) *Tosa Hut* (wine and beer), lying on a broad rocky saddle (8700'), above the hollow known as the *Pozza Tramontana*. The path leads to the right from the hut, skirts the inner side of the *Pozza Tramontana*, and then crosses the *Tosa Glacier*, mounting from the lower to the upper glacier by means of an almost perpendicular 'cheminée' (about 100' high; not difficult for experts). The summit commands a magnificent view, particularly of the huge rocky pinnacles of the *Brenta* group: to the W. the beautiful *Adamello* and *Presanella* groups; to the N. the *Ortler* and the *Alps of the Oetzthal* and *Stubai*; to the N.E. the *Zillertal Alps* and the *Tauern*; to the E. the *Dolomites*; and to the S. a part of the *Lago di Garda* and the plains of *Italy*.

The *Cima di Brenta* (10,320'), the central summit of the N. *Brenta* group, may be ascended from the *Tosa Hut* in 5-6 hrs. (difficult, suited for adepts only), viâ the *Bocchetta dei Armi* (9010'), between the *Torre di Brenta* and *Cima dei Armi*, and the *Vedretta dei Fulmini*. A steep descent crosses the *S. Vallesinella Glacier* to the *Val Vallesinella* and *Campiglio*.

The **Val di Genova*, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 12 M. in length, ascends from *Pinzolo* to the W. into the heart of the *Adamello-Presanella Alps* (cart-track at first, then a footpath; provisions should be taken; guide, unnecessary, to *Bedole* 3, to the *Leipsic hut* 5 fl.). The road leads from *Pinzolo* to the N.W. through the broad valley to the (1 M.) chapel of *S. Maria de' Poveri*. Here we may either take the lower road to the left, passing the glass-works, and after 10 min. ascend to the right to the upper road, or we may ascend to the right, by a pilgrimage-path flanked with fine old chestnut-trees, to the (10 min.) solitary church of *S. Stefano*, on an eminence commanding a fine *View. The exterior is embellished with interesting frescoes of 1519 and 1534. We next reach (10 min.) a saw-mill at the beginning of the lowest part of the valley, called the *Pian di Genova*. On the right are masses of rocky debris, above which tower the smooth sides of the *Presanella*. To the right, farther on (½ hr.), is a fine waterfall, 320' high, of the *Piss di Nardis*, the discharge of the *Vedretta di Nardis* (to the *Presanella hut*, see p. 308). On the left, ½ hr. farther on, opposite the *Fontana Bona* (good water), opens the narrow *Val di S. Giuliano*, with a small cascade framed in dark

woods, descending from a little lake of the same name, 3 hrs. higher up, where St. Julian is said to have once done penance. The track now ascends to a higher region of the valley. To the left are the picturesque **Falls of the Sarca*, and near the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Caret* (3595') are those of the *Lares*, the discharge of the *Vedretta di Lares* (see below), descending in three leaps. The path ascends a steep hill, from the top of which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a fine retrospect of the valley and the Brenta is obtained, and reaches the (10 min.) Alpine hamlet of *Tedesca*. To the left is the *Fargorida Fall*. The valley now bends to the N.W. The path ascends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Malga Caret* (4625'), and follows the left bank of the Sarca, round the wooded *Mte. Menicigolo* (8685'), which projects conspicuously towards the S.; on the right tower the formidable precipices of the *Presanella*. Beyond the corner a view is disclosed of the fine *Mandron Glacier*, which has receded greatly of late years, and of the broad valley of **Bedöle**. To the left is the *Cascata del Pedrüc*, another fine waterfall formed by the Sarca. At the (1 hr.) head of the valley is the *Casina Bolognini* (5015'; *Inn, kept by the guides Felice and Liberio Collini).

A fine view of the Madron and Lobbia glaciers is obtained from the path to the *Venezia Alp* (an ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. enough). The path to the *Matterott Alp*, commanding a still finer view, was destroyed in 1887. Another good view of the Lobbia glacier is obtained at a point on the way to the Leipsic Hut, 20-30 min. above the Casina Bolognini.

On the plateau at the base of the Mandron chain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Bedole, is the grandly-situated **Leipsic Hut** (*Refugio del Mandron*, 8100'; Inn in summer), which forms the best starting-point for excursions in the N. Adamello region. The path to it (guide from Pinzolo, desirable for novices, 5 fl.) ascends by the Bolognini Hut, at first through wood, and then steeply through the *Ronchina Ravine*, and on the plateau leads to the left to the hut, situated near the small *Mandron Lakes*, and affording a fine survey of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 305). The ***Monte Adamello** (11,635') may be ascended with no great difficulty from the Leipsic Hut, viâ the *Mandron* and *Adamello Glaciers*, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (guide from Pinzolo 10 fl.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the S. to the (3 hrs.) *Rifugio di Salarno* (7400'), and through the valley of the same name (farther down called the *Val di Brate*) to (5 hrs.) *Cedegolo* (p. 313); or on the N.W. to the *Val d'Avio*. For the latter, we retrace our steps to the foot of the *Corno Bianco* (11,265'), then ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Bocchetta di Val d'Avio*, and thence descend over rock, snow, and debris, and finally by a poor bridle-path, passing several waterfalls, to the (3 hrs.) *Malga di Mezz* (milk), finely situated on the *Lago d'Avio* (6170'); thence to Ponte di Legno $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 312). — The *Lobbia Bassa* (9555'; 3 hrs.), *Monte Venerocolo* (10,770'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and *Corno Bianco* (11,265'; 5 hrs.) may also be ascended from the Leipsic Hut. (The route to the Adamello viâ the *Corno Bianco* and *Monte Falcone* is scarcely longer than the direct ascent.) — For the E. peaks of the Adamello, the *Carè Alto* (11,358'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), *Cima di Lares* (11,000'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), etc., the best starting-point is the **Lares Hut** (9200') of the Trent Alpine Club, at the foot of the *Vedretta di Lares*, 5 hrs. from Pinzolo. Over the *Passo di Lares* to the *Rifugio di Salarno* (9 hrs., with guide), see p. 313.

PASSES (paths marked). Over the **Passo Lagoscuro** (9850') to Ponte di Legno, 6-7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing. The route ascends from the Leipsic Hut, past the small and sombre *Lago Scuro* (8730'), to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of the pass, between the *Punta Lagoscuro* on the left and the *Punta di Pisgana* on the right, where we enjoy a striking *View of the Adamello, Presanella, and Orlier. We then descend through steep and difficult snow-couloirs and over extensive slopes of detritus into the *Val Narcane*, which we follow to (4 hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 312). — The **Passo del Lago Ghiacciato** (9630'), so named from a small lake on the E. side, is equally laborious (from the Leipsic Hut to Ponte di Legno 6-7 hrs.). — A less troublesome and somewhat shorter route is the ***Passo Presena** (9765'; from the hut to Ponte di Legno 5-6 hrs.). It ascends from the Leipsic Hut to the N.E., up the slope of the *Cima del Zigolon*, latterly over steep banks of detritus and snow, to the head of the pass, which lies to the W. of the *Cima Presena* (a second pass to the W. is less advisable). It then descends across the easily-passable *Presena Glacier* to the *Laghi Presena*, and either to the right (marked path) to the Tonale Inn or into the *Val Vermiglio* (to Fucine, p. 312), or to the left over a steep rocky slope (where a steady head is required) to the W. slope of the Tonale and Ponte di Legno. Guide for each of these three passes 12 fl.

Towards the N. a high ridge of rock connects the Adamello with the lofty **Presanella** range. The ascent of the highest peak, the **Cima Presanella* (11,686'), presents no difficulty to experts, and amply repays the trouble (guide 9 fl.): from Pinzolo through the *Val Nardis* (p. 306) to the *Malga di Nardis* 2½ hrs., to the *Malga dei Fiori* 1 hr., to the *Presanella Hut* (7200'), 1 hr., thence to the summit 4 hrs. (best direct over the *Nardis Glacier*, but the Italian guides usually ascend the rocks to the right). View most imposing. The ascent on the N. side, through the *Val Stavel*, is very difficult, see p. 312.

The high-road through South Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 304) to the S.W. on the left bank of the *Arno*, and crosses the river near (3 M.) *Bondo* (2675'), where it issues from the *Val Breguzzo*, opening on the right. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the *Val Gaverdina*, and over the pass of that name, into the *Val di Concei*, and to *Lenzumo* and *Pieve di Ledro* (p. 300). Between Bondo and (1½ M.) *Roncone* (2750') we cross the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descend viâ *Lardaro* and *Strada* to (4½ M.) *Creto*, on the *Chiese*, which issues from the *Val di Daone* (W.).

The only village in the **Val di Daone** is *Daone*, ½ hr. from *Strada*. The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers, is called the *Val di Fumo*. Over the *Col di Mezzo* to Rendena, see p. 304. A route leads by the *Lago di Campo* over the *Passo del Campo* (7500'), between *Mte. Campellio* (9215') on the right and *Mte. Castello* (9480') on the left, and descends by the *Lago d'Arno* (5380') to the *Val di Saviore* and to *Cedegolo* (p. 313).

The road next leads through the pleasant valley to *Cimego* and (4½ M.) **Condino** (1445'; **Torre di Londra*), the chief village in the *Val Buona*, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) *Dazio* the road to the *Valle di Ledro* (p. 300) crosses the river to the left. The valley expands; (1 M.) *Darzo*; (1 M.) *Lodrone* (1245'), with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the *Caffaro*, which forms the Italian frontier (on the left bank the Austrian, on the right the Italian custom-house). — The *Cima Spessa* (5950') on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in 4½ hrs., affords a fine survey of the environs.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, the road reaches the **Lago d'Idro** (1200'), 6 M. in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. Above, to the left, lies the hamlet of *Bondone*. (To the *Val Vestino*, see p. 300.) Then ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Anfo*, with the mountain-castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of *Idro*. At (3 M.) *Lavenone*, at the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque *Val Sabbia*, of which the chief village is (3 M.) *Vestone* (Tre Spade). At (3 M.) *Barghe* the road divides: the branch to the W. leads by *Preseglie* and through the *Val Garza* to (15 M.) *Brescia*; that to the E. by *Sabbio*, *Vobarno* (tramway hence, see p. 301), and *Tormini* (junction of the *Brescia* line), to (12 M.) *Salò*, on the Lago di Garda (p. 301).

56. From S. Michele to Tirano. Val di Non. Val di Sole. Tonale Pass. Passo d'Aprica. Val Camonica.

Comp. Map, p. 304.

From S. Michele, a station on the Botzen and Verona Railway (p. 293), a STELLWAGEN (uncomfortable) runs twice daily to ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Malè* in 8 hrs. (2 fl. 10 kr.), and from *Malè* to (10 M.) *Fucine* twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (80 kr.). From *Fucine* over the Tonale to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ponte di Legno* diligence (if passengers enough present themselves) daily at 6 a.m. in 6 hrs. (5 fr.). From *Ponte di Legno* to (13 M.) *Edolo* diligence daily at 2 p.m. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (3 fr.). From *Edolo* to (25 M.) *Tirano* post-conveyance daily in 6 hrs. (6 fr.). — One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 6-8 fl.; carriage and pair, to Rabbi 24, to Pejo 30 fl. — From Botzen over the **Mendel Pass* to *Malè* omnibus in summer daily in 12 hrs., see p. 268.

The VAL DI NON and VAL DI SOLE, the *Anaunia* of the Romans, are among the most interesting valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, watered by the *Noce*, about 30 M. in length, several miles in width, well-cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The slopes enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The rapid *Noce* is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road only at the *Rocchetta*, and from the lofty *Mostizoll Bridge*, which crosses it at the point where the Val di Non terminates and the Val di Sole begins. The language and character of the natives are Italian, except in a few communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley (*Unsere Frau im Walde*, *Proveis*, *Laurein*, and *St. Felix*).

S. Michele, or *Wälsch-Michael*, see p. 293. Fine view from the station of *Mte. Paganella*, *Mte. Bondone*, etc., towards the S. The road crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. (omnibus 15 kr.) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mezzolombardo**, or *Wälsch-Metz* (865'; *Rosa*; *Corona*), a large village on the right bank of the *Noce*. (Route to *Fai* and *Molveno*, see p. 304.) On the opposite bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., is *Mezzo Tedesco*, or *Deutsch-Metz* (**Martinelli*), at the foot of huge precipices, in which there is a large cavity above the village containing the ruined castle of *Kron-Metz*. Above *Wälsch-Metz* the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the **Rocchetta*, for the defence of which a fort was built in 1869. On the right, high above it, is the *Torre della Visione* (2065'), an ancient watch-tower, said to be of Roman origin. In this gorge the

road twice crosses the Noce, the broad stony bed of which it quits on entering the **Val di Non** or **Nonsberg**. It now begins to ascend rapidly (several short-cuts), and (6½ M. from *Mezzolombardo*) reaches the prettily-situated village of *Denno* (1380'). To the right, beyond the valley of the Noce, rises the château of *Thun*. Crossing a fertile plateau, which yields wine and silk, we next reach *Flavon* (Ger. *Pflaum*) and *Terres*; then descend in a wide circuit into the deep *Tresenga Ravine*, and again ascend laboriously in windings to (5 M.) *Tuonno*, a thriving village, and (2½ M.) — 15½ M. **Cles** (2140'; *Corona*; **Aquila Nera*), the capital of the Val di Non (3000 inhab.), situated high above the confluence of the *Novella* and the Noce. The *Dos-Pez*, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view. On the slope below the village, at the point where the road to Fondo (p. 268) descends into the valley, stands the well-preserved château of *Cles*, built in the 16th century. *Cles* possesses a school for wood-carving, the products of which are not expensive.

From *Cles* over the *Mendel Pass* to *Botzen*, see p. 268.

FROM CLES OVER THE GAMPEN PASS TO MERAN (12 hrs.), an interesting expedition. From *Cles* we either descend to the N.E., passing the château, to the Noce bridge above the mouth of the *Novella*, and ascend thence to (½ hr.) *Revò* (p. 311); or we descend to the S.E., by a new road passing *Mojano*, to the new iron *Ponte Justina*, 330' above the river, and ascend thence by the *Mezzolombardo* road (comp. p. 311), viâ *Sanzeno*, *Romeno*, and *Cavareno*, to (5 hrs.) **Fondo** (3200'; **Posta*; *Hôtel Fondo*), a considerable village, with the château of *Malosco* and a handsome new church, 5 M. to the W. of the *Mendel Pass* (see p. 268).

[From Fondo an interesting excursion may be made to *Laurein* and *Proveis*, two German villages. The road (see below) runs to the N.W. to (½ M.) *Castelfondo* (3100'), whence a bridle-track (guide advisable) leads over the *Jöchl* (about 4590') to (2 hrs.) *Laurein*, Ital. *Lauregno* (3300'), and thence to the high-lying (½ hr.) **Proveis** (4640'; quarters at the curé's, or in the school-house, during the summer-holidays), finely situated on the E. slope of the *Gampen* (5950'), high above the *Pescara*. There is a school for lace-making at *Proveis*, where cheap specimens of the work may be bought. The inhabitants, who are civil and obliging, are said to be of Saxon origin. About 4 M. to the S. of *Proveis* are the small baths of *Mocenigo* (3445'), whence a road runs viâ *Rumo*, *Livo*, and *Scana* (p. 311) to the *Mostizoll Bridge* and (10 M.) *Cles*. Attractive footpaths lead from *Proveis* over the *Laureiner Alp* (*Malga di Laurengo*) to (2½ hrs., with guide) *Unsere Frau im Walde*; and to the N. over the *Hofmahd* (*Spitzenjöchl*, 5930') to (3 hrs.) the *Ultener Mitterbad* (p. 276).]

From Fondo we ascend for 3 hrs. more, viâ *Tret* and *St. Felix* (Inn), to the pilgrimage-church of *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, Ital. *Senale* (4410'; rustic inn by the church), whence the **Laugenspitze* (p. 275) may be easily ascended in 2½-3 hrs. Another ¾ hr. brings us to the top of the **Gampen Pass** (5140'). We descend by *Gfrill* (small *Inn; ascent of the *Laugenspitze* 3½ hrs., with guide), *Tisens* (p. 269), and *Lana* (p. 269) to (6 hrs.) *Meran*.

Travellers from MEZZOLOMBARDO TO FONDO need not go to *Cles*, but follow the road diverging to the right in the *Rochetta* (see above) on the left bank of the Noce. (Diligence from *Mezzolombardo* to Fondo daily in 6¾ hrs., starting at 11.15 a.m.; in the reverse direction in 4 hrs., starting at noon.) As the *Rochetta* is quitted, the handsome château of *Thun* (1975') is seen on the right, high above *Vigo*. The road ascends gradually viâ *Tajo* and *Dermulo* to (15 M. from *Mezzolombardo*) *Sanzeno*, situated on a mountain-spur, with a large Romanesque-Gothic church.

Then viâ *Romeno* and *Cavareno* (p. 268) to (9 M.) *Fondo* (p. 310). — Pleasant excursion from S. Zeno to (1 hr.) *S. Romedio (Inn)*, a resort of pilgrims. The route leads through the wild *Romedio Ravine* to the precipitous rock on which is perched the hermitage with its five old chapels, one above another (Inn). A visit to the hermitage may also be combined with the route viâ *Don* and *Amblar* to *Ruffrè* and the *Mendel*; comp. p. 268.

The **Val di Sole**, or *Sulzberg*, is wilder and has a colder climate than the Val di Non. The road ascends to the (1 M.) village of *Dres* (*View from the chapel of *S. Chiatar*), and then descends to the (3 M.) *Mostizoll Bridge* over the *Noce*, which dashes through a profound rocky gorge. This bridge forms the boundary between the Nonsberg and the Sulzberg.

To FONDO, 5 hrs. The road ascends on the left bank of the *Noce*, crossing the *Bresimo*, to (1½ M.) *Scana* (2210'), where a road diverges to the left to *Mocenigo* and *Proveis* (see p. 310). Here we turn to the right, cross the *Pescara*, and proceed to *Cagno* and (3 M.) *Revò* (2350'; Inn), whence the *Osol* or *Oken* (5090'; fine view) may be easily ascended in 2½ hrs. Thence along the right side of the profound valley of the *Novella* to *Cloz* and (1 M.) *Brez*, and over arched bridges of stone, spanning the ravines of the *Rabiala* and *Novella*, to *Castelfondo* and (3 M.) *Fondo* (p. 310). — From *Revò* we reach the *Mendel* road directly by crossing the *Novella* and passing (¼ hr.) *Dambel* and (½ hr.) *Cavareno* (see above). Thence we follow the *Mendel* road viâ *Sarnonico* and *Ronzano*, or take a direct forest-path to (¼ hr.) *Ruffrè* and (¾ hr.) the *Mendel Pass* (p. 268).

We next reach (4½ M.) *Caldes*, with two old castles of the Counts of Thun, and then cross the *Rabbi Brook* to (1½ M.) —

25½ M. **Malè** (2530'; **Corona*), chief village in the Val di Sole.

In the *Val di Rabbi*, to the N.W., 7 M. from Malè (diligence daily in 2½ hrs., viâ *Magras*, *Pracorno*, and *S. Bernardo*), are the **Baths of Rabbi** (4100'; *Hôtel Rabbi*; *Hôtel Pangrazzi*, with Cur-Salon), the most important in Tyrol, the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles that of Selters. The season extends from 15th June to 15th September. — From the Baths (guides, *C. A. Daltaserra*, *Sim. Pangrazzi*, and *A. Mengon*) through the *Ultenthal* to *Meran*, see p. 276; over the *Sällent-Joch* (9900') to the *Martellthal*, see p. 286. — An attractive route leads over the **Cercena Pass** (8515') to *Pejo* (p. 312) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The pass commands a splendid view of the S. Ortler peaks: *Pallon della Mare*, *Mte. Vioz*, *Saline*, *Taviela*, *Punta Cadini*, *Punta di S. Matteo*, etc., and (to the S.) of the *Presanella*. Descent through the *Val della Mare* to *Pejo* (p. 312).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level in the broad valley to (3 M.) *Dimāro* (**Corona*), which lies to the left, at the mouth of the *Meledrio*, crosses the *Noce*, and then recrosses it. (Route by *Campiglio* to *Pinzōlo*, see p. 305.) Above *Dimaro* the valley is wilder. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite buttresses of the *Presanella*. We next pass (3½ M.) *Mezzana*, on a height to the right, and *Castello* on the right, high above the road, and reach (2¾ M.) *Cusiano*. Opposite to us, towards the W., is the *Tonale*; to the left are portions of the *Presanella*; to the right a beautiful glimpse of the *Val di Pejo*, with lofty ridges of ice in the background (*Mte. Taviela*, *Vioz*, *Cevedale*, etc.). The road now crosses the *Noce* to (¾ M.) **Fucine** (3900'; **Zanella*, to the right; *Leone*). To the left lies *Ossana*, with its large ruined castle.

The *Val di Pejo*, which is traversed by a good road, divides at (4 M.) *Cogolo* (*Morescini*). To the W. runs the *Val del Monte*, at the mouth of

which ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) lie the small baths of **Pejo** (4450'; *Hôtel Oliva*, and four other inns). The baths are in the valley; the village on the N. slope, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. higher. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (*Pallon della Mare*, 12,160'; *Punta San Matteo*, 12,090'; *Mte Vioz*, 11,940', etc.) may be ascended from Pejo by mountaineers. (Guides, *A. Caserotti*, *G. Groaz*, *Antonio* and *Ign. Veneri* of Cogolo.) The *Cima di Vioz* (8190'), ascended without difficulty from the village of Pejo in 3 hrs., affords a good survey of the grand environs. — Through the *Val del Monte* (the upper part of which is called *Val Bormina*) and over the *Sforzellina Pass* to *S. Caterina* and *Bormio*, see p. 283. — To the N. is the *Val della Mare*, through which a tolerable route leads from the baths of Pejo past ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Malga Ponte Vecchio* (5770') to the (1 hr.) *Malga la Mare* (5985'), thence ascending the steep *Scala di Venezia* in the bleak *Val Venezia* to the (2 hrs.) well-equipped **Cevedale Club Hut**, opposite the *Vedretta la Mare*, a good starting-point for the *Cevedale* (5-6 hrs.), *Pallon della Mare*, *Cima Venezia*, etc. Across the *Fürkelescharte* or the *Hohenfernerjoch* to the *Zufall Hut*, see p. 236. Instead of returning to Martell, we may cross the *Eissee Pass* to *Sulden* from the *Fürkelescharte*, or descend across the *Cevedale Pass* to *Sta. Caterina*; comp. p. 292. — A trying glacier-route leads over the *Col della Mare* (11,160') to *Sta. Caterina* in 6-7 hrs.

Near Fucine the Monte Tonale road ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M. to Ponte di Legno) quits the Noce, which descends from the Val di Pejo, and ascends to the S.W. through the *Val Vermiglio* in long windings to the pass. Towards the S. we enjoy a series of splendid views of the jagged and ice-girt crests of the *Presanella*, the highest peak of which (*Cima Presanella*, 11,686'; ascent from the N., through the *Val Stavel* and over the *Presanella Glacier*, difficult, see p. 308) is repeatedly visible. The road leads by ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pizzano* (Alb. Matteo; Austrian custom-house) and (3 M.) *Strino* (5110'), an Austrian fort built to guard the valley in 1866, and past the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cantoniera* (rustic inn), to the (1 M.) **Tonale Pass** (6150'), a broad grassy valley, the boundary between the Tyrol and Italy. (To the left, on the old road, is the Italian guard-house.) In 1799 and 1808 several sharp conflicts took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese. The road descends gradually, passing several chalets and the mouth of the *Val Narcane* (left; p. 308), and then forming several long bends to the right (which the old road and foot-paths cut off), to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M) **Ponte di Legno** (4140') in the *Val Camonica*, which is watered by the *Oglio*.

Over the *Gavia Pass* to *Sta. Caterina* (guide advisable for the less experienced), see p. 283; to the Val di Genova, see p. 308. — To the N. of Ponte di Legno an easy route crosses the *Passo di Montozzo* (8535') to (7 hrs.) *Pejo* (see above). — For travellers from *Sulden*, *Ponte di Legno* is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Adamello* (p. 307); the route leads through the *Val d'Avio* (diverging at *Pontagna*, see below) to the *Malga di Mezzo* (5 hrs.; bed of hay) and to the top in 6-7 hrs. more; descent to the *Leipsic Hut* (p. 307), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. A refuge-hut is being built on the Lago d'Avio. — Guide, *Bastanzini*, at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno (one-horse carriage to Edolo 10 fr.) the road follows the *Oglio* to *Pontagna*, *Stadolina*, *Vezza* (at the mouth of the *Val Grande*), *Incudine*, and (13 M.) —

Edolo (2285'; **Leone*; *Due Mori*, fair; *Gallo*), finely situated on the *Oglio*, and commanded on the E. by *Mte. Aviolo* (9450').

TO THE UPPER VAL TELLINA over the **Passo del Mortirolo** (6235'; 7½ hrs. to Bolladore; guide not required by adepts), an easy and attractive expedition. A bridle-track, diverging to the left 40 min. above Edolo and before Incudine, ascends the *Val Mortirolo* past *Monno* to the (3½ hrs.) modest *Osteria della Fontana*, just on this side of the summit of the pass. Descent, with fine view of the Val Tellina, to (2½ hrs.) *Tiolo*, 1½ M. below *Bolladore* (p. 283).

FROM EDOLO TO BRESCIA (54 M.). Post-omnibus daily in 7 hrs. to Lovere and Pisogne (one-horse carr. 20 fr.); thence by steamboat and railway (see below). The road leads through the ***Val Camonica**, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps. The upper part is narrow and enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes; the lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and its chief products are silk and iron wares. The valley is watered by the *Oglio* (p. 312). The road crosses the stream several times, and passes the villages of *Sonico*, *Malonno*, and (7½ M.) *Cedegolo* (splendid view from a chapel near the road, 1 M. above the village). To the E. opens the *Val di Savio*, watered by the *Poglia*; about 3 M. farther up the valley divides into the *Valle Adame* to the right and the *Val di Brate* to the left. In the last-named, beyond *Ponte* and the picturesque *Lago di Salarno* (6685'; marked path), is the *Rifugio di Salarno* (7395'), a hut of the Italian Alpine Club, near the glacier of that name, and a starting-point for the ascent of the *Adamello* (11,660'; 4½ hrs.; guide, *Brisio* of *Savio*; comp. p. 307). From the *Rifugio di Salarno* across the *Passo di Fumo* and the *Passo di Laves* (10,235') to the *Laves Hut* (p. 307), 9 hrs., a fine glacier-route, but to be undertaken only by adepts. The ascent of the *Cima di Laves* may easily be included. Over the *Passo del Campo* to the *Val di Daone*, see p. 308.

The road next passes the villages of *Sellero* and (11 M.) **Capo di Ponte** (1375'; **Albergo S. Antonio*). — Beautiful excursion from *Capo di Ponte* to the W. into the *Val Clegna*, at first by a bridle-track, then by a path across pastures to the (4 hrs.) *Passo di Campelli* (6200'), on the N. slope of the furrowed *Mte. Baghella*, with *View of the *Adamello* and *Presanella* groups. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Schilpario*, (1¾ hr.) *Vilminore* (**Bonicelli*), and (1 hr.) *Dezzo* in the *Val di Scalve*; then through the grand *Dezzo Ravine* to (4½ hrs.) *Darfo* and (2½ hrs.) *Lovere* (see below).

16 M. **Breno** (*Pellegrino*; **Italia*, well spoken of) is the chief place in the lower Val Camonica. The *Oglio* here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses to the right bank. To the E. towers the bold *Mte. Frerone* (8675'). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of *Cividate*, over which rise the ruins of a monastery. The valley expands. Near *Darfo*, which lies on the left bank, the road to *Pisogne*, *Iseo*, and *Brescia* crosses the stream.

30½ M. **Lovere** (**Leone d'Oro*; *S. Antonio*; *Roma*), a busy harbour, is prettily situated at the N.W. end of the *Lago d'Iseo*, near the influx of the *Oglio*. Boat to *Iseo* in 4 hrs., 6 fr. — A good road leads hence to the W. through the *Val Cavallina* to (18 M.) *Bergamo*.

The ***Lago d'Iseo** (*Lacus Sebinius*, 620'), 15 M. long, 1-3 M. broad, and 1000' deep in the middle, vies with the *Lago di Garda* in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with vegetation, while to the N. rises the snow-clad *Adamello*. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, *Montisola*, with the fishing-villages of *Peschiera d'Iseo* and *Siviano*. STEAMBOAT twice daily from *Lovere* to *Sarnico* (**Leone d'Oro*), at the S.W. end, in 2¾ hrs.; stations, *Pisogne* (Croce Verde), *Riva di Sotto* (W.), *Marone* (E.), *Sale Marasino* (E.), *Tavernola* (W.), *Peschiera e Sulzano* (E.), *Iseo* (**Leone d'Oro*), *Predore*, and *Sarnico* (near which is the *Villa Montecchio*, an admirable point of view). — RAILWAY from *Iseo*, in 1¼ hr., to (15 M.) *Brescia*, and from *Paratico* (on the left bank of the *Oglio*, opposite *Sarnico*), in 26 min., to *Palazzolo*, a station on the railway from *Lecco* to *Brescia* (to *Bergamo* about 1 hr.); comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The new ROAD TO TIRANO (25 M.; one-horse carriage in 6 hrs., 25 fr.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the *Val di Corteno*, commanding fine retrospects of the Val Camonica, with the

snowy peaks of the Adamello in the background. Opposite ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cortenedolo* (2975') lies the large village of *Santicolo*, on the right bank of the Corteno. From (2 M.) *Galleno* (3290') a rough foot-path leads to the N. over the *Mte. Padrio* (6230') to Tirano. The road follows the left bank of the Corteno, and beyond the hamlet of *S. Pietro* reaches the (6 M.) summit of the **Passo d'Aprica** (3875'). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of *Aprica*, stands the inn **Dell' Aprica*.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the *Adda* (p. 283), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is also well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tresenda rises the square watch-tower of *Teglio* (p. 284). On the road is the **Belvedere* (3010'; Inn), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Aprica. Fine view of the valley. The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by *La Motta*, penetrates the rock by two cuttings, and reaches the bottom of the valley. Before ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tresenda* (p. 284) the Adda is crossed.

In dry weather, when no inundation of the Adda is to be apprehended, pedestrians may quit the high-road a few hundred paces beyond the point where it bends to the W. by a path, somewhat steep at first, which crosses a brook near the hamlet of *Stazzona*, passes through an opening in the wall, and leads (to the right) to *Madonna di Tirano* (p. 284) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; or the embankment of the Adda may be followed direct to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Tirano* (p. 284). This route effects a saving of about 5 M.

From Tresenda to (6 M.) *Tirano*, see p. 284. Travellers bound for *Sondrio* (p. 284) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.

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57. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

57 M. OMNIBUS from Trent to (21 M.) Borgo thrice daily in 4½ hrs. (starting alternately from the railway-station and the Café Europa; fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); from Borgo viâ Primolano to (36 M.) Bassano daily in 7 hrs. (fare 2½ fl.). [To Primolano in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to Feltre daily, see p. 355.] RAILWAY from Bassano to (30 M.) Padua in 1¾ hr., from Padua to Venice in 1-1½ hr., see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. — One-horse carriage from Trent to Levico (Lago di Caldonazzo) and back 4 fl.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, and soon enters the ravine of the *Fersina*, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, or supported by masonry. The fall of the *Fersina* (p. 294) lies to the right, below the road, about 2¼ M. from Trent. At the narrowest part of the valley the road is defended by new fortifications, and farther on is the larger fort of *Civezzano*, above which, to the left, is the village of that name. At *Maso Bariselli* (1245'), 4 M. from Trent, the road to the Val Pinè diverges to the left.

The pretty **Val Pinè**, formerly inhabited by Germans, is worth a visit (a day's trip from Trent, carr. and pair there and back 10 fl.). The road crosses the *Silla* and ascends the left bank viâ *Nogarè* (2255'), passing *Fornace* and *Baselga* (on the left), to the (4 M.) pretty *Lago Serraja* (3050'; Alb. al Pavone, at the lower end, fair, carriages for hire), and then, passing the smaller *Lago delle Piazze*, to the (3½ M.) *Lavarda Inn* (3345'), at the mouth of the *Val Regnana*. To the left, high up, lies *Bedole* (3715'). From this point an easy pass leads to the S.E. to (2 hrs.) *Palù*, in the *Val Fierozzo* (see below). — A cart-track leads along the N. side of the *Val Regnana* to (2 hrs.) *Segonzano*, with its celebrated clay-pyramids (comp. p. 260; *Stedro Inn*), whence we go on across the *Avisio* to (½ hr.) *Faver*. Road hence viâ *Cembra* (2170'; Lanzinger) to (9 M.) the railway-station of *Lavis* (p. 293).

The road crosses the *Silla* and then, near (3 M.) Pergine, the *Fersina*. On the right are *Roncogno* and *Cimirlo*, with a new fort.

7 M. **Pergine** (1580'; **Hôtel Voltolini* or *Post*; *Cavalletto*, unpretending), a well-to-do village, is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val Fierozzo* and commanded by an old château of the bishops of Trent. Signor Chimelli has a large silk-spinning factory here, to which visitors are admitted.

The **Val Fierozzo**, or *Val dei Mòcheni* (Ger. *Fersenthal*), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities in the midst of an Italian population: *Gereut*, *Eichleit*, *St. Franziskus*, *St. Felix*, and *Palau*. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The road ascends to (3 M.) *Canezza* (1955'), crosses the stream, and reaches (½ M.) *Gereut*, Ital. *Frasslongo* (Holzer). Thence mostly through wood past *St. Franziskus*, with a charmingly situated little church, and *St. Felix*, two hamlets of the parish of *Floruz* (*Fierozzo*, *Vierhof*; the curés receive travellers) to (6 M.) *Palau* or *Palù* (4600') at the head of the valley. Thence to (½ hr.) *Lavarda* in the *Val Pinè*, see above.

The road now crosses a hill extending to the S.E. between the lakes of *Levico* and *Caldonazzo* (see below), and descends to the small *Lago di Levico* (1435'), the N. side of which it skirts.

To the W. of this lake, and separated from it by a small chain of hills, lies the larger and more beautiful ***Lago di Caldonazzo** (1465'), the source of the *Brenta*. The walk from Pergine between the two lakes, viâ *Ischia*, *Tenna*, and the ruined castle of *Brenta*, to (2 hrs.) *Levico*, is far preferable to the road and commands charming views of the *Terrarossa*, which rises on the W., and of the loftier *Mte. Scanupia*. Or we may follow the road on the W. side of the *Lago di Caldonazzo*, passing *Calceranica*, with the oldest church in the valley, to (7 M.) *Levico*. From *Calceranica* a steep path descends by *Vigolo-Vattaro* (Inn) and *Valsorda* to (2 hrs.) the station of *Mattarello* (p. 295); a good cart-track, with fine views of the valley of the *Adige*, also descends to the right from *Valsorda*, to (3½ hrs.) *Trent*. This tour may be agreeably extended as follows: from *Calceranica* we proceed to (½ M., ¾ M. from *Levico*) *Caldonazzo* (1595'; **Hôtel Caldonazzo*), a thriving village, then ascend the *Val Centa* by a good road, often hewn through the rock, to (½ hrs.) *Lavarone*, Ger. *Lafrau* (3840'; *Inn*), with a small lake, grandly situated on the watershed between the *Brenta* and *Astico*. We then follow the new road, passing *Gionghi*, to the (½ M.) *Laghetto Alp* (3935'), whence a bridle-path (to the right) skirts the E. side of the *Retorto Gorge*, through wood, to (½ hr.) *Luserna*, Ger. *Lusarn* (4370'; *Lusarner Hof*, plain), grandly situated on a bleak plateau (730 inhab.). [From this point a mule-track descends along the wooded slope of the *Oberleiten* and through the *Val Torra* to (2 hrs.) *Casotto*, the Austrian frontier-village, in the *Val d'Astico*, whence a road runs viâ *S. Pietro Val d'Astico* to (4 M.) *Pedescala* (to *Asiago*, see p. 319).] From *Luserna* we return viâ the *Laghetto Alp* to (¾ hr.) the *Monterover Inn* (4130'), and descend the steep slope of the *Cimone* (5000') to (2 hrs.) *Cal-*

donazzo. Or from Lavarone we may descend by *St. Sebastian* (Inn) and (2 hrs.) *Folgaria* (3770'; Inn) to (2 hrs.) the station of *Calliano* (p. 295). The *Monte Scanupia* (7045'; fine view) may be easily ascended from *Folgaria* or *St. Sebastian* in 3 hrs. — To ASIAGO (p. 319). From Lavarone a fine new road leads viâ (4½ M.) the *Laghetto Alp* (see p. 217) to (3 M.) *Vesena* (4620'; Inn), beautifully situated amid luxuriant Alpine meadows. [Excursions may be made hence to the *Cima Vesena* or *Pizzo* (6250'; 1½ hr.), the *Cima Mandriola* (6745'; 2 hrs.), *Mte. Veréna* (6625'; 3 hrs.), and *Luserna* (1½ hr.)] Beyond *Vesena* we proceed through the *Val d'Assa*, viâ *Terminé* (Inn; Italian frontier), *Ghertele*, *Rastello*, and *Camporovere*, to (13 M.) *Asiago* (p. 319).

Before reaching (5½ M.) **Levico** (1655') we pass the *Baths* of the same name (*Curhaus*; *Bellevue*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Hotel Comfortable*; *Concordia*; *Corona*), with sulphur-springs, much patronized by Italians, especially in August. The chief spring rises at the little *Vitriolo Bath* (4590'), situated on the slope of the *Fronte*, a hill to the N. (bridle-path, 3 hrs.).

At this point begins the **Val Sugana** proper. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated, and many of the surrounding heights are crowned with ruined castles.

The road skirts a hill crowned with the large château of *Selva*, passes *Novaledo* (beyond which, on the slope to the left, lies *Roncegno*, with a well-appointed bath-house), and leads over the *Brenta* to (8½ M.) —

21 M. **Borgo di Val Sugana** (1230'; *Hôt. Val Sugana*; *Croce*), with 4380 inhab., the capital of the valley, and seat of the local authorities. On a height to the N. rises the château of *Telvana* (still partly occupied), once the seat of the powerful counts of *Caldonazzo*, high above which are the remains of the castle of *S. Pietro*. To the S. are the precipices of the *Cima Dieci* and the *Cima Dodici* (7645').

A road leads from *Borgo* to the S. to (1¼ M.) *Olle*, at the entrance to the **Val di Sella**, in which (2 hrs.) lies a *Stabilimento di Bagni*, with a large stalactite cavern near it. The *Cima Dodici* (7645'), fatiguing but repaying, is ascended from *Olle* in 4-5 hrs. (guide).

FROM BORGIO TO PRIMERO (9-10 hrs.). The road (diligence to *Castel Tesino* twice daily in 3½ hrs.) leads viâ *Strigno*, on the N. side of the *Val Chiepinina*, to (8 M.) *Pieve Tesino* (2700'; *Hôtel Tesino*), descends into the *Val Tesino*, crosses the *Grigno*, and remounts to (2 M.) *Castel Tesino* (2920'; Inn), where the women wear a picturesque costume. A bridle-track leads hence, round the E. slopes of the *Mte. Agaro* (6770'), to the (2½ hrs.) *Osteria del Brocon* (5260'), a little below the *Brocon Pass*, descends by *Ronco* to (2 hrs.) *Canale S. Bovo* (p. 326), and then crosses the *Gobbera* saddle (p. 326) to (3 hrs.) *Primiero* (p. 326).

The road now follows the left bank of the *Brenta*. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the *Ceggio*, and then, beyond (1½ M.) *Castelnuovo*, the *Maso*, which descends from the *Val Calamento*. At the (1½ M.) *Alle Barricate Inn* the road into the *Val Tesino* diverges to the left (see above). On the wooded rock to the N. is the handsome château of *Ivano*, the property of Count *Wolkenstein-Trostburg*. *Ospedaletto* is passed on the left. Skirting the base of the *Cima Lasta* (5495'), we next reach (7½ M.) *Grigno* (855'; Alb.

Morandelli), where the *Grigno* issues from the Val Tesino. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Le Tezze*, the Italian about 1 M. beyond it.

38 M. **Primolano** (730'; *Posta*, poor), a poor village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, is remarkable for its confined situation. Severe engagements took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road to the N., on which a large fort is being built, ascends in windings to Feltre and Belluno (p. 354), while the Bassano road enters the ***Canale di Brenta**, a wild and imposing ravine, bounded by lofty precipices. In a rocky grotto beyond the village, 100' above the road, is perched the old fortress of *Covolo*, a mediæval stronghold, which is now inaccessible. On the opposite height ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Primolano) lies the large village of *Enego* (2430'; Tre Pini; Aquila), with a ruined castle of the Scaligers, whence a bridle-track leads to (5 hrs.) Asiago (see below). About 3 M. farther on the road crosses a handsome bridge over the *Cismon*, descending from the well-wooded *Val Primiero* on the left (p. 327). The village of *Cismon* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. lower down. We next pass (6 M.) *Carpanè* (Cavallino), opposite which on the right bank of the Brenta, at the mouth of *Val Frénzela*, lies *Valstagna* (510'), where broad-brimmed hats are largely manufactured.

A bridle-path to the W. ascends the wild and romantic *Val Frénzela* or *Frénzена*, viâ *Buso* (with a church and inn), *Ronchi* (road beyond this point), and *Gallio*, to (4 hrs.) Asiago (2975'; *Croce Bianca*; *Fortuna*; *Rosa*), the chief place of the *Sette Comuni*, with 6200 inhab., two churches, a number of handsome buildings, and a museum of prehistoric and other antiquities. The **Sette Comuni** are seven isolated German parishes, in the midst of an Italian population. In the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the Cimbri, who were defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., as no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period. They are probably, however, descended from the Alemanni who flocked to Theodoric, the Ostro-Goth, after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. Most of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occupations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat-making. Down to 1797 the *Sette Comuni* formed a small republic under the protection of Venice. The nearest railway-station to Asiago is (15 M.) *Arsiero* (Alb. Bortolan), the terminus of the line to *Schio* (p. 295) and (32 M.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Vicenza* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). To reach it we proceed to the S.W. to *Canove*, cross the deep *Val d'Assa*, and, beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Roana*, descend viâ *Rotzo* and *Castelletto* to (2 hrs.) *Pedescala*, in the *Val d'Astico*. Here we turn to the left for ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Arsiero*. — An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the *Campo di Mezzavia* (3380'), at the N. base of the *Mte. Bertogata* (4440'; ascent recommended; 1 hr., through the *Val de' Bonati*), to (6 hrs.) *Bassano* (see p. 320).

From this point there is another road to (8 M.) Bassano, following the right bank of the Brenta and passing *Oliero*, *Campolongo*, and *Campese*.

A visit should be paid to the **Grotte di Oliero**, from which the *Oliero* issues in a copious stream which soon pours itself into the Brenta. The grottoes are the property of the Parolini-Agostinelli family, and tickets of admission are obtained at the Cartoleria Righetti, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, Bassano (guide, Giov. Bonato).

At ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Solagna* the ravine at length expands. At a bend in the road we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

57 M. **Bassano** (440'; *S. Antonio*, near the principal piazza; *Mondo*), a finely-situated town (13,700 inhab.) and seat of an archbishop, with old ivy-clad walls. The houses in the market-place still bear traces of the old façade-paintings, with which the Venetian towns used to be adorned in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Near the market is the TOWN MUSEUM (open daily, 10-3; admission at other times on payment of a fee), containing several interesting pictures by the *Da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place.

The CATHEDRAL contains pictures by *Jacopo Bassano*. A little before reaching it we pass the *Piazza del Terraglio*, which affords an admirable view of the town, the river, and the Alps. Immediately beyond the bridge is a small café on the right with a balcony. — Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' or dean of the cathedral (fine view).

The *Villa Rezzonica*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, contains the Death of Socrates, a painting by Canova, and other works of art. The *Villa Parolini*, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park.

On 8th Oct., 1796, Napoleon, having marched from Trent to Bassano in two days, defeated the Austrians here under Wurmser, four days after the battle of Rovereto. The covered wooden bridge over the Brenta occupies the site of a bridge blown up by the French on that occasion. In 1809 Napoleon erected the district of Bassano into a duchy, with which he invested Maret, his secretary of state.

Possagno (950'; *Alb. Socal*), the birthplace of *Antonio Canova* (1757-1822), is beautifully situated at the base of the *Monfenera*, 10 M. to the N.E. of Bassano. A good road leads to it by *Romano*, the birthplace of the tyrant Ezzelino, and *Crespano*. The church (*Tempio*), in the form of a circular temple, like the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova, and contains his tomb and a fine bronze relief of the Entombment. The altarpiece was painted by him. Canova's house contains models and casts of his works.

RAILWAY from Bassano viâ (9 M.) *Cittadella* to (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

58. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

The Valley of the Avisio, 60 M. long, consists of three sections: the lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.), called the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the *Fassa* (*Evas*), which is famed for its DOLOMITES (comp. p. 344).

From *Lavis* (p. 293), where the *Avisio* emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to *Cavalese* 27 M.). The usual route is from stat. *Auer*, or stat. *Neumarkt* (p. 293), direct to the central part of the valley.

OMNIBUS from *Neumarkt* to ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cavalese* thrice daily in 5 hrs.,



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

fare 1 fl. 30 kr. (from Cavalese to Neumarkt in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 1 fl.). Omnibus from Cavalese to *Vigo* every afternoon in 5 hrs. (from *Vigo* every forenoon in 4 hrs.). — Carriage and pair from Neumarkt to Cavalese 12, to Predazzo 20 fl.; one-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl., from Predazzo to *Vigo* 5, to Campitello 7 (carr. and pair 8 and 12 fl.); one-horse carr. from *Vigo* to Campitello 3, to *Penia* 4, to Predazzo 4, to Cavalese 6 fl. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the *Upper Fassa Valley* lead from *Botzen* through the *Eggenenthal* and over the *Caressa Pass* (p. 262), or through the *Grödner-Thal* and over the *Sella Pass* (p. 264), or lastly over the *Seiser Alp* (p. 265).

Neumarkt (920'), see p. 293. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 M.) first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined *Castell Feder*, unites with the road coming from *Auer* (p. 293). On the slope to the right lies the village of *Montan* (Löwe; Rose), with the well-preserved old château of *Enn*, which the new road does not touch (walkers should follow the old road through the village). The new road ascends in long windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the *Kalterer See*, the hills of *Ueberetsch*, and the *Mendel*, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded *Cislon* into a green valley, through which the *Hohlenbach* (on the left) has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) *Kalditsch* (*Inn), prettily situated; then ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the brewery of *Fontana Fredda*, or *Kaltenbrunn* (3115'; Inn; ascent of the *Weisshorn* viâ *Radein*, see p. 262). A road to the right diverges to the German village of (2 M.) *Truden* (3770'), a summer resort of the *Neumarkters*. — From the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) culminating point of the road, near *S. Lugano* (3600'), a view is obtained of the *Fiemme* mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing the sulphur-baths of *Carano*, above the road to the left, and *Castello* to the right, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cavalese* (3230'; **Ancora*; *Uva*, fair, R. 70 kr.; *Stella*; guide, Fr. *Ventura*), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the *Fiemme* valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted façade, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its marble portal of the 11th or 12th cent. and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the E.

The *Schwarzhorn* (*Cima di Rocca*, 7995') may be ascended from Cavalese in 4 hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Lavazze Alp* and the *Grimm Pass* (attractive and not difficult; comp. p. 262).

The *Fiemme*, or *Fleimserthal*, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the *Avisio*, which is always visible from the road. The slopes are clothed with pines, interspersed with green pastures, villages, and solitary houses. Viewed from the church-hill, the villages of ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tesero*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Panchia*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ziano* seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond *Ziano* we enter another reach of the valley, the broad dale of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Predazzo* (3335'; **Nave d'Oro*; *Rosa*; B. *Guadagnini*, guide), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. To the E. opens the *Val Travignolo* (to *Primiero*, see R. 59); in the background rise the *Cimon della Pala* and the *Cima Vezzana*.

The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow, sequestered dale. The road, still level, leads by (3 M.) *Forno* to (3 M.) *Moëna* (3870'; *Capello di Ferro*; *Corona*, well spoken of), the first village in the Fassa.

FROM MOËNA TO CENCENIGHE (7 hrs.). A cart-road (shadeless and uninteresting) leads through the *Val S. Pellegrino*, which opens to the E., to the (9 M.) church of *S. Pellegrino* on the *Passo di S. Pellegrino* (6270'); descent to *Falcade* (p. 357) and (4 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 357). — OVER THE LUSIA PASS TO PANEVEGGIO, 4½ hrs., interesting. We follow the *S. Pellegrino* road for 1 M., diverge to the right, and ascend to the (2 hrs.) **Lusia Pass* (6670'), which affords a fine view (*Cimon della Pala*, *Cima Vezzana*, *Colbricon*, and to the W. as far as the *Rosengarten* and *Marmolada*; in the background the *Ortler* and *Oetzthal Alps*). Descent to the S.E. (to the right, *not* the road to the left) over the *Malga di Bocche* (p. 325), to (2 hrs.) *Paneveggio* (p. 325).

From *Moëna* or *Vigo* to *Botzen* over the *Caressa Pass*, see p. 262.

Immediately to the left rise the dolomite rocks (p. 344) of the *Rosengarten*, *Rothwand*, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from *Botzen*. To the N. the *Langkofel* (10,430'), adjoined by the *Plattkofel* (9700'), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the *Punta di Valaccia* (8648'). The road crosses the *Avisio*, and at (1½ M.) *Soraga* (3945') recrosses the stream; it becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages as far as *Penia*. We next reach (2 M.) *S. Giovanni*, the church of *Vigo di Fassa* (4500'; **Corona*, good cuisine; **Rosa*), the chief village in the *Val Fassa*, ½ M. higher up, to the left.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ant.* and *Gius. Dacchiesa* and *Fr. Zacchia*). The **Monte di Campedie* (6550'), the E. spur of the *Mugoni*, between the valleys of *Vajolon* and *Vajolett*, is an admirable point of view (2 hrs.; guide desirable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to *S. Giuliano*, enter a gorge, and ascend by a tolerable path. From the summit we obtain a magnificent view of the wild *Vajolett* valley and of the lofty pinnacles of the *Rosengarten* (Ital. *Vajolone*), which rise immediately opposite; to the N. are the rugged *Dirupi di Larsec*, and the *Langkofel* and *Sella*; E. the *Punta di Valaccia* and the *Sasso di Mezzogiorno*, to the left of which is the *Marmolada*, and to the right the *Cima di Lastè*. — The **Sasso di Dam* (8058'), on the E. side of the valley (ascended by *Pozza* in 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the *Val Monzoni*, terminated by the syenite mass of the *Riccobetta*; to the E. rise the *Marmolada*, *Sasso di Valfredda*, etc. — The **Rothe Wand* (9175'), ascended without difficulty from *Vigo* through the *Vajolon Valley* (3½-4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), commands a fine view.

FROM VIGO TO CAMPITELLO THROUGH THE VAJOLETT AND DURON VALLEYS, 8-9 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), a fatiguing but highly interesting route. The path ascends to the left from (¾ hr.) *Perra* (see below) to the (1¾ hr.) *Sojal* or *Gardeccia Chalets* (about 6365'), and thence through the wild *Vajolett Valley*, flanked by the huge precipices of the *Rosengarten* and the *Dirupi di Larsec*. From the rock-strewn head of the valley, the *Antermoja Pass* (about 8850'), between the *Cima di Scatierett* (*Cima di Larsec*, 9406') and the *Kesselkogel*, leads to the N.E. to the *Antermoja Valley*, in which lies the (4 hrs.) little *Antermoja Lake* (8120'), grandly situated at the foot of the *Fallwand* (ascent of the *Kesselkogel* 9785', from this point in 3 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 263). About ¼ hr. farther down the *Antermoja Valley* narrows to an inaccessible ravine, and the path turns to the left, crosses the *Donnajoch*, the upper end of the little *Val Donna*, enters the *Duron Valley*, and reaches (2 hrs.) *Campitello* (see p. 323).

From *Vigo* to *Tiers* by the *Vajolett Pass*, *Grasleiten Pass*, etc., see p. 263.

The road descends viâ *Pozza*, at the mouth of the *Val Monzoni*, which abounds in minerals, to (2½ M.) *Perra* (*G. Batt. Rizzi). At

($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monzon* it crosses the *Sojal*, which descends from the *Rosengarten* through the wild *Vajolett Valley* (p. 322). We then cross the *Avisio*, and recross it near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mazzin*, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Antermoja* (p. 322). — $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Campitello** (4665'; *Batt. Bernard 'al Mulino'*, fair; *Valentini*), at the influx of the *Duron* into the *Avisio*, well situated for excursions in the upper *Val Fassa*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Giorg.*, *Ant.*, *Luigi*, and *Leon. Bernard*, and *Antonio Mazzel*.) The **Langkofel** (10,430') may be ascended from *Campitello* viâ the *Sella Joch*, in 6 hrs. (difficult, comp. p. 264; two guides necessary, 12 fl. each). — The **Plattkofel** (9700'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is laborious but not difficult (comp. p. 264).

FROM CAMPITELLO TO THE SEISER ALP (guide to the *Mahlknecht 2*, to *Ratzes* or *Kastelruth* $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) A bridle-track ascends the *Duron Valley* to the W., in the direction of the stream, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Duroner Alp* (5930') and the (1 hr.) *Soriccia Alp* (6425'). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the pinnacles of the *Rosszähne* (8180'), to the (1 hr.) **Mahlknecht-Joch** (7255'). Thence across the *Seiser Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Ratzes* or (4 hrs.) *Kastelruth* (p. 265). — FROM CAMPITELLO TO GRÖDEN (the *Gardena*) over the **Palatsch** or **Fassa Pass** (7550'; to *St. Christina*, 4 hrs.). From the valley of the *Duron*, above the second bridge, we ascend to the right and proceed across the *Laris Alp* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) pass, immediately to the W. of the **Plattkofel** (ascent, see p. 264). We then descend to the *Zallinger Alp* (Rîmts.) and thence through wood, high up on the right side of the *Saltrie Gorge*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Christina* (p. 264). — TO TIERS across the **Tierser Alpel** (8000'), ascending to the left by the *Soriccia Alp* (from *Campitello* 7 hrs., guide 5 fl.), see p. 262. — From *Campitello* to *Gröden* or *Enneberg* over the *Sella Pass*, see p. 264.

The *Val Fassa* now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive and imposing. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gries*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Canazei* (4790'; small inn), where the path mentioned at p. 264 descends from the *Sella Pass*. (Guides, *Ant. Soraperra*, *Sim. Micheluzzi*, and *L. Pitscheider*.)

FROM CANAZEI TO BUCHENSTEIN ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The ascent for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is by the *Sella* path; we then turn to the right and ascend to the (2 hrs.) **Pordoi Pass** (7390'), between the *Cima Pordoi* (9668') on the N. and the *Cima di Rossi* (7800') on the S. [The ascent of the latter, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the pass, is recommended; splendid *View of the *Marmolada*, *Langkofel*, and *Rosengarten*.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the *Cordevole* part of the way, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Araba* (5240'; Inn) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pieve di Livinalongo* (see p. 356).

At *Canazei* the *Val Fassa* turns to the S.E. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on we pass *Alba* (**Larzonej's Inn*), on the hill to the right, and then reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pená*, at the mouth of the *Contrin Valley* (p. 324), the last village in the *Fassa*, which here again turns to the E.

FROM PENTA TO CAPRILE BY THE FEDAJA PASS (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge *Marmolada* (guide from *Campitello* to *Caprile* 5, to the summit of the pass $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; unnecessary for experts). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the *Avisio* (passing a fine waterfall after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), at first gradually through the broad valley, and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and pinnacles of the *Vernel* (10,820'), a part of the *Marmolada* mass. The ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Fedaja Alp** (6560') is a sequestered Alpine valley 1 M. long, with a few chalets (*Verra's Inn*, to the right of the track, well spoken of; farther on, a second inn, with plain fare and high charges), overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad *Marmolada*. At the E. end of the valley we reach the small *Fedaja Lake* (6655'), with grey glacier-water, immediately beyond which is the

Fedaja Pass (6700'; the frontier between Italy and Tyrol). On the N. is the *Mte. Padon* (8665'); fine view of the Langkofel to the W. and the huge Civetta to the S.E. from its slopes. By the *Forcella di Padon* to *Buchenstein*, see p. 356. — We now descend, at first rapidly over pastures, into the *Val Pettorina*, and skirt the huge white precipices on the E. side of the Marmolada. On the S.E. rises the pyramidal *Sasso Bianco*. On the right, in the valley far below, is the mouth of the *Val Ombretta* (see below). The path then enters the imposing ***Serrai di Sottoguda**, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long and so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream. At the end of the ravine lies the poor village of (2 hrs.) *Sottoguda* (4270'), which was almost entirely burned down in 1881. The valley expands. We cross the *Pettorina*, pass ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rocca* (3895'), descend steeply, and cross the Cordevole to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Caprile* (p. 356). Travellers from Caprile to the Fedaja Pass must ascend the valley to the right (N.) beyond the Sottoguda Ravine; the footpath passes a saw-mill and traverses pastures. — Another very interesting but fatiguing path leads to Caprile by the S. side of the Marmolada, through the *Contrin Valley* (see p. 323) and over the *Forcella di Ombretta*, or *Contrin-Joch* (9050'), between the Marmolada and the *Sasso Vernale* (10,310'). Descent through the *Val Ombretta* (see above; to Caprile 10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.).

The ***Marmolada** is a huge group with several peaks: the W. and highest, the *Marmolada di Penia* (11,020'); the central, the *Marmolada di Rocca* (10,584'); the E. peak, the *Saraut* (9750'). The N. slope is gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The ascent, 4 hrs. from the Fedaja Pass, presents no material difficulty to adepts. Good guides (from the pass 5 fl.), rope, etc., are necessary (guides at Canazei and Campitello, see p. 323). From the pass to the foot of the glacier 1 hr.; then along the W. margin of the glacier, which is sometimes much crevassed and troublesome, to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. (About 1 hr. below the summit, in the rocks to the left of the glacier, is a *Refuge Cavern*, fitted up by the Italian Alpine Club, but practically unavailable.) The *View from the summit is superb.

59. From Predazzo to Primiero.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

26 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily, except Sundays, at 6 a.m., in 11 hrs. (4 fl.); returning from Primiero at 5.30 p.m. and stopping for the night at S. Martino di Castrozza. One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Primiero 12 fl. two-horse-carr. 20 fl. (8 hrs.). Omnibus daily in summer from Primiero to Feltre and to Primolano. — The picturesque *Val di Cismone* is well worthy of a visit. The best places for a prolonged stay are *Primiero* and *S. Martino di Castrozza* (often crowded in summer; rooms should be ordered beforehand). Since the completion of the road from Monte Croce to Fonzaso the Primiero and Sugana valleys may be included in a very attractive round, taking four days by carriage (1st day, from Neumarkt to Paneveggio; 2nd day, to Primiero; 3rd day, to Borgo di Val Sugana; 4th day, to Trent). Carriage and pair for 4 pers., 15-20 fl. per day (at the Posta at Neumarkt or at Gennari's in Trent).

Predazzo (3335'), see p. 321. The road follows the right bank of the *Travignolo*, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bellamonte* or *Madonna di Neve*, an Alpine hamlet with three poor taverns. To the S., beyond the thickly-wooded foreground, rises a chain of bare porphyry peaks, culminating in the *Cima di Vallon*, *Cima di Lastè*, and *Colbricon*. We cross (1 M.) a gorge descending from the left, and then ascend through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the

Dossaccio (6024'), to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Paneveggio** (5170'; **Inn*, R. 80 kr.), formerly a hospice, in a pine-clad valley. To the E. the *Cimon della Pala* (10,970') and *Cima Vezzana* (10,270') tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

The ascent of the **Cima di Bocche** (9000'; 4 hrs.; with guide) forms an interesting excursion viâ the *Malga di Bocche*; magnificent panorama of the Dolomites of the Fassa and Primiero from the top.

FROM PANEVEGGIO TO CENCENIGHE OVER THE VALLÈS PASS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., (guide not indispensable). A cart-track (road in progress) follows the right bank of the *Juribrutt*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) passes on the right (without crossing) the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) bridge leading to the *Val Veneggie* and by the *Juribell Alp* to the Rolle Pass (comp. p. 357), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) crosses and recrosses the stream. Then a steeper ascent to the (1 hr.) **Vallès Pass** (6680'; Italian frontier). We descend through the *Val di Vallès* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Falcade* (4290'), in the *Val Biois*, and thence by *Forno di Canale* to (2 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 357). — From Paneveggio to *Moëna* over the *Lusia Alp*, see p. 322.

The road crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts following the telegraph-poles), through beautiful wood (supplying the masts of the Austrian navy) and afterwards over poor pastures, to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Rolle or Costonzella Pass** (6415'; rustic inn beyond the summit). The pass commands an imposing view of the *Cimon della Pala* (10,970'), a huge rocky pinnacle, the 'Matterhorn of the Dolomites', and of the jagged chain which culminates in the *Pala di S. Martino* and extends to the *Sasso Maggiore*. The crest of the *Mte. Castellazzo* (7460'), to the E., ascended from the inn without difficulty in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the *Cimon della Pala* and the *Cima Vezzana*, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine in which the huge slopes of detritus descend.

The road now descends gradually on the left side of a barren valley to the Alp *Fosse di Sopra*, above which we enjoy a good survey of the valley, winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the *Cismone*, and leads through wood in windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **S. Martino di Castrozza** (4800'), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a richly wooded basin at the foot of the Dolomites (**Hotel des Dolomites* or *Albergo Alpino*, R. 1, D. 1 fl. 40 kr., 'pens.' $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Alb. alla Rosetta*, moderate). Towards the S. a striking view is obtained of the Primiero valley with the chain of the *Vette di Feltre*; to the W. are the *Cavalazza*, *Cima di Colbricon*, and *Cima di Lastè*. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods.

Another pass, less interesting than the high-road, leads from Paneveggio to S. Martino over the **Colbricon Pass** (6270'), between the *Cima Colbricon* (8530') and the *Cavalazza* (8275'). Two small lakes are passed near the head of the pass. Descent by the *Alp Ces*.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from S. Martino (guides, *Mich. Bettega*, *M. Cordella*, and *G. Feldkircher*; comp. p. 327). To the W. are the **Tognazza** (7728') and **Tognola** (7885'), two easy peaks, ascended by the *Tognola-Alp* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.) and affording magnificent views. — To the E. are the ***Rosetta** (9235'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) and the **Cima di Fradusta** (9745'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fl.), both ascended by the *Rosetta Pass* (see p. 326) and presenting no serious difficulty. — More important ascents, for experts only, are the following: the **Cimon della Pala** (10,970'; guide 12 fl.; from the Rolle Pass 6-7 hrs., difficult and dangerous owing to falling stones),

first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870. — The **Cima Vezzana** (10,270'; 5½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is not quite so difficult. We ascend from S. Martino viâ the *Comelle Pass* (see below) to the (4½ hrs.) *Passo di Travignolo* (9920'), between the Cimon della Pala and the Vezzana, and thence to the summit in ¾ hr. more. The direct ascent from the Rolle Pass is dangerous on account of the frequent falls of stone. — The **Cima di Ball** (9290'; 6½ hrs.; guide 9 fl.; fatiguing) is ascended by the *Val Roda* and the *Passo di Ball* (see below). — The **Pala di S. Martino** (10,645'; 7 hrs.; guide 14 fl.; very difficult), ascended for the first time by Herr Meurer and the Marchese Pallavicini in 1878, is a magnificent point of view. — The *Cima di Canali* (9600'; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fl.) and the *Sasso Maggiore* or *Sass Maor* (9225'; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fl.) are also very difficult ascents.

PASSES. A toilsome but grand route (guide indispensable) leads from S. Martino to the N.E. over the *Pala Alp* and the (3 hrs.) **Rosetta Pass** (8375'), between the Cimon della Pala and the Rosetta, to the (20 min.) **Comelle Pass** (8545'); we then descend rapidly into the *Val delle Comelle*, and through the fine gorge of the *Liera*, passing (3 hrs.) the beautifully situated village of *Gares* (4600'; Rfmts. in the lowest cottage), to (1½ hr.) *Forno di Canale* (p. 357; to Cencenighe 2 hrs. more; guide 8 fl.). Instead of descending the *Val delle Comelle* to Gares, we may cross to the E. by the **Forcella Gesuretta** (about 6230'), to the *Val di S. Lucano*, *Taibon*, and *Agordo* (12 hrs. from S. Martino; guide 9 fl.). — Another route leads from S. Martino over the arduous **Passo di Ball** (about 7870'), between the Pala di S. Martino and Cima di Ball, to the *Val Pradidali* (p. 327; to Primiero, 6½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). The route over the **Passo di Pradidali** (8860'; to Primiero 8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is also grand though fatiguing; comp. p. 327.

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads from S. Martino to the W. viâ the *Tognola Alp* to the *Tognola Pass* (6520'), and descends through the *Val Sorda* to (6 hrs.) **Cauria** (2755'; *Inn*), in the *Val di Canale*, at the N.E. base of the *Cima d'Asta* (9330'; which may be ascended through the *Val Regana* in 6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Giuseppe Loss of Cauria, nicknamed 'Tabarro'). A rough road descends the *Val Canale*, which is watered by the *Vanoi*, past a lake formed by a landslip in 1819-23, to (2 hrs.) **Canale S. Bovo** (2475'; *Albergo Borso*, tolerable). Thence over the *Brocon Pass* to *Castel Tesino*, see p. 318; to *Imer* in the Primiero Valley (p. 327) over the saddle of *Gobbera* (3260'), 2 hrs. The valley farther down contracts into an almost impassable ravine, and joins the *Val di Cismone* below *Monte Croce Pontet* (p. 327).

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, passing a tavern, and afterwards runs on the shadeless hillside, high above the river. Opposite tower the rocky pinnacles of the *Rosetta* (9235'), the *Cima di Ball* (9290'), and the *Sass Maor* (*Sasso Maggiore*, 9225'); to the S. lies the beautiful *Val Primiero* with the *Vette di Feltre*, and to the right the *Monte Pavione*. Finally the road descends in windings (footpath shorter) and crosses the Cismone to (6 M.) *Siror* and (1 M.) **Fiera di Primiero** (2345'; **Albergo Gulli*, moderate; **Aquila Nera*, kept by the brothers Bonetti), the capital of the valley, which once possessed valuable silver-mines, with an early-Gothic church and several interesting old houses (such as the castellated court-house near the church). The environs are rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.

The best *SURVEY of the charming valley is obtained from a cross, 10 min. above the village, to the W. (Ascend to the right by the church, and keep to the left where the path forks.) Below, in the richly-culti-

vated valley, lie the villages of La Fiera, Tonadico, and Transacqua; on the left towers the Sass Maor or Sasso Maggiore, and farther back the Pala di S. Martino; in the middle distance, beyond the picturesque Castel la Pietra, rise the Rocchetta, Tacabianca, and Cima d'Oltro; farther to the right, above Transacqua, is the Sasso della Padella; and to the S., in the background, are the Vette di Feltre, with the fine pyramid of the Mte. Pavione.

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Enrico Taufer, Girol. Trotter, Mich. Cordella, and Giac. Feldkircher*; comp. also p. 325). To the (1 hr.) **Castel la Pietra** (3330'), see p. 358; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther to the N., in the *Val di Canali* (see below), is a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, commanding an excellent survey of the lofty Dolomites at the head of the valley. — By Siror (see p. 326) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) picturesque **Calaita Lake** (5220'), and thence in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top of the *Cima d'Arzon* (7980'), a splendid point of view. — The **Val della Noana**, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (see below), is sufficiently seen by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hr. Farther on it forks into the *Val Fonda* on the right, through which an unattractive route leads over the *Passo della Finestra* to Feltre (p. 354), and the *Val Asinozza* on the left, at the head of which rise the *Piz di Sagron* (8110') and the *Sasso di Mur* (8380'); see p. 358). — The ***Monte Pavione** (7650') may be ascended by *Imer Mezzano* (see below) and the *Agnerola Alp* (5165'; good quarters) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. Rich flora. — The **Val di Pradidali** (sometimes erroneously called 'Pravitale'), a wild glen containing a small lake (7050') surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by ascending to the left from the Val di Canali ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Primiero). On the N. side of it tower the *Cima di Canali* (9600'), and the *Cima di Fradusta* (9745'; on the N.W., the *Pala di S. Martino* (10,645'); on the W. the *Cima di Ball* (9290') and the *Sasso Maggiore* (9225'). — Toilsome passes lead hence over the *Passo di Ball* (p. 326) to S. Martino; over the *Passo di Pradidali* (8860') to the plateau, and thence either to the W. by the *Rosetta Pass* to S. Martino, or to the N. by the *Passo di Comelle* to Gares (p. 326); and over the *Passo di Canali* (*Forcella d'Angoraz*, about 8200') to the *Val d'Angoraz*, the *Val di S. Lucano*, and *Agordo* (p. 358). — Across the *Gobbera* saddle to *Canale S. Bovo* and *Cauria* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), see p. 326.

FROM PRIMIERO TO AGORDO over the *Cereda Pass* (7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), see p. 358. — TO FELTRE (8 hrs.) omnibus twice daily in summer (to PRIMOLANO once daily). The road leads through the valley of the Cismone, viâ *Mezzano* and (1 hr.) *Imer*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) custom-house of *Montecroce* or *Pontet* (1830'; Inn), on the Italian frontier. Thence a fine new road, in many places hewn in the rock, leads along the wild and romantic gorge of the Cismone on the left bank of the stream. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Moline* we cross, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on recross the stream, and finally descend, viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fonzaso* (1080'; *Angelo; Due Mori), to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Arten*, on the road from Feltre to *Primolano* (p. 355). — TO BORGO DI VAL SUGANA over the *Brocon Pass* (10 hrs.), see p. 318.

60. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 320, 334.

132 M. RAILWAY in $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Passengers should take refreshments with them, as there are few restaurants on this line. Dinners (1 fl.) are handed into the carriages at Lienz, if previously ordered through the guard (comp. p. 112).

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 W. part is German, while to the E. of Lienz the inhabitants and the names of the places betray indications of Slavonic origin. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. Between Niederdorf

and Lienz the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Ahrental, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions; and, since the completion of the railway, the Ampezzo valley, in particular, has attracted numerous visitors.

Franzensfeste (2460'), see p. 224. The train passes through part of the fortifications and crosses the *Eisak* by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260' above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100' lower is the *Ladritsch Bridge* (p. 224). Beyond *Aicha* is a tunnel 275 yds. long, beyond which we obtain a view of the *Schlern* to the S. (p. 266). 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 hill-side by a lofty embankment. On the right is *Rodeneck*, the ancestral castle of the counts of *Wolkenstein-Rodeneck*. To the left on the hill lies the village of *Spinges*. — 5 M. *Mühlbach* (2540'; *Sonne*, with garden; *Linde*, well spoken of), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the *Valser Thal*, is a summer-resort. Opposite, on the left bank of the *Rienz*, are the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) small baths of *Bachgart*.

Pleasant walk through the *Valser Thal*, past the *Valser Bad*, to (6 M.) *Vals* (Maierwirth). Back by the high-lying village of *Meransen* (4640'; rustic inn), with a fine view of the Dolomites to the S. — Ascent of the *Gitsch* (8216'), by *Meransen* in 4 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

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. — 9 M. *Vintl* (2495'), near the village of *Unter-Vintl* (*Post), at the mouth of the *Pfundersthal*.

A road leads through the *Pfundersthal* to *Weienthal* and (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pfunders* (3790'; Inn), a prettily-situated village. Thence across the *Weitenberg-Alpe* and over the *Pfunders-Joch* to (6 hrs.) *Kematten* in the *Pfischer-Thal*, see p. 188; to *Lappach* (and *Taufers*) by the *Passen-Joch*, *Riegler-Joch*, or *Eisbruck-Joch*, see p. 189. — The *Eidechsspitze* (8960'), ascended from *Ober-Vintl*, viâ *Terenten* (3940'; Inn) and the *Terenten Valley*, in 5-6 hrs. (guide), is somewhat fatiguing; beautiful view, embracing the *Zillerthal* and *Rieserferner* snow-mountains, the S. Limestone Alps, etc.

The train crosses the *Rienz*, which at this point as well as farther up, at *Bruneck* and *Welsberg*, caused great devastation by inundations in the autumn of 1882. To the left are the villages of *Ober-Vintl*, *St. Sigmund* (where some trains stop), and *Kiens*. In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of *Illstern*. 14 M. *Ehrenburg*, with a château of Count *Künigl*. Several deep cuttings. Near *St. Lorenzen* (*Rose; *Mondschein*; *Löwe*) the train crosses the *Gader*, which descends from the *Enneberg* (p. 340). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg*; on a rock to the right the *Michaelsburg*.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bruneck* (2670'; Post; **Stern*; **Sonne*; *Krone*; *Hirsch*; *Bräu*; *Lamm*; *Hôtel Niederbacher*, at the station, well spoken of; wine at *Jos. Maier's*), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer Thal* (p. 337), with two bathing-establishments, is much frequented in summer. The *Château*

(2880'), formerly a seat of the Prince-Bishops of Brixen, is now a prison; the tower (visitors admitted) affords a fine survey of the environs. The *Church*, destroyed by a fire in 1850, and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altarpieces by Hellweger.

WALKS. To the S.W., through the new grounds on the *Kuhbergl*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kresswasserl* (an excellent spring) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (good inns); we may then visit the adjacent *Sonnenburg* and *Michaelsburg* (see p. 328), and return by the high-road (2 M.) or along the river viâ *Stegen*. The *Kaiserwarte*, a wooden view-tower on the top of the *Kuhbergl* (3295'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), commands a fine panorama. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) *Reischach* (*Kappler), at the base of the *Kronplatz* (see below), to the (25 min.) *Lamprechtsburg*, picturesquely situated above the gorge of the *Rienz*, and now occupied by peasants; back by the new promenade on the left bank of the *Rienz* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — On the right bank of the *Rienz* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dietenheim* (Bock, near the church), affording a fine view of *Bruneck* (from the crucifix); to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aufhofen*; to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) hill of *Ameten*, with fine views; to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) castle of *Kehlburg* (p. 337).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Georg Engl*, *Joh. Lindner*, and *Fr. Schuster* of *Bruneck*, *Franz Taferner* of *Olang*, and *Silv. Zingerle* of *Gaiselsberg*). The ascent of the **Kronplatz* (Romanic, *Plang de Coronas*; 7444'), which rises to the S., is very attractive, whether made viâ *Reischach* and the *Ochsen-Alpe* (accommodation; shortest route, but rather steep) in 4 hrs., or viâ the beautifully-situated little baths of *Schartl* and the *Kappler Alpe* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The expedition is shorter and easier from *Olang* (see below); from the station we ascend by *Mitter-Olang* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gaiselsberg* (*Inn), from which the top is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fl.). [About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the top, on the *Enneberg* side, is a refuge-hut, with beds.] The *View embraces the *Tauern*, the *Rieserferner*, *Zillerthaler Ferner*, and *Oetzthaler Ferner* on the N., and the *Limestone Alps* from *Ampezzo* to the *Schlern* on the S. The lower, N.E. peak is named the *Spitzhörndl* (7014'). — The descent may also be made over the *Furkel* to (2 hrs.) *St. Vigil* in the *Enneberg*; comp. p. 341.

The *Rammelstein* (8136') may be easily ascended from *Oberwielenbach* (*Mayr), 6 M. to the N.E. of *Bruneck*, in 3 hrs.; with guide (*Joh.* and *Georg Niederwolfgruber*). — The *Grosse Windschar* (10,010'; $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), viâ *Bad Mühlbach*, see p. 337.

The train crosses the *Rienz*, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the *Tauferer Thal* with the *Löfflerspitze*, *Frankbachsattel*, and *Keilbachspitze*), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the *Lamprechtsburg* (see above). 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 ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Olang* (3320'), the station for the villages of *Nieder-*, *Mitter-*, and *Ober-Olang*, situated at the mouth of the *Gaiselsberger Thal*. (Ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above; over the *Furkel* to *St. Vigil* in the *Enneberg*, see p. 341.) Opposite, by the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer Thal*, from which rise several peaks of the *Rieserferner*. To the S. are the slopes of the *Hochalpe* (8408').

Antholzer Thal. From the station at *Olang* we cross the *Rienz* by the imposing new *Windschnur Bridge* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Windschnur Inn* (carriages). Thence a good road leads by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Rasen* and (1 M.) *Ober-Rasen* to the (3 M.) unpretending *Antholzer Bad*, or *Salomonsbrunnen* (3585'), the water of which is a cure for female ailments. The road continues thence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niederthal*, or *Antholz*, and (3 M.) *Mitterthal*, or *Gassen* (4070'; *Brugger, unpretending; guides, *Ant. Messner* and *Jos. Rohracher*), where it terminates. (Passes hence into the *Mühlbacher Thal* and

Reinthal, see pp. 337, 339.) Beyond Mitterthal a path leads over meadows and through wood (guide advisable; to St. Jakob $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) beautiful **Antholzer See* (5390'), at the base of the *Riesenferner* (*Wildgall*, *Hochgall*, *Ohrenspitzen*; see p. 339). The path (better on the S. side) skirts the lake for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ascends past the small *Obersee* (6600') to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Staller Sattel* (6740'), and then descends past (5 min.) the small *Staller See* (6600') into the *Stallerthal*, the S.W. ramification of the *Defereggerthal*, and to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Erlsbach* (5055'; Stumpf) and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jakob* (see p. 139).

Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz, which wrought great havoc here in 1882, and passes through a short tunnel, which had to be constructed in a tubular form owing to the loose nature of the soil. 33 M. **Welsberg** (3535'; **Löwe*; **Lamm*; *Rose*), is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsieser Thal*. (To the Deferegger-Thal viâ the *Gsieser Thörl*, see p. 139.) To the N. rise the ruins of *Welsberg* and *Thurn*; to the S., opposite the station, are the unpretending baths of *Waldbrunn*.

[About 2 M. to the E., halfway to Niederdorf, the attractive ***Pragser Thal** opens to the right (road to it passing under the railway). A road leads from Niederdorf round the foot of the *Golser Berg* (or we may take the shorter path diverging to the left at the railway-station, crossing the hill, and passing the *Lercher Höfe*) to the *Gräberhof* (fine view) and the (3 M.) *Hofstatt* in *Ausser-Prags*, where the valley divides into *Ausser-* or *Alt-Prags* on the left (E.), and *Inner-* or *Neu-Prags*, on the right (W.). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of **Alt-Prags** (4520'; **Inn*), amidst superb scenery (E., the *Sarnkofel* and *Dürrenstein*; S., the lofty *Hohe Gaisl*; W., the *Rosskofel* group). Pleasant walk to the (20 min.) *Heinrichshöhe*.

Ascent of the *Sarnkofel* (7736'; guide, not indispensable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) from this point, easy and attractive, see p. 332. The *Rosskofel* (8490'; 4 hrs.; guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), ascended viâ the *Gufidaun Alp*, is interesting; the descent may be made to the Pragser Wildsee. Robust mountaineers may proceed (a fine route) viâ the Gufidaun Alp and Rossalp to the *Forcella di Cocadain*, to the E. of the Seekofel, and descend viâ Fosses to the Ampezzo road (guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 347). — A footpath leads from Alt-Prags along the left bank of the brook and skirting the foot of the hill to Neu-Prags. — To SCHLUDERBACH an easy and very fine route crosses the *Plätzwiesen* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 3 fl., not indispensable). A road (marked with red) leads past the base of the *Heimwaldkofel* and up the valley for 1 hr., and a cart-track then ascends a wooded slope to the left (with the *Daumkofel* and the *Schwalbenkofel* on the right) to the extensive pastures of the (2 hrs.) **Plätzwiesen** (6490'; *Hôtel Dürrenstein*, destroyed in winter 1887-88, and now being rebuilt), at the N. base of the **Dürrenstein* (9300'), which may be easily ascended by a new path in 2 hrs. (see p. 346). On the right rises the imposing *Hohe Gaisl* (*Rothwand*, 10,280'). Our route crosses the plateau. Before us rise the *Cadini* (p. 345), and the huge **Cristallo* afterwards appears in the foreground. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) end of the pastures the path crosses a low rocky saddle. It then descends to the left, past the *Knollkopf* (7218'), into the *Seelandthal*, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) *Schluderbach* (p. 345).

Through the *Inner-Prags*, or W. arm of the valley, a tolerable road leads from the Hofstatt (see above), viâ the hamlet of *Schmieden* (3400'; Inn), to the unpretending baths of (2 M.) **Neu-Prags**, or

Mösel-Bad (4335'; *Inn); opposite, on the left bank of the *Pragser Bach*, lies the village of *St. Veit*. Thence by a good path, crossing the brook 8 min. above the baths, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the beautiful, dark-green **Pragser Wildsee* (4850'), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9215') is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the precipitous sides of the *Herrstein* (8366'), to the right is the *Schwarzberg* (10,250').

The ascent of the **Seekofel* (9215'; 4 hrs.) from the *Pragser Wildsee*, through the *Nabige Loch* and the *Ofen*, is toilsome (comp. p. 341; guides, Andr. Müller and Joh. Steiner of Inner-Prags).

A path leads on the wooded W. bank to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) S. end of the lake. To the W. of this point opens the *Grünwald-Thal*, through which an uninteresting route leads over the *Kreuzjöchl* to (4 hrs.) *St. Vigil* in the *Enneberg*. Leaving the lake, this route leads past the *Grünwaldhütte* and *Attkaserhütte* to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpe* (retrospect of the *Rosskofel*, *Seekofel*, *Ricegon*; to the S., Mte. *Sella di Senes*), and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kreuzjoch* (7395'), with a small lake, between the *Paratsch* on the left and the *Dreifingerspitze* on the right. We then descend through the narrow *Vogedura-Thal* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Vigil* (p. 340).]

The train crosses the *Pragser Bach* (to the right the *Hohe Gaisl*, p. 347), and ascends slightly to (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niederdorf* (3800'; **Schwarzer Adler*, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; **Post*; *Bräu*, moderate), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. is the *Weierbad* (**Pension Moser*).

WALKS. To *Bad Maistatt* (4080'), on the hill-side, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E., with pleasant wood-walks. By *Weierbad* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gratsch* (*Fink's Inn*) and to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Toblach* (see below.) To (40 min.) the village of *Aufkirchen* (4340'), to the N., on a terrace of the *eggerberg*, and to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Wetterkreuz*, with an admirable view of the *Prags* and *Höhlenstein Dolomites*. The ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Thaler Bauer* (refreshments) and the *Schöne Aussicht* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on) are also good points of view. — To the *Pragser Thal*, see p. 330 (one-horse carr. to *Alt-Prags* or *Neu-Prags* and back 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, to both places and back 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; hirers should take care that the charge for their luggage is included in the fare).

At *Gratsch* the train crosses the *Rienz*, which descends from the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, for the last time, and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3950'), the watershed between the *Rienz* and the *Drave*, the highest point on the line, and the boundary between the upper and lower *Pusterthal*. 38 M. *Toblach* (**Südbahn-Hotel Toblach*, a large house, opposite the station, finely situated close to the wood, R. from 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 80 kr., board 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Hôtel Ampezzo*, at the station, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 fl.). The village (**Mutschlechner's Inn*, R. 60 kr., 'pens.' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl.; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Goldenes Kreuz*), with its handsome new church, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the station. Traces of gilding may still be seen in one room of the old château of *Emp. Maximilian I.*, now occupied by a cobbler. The road into the *Ampezzo valley* (p. 344) here diverges to the S. Fine view from *Toblach* of the narrow mouth of the valley guarded by pinnacles of dolomite (to the left the *Neunerkofel*, to the right the *Sarnkofel* and *Dürrenstein*), with the *Cristallino* in the background.

EXCURSIONS from *Toblach* (guides, *Alois Kühbacher*, *Jos. Obexer*, *Jos. Schacher*, etc.). A picturesque walk follows the new path by the *Toblacher Wildbach* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Silvester Thal*, where large embankments have been constructed to prevent floods; as we return we have a

pretty view of the Dolomites. On the *Ehrenberg*, the wooded spur of the *Haselberg*, to the E. of Toblach, are laid out the pleasant shady grounds of the '*Kaiser-Park*', affording charming views of the Toblacher Feld and the Dolomites of Prags and Ampezzo. — The *Wetterkreuz* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Gratsch*, *Maistadt*, *Aufkirchen*, *Niederdorf*, see p. 331. To *In die Rienz*, a brewery $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of the station. To the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Toblacher See* (p. 344). To the (1 hr.) *Hackhoferkaser*, at the foot of the *Neunerkofel*, etc. — The ascent of the **Pfannhorn* (8730') is easy and interesting (4-5 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced $\frac{3}{2}$ fl.; provisions necessary). A bridle-path (imperfectly marked; in doubtful cases, keep to the left) ascends gradually over the gently-sloping Alpine pastures of *Wahlen* and *Kandellen*, with pretty view of the wooded valleys. From the summit excellent view of the Dolomites (*Dreischusterspitze*), the *Tauern*, the *Zillerthal Alps*, etc. (see the indicator). — The ascent of the **Sarnkofel* (7736'; $\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), which rises about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the *Toblacher Wildsee*, is made with some difficulty through wood and over steep slopes of debris. It commands a splendid view of the *Pusterthal*, the *Tauern*, the *Rieserferner* and *Zillerthal* snow-mountains, and the *S. Limestone Alps*. Descent to *Alt-Prags* (p. 330).

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the *Drave* on the right, to (43 M.) *Innichen* (3825'; **Bär*, R. 60 kr.; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Goldner Stern*, 'pens.' with R. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 70 kr.; *Pension Saxonia*; *Rössle*; **Sonne*), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sextenthal*. The Romanesque *Stiftskirche*, dating from the 13th cent., possesses an interesting and very ancient portal. To the S.E. rises the *Helm* (see below), a fine point of view; to the S. are the lofty *Dreischusterspitze* (10,365') and other *Sexten Dolomites*.

[The road into the *Sexten-Thal* (one-horse carr. to *Bad Moos* $\frac{3}{2}$, two-horse 6 fl.; diligence to *Sexten* daily in 1 hr.) turns to the S. at the *Bär Inn*, crosses the *Sextner Bach*, and ascends on the left bank. After $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. a road diverges to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Innicher Wildbad* (4370'; **Bath House*), in the woods above the main road (fine view from the *Herminenhöhe*, 5 min.). The road then passes the mouth of the *Innerfeld-Thal* (fine view of the *Haunold* on the right, and the *Gsellknoten* and *Dreischuster* on the left), crosses the *Ixenbach* at the *Sommerermühle*, and reaches ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sexten* or *St. Veit* (4300'; **Post*; *Rose*, well spoken of), the capital of the valley. Above the village is a new fort.

The ascent of the **Helm* (7970'; 3 hrs. from *Sexten*; guide, not indispensable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., or with descent to *Sillian* $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), a splendid point of view, viâ the *Tschurtschenthaler Hof* (accommodation), is recommended. (Guides, Ant. Bergmann and Alois Micheler, at *Innichen*; Franz, Jos., Sebast., and *Veit Innerkofler* at *Sexten*.)

[An interesting route leads through the wooded *Innerfeld-Thal*, and over the *Wildgraben-Joch*, to (6 hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (guide indispensable, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). From the *Sommerermühle* viâ the *Hochgriesel* to the *Unterhütte* (5460') at the end of the valley, 2 hrs.; the route then ascends to the right to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Oberhütte* (6375'), which affords a fine view of the *Dreischusterspitze*, *Schusterkofel*, *Schwalbenkofel*, *Bullköpfe*, etc. Thence through the *Innicher Wildgraben*, past the *Wasserklamm*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Wildgraben-Joch* (ca. 7220'), lying between the *Schwabenalpelkopf* and the *Schwalbenkofel*, and affording a capital view of the *Cristallo*, *Sorapiss*, *Marmarole*, *Antelao*, and other peaks. Descent to the *Rienzthal* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Höhlenstein* (p. 344). — The ascent of the *Hochebenkofel* (9518'), from the *Oberhütte*, viâ the *Lückel* (8300') in $\frac{3}{2}$ hrs., presents no diffi-

culty to the expert (guide 4½ fl.; comp. p. 347). — The *Hannold* (9645'; from the Unterhütte in 5 hrs.) is very laborious. — The *Dreischusterspitze* (10,365'), 6 hrs. from the Sextner Bad (see below), is difficult.]

About ½ hr. above St. Veit (passing the direct path to the baths, which diverges to the right, 2 min. from St. Veit) we reach *Moos*, or *St. Joseph* (4365'), where the valley forks (two new forts on the right and left). In the right arm lies (¼ hr.) the unpretending **Sextner Moosbad**, whence a beautiful walk may be taken (pleasant path on the left bank of the brook) to the ***Fischeleinboden** (4755'), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknoten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterplatte, Oberbacherpitze, Einserkofel, Eilferkofel, Zwölferkofel, and Rothwandspitze); the traveller should go as far as (1 hr.) the point where the ascent begins and the valley branches into the *Altenstein-* or *Böden-Thal* to the right (S.W.) and the *Bacher-Thal* to the left (S.E.).

A tolerably easy route leads through the former (route marked; guide for the inexperienced 4½ fl.), viâ the *Sextner Böden* and the small *Böden Lakes*, to the *Dreizinnenhütte* on the *Toblinger Riedel* (7845'); descent through the *Rienzthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (p. 344), or over the *Paternsattel* to the *Rimbianco Alp* (p. 346), or direct to *Misurina* (p. 351; from Sexten 8 hrs.). — In the *Oberbacherthal*, 3½ hrs. from Sexten, is the **Zsigmondy Hütte** (7415') of the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascent of the *Oberbacherpitze* (8785'; not difficult), the *Hochbrunnerschneide* (10,130'; toilsome), the *Zwölferkofel* (10,120'), and the *Eilferkofel* (10,088'); the last two very difficult. Attractive but toilsome passes lead hence to the W. across the **Oberbacherjoch** (8325'), between the *Santebüchel* and the *Oberbacherpitze*, to the *Forcella di Marzon* (6890') and to the (4 hrs.) *Rimbianco Alp* (p. 346; or over the *Joch Büllele*, 8430', immediately to the E. of the *Paternkofel*, to the *Altensteinthal* and back to Sexten); to the S. over the *Giralba-Joch* (8190'), lying between the *Zwölferkofel* and the *Hochbrunner-Schneide*, in 5-6 hrs., or over the **Santebüchel-Joch** (8230'; between the *Zwölferkofel* and the *Santebüchel*) and the *Forcella Cengia* (8340'), in 7 hrs., to *Auronzo* (p. 352).

From Bad Moos the Sextenthal road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) **Kreuzberg**, or *Monte Croce* (5350'; three poor inns), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence to the *Val Comelico* and viâ *S. Stefano* to *Auronzo* or *Sappada*, see p. 352. From the *Monte Croce* to the *Schuss* or *Collese* (6230'), the extreme E. spur of the *Rothwandspitze*, a pleasant walk of ¾ hr.; fine view, to the S., of the *Val Comelico*, etc.]

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the *Drave* to (48 M.) **Sillian** (3600'; **Post*; *Adler*). To the N., at the mouth of the *Villgrattenthal*, stands the well-preserved castle of *Heunfels*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Martin Pranter*). About ¼ M. to the W., in a sheltered position on the S. side of the Pusterthal, are the baths of *Weitlahnbrunn* (good quarters). — The ***Helm** (7970'), ascended from *Sillian* viâ the *Forscher Alp* in 4 hrs. (with guide), is an admirable point (see p. 332). To *Defereggan* over the *Villgrattenjoch*, see p. 139.

FROM SILLIAN TO KÖTSCHACH (p. 423), 13-14 hrs., unattractive. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the *Kartitsch-Thal*, viâ *St. Leonhard* or *Kartitsch*, to (3 hrs.) '*In der Innerst*' (4980'), the head of the pass, and the watershed between the *Drave* and the *Gail*, and descends through the *Lessachthal*, as the upper *Gailthal* is called, to (½ hr.) *Ober-Tilliach* (4745'; Inn) and (2½ hrs.) **Maria-Luggau** (3720'; **Post*; *Peterwirth*), a pilgrimage-resort. (Over the *Kofel* to *Lienz*, 6-7 hrs., see p. 335.) The road from this point to (6-7 hrs.) *Kötschach* is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over very hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water-courses

descending from the Kreuzkofel chain. From (1 hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (*Mitterberger; Werzer) the **Paralba*, or *Hochweissstein* (8825'; 7 hrs.; with guide), a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without much difficulty: to the *Brennhütte* in the *Frohnthal* 3 hrs.; thence over the *Forcella dell' Oregione* or *Hochalpeljoch* (7550') to the top 3 hrs. (descent through the *Val Sesis* to *Sappada* 3½ hrs.; see p. 352; through the *Val Degano* to *Forni Avoltri*, see p. 436). Guides, Lexer and Hauser of *St. Lorenzen*, and Salcher of *Luggau*. The next places are (¾ hr.) *Liesing* (Salcher), (½ hr.) *Bierbaum* (Inn), (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (*Inn), and (½ hr.) *Kötschach* (p. 423).

The train crosses the *Drave* and descends to (53 M.) *Abfaltersbach* (3100'). Charming view down the valley. To the right the *Lienz Dolomites* with the *Spitzkofel* (8990') are seen. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line, rebuilt since the floods of 1882, is carried along the hill-side by lofty embankments and descends rapidly (gradient 1:40). 57 M. *Mittewald*; 61 M. *Thal* (2625'). Opposite is the entrance to the wild *Gamsthal* (interesting walk of 40 min. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height, at the end of the first gorge). After traversing a defile 8 M. long the train reaches the *Lienzer Klause*, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. *Lienz* (2190'; **Post*, R., L., & A. 1 fl., B. 30 kr.; **Weisses Lamm*; **Rose*, with garden, R. 60–80 kr.; *Traube*; **Adler*; *Sonne*; *Fischwirth*, on the left bank of the *Isel*; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds, R. 1 fl. 30 kr.), the *Aguantum* of the Romans, the easternmost town in Tyrol, is delightfully situated near the confluence of the *Drave* and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. The *Lieburg*, a large edifice of the 16th cent. with two towers, in the *Platz* opposite the *Post*, is now the seat of the district-authorities. To the N.W., on the slope of the *Schlossberg* (20 min.), rises *Schloss Bruck*, once a seat of the counts of *Lurn* and *Pusterthal*, now a brewery (rooms let in summer); the tower affords a good survey of the town and its environs; the chapel contains some interesting old frescoes. Travellers from the N. here obtain their first view of the *Dolomites*, to which the chain of the *Kreuzkofel*, or *Lienz Dolomites*, separating the valleys of the *Drave* and *Gail* belongs. To the S. of *Lienz*, on the opposite side of the *Drave*, rise the wild and jagged *Rauchkofel* and *Spitzkofel*.

From *Lienz* to the *Iselthal* (*Windisch-Matrei*, *Prägraten*), see R. 28; to *Kals*, see R. 29; to the *Möllthal* (*Heiligenblut*), see R. 30. The interesting excursion to the **Kaiser Thörl* (p. 145) may be made in one day from *Lienz* by driving to *Windisch-Matrei* (starting at 4 a.m.), and ordering the carriage to be in waiting at *Huben* at 6 p.m.

WALKS. To the new **Schiessstand* on the *Schlossberg*, with verandah commanding a fine view (indicator); thence (or from *Schloss Bruck*) to (20 min.) the *First* and (20 min. more) the *Second Venediger View*, overlooking the valley of *Lienz*, with the surrounding mountains, and the *Iselthal*, with the *Gross-Venediger* in the background. To (20 min.) *Schloss Bruck* (see above; beer-garden at the foot of the hill). To (½ hr.) *Bad Leopoldsrüh*, with a fine view of *Lienz*. To *Amlach* (**Inn*, pretty garden), 1¼ M. to the S., on the right bank of the *Drave*. Viâ *Tristach* to the (¼ hr.) pretty *Tristacher See* (2660') and to (¼ hr.) the baths of *Jungbrunn*.







MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONS (guides, *Ant. Egger, Joh. Pichler, Franz Gassler, and Jon. Guster*). The *Schönbüchele* (6630'), the highest peak of the *Schlossberg*, is easily ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide 2 fl. 70 kr.) by a new path viâ the *Venediger Views* (see p. 334) and the *Taxer-Hasl* (splendid view; route hence to the *Böse Weibl*, 1½ hr., see below). — To the (4½ hrs.) *Kerschbaumer Alp*, a fine route. We proceed by *Amlach* or *Leisach* to (1½ hr.) the mouth of the imposing **Galizenbach-Klamm* (made accessible by paths and bridges) and follow this ravine (passing through a tunnel 230' long) to the (1 hr.) *Klammbrücke* (6050'); thence in 2 hrs. to the grandly situated *Alp* (5800'). Rich flora. From the *Alp* to the *Spitzkofel* (8790'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.) fatiguing but repaying (about ½ hr. from the summit is the *Linderhütte*, 8810', of the Austrian Tourist Club); the ascent of the *Kreuzkofel* (8825'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is also repaying. A trying route leads from the *Alp* over the *Kofel* or *Zochen Pass* (7390') to (4 hrs.) *Maria-Luggau* (p. 333). — A visit to the *Laser Lake* (7875'), in a grand mountain valley of the *Kreuzkofel* group, is very interesting; the route leads through the *Gatizenklamm* (see above) and past the *Innstein Alp* (5½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.; new refuge-hut). — The *Böse Weibl* (8260'), an excellent point of view, is reached viâ the *Schönbüchele* (see above) in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). — Another very attractive point is the *Schleinitz* (9520'), the S. peak of the *Schober* group (6½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.). The path ascends steeply to the N., viâ *Oberdrum* in the *Schleinitztobel*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Feldwaibl-Alp* (6520'); thence to the top fatiguing (grand prospect). — The ascent of the *Ederplan* (6500'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) from *Dölsach* or *Nikolsdorf* (bridle-path) is interesting; the refuge-hut on the top was erected by *Defregger* the painter. — The *Hohe Zieten* (8140'; 4 hrs. from *Nikolsdorf*; guide 4½ fl.; 2 hrs. from the *Ederplan*) also commands a fine view. — The *Weisse Wand* and *Hochschober*, see p. 138.

The train crosses the *Isel* and traverses the broad valley of the *Drave* to (69 M.) *Dölsach* (*Putzenbacher's Inn*; road over the *Iselsberg* to the *Möllthal* and to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 149). To the right we have a picturesque glimpse of the *Dolomites* of the *Gailthal*. — 72½ M. *Nikolsdorf* (2070'), the last Tyrolese village.

The **Hochstadel* (8785'; refuge-hut), the E. peak of the *Lienz Dolomites*, rises here to the right (ascent by *Birkabergl* and the *Birkner Kammer* in 6 hrs., with guide, 6 fl.). — *Ederplan* and *Hohe Zieten*, see above.

The *Drave* and the frontier of *Carinthia* are now crossed. — 77½ M. *Oberdrauburg* (2000'; **Post*), an unimportant place with an old chateau of *Prince Porzia* and pleasant grounds. About 1½ M. to the S. is the picturesque *Silber Fall*.

To *Tolmezzo* viâ *Kötschach* and the *Plöken* (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as *Mauthen* a good road (diligence daily; carriage with one horse 4 fl.); thence to *Paluzza* a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from *Aguntum* (*Lienz*) to *Aquileia*, crosses the *Drave*, and mounts a steep wooded slope to the (1 hr.) *Gailberg Sattel* (3325'). It then descends towards the S. to (1½ hr.) *Kötschach* (p. 423), and crosses the *Gail* to the solitary village of (25 min.) *Mauthen* (2330'; *Ortner; Huber*), the Roman *Lontium*, at the mouth of the *Valentin Valley*. The road (practicable for small vehicles for 2 hrs.) now ascends the *Valentin-Thal*, leading straight through the wood at the bifurcation, to (3 hrs.) the *Plöken-Alpe* (4125'; **Inn*), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the E. rises the *Polinigg* (7825'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.; *A. Riebler* of *Mauthen*), a fine point of view, easily ascended; to the W. the *Kollinkofel* (9220'; 4½-5 hrs. from the *Plöken Inn*), laborious but remunerative. Pleasant excursion (guide 3 fl.), viâ the *Untere* and *Obere Valentin-Alp*, the *Valentinhörl* (7000'), the *Kollinkofel*, and the *Kellerwand* (9180') to the (3½ hrs.) *Wolayer See* (6550'), grandly situated. (Route over the *Wolayer Joch* to *Forni Avoltri*, see p. 436.) — Then an ascent of 20 min. more, passing several Roman milestones and inscriptions, to the *Plöken Pass* (*Monte Croce*, 4500'), commanding a fine view to the S. and E. The path

now descends in zigzags to the *Val Grande*, (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Timau* (2730'; Beec), and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Paluzza* (1985'; *Locanda Grighero*, primitive), the principal village in the *Val di San Pietro*, which is watered by the *Bul*. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of *Arta* (several inns), *Zuglio* (*Julium Carnicum*, with Roman remains), and (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tolmezzo* (Leone Bianco), in the *Val Tagliamento*, and (6 M.) *Stazione per la Carnia*, on the *Pontebba Railway* (p. 436).

The train crosses the *Drave* (passing the old fortress of *Stein* on the right), and follows the left bank. To the right of (85 M.) *Del-lach* rises the *Reisskofel* (7960'). Below (89 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Greifenburg* (1900'; **Post*; *Assam*) the *Drave* is navigable.

TO PATERNION a direct and on the whole interesting route leads through the *Weissensee Thal* in 9 hrs. The road leads by *Waisach* to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreuzwirth*, where it forks, the right branch continuing to *Weissbriach* (see below), the left to *Gatschach* and (3 M.) *Techendorf* (Post, with baths), on the N. bank of the narrow *Weissensee* (2940'), here spanned by a bridge. At (8 M.) *Weissenbach*, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The lake should be traversed by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriage-road again from *Weissenbach* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stockenboi* (Fischer), with iron-mines, and through the pretty *Weissensee-Thal*, which opens into the valley of the *Drave* at *Feistritz* (p. 337). — TO THE GAILTHAL. Pleasant road over the *Kreuzberg* (3595') to *Weissbriach*, and through the wooded *Gitschthal* to *Hermagor* (p. 423), 15 M.

A path (impossible to mistake) leads to the N. from *Greifenburg* through the wooded *Gnopnitz-Thal*, passing several chalets, to (5 hrs.) the *Feldnerhütte* on the *Glanzsee* (7200'), whence the *Kreuzeckspitze* (8825') may be ascended by a new path in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Splendid view. Descent to the S. to the *Kreuzeck-Thörl* (8070'), and then to the W. to the *Staller Alm* and through the *Wölla-Thal* to (4 hrs.) *Wöllatratten* in the *Möllthal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Stall* and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Fragant* (p. 150).

92 M. *Steinfeld im Drauthal*; 97 M. *Kleblach-Lind*. — 104 M. *Sachsenburg* (1840'; *Kapeller*; *Post*; *Taschler*, at the station), a village at the mouth of the *Möllthal* (p. 149), partly enclosed by the *Drave*, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway. The train crosses the *Möll* and traverses the fertile plain of the *Lurnfeld*. 107 M. *Lendorf*. At *St. Peter im Holz*, in the vicinity, several traces of a Roman settlement have been discovered. On the slope to the right is the ruin of *Ortenburg*.

109 M. *Spital* (1770'; **Post*; *Ertl*, at the station), a considerable village on the *Lieser*, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia.

To the **Millstätter See* (1900'), a very attractive excursion (post-omnibus twice daily 60 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 5 fl.). Good new road on the right bank of the *Lieser* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the dye-works near *Seebach*. Here we cross the *Lieser* and continue viâ *Seeboden* (Peterwirth) to (6 M.) *Millstatt*. Or (far preferable for walkers) we follow the **Liesersteig*', a beautiful walk on the left bank of the *Lieser*, to the dye-works, then descend to the road, cross the outlet of the lake, and follow it to the right to the (1 hr. from *Spital*) bath-house (Inn) at the W. end of the lake, and row thence to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Millstatt* (**Hôtel Seevilla*, on the lake, dear; in the village, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake, **Burgstaller*; *Deffner*; **Post*; *Rainer*, all with gardens; *Café Marchetti*, on the lake, with bathing-establishment and rooms to let), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with lake-baths, and ancient abbey-buildings (Romanesque cloister; very aged lime-tree in the court). The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad. Fine excursions from *Millstatt* are the ascents of the *Millstätter Alpe* (6340'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide), and the *Mirnock* (6900'; 5 hrs.; with guide; comp. p. 422), both excellent points of view.

From Spital to *Radstadt*, over the *Radstädter Tauern*, see R. 72. — To the N. of Spital lies (9½ M.) *Gmünd*, at the mouth of the **Maltathal* (p. 399), which is best visited from Spital (diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs.).

The train crosses the *Lieser*. On the *Schüttbach*, beyond the *Drave*, rises *Schloss Oberaich*. 113 M. *Rothenthurm*, with a red-roofed chateau (to the *Millstätter See*, path indicated by marks, 1½ hr.); 119 M. *Paternion-Feistritz*, two villages on the right bank of the *Drave*, at a distance from the railway (to the *Weissensee*, see p. 336). 127 M. *Gummern* (on the right the *Dobratsch*, p. 422). Then (132 M.) *Villach* (p. 422).

61. From Bruneck to Taufers. Reinthal.

Comp. Map, p. 178.

From Bruneck to Taufers (9½ M.) DILIGENCE twice daily in 2 hrs. (70 kr., coupé 1 fl.); OMNIBUS daily at 7 a.m., returning from Taufers at 5 p.m. (70 kr., coupé 80 kr.). One-horse carriage 4-5, two-horse 7-8 fl. (comp. p. 188).

Bruneck, see p. 328. The *Taufers* road diverges to the left, just beyond the *Rienz* bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect: to the S.E. rise the *Prags Dolomites*, and to the N. the *Frankbachsattel* and *Keilbachspitze*. We then descend to (1½ M.) *St. Georgen*, traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) *Gais* (2795'; Inn); on the hill to the right stands the *Kehlbürg* (3800'). Before reaching *Gais* we obtain a view of the *Löffler* to the left. To the S., above the lower hills, towers the *Peitlerkofel* (p. 342).

About 4 M. up the *Mühlbach-Thal*, which opens here to the E., lies the village of *Mühlbach* (4795'), 2½ M. above which is the rustic *Mühlbacher Bad* (6050'). A new path (not very difficult) ascends the **Grosse Windschar* (9945') from the *Bad* in 4 hrs. (guide *Jac. Mairhofer*, nicknamed 'Auerjackl', of *Gais*). Fine view from the top. The *Grosse Rauchkofel* (10,230'), and the *Grosse Fensterlekkofel* (10,430'), may also be ascended from this point (experience and a good guide necessary). To *REIN* a fatiguing route crosses the *Grubscharte* (9250') and the *Elferscharte* (9320') and descends over the *Rauchkofel Glacier* into the *Geltthal* (7 hrs. to *Rein*); another rough route crosses the *Mühlbacher Joch* (9715'), between the *Morgenkofel* (10,060') and the *Schwarze Wand* (10,175'); both ascended from the col without difficulty, and descends over the *Geltthal Glacier* to the *Geltthal* and (8 hrs.) *Rein* (p. 339). The *Geltthal Glacier* may also be crossed to the (¾ hr.) *Gänsebichljoch* (9405') and (3 hrs.) *Mitterthal*, in the *Antholzer Thal* (comp. p. 330).

The road crosses the *Ahre* and leads past the ruin of *Neuhaus* on the left to (2½ M.) *Uttenheim* (2750'), with the ruin of that name perched on the rock above (4035'). It then traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (2½ M.) *Mühlen* (2810'), at the mouth of the *Mühlwalder Thal*, which opens on the W. (p. 188).

Beyond *Mühlen* the *Tauferer Boden* is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the *Reinthal*, rises the *Grosse Mostnock* (10,030'), on the slope of which lies the village of *Ahornach* (p. 338); on the left rises the precipitous *Pursteinwand* (p. 338). We next reach (¾ M.) the Gothic parish-church of *Taufers*, of the 16th cent., with the much more ancient chapel of *St. Michael* adjoin-

ing it. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Taufers** (2830; **Post*, R. 70 kr. to 1 fl., D. 80 kr.; **Elephant*; *Plankensteiner*; *Mohren*), consisting of the villages of *Sand* on the right, and *St. Moritzen* on the left bank of the stream, most picturesquely situated, and commanded by the old castle of *Taufers*. This is the capital of the valley and the seat of a district-court. To the N. is the *Schwarzenstein* (p. 190), with the *Trippach Glacier* on the right and the *Schwarzenbach Glacier* on the left, while more to the left rise the *Hornspitzen*.

WALKS. [The paths are all indicated by marks; maps in the inns; guides, see p. 188.] The *Schiessstand* (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of the 'Post', reached by a path across the meadows, commands an unimpeded view of the valley and of the glaciers to the N. By the targets the path divides; that to the left leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bad Winkel*, plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kematen* (*Stockmaier*). By the last house of *Kematen* a path ascends somewhat steeply to the left over pastures, crosses a torrent, and leads in zigzags to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Walburgkapelle* (3370), an excellent point of view. The lower **Reinbach Falls* (there and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) may be reached either by taking the path to the left of the rifle-range through the fields to *Winkel*, or from *Sand*, on the left bank of the *Ahrenbach*, viâ *St. Moritz* and *Winkel*. The path crosses the *Reinbach* and gradually ascends on the left bank to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) broad *Lower Fall*, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path to the right ascends from the lower fall to the (20 min.) larger **Second Fall*, in a wild gorge which we view from above. We next ascend the path to the right and cross the hill to the *Schupfenboden*, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock, and return thence by a direct path through the wood.

**Schloss Taufers* (3130'; 25 min.). By the last houses of *Sand* we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a rough paved track. From the (10 min.) chapel we may either ascend to the right by a zigzag path direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, round the castle-rock, and approach the castle from the back. (This second path is also reached by following the *Luttach* road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the castle, and then ascending to the right.) The *Schloss*, the ancient seat of the knights of *Taufers*, is still in part occupied. The old chapel and an inscription on the panelling in one of the rooms are objects of interest. The windows on the S. side overlook the *Tauferer Boden*, and those on the N. survey the glaciers. — From the *Schloss* we may ascend to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Aschbach*, and follow a tolerable forest-path to the right to the high-lying church of (1 hr.) *Ahornach* (4365'), which affords an admirable survey of the *Rieserferner* and the *Enneberg Dolomites*; or from *Aschbach* we may go to the left to (1 hr.) *Bojen*, another striking point of view.

A picturesque walk by the *Ahrnthal* road leads to (1 hr.) *Luttach* (one-horse carriage 1 fl. 80 kr., comp. p. 190). The finest point is reached about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. before the village. Visitors, however, should make a point of continuing to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther) *Lake of St. Martin*, where extensive traces of the great inundation of 1878 are still visible.

To *Ober-Purstein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. We follow the road to *Bruneck* for $\frac{1}{4}$ M., and then ascend to the right. The clearing above the chalets affords a magnificent view of the glaciers to the N.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the **Speikboden* (*Speikberg*, 8235'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; returning by *Mühlwald* or *Weissenbach*, 3 fl. 30 kr.), easy and attractive. The path diverges to the left from the *Luttach* road, after about 1 M. (guide-post), crosses the *Ahrnbach*, and ascends through pastures and woods, to (1 hr.) *Michelreiss*, a cluster of houses visible from below, commanding a fine survey of the *Rieserferner*, *Hornspitzen*, *Schwarzenstein*, etc. Thence through wood, steep at places, to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Michelreisser Alp* (good spring by the last hut; 6125'). We now ascend to the right through rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope to a basin filled with debris. Turning to the left here, we regain the path

a little farther up, and ascend to the summit without difficulty in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. Splendid *Panorama: N., the chief range of the Zillertal Alps, from the Weisszint to the Birnlucke; E. the Tauern, with the Simony-spitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S., the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello and Ortler; W., part of the Oetzthaler Ferner. Below the summit, 5 min. to the W., lies the *Sonklarhütte* (7875'), commanding a good view. — Descent through the *Mühlwalder Thal*. The path descends abruptly from the chalet over pastures and loose stones, through woods, and over meadows to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper farm of *Mitterberg* (milk). The path, generally good, here turns to the left and leads chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track to (2 hrs.) *Taufers* (Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. p. 188).

The arduous but interesting ascent of the *Wasserfallspitze* (8694'; 5-6 hrs.; guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) may be made viâ *Kematen* (p. 338) and the *Kofel-Alp*.

The *Grosse Mostnock* (10,030'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended by *Ahornach* (direct route, but trying), or by *Bojen* (see p. 338) and the (3 hrs.) *Bojer Alpe* (6575'), where the night is spent; next morning we ascend on the W. side, chiefly over fragments of rock, to the (3 hrs.) summit. View very striking, particularly of the Rieserferner, towering immediately opposite. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Rein* (see below), laborious.

A visit to the **Reintal* is recommended (to Rein 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary; provisions should be taken). Beyond St. Moritz we ascend gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plattenschmied* (3510'; Inn, plain). We then follow a paved track to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Tobel Waterfall*, cross the bridge (passing on the left the scanty remains of an old convent on the Burgkofel), and ascend through the *Reinwald*, on the left side of the brook, with its numerous falls. The path is bad at places. After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank by the second, broader bridge, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reach the unpretending *Sager Inn* (4950'); to the right opens the *Gellthal* (to the *Innere Gellthal Alpe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., interesting), between the *Putzernock* (8210') on the right and the precipitous *Gatternock* (9570') on the left. The path then leads past the chapel, through the level valley of the *Reiner Au*, and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may ascend to the left to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) church of *Rein* or *St. Wolfgang* (5240'; *Oberer Wirth*, *Unterer Wirth*, both rustic). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) *Knuttenthal* with the (E.) *Bachertal*, which is encircled by the snow-clad *Rieserferner*. A good point of view is at the cross, 5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to W., the *Stuttenock*, *Lengstein*, *Riesernock*, *Hochgall*, *Wildgall*, and *Schnebige Nock*).

ASCENTS (guides, *Jos.*, *Joh.*, and *Bartlmä Ausserhofer*). The starting-point for most of the ascents is the *Rieserferner-Hütte* (7400'), at the foot of the W. *Rieserferner*, 3 hrs. from Rein (rough and steep path). — The *Schnebige Nock* (11,122'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut; guide 5 fl.), a grand point of view, is not difficult for proficients. — The **Hochgall*, the highest peak of the Rieserferner (11,292'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from the hut; 7 fl.), a splendid point of view, and the *Wildgall* (10,725'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 7 fl.) are both troublesome. — The *Stuttenock* (8986'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from Rein; 3 fl.) is easy and interesting. — The *Grosse Lengstein* (10,615'; from Rein in 6 hrs.; 5 fl.) is a fine point of view, and not very difficult. — The *Grosse Mostnock* (10,030'; from Rein in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 4 fl., with descent to *Taufers* 5 fl.) is fatiguing (see above).

PASSES. TO MÜHLBACH from the *Gellthal* by the *Elferscharte* and the

Grubscharte, or by the *Mühlbacher Joch* (each about 8 hrs.; toilsome), see p. 337. — TO THE ANTHOLZER THAL from the *Gellthal* (see p. 339), over the *Gänsebichljoch* (9400'), 8 hrs. to Mitterthal (p. 329), fatiguing; or from the Bacherthal over the *Antholzer Scharte* (9000'), 6 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut to Mitterthal, steep descent (guide 6 fl.). — OVER THE KLAMML TO THE DEFEREGGERTHAL (to Jagdhaus 3½, to St. Jakob 8 hrs.), not very attractive; guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2 fl. 80 kr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.). From the church the path ascends the *Knuttenthal* (with retrospect of the Schnebige Nock) to the (1¼ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Knutten* (6190'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small *Klamml-See*, to (1½ hr.) the *Klamml-Joch* (7600'). Steep descent (on the left a good spring) over pastures to the *Affenthal*, or upper Defereggerthal, and the (¾ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Jagdhaus* (6600'; quarters). — Ascent of the *Fleischbachspitze* (10,330'; 3½ hrs. from Jagdhaus, with guide), interesting and not difficult. The *Röthspitze* (11,460'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended through the *Schwarzachthal* and over the *Schwarzach Glacier*, is difficult (descent over the *Röth Glacier* to the *Röththal*, p. 191; to the Clara Hut in the Umbalthal, p. 144). — From Jagdhaus to *Erlsbach* and *St. Jakob*, see p. 139; over the *Schwarze Thörl* to *Prägraten*, see p. 144; over the *Merbjöchel*, or the *Rothenmann-Scharte*, to *Prettau*, see p. 191.

FROM REIN TO TAUFERS, interesting return-route viâ *Ahornach* (guide desirable). The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rein and ascends mountain-pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the Rieserferner. We then skirt the slope by a tolerable path, and, as soon as we obtain a view of the bottom of the valley, follow the margin of the wood to the left. The Zillertalerner Ferner are gradually disclosed to view. We now descend by a rough path to the (¼ hr.) church of *Ahornach* (see p. 338), and viâ *Aschbach* to (½ hr.) *Sand*.

From Taufers to *Kasern* (*Ahrnthal*), see pp. 188-191.

62. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

From Bruneck to St. Vigil 10½ M., to Corvara 25½ M. ROADS as far as St. Vigil (one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 12 fl.) and St. Leonhard (one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 20 fl.); driving possible, but not pleasant, as far as Corvara. The only other means of communication in the valley are cart-tracks or bridle-paths. — The LANGUAGE spoken in the Enneberg, Gardena (p. 263), and Livinalongo (p. 356) valleys is '*Ladin*', which resembles the Romanic of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Philologists may consult *Joh. Alton's* '*Ladinische Idiome in Ladinien, Gröden*', etc. (Innsbruck, 1879) and '*Beiträge zur Ethnologie von Ostladinien*' (Innsbr., 1880); also *Vian's* '*Der Grödner u. seine Sprache*' (Botzen, 1874), and *Gartner's* '*Gredner Mundart*' (Linz, 1879). In the Gardena, however, Italian is gradually superseding Ladin, and the prayer-books in common use are almost all Italian. Of the twelve pastors in that valley eight preach in Italian, three in Ladin, and one in German; but every one understands and speaks German. In the Enneberg, on the other hand, German is becoming the predominant language,

By the first houses of *St. Lorenzen* (p. 328) the new road into the **Enneberg Valley**, or **Gaderthal**, diverges to the left, leads viâ *St. Martin* (the Michaelsburg to the left; p. 328) to the Gader, and ascends gradually through the deep valley of that stream to *Palfrad* (Inn) and (7½ M.) *Lunghiega*, Ger. *Zwischenwasser* (3290'; Inn), near the junction of the *Vigilbach* and the Gader.

[The name *Enneberg* strictly belongs to the *Vigilthal*, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the *Rauthal*. **St. Vigil**, in Ladin *Plang da Marò* (3900'; **Stern*), the chief place

in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 3 M. above Lunghiega, amid grand scenery. (A path to the right after $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. is a short-cut.) To the right rise the Crostafels or Paresberg, Eisengabel, Neunerspitze, and Lavinores; to the left are the Col di Lasta, Mte. Sella di Senes, Paratsch, Peresspitze, and Kronplatz. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., on the stream, are the small baths of *Cortina*, efficacious in rheumatic affections (bath 15 kr.).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Fr. Flöss, A. Peskoller.*) To the *Jöchl* (5200'; leading to Piccolein), with *View as far as the Marmolada, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — To the top of the **Kronplatz* (7444') viâ the *Furkel* (see below), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., very attractive (descent to *Gaiselsberg* and *Olang*, or by *Bad Scharfl* to *Bruneck*, see p. 329). — The *Peresspitze* (8215'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and the *Hochalpe* (8415'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), both ascended viâ the *Kreuzjoch* (p. 331), are easy and attractive (guide advisable). — To *OLANG* (p. 329) over the *Furkel*, an easy excursion of 3 hrs.; descent by *Gaiselsberg* or past the small baths of (2 hrs.) *Perfall* and along the *Furkelbach*. — To *PRAGS* over the *Kreuzjoch*, see p. 331. — To *ST. CASSIAN* (p. 342), a charming expedition (guide): over the saddle *Bus dal Lega* (6150') to (3 hrs.) the upper *Wengenthal* (p. 342); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of *Armentara*, which command a splendid prospect, skirting the slopes of the *Rosshauptkofel* and the *Heiligkreuzkofel* on the left, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) church of *Heiligkreuz* (p. 342) and to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Cassian*.

The *VAL AMPEZZO* is reached from *St. Vigil* by two attractive routes (provisions should be taken). — a. OVER THE *FODARA VEDLA* (to *Cortina* $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.). The road leads through the *Rauthal* to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) small *Kreidensee* (to the right, below the road, is the source of the *Vigilbach*, at the foot of the *Crostafels*), and then past the entrance of the *Kripes Valley* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Taners Alp* (4770'). A bridle-path leads hence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) grand head of the valley, known as *Pederù* (4975'). We then mount rapidly, keeping to the right at the top, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the extensive *Alp Fodära Vedla* (*Rudo di Sotto*, 6500'), which affords an admirable survey (from the cross) of the *Hohe Gaisl*, *Lavinores*, *Crepa di Rudo*, *Eisengabel*, and other peaks. Then a steep descent to the (1 hr.) *La Stuva Alp* (5655') in the *Val Campo-Croce*, and thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ampezzo road*, which is reached at the apex of the long curve below *Peutelstein* (comp. p. 348). — The ascent of the *Seekofel* (9215') is easily combined with this route (interesting, and not difficult for experts). In this case we turn to the left 40 min. beyond *Pederù* (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) splendidly-situated *Senes Alp* (*Rudo di Sora*, 7010'); thence to the W. peak of the *Seekofel*, which commands a strikingly grand view, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. Descent by the *Forcella di Cocadain* and through the *Nabige Loch* to the *Pragser Wildsee* (p. 331), by the *Forcella di Cocadain* and the *Rossalp* to *Alt-Prags* (p. 330), or by the *Fosses Alp* and *La Stuva* to the *Ampezzo road* (p. 347).

b. *VIA FANES* (to *Cortina* $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs.). From (3 hrs.) *Pederù* (see above) this route leads through the *Vallon di Rudo*, to the W. of the *Col de Rù*, and past the little *Pischodel Lake* (5960') to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Klein-Fanes Alp* (6650'), magnificently situated near the little *Grünsee*. We then turn to the S.E., and proceed viâ the *Joch Limo* (7070') and the *Limo-See*, or *Fanes-See*, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gross-Fanes Alp* (6860'), where the route from the *Col de Lodschia* (p. 343) descends on the right. We next traverse the *Ampezzo Fanes Valley*, between the *Vallon Bianco* (8820') on the right, and the *Croda del Becco* (9150') and *Col Becchei di Sotto* (8205') on the left, to the *Ponte Alto di Progoito* (p. 350), in the *Pian dell' Ova*, and to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ampezzo road* (p. 348).]

The new road crosses the *Vigilbach* and ascends the right bank of the *Gader* (to the right, high up, the village of *Welschellen*), passing the mouth of the *Untermoi Valley*, to (3 M.) *Piccolein* (3640');

*Zingerle, plain), with an old foundry (over the *Jöchl* to *St. Vigil*, see p. 341). *St. Martin* (3665'; Tasserwirth), with the old castle of *Thurn*, is seen on the left bank of the *Gader*. — We next reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Preroman*, at the mouth of the *Campill Valley*.

About 6 M. up the *Campill Valley* lies *Campill* (4590'; Inn), whence the **Peitlerkofel* (9430'; magnificent view) may be ascended by the *Peitlerscharte* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (with guide; new path; not difficult for experts). — Over the *Wurzen Pass* to *Villnöss*, see p. 225.

The road exhibits several interesting geological phenomena. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pederoa* (Inn) opens the *Wengenthal*, with the hamlet of *Wengen* and the small baths of *Rumaschlung*. Farther on we pass through a ravine, crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents, which destroyed parts of the road almost as soon as they were completed. After 3 M. the road crosses to the left bank of the *Gader* and next reaches ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pedratches* (Nagler's sulphur-baths; Zingerle), opposite to which, on the right bank (new iron bridge), lies —

St. Leonhard (4450'; *Craffonara's*), or *Abtei*, Latin *Badia*, the capital of the valley (here called the *Abtei-Thal* or *Val Badia*), overshadowed by the precipitous *Heiligkreuz-Kofel* (9530'). On the W. rises the *Gardenazza* (8750').

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of *Heiligkreuz* (6686'; Inn, rustic); admirable view and echo. — Ascent thence of the **Heiligkreuzkofel* (9530'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; with guide, Franz Fistil or Joh. Ninz of *St. Leonhard*), not difficult. We ascend to the right to the pass, and mount over detritus to the summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent to the *Klein-Fanes Alp*, and thence to the N. to *St. Vigil*, or to the E. by *Gross-Fanes* to *Cortina*, see p. 341.

From *St. Leonhard* a cart-road leads along the right side of the *Abtei-Thal* (from which the *Corvara Valley* diverges 1 hr. farther up; see p. 343) to *Valle* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **St. Cassian** (5000'; Inn), near which fossils abound. Travellers from *Corvara* to (2 hrs.) *St. Cassian* descend to the right at *Stern* (p. 343), cross the *Corvara* or *Grossbach* at its confluence with the *Sorè*, ascend the left bank of the latter through wood, finally cross the fourth bridge, and ascend steeply to *St. Cassian*.

FROM ST. CASSIAN TO CORTINA VIÀ TRA I SASSI (6-7 hrs.; with guide, Joh. Canins and Jos. Rudiferia), an interesting route. We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the *Lagazuoi Valley* (see below) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Valparola-Alp* (5665'). Below the chalets we cross the brook and ascend steeply through wood, and afterwards over grass and loose stones, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Castello Pass** (about 6890'), which commands a retrospective view of the *Enneberg Valley*, the *Kreuzkofel*, the *Peitlerkofel*, and the *Zillerthal Mts.* (to the N., in the distance). Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower and better route descends to the right, soon affording a fine retrospect of the huge *Marmolada*, and afterwards leading through wood, to *Buchenstein* (to the *Castell Andraz*, p. 355, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of debris, crosses the pass **Tra i Sassi** (ca. 7220'), between the *Lagazuoi* on the left and the *Sasso di Stria* on the right, and reaches the *Falzarego Road* on the summit of the pass: to the hospice $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and to *Cortina* 2 hrs. more (see p. 355; horse from *St. Cassian* to *Cortina* 9 fl.). — TO THE AMPEZZO VALLEY OVER THE COL DE LODSCHIA, a laborious route (to *Cortina* 7 hrs., to *Schluderbach* $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we diverge to the left from the Valparola route (see p. 342) and ascend along the *Sorè* (to the right the wild *Lagazuoi Valley*) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Lodschia* (6870'), between the *Conturinspitze* (10,080') on the left and the *Mte. Casale* (9765') on the right. We then descend to the (1 hr.) *Gross-Fanes Alp* (6860') and proceed through the Fanes Valley to the Ampezzo road (comp. p. 341). — To BUCHENSTEIN over the *Castello Pass* (to Andraz $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 342. Another pleasant route (guide advisable) leads via *Prelongei* (7010'), with fine view of the Marmolada, etc., to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) *Pieve di Livinalongo*. Extensive panorama from the **Selt Sass* (8395'), reached from Prelongei by following the crest of the hill for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E.

The road from Pedratsches (p. 342) to Corvara follows the bank of the Gader to the (1 M.) *Sompunt Bridge* (4450') and then ascends to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stern* (4815'; Inn), where the *Corvara Valley* opens off the Abtei-Thal. It then runs to the right to *Verda*, descends to the *Corvara*, and ascends a little on the right bank to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Corvara** (5160'; *Inn), a finely-situated village. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther up the W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Gardena Pass, lies *Colfosco* or *Kolfuschg* (5390'; *Cappella, at the end of the village), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Sella group, with the Boè, Pizzadoi, and Mesules; N. the Sass Songer, Puez, and Tschampatsch).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joseph Rottonara* of Corvara and *Vigil Alton* of Colfosco). A most attractive excursion may be made to the **Puez Alp* (3 hrs.). From Colfosco we follow a marked path to the N.W. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Puez Hut*, magnificently situated on the small *Tschampatsch Lake* (6940'); thence we ascend to the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Tschampatsch Joch* (7835'), between the Puezberg on the right and the Piz Tschampatsch on the left. From the pass we proceed across the Puez Alp, surrounded by huge Dolomite peaks, either to the left, viâ *Crespena* and the *Forca Rossa* (adjoining the *Spitzkofel*, 8525'), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grödner Jöchl* (see below), or to the right, through the *Langethal*, to (2 hrs.) *St. Maria* in the Gardena Valley (p. 264). The *Puezberg* (8780'), the *Piz Tschampatsch* (8725'), and the *Spitzkofel* (8525') may each be ascended from the Puez Hut in 2 hrs. (all three attractive).

FROM CORVARA TO BUCHENSTEIN. One route, a bridle-track (marked with red), leads over the saddle of *Campolungo* (6200') and then divides: to the right to *Araba* (see below), to the left to *Vara* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pieve* (p. 356); another and more attractive path crosses the *Incisa Saddle* (about 6560'), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc., and descends viâ *Cherz* and *Corte* to (3 hrs.) *Pieve*.

FROM CORVARA TO THE VAL FASSA there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) *Araba*, and then crossing the *Pordoi-Joch* (p. 323) to *Canazei* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the *Gardena Pass* and the *Sella Pass* to (6 hrs.) *Campitello*. This route ascends from Corvara to the (2 hrs.) *Gardena Pass*, or *Grödener Joch* (see p. 264). Descending through the upper region of the valley (*Ferara Alp*, see p. 264), we follow an ill-defined path to the left, close to the precipices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascend to a low pass. The path then leads down to a ravine, descending from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. We now ascend to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Sella Pass* (p. 264), and descend thence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Campitello* (p. 323).

TO THE GARDENA VALLEY, over the *Gardena Pass* (5 hrs. from Corvara to St. Ulrich), see p. 264.

63. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Maps, pp. 320, 348.

67 M. POST-OMNIBUS from the *Toblach* station to (18½ M.) *Cortina* daily at 7.30 a.m. in 4 hrs., returning at 5 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr., coupé 2 fl.). The SÜDBAHN OMNIBUS (a comfortable open vehicle, starting from the Südbahn Hôtel) plies daily between *Toblach* and *Cortina*, 4½ hrs. each way (from *Toblach* at 1 p.m., from *Cortina* at 6.30 a.m.); fare 1 fl. 80 kr. (to *Landro* 1 fl., *Schluderbach* 1 fl. 20 kr., from *Schluderbach* to *Cortina* 1 fl.), return-ticket 3 fl. 30 kr. — CARRIAGE with one horse from *Toblach* to *Landro* 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; to *Schluderbach* 3 and 5 fl.; to *Cortina* 6 and 11 fl. To *Cortina* and back, with one horse 8, two horses 14 fl., if kept overnight 10 and 16 fl.; to *Cortina* via *Misurina*, and back by the high-road, with two horse 20, if kept overnight 22 fl. From *Cortina* to *Schluderbach*, one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 8 fl., to *Landro* 4½ and 9 fl.; to *Toblach* 6 and 11 fl. — POST-OMNIBUS from *Cortina* daily at 11.40 a.m. to *Borca* (fare 60 kr.) and Italian diligence thence to *Belluno* (fare 6 fr. 80 c.), arriving at 11 p.m.; halt of ¾ hr. at *Tai di Cadore*, during which the diligence runs to *Pieve di Cadore* and back. Carriage with one horse from *Toblach* to *Vittorio* (2½ days) 35, with two horses 64 fl.; from *Cortina* to *Belluno* 15½ and 29 fl., to *Vittorio* 24 and 45 fl.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the *Drave*, *Rienz*, *Eisak*, *Adige*, *Brenta*, and *Piave*, and generally known as the **Dolomites** (from *Dolomieu*, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the *Pusterthal* railway. Strictly speaking, the term *Dolomite* belongs to the *Fassa* Mts., the *Langkofel*, *Rosengarten*, and *Schlern*, but does not apply to the *Cristallo*, *Hohe Gaisl*, *Tofana*, *Sorapiss*, *Antelao*, *Pelmo*, and other peaks of the *Ampezzo* Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook. Alike to the man of science and the mountaineer the curiously fissured Dolomites offer a rich and varied field of interest, in their innumerable large and small peaks, pinnacles, caverns, cañons, and subterranean water-courses. The most striking formations are generally found about halfway up the mountains, as from the summits as well as from the valleys many of their most characteristic features are lost to view. *Comp. The Dolomite Mountains, by Gilbert and Churchill* (London).

The *AMPEZZO ROAD (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the *Pusterthal* at the *Toblach* station (3950'; *Hôtel *Toblach*; Hôtel *Ampezzo*; comp. p. 331), leads due S., between the *Sarnkofel* on the right and the *Neunerkofel* on the left, into the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small, dark *Toblacher See* (4045'). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left the *Nasse Wand* is conspicuous; to the right rises the jagged spurs of the *Dürrenstein*. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the *Mte. Pian* (p. 345). Above the *Klausbrücke* (4310') the *Rienz* (p. 345) issues from its subterranean channel. On the left slope of the valley rises a curiously-shaped isolated rock, called by the natives the *Muttergotteskofel*. The road passes a toll-house and a road-keeper's house, and before *Landro*, a new fort.

6 M. **Höhlenstein**, Ital. *Landro* (4615'; *Post, kept by *Baur*, D. 1½, pension 4-6 fl.), is a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (9720'). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the *Mte. Pian*, is the light-green *Dürrensee*. In the background rise the huge *Monte Cristallo*

(10,600'), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the *Piz Popena* (10,335') and the *Cristallino* (9318'), presenting a most striking picture. The lake, into which the *Schwarze Rienz* flows, is sometimes dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The road skirts the W. side of the lake (passing the Mte. Pian on the left), and 1½ M. from Landro reaches —

7½ M. **Schluderbach** (4730'; **Zum Monte Cristallo*, kept by *Ploner*, generally full in midsummer, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 36 kr.; one-horse carr. to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Misurina and back 3 fl.), beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Val Popena* (see below). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed by the sombre *Rauhkofel* (7665'), and the lower *Cristallino* only is visible. To the right rises the vast red limestone pyramid of the *Croda Rossa* (*Rothwand*, or *Hohe Gaisl*, 10,280'), which forms the boundary between the German and Italian tongues. To the left, at the head of the *Val Popena*, are the *Cadini*.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS from Höhlenstein and Schluderbach. Round the *Dürrensee*, part of the way lying in wood. — From Schluderbach to the (½ hr.) *Eduardsfelsen*, at the entrance of the *Val Fonda* and the base of the *Cristallo*; to the (½ hr.) *Sigmundsbrunnen* in the *Schönleienthal*; through the fine woods of the *Seelandthal* to the (1½ hr.) *Plätzwiesen* (pp. 330, 345).

A stony track from Höhlenstein traverses the **Rienzthal** as far as the foot of the (¾ hr.) rocky barrier which seems to close the valley, and above which tower the *Drei Zinnen*; to the right, the Mte. Pian. A steep path ('*Katzenleiter*'), beginning opposite the shepherd's hut, ascends the *Val Rimbianco*, backed by the *Cadini*, to the (1 hr.) *Rimbianco Alp* (p. 346). — The path to the left in the *Rienzthal* divides in ½ hr.; one branch leading steeply to the N. through the *Grosse Wildgraben* to the (1½ hr.) *Wildgraben-Joch* (p. 332); the other running to the E. over the *Rienzböden* to the (2 hrs.) *Toblinger Riedel* (p. 346).

From Schluderbach, by the 'Erzstrasse' through the *Val Popena* to the (2 hrs.) **Lago Misurina*, see p. 351. The route by *Misurina* and **Tre Croci* to (5 hrs.) *Cortina* is better from Schluderbach than in the reverse direction, for in the former case the ascent is more gentle and the finest views are always in front, see p. 350 (guide, 4 fl., unnecessary).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Michael Innerkofler*, a guide of the first rank; *Joh.* and *Jos. Innerkofler*). The ***Monte Pian** (7530') may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 2½-3 hrs.; guide not indispensable (one of the men at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the *Val Popena* by the *Auronzo* road (see p. 351), from which we diverge to the left by a (¾ M.) finger-post, and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the *Forcella Alta* to the (1½ hr.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curiously fissured rock-formations. The highest point is on the W. margin, facing the *Rienzthal*. Stones painted red indicate the way to the (20 min.) best point of view (refuge-hut). The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the *Cristallo*, *Sorapiss*, *Antelao*, *Marmarole*, *Cadini*, and the *Lago Misurina*; S.W., the *Tofana* and the distant *Marmolada*; to the W., far below, lie *Schluderbach* and *Höhlenstein* (*Landro*), with the *Dürrensee*, beyond which rise the *Hohe Gaisl* and *Seekofel*; N., the *Schwalbenkofel*, *Birkenkofel*, and *Dreischusterspitze*, with the *Zillerthaler Ferner*, *Rieser Ferner*, and *Tauern* in the background; E., the *Drei Zinnen* and the *Mts. of Auronzo*. The part of the mountain towards *Höhlenstein*, from which it appears to be the highest summit, should also be visited, for in some particulars the view from it is finer; grand fissures on the *Rienzthal* side. — The *Monte Pian* may also be ascended from *Höhlenstein* (p. 344) through the *Rienzthal* and viâ the *Katzenleiter*, *Rimbianco Valley* (p. 346), and *Forcella*

Alta, without much difficulty. The route through the woods from Rimbianco to the Forcella is, however, not easily found; it may be recommended for the descent. — Descent to the *Lago Misurina*, see p. 351.

Ascent of the ***Dürrenstein** (9305'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., unnecessary), very attractive. The route (red marks) leads through the *Seelandthal* to (2 hrs.) the *Hôtel Dürrenstein*, on the *Plätzwiesen* (p. 345), whence a new path ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from Monte Pian, but more extensive. The ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to Prags (p. 345). Another path, indicated by red marks, leads from *Höhlenstein* (p. 344) to the summit. It follows the bleak *Hellthal*, crosses the saddle above the *Plätzwiesen*, where the *Hohe Gaisl* suddenly comes in sight, and then ascends the slope diagonally. The descent in any case should be made to Schluderbach for the sake of the fine view of the *Mte. Cristallo*, which is especially effective by evening-light.

The **Flodige** (6 hrs. there and back from *Höhlenstein*). The route diverges to the W. from the Ampezzo road a little beyond the (1½ hr.) *Toblacher See*, and ascends (red marks) into the *Sarl* (5600'), a beautiful sequestered valley between the *Sarnkofel* (right) and the *Flodige Schneide* (left). From the (2½ hrs.) *Sarl Sattel* (6890'), to the N. of the *Sarkköfele* (7570'), we obtain a picturesque glimpse of the Prags valley. From this point we ascend by an easy route to the *Flodige Schneide* (6890'), immediately in front of the rugged precipices of the *Dürrenstein*; then descend over grass and follow the path (indicated by marks) through the *Flodige Valley*, striking the Ampezzo road at the (2 hrs.) *Klausbrücke* (p. 344).

A tolerable path (indicated by marks) ascends through the *Rienzthal* (see p. 345) to the **Toblinger Riedel** (7845'; 3½ hrs.), a saddle strewn with needle-like rocks, between the *Paternkofel* (8925') on the right and the *Toblinger Knoten* (8566') on the left. On the Riedel stands the *Dreizinnenhütte* of the German Alpine Club, in a grand situation opposite the perpendicular cliffs of the *Drei Zinnen* (p. 347). The *View embraces the *Rienzthal*, *Mte. Cristallo*, *Hohe Gaisl*, etc., to the W., and the *Altensteinthal* to the E., with the *Böden Lakes*, lying but a few yards below the Riedel. (Through the *Altensteinthal* to *Sexten*, or over the *Oberbacherjoch* to the *Zsigmondy Hut*, see p. 333.) — A stony but tolerable path diverges to the left a short distance down the path to *Landro*, skirts the rubble-strewn flanks of the *Paternkofel*, and finally ascends again to the (1 hr.) **Paternsattel** (*Forcella di Lavaredo*; 8185'), between the *Paternkofel* and the *Estliche Zinnen*. View hence of the *Cadini*, *Marmarole*, and *Antelao* to the S. We now skirt the S. side of the castellated *Drei Zinnen* (ascent on this side, see below), to the *Forcella di Marzon* (6890'), and descend over loose stones and grass and then through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Rimbianco Alp* (6120'; Rfmts.). Thence we may regain (1½ hr.) *Höhlenstein* viâ the *Katzenleiter* and the *Rienzthal*; or follow the cart-track, which is at first good, but rapidly deteriorates, viâ the *Forcella Bassa*, to (1 hr.) *Misurina*. — Another path leads from the *Toblinger Riedel* to the terrace of the *Lange Alm*, immediately beneath the N. precipices of the *Drei Zinnen*, and thence over steep slopes covered with debris and round the W. spur of the *Drei Zinnen* to *Rimbianco*.

The ascent of the **Cristallino** (highest peak, 9318', the fourth from the left as seen from *Landro*; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) is attractive and not difficult for adepts. The view from the summit embraces the valley of *Höhlenstein* as far as *Toblach*, the *Tauern* in the distance, and in the immediate foreground the wild precipices of the *Popena* and *Cristallo*.

The **Monte Cristallo** (10,695'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is highly interesting, but fitted only for expert climbers with steady heads. The route leads through the *Val Fonda* (*Val del Monte Cristallo*) to the (2½ hrs.) *Cristallo Glacier*, which it crosses to (1½ hr.) the *Cristallo Pass* (9270'), between the *Mte. Cristallo* and the *Popena*. We then ascend the 'Lange Band' on the S. side of the *Cristallo* and finally clamber over rocks (the worst point being the 'Böse Platte') to the arête and the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The view is magnificent. The descent may be made from the pass over snow and debris to *Tre Croci* and *Cortina* (p. 348).

The **Hohe Gaisl** or *Rothwand* (*Croda Rossa*, 10,280'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is ascended by a very toilsome and difficult route viâ the *La Rosa Alp* and the *Val Buones*. — Of the **Drei Zinnen** (8205', 9720', 8185') the central peak (4-5 hrs. from Rimbianco viâ the *Forcella di Marzon*; guide 9 fl.) is both the highest and the easiest, but is fit only for experts with steady heads. The *Kleine Zinne* is a dangerous ascent.

The **Hochebenkofel** (9515'; 5 hrs.) is accomplished without difficulty from *Höhlenstein* over the *Toblacher Schafalm*. It is connected with the slightly higher *Birkenkofel* (9530'), to the N., by a narrow arête, requiring a steady head. Descent to the *Innerfeldthal* and *Sexten*, see p. 333.

FROM SCHLUDERBACH TO AURENZO viâ *Misurina*, see p. 351. Shorter but more toilsome passes lead from the (2 hrs.) *Rimbianco Alp* (see p. 346) over the *Forcella di Marzon* (6890') or the *Forcella di Rimbianco* (7220') to the *Val Marzon* and (5-6 hrs.) *Auronzo*.

The road ascends, crosses the *Seelandbach*, and then the bed of the *Knappenbach*, which is generally dry, and reaches the *Gemärk*, or *Cima Banche*, the low watershed (5000') between the *Rienz* and the *Boite*, which forms the boundary of the *Ampezzo* district. To the right rises the majestic *Hohe Gaisl* (10,280'), with the precipices of the *Col Freddo* (8954'), and next it the *Croda di Rancona* (see below), appearing above the wooded hills of the *Crepi di Zuoghi*; before us the peaks of the *Tofana* overtop the *Col Rosà*; to the left is the *Cristallo*; behind us, the *Monte Pian* and the *Cadini*. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow *Lago Bianco* (4865') on the left, and crosses the *Rufreddo*, which descends from the right and has formed a deep and rocky channel for itself lower down. We next cross the *Gottresbach* and soon reach (4 M.) **Ospitale** (4960'; **Inn*), once a hospice, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Crepi di Zuoghi*. Opposite is the *Punta del Forame* (9395'), with the valley of that name, watered by the *Felizon*, which here unites with the *Rufreddo*. Farther down is the *Val Grande*, flanked on the W. by the *Pomagagnon*, beyond which rise the *Tofana*, *Col Rosà*, and *Vallon Bianco*.

Beautiful WALK in the *Gottres Valley*, between the *Col Freddo* on the right and *Monte Cadini* on the left, to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **La Rosa Alp** (6700'), which commands a fine view of the mountains of *Fanes* and *Travernanzen* (p. 348), and, to the right, of the *Seekofel* (p. 341). We may then either descend to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Stuva Alp* (5655') and through the narrow valley of the *Boite* to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Peutelstein* (p. 348) on the *Ampezzo* road; or (somewhat toilsome) follow the slope to the right, by the *Forcella di Girabes* (7220'), to the large sheep-pasture of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fosses* (7015'), with its two small lakes. [From *Fosses* we may ascend the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Seekofel* (comp. p. 341), a splendid point of view; descent over the *Forcella di Cocodain* (p. 330) to *All-Prags* or *New-Prags*.]

THROUGH THE VAL GRANDE TO CORTINA (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), attractive. A good track descends, crosses the *Felizon*, and ascends to the S. in the *Val Grande*, between the *Pomagagnon* (7515') on the right and the *Cristallo* on the left, to the (2 hrs.) *Padeon Alp* (6080'). Thence we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Zumeles Joch* (6790'; fine view), and descend steep slopes of debris to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cortina*; or we may proceed to the left from the *Alp* to the (1 hr.) *Forca* (6880'), and descend to the (40 min.) *Tre Croci Pass* (p. 350).

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of *Monte Cadini* (*Croda di Rancona*, 7740'), the side of which is pierced by an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the *Felizon* and the *Val Grande*. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post

numbered 463 indicates a short-cut which crosses the deep gorge of the Felizon by the **Ponte Felizon*, rejoining the road below the Ponte Alto. The road, however, is more attractive in point of scenery.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous *Peutelstein* (4944') rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned with the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. *Poddestagno*), which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the valley of the *Boite*. In the foreground is the *Col Rosà*, overtopped on the right by the *Vallon Bianco*, to the right of which are the *Col Becchei di Sotto*, *Taè*, *Croda d'Antruilles*, and *Lavinores*. The apex of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to the Rauthal to the right (comp. p. 341), commands a fine survey of the valleys of *Fanes* and *Travernanzenes*, and (right) that of the *Boite*; in the distance to the S. are the *Cima di Formin*, *Becco di Mezzodì*, and *Pelmo*.

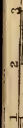
The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes, and on the S. side of the *Peutelstein* crosses the deep gully of the *Felizon* by the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ponte Alto* (to which the above-mentioned path descends from the *Ponte Felizon*). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the *Boite* flows through a broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the *Tofana* on the right and the *Pomagagnon* on the left. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on a finger-post indicates the route to the right to *St. Cassian* (p. 342) viâ *Travernanzenes* and *Fanes*; and after $\frac{3}{4}$ M. more we pass the two houses of *Fiammes* (small inn to the right). Facing us is the jagged *Sorapiss* (p. 350). The road then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) quits the wood, and affords a view of the beautiful valley of (1 M.) —

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cortina.** — **AQUILA NERA*, the dining-room and the exterior of the dépendance of which are decorated with good paintings by the sons of the late landlord *Ghedina*; **HÔTEL CORTINA*, R. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., L. & A. 60 kr., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., 'pens.' 3-4 fl.; **STELLA D'ORO*, **CROCE BIANCA*, R. 90 kr., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., S. 70 kr., 'pens.' 3 fl., civil landlord; **ANCORA*. — Guides (bargaining advisable): *Alessandro Lacedelli*, *Fulgenzio* and *Pietro Dimai*, *Ang.*, *Gius.*, *Luigi*, and *Tobia Menardi*, *Ant. Soravia*, *Sim. Ghedina*, *Arcangelo Dibona*, *Mans.* and *Giov. Barbara*, and *Gius. Colli*. Most of the guides speak a little German. — *English Church Service* in the *Aquila Nera*.

Cortina di Ampezzo (3970'), superbly situated and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district-authorities, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and cattle. The parish is said to be the wealthiest in Tyrol, and its inhabitants and their dwellings present a well-to-do appearance. The industrial school founded here in 1869 deserves a visit (filigree-work and wood-mosaic tasteful and not expensive).

The *Church*, adjoining which is a new promenade, contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by *Brustolone*, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached *Campanile* (about 200' in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable survey of the surrounding landscape. On the N.E. rises the *Cristallo* group, with the *Pomagagnon* and the

Kilomètres



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Geograph. Meile



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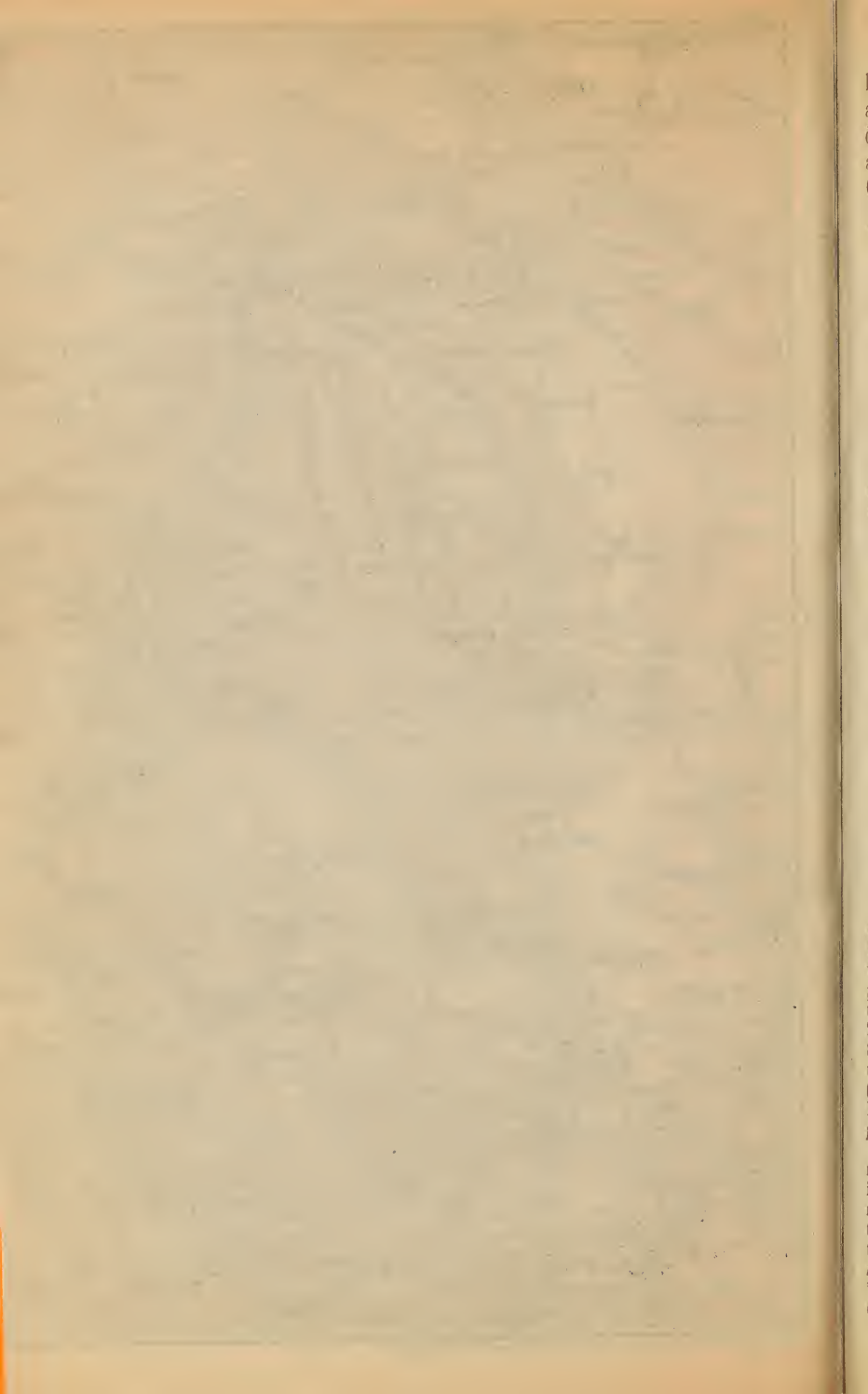
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highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Croci saddle; S.E. the Sorapiss and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and (nearer) the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodì; S.W., Croda di Formin, Nuvolau, the Cinque Torri, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W., Lagazuoi and Tofana; N., Col Rosà, Lavinores, Seekofel, and the Cadini.

A fine survey of the valley, for which the evening-light is most favourable, is obtained from the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Belvedere** on the *Crepa* (5035'), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley. We ascend the Falzarego road (3 M.) a finger-post indicating a steep path to the left (to the inn, 10 min.), or (easier) we may follow the road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. more, to a finger-post on the hill beyond the Crepa, and proceed thence to the left to (5 min.) the *Inn* on the nearer side of the rock (guide unnecessary; horse 2, light carriage $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). In the wood, beyond the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock, of which the traveller should beware. — A path, diverging to the left from the way to the Crepa after about $\frac{3}{4}$ M., leads through the hamlet of *Mortisa* to the *Grottoes of Maria di Zanin* or *di Valpera*, at the S.E. foot of the Crepa, 40 min. from Cortina. These ravines, with their grotesque rock-formations, were made accessible in 1883. Below, at the foot of the mountain at the end of the Costeana ravine (1 hr. from Cortina), lie the baths of *Campo di Sotto*, destroyed by an inundation in 1882.

Another attractive walk leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) beautiful **Lago Ghedina**, embosomed in woods at the foot of the Tofana (guide necessary; horse 2 fl.). — A good path through the woods leads by *Campo di Sotto* (see above) and the *Federa Alp* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) little **Lago da Lago** (6700'), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Croda da Lago* (8815'; first ascended in 1884) and the *Becco di Mezzodì* (8430'). Thence to the *Forcella d'Ambriz*, see p. 353.

To the ***Zumeles** (6795'; 2 hrs.), a very pleasant expedition. The best route ascends to the left before the Tre Croci (p. 350) are reached, and crosses the *Forca* (p. 347); we may return through the *Val Grande*, across the *Felizon Bridge* to the *Ponte Alto*, and by the high-road to (4 hrs.) Cortina. — To the ***Tondi di Faloria**, on the *Monte Casadio* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (p. 350) by a finger-post about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the pass, and ascends to the clearing of *Pian della Bigontina*. We cross (10 min.) a bridge, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) where the path divides we proceed to the right across the grassy hill of the *Tondi*, to the (1 hr.) *Crepedel* (7615'), which commands a splendid survey of the Ampezzo Valley, the Tofana, Cristallo, Drei Zinnen, Cadini, etc.; to the S. is the lofty *Punta Nera* (9630'), with the rocky range stretching from it to the N.E. to *Cesta* (9070') and the *Cadin del Laudo*, and separating the Mte. Casadio from the Val Sorapiss. — Experts are recommended to mount the **Seletta** (8700'), the col to the N.E., between the Punta Nera and the Cesta. It commands a superb view of the Val Sorapiss and of the huge perpendicular sides of the Sorapiss. From the bifurcation of the path at the beginning of the Pian della Bigontina to the summit of the pass, 2 hrs., the last hour very steep (guide requisite). Descent from the Seletta to the *Val Sorapiss* and the *Sorapiss Lake* (6325'), steep but unattended with danger; thence either down to the *Val Buona* (p. 353), or (laborious) across the col *Sora la Cengia del Banco* (8495'), between the Punta Nera and the *Foppa di Mattia* (a peak of the Sorapiss; 10,800'), to *Chiapuzza* (p. 351), in the valley of the Boite.

The ascent of the ***Nuvolau** (S. peak, 8445'; 4 hrs.; guide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl., not necessary for adepts; horse to the Cinque Torri $5\frac{1}{2}$, to the top 7 fl.) is very attractive and not difficult. Driving is practicable by the Falzarego road (p. 355) as far as the *Cinque Torri di Averau* (3 hrs.; good water); thence we ascend in the direction of the *Nuvolau Saddle* (7875'), between the N. and S. peak, and then to the left, over the broad ridge to the (1 hr.) *Sachsendank Club Hut* (8440'), on the S. peak, which commands a noble ***Panorama**: to the W. the Marmolada, adjacent to which appears the distant Ortler, and then the Rosengarten Mts.; N.W., the Mts. of the Gader-

thal (Boè, Gardenazza, Geislerspitzen), with the Zillertal and Oetzthal snow-mountains in the background; N. the triple-peaked Tofana; farther back, part of the Tauern; then the Cristallo and Cadini; E., the Sorapiss and Antelao, with the Croda di Formin (or del Lago) and the Becco di Mezzodi; S.E., the Pelmo; S., the Civetta; S.W., the Pala di S. Martino. — The ascent of the higher (N.) peak (8690') is difficult. — From the Nuvolau saddle an easy descent may be made to *Colle S. Lucia* (p. 357) and (2½ hrs.) *Caprite* (p. 356), or by the *Potorre Joch*, between the Nuvolau and Cinque Torri, to the (1½ hr.) hospice of *Falzarego* (see p. 355).

The interesting **Val Travernanzen** (8-9 hrs. to the Tofana and back; guide not indispensable for experts; horse to the Alp 6 fl.) is well worth a visit. At the (1¼ hr.) guide-post on the Ampezzo road beyond *Fiammes* (p. 348) we turn to the left and enter the (½ hr.) *Pian dell' Ova*, an imposing rocky basin, where the Boite is reinforced by the brooks of *Antrilles*, *Fanes*, and *Travernanzen*. Crossing the Boite and then the *Travernanzen* brook we skirt the foot of the *Col Rosà* to the left to the (½ hr.) *Ponte Alto di Progoito*, spanning at a height of 260' the gorge of the *Travernanzen* brook, at the point where the road from the *Gross-Fanes Alp* in the *Fanesthal* (p. 341) debouches. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, pass the entrance of the *Val Fiorenza* (see below), recross the stream in ¼ hr., and ascend the narrow and profound *Val Travernanzen*. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the *Tofana*, and to the right the *Vallon Bianco*, *Mte. Casale*, *Mte. Cavallo*, and *Fannesspitze*. About 2 hrs. farther on is the poor *Travernanzen Alp* (6435'), whence we ascend in ¼ hr. (latterly no path) to the *Col dai Bos* (7775'), between the *Tofana di Razes* (10,550') on the left and the *Cima Falzarego* (8395') on the right. Beyond the pass we obtain a splendid view of the Marmolada (still finer from the *Cima Falzarego*, easily ascended in ¾ hr.). The descent leads across steep Alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) *Falzarego* road (p. 355), where we proceed to the left to (1 hr.) the *Pocol Alp* and (¾ hr.) *Cortina*.

The ***Seekofel** (9215') is reached from *Cortina* in 6 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). We follow the Ampezzo road to the (1½ hr.) guide-post indicating the route to the *Rauthal* (p. 341), then turn to the left and ascend to (1 hr.) the *Stuva Alp*, and proceed by the (2 hrs.) *Fosses Alp*, to the (1½ hr.) summit (comp. p. 341).

Among the more important ascents from *Cortina*, all fit for adepts only, that of the **Tofana** (*Tofana di Mezzo* 10,725'; *Tofana di Fuori* 10,705'; *Tofana di Razes* 10,555') is comparatively the easiest. The night is spent in the *Tofana Hut*, on the *Forcella di Tofana* (7610'), 4½ hrs. from *Cortina*; thence to the *Tofana di Mezzo* 2½ hrs., to the *Tofana di Razes* 2 hrs. (guide 7 fl.). — More difficult are the **Cristallo** (10,695'), ascended from the *Tre Croci* viâ the *Passo Cristallo* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 346), and the **Sorapiss** (10,860 ft.), ascended by *Chiapuzza* and the *Forcella Grande* (7535') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fl.). In ascending the latter it is customary to pass the night in a cavern (*Landro*) near the *Forcella Grande*. The ascent, though without serious difficulty, is very long and fatiguing, owing to the numerous digressions which must be made in order to reach the best places for scaling the rocks.

*FROM CORTINA TO SCHLUDERBACH BY THE PASSO TRE CROCI (4½-5 hrs.), a very attractive route (preferable in the reverse direction, comp. p. 345; guide, 4 fl., including *Monte Pian* 5½ fl., unnecessary; light vehicle, including return by the Ampezzo road, with one horse 7, two horses 12 fl.). The narrow and stony carriage-road skirts the ravine of the *Bigontina*, and ascends at first between houses and fields, then over pastures and through wood, passing a (1½ hr.) finger-post pointing to [the right to *Faloria* (p. 349), to the (½ hr.) *Passo Tre Croci* (5955'); rustic tavern], a depression between the *Sorapiss* and *Cristallo*, so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A magnificent *View is obtained hence of the green Ampezzo Valley and the lofty *Tofana* to the W., to the left of which, between the *Torre di Averau* and *Nuvolau*, is the snow-clad *Marmolada*; to the N. rise the *Cristallo* and *Popena*; to the E. is the upper *Auronzo Valley* (*Val Buona*), with the wall-like chain of the *Marmarole*; N.E., the *Cadini*; S., the *Sorapiss*. After descending for ¼ hr.

we diverge to the *left* from the road leading into the Val Buona (p. 252), and follow the wooded slope at the same level, enjoying beautiful views of the Sorapiss and Marmarole to the right, and the huge slopes of the Cristallo on the left. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the road ('Erzstrasse') from the Val Auronzo to Schluderbach, constructed for the mineral traffic (see p. 252). The road ascends slightly across the *Misurina Alp* (passing a large cheese-dairy on the left), affording a fine survey of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the imposing Drei Zinnen, and passes the (40 min.) ***Lago Misurina** (5890'), a pale-green lake abounding in trout, its E. bank fringed with sombre pines (*Alb. Misurina*, at the upper end, unpretending). After a slight ascent to the (5 min.) *Col S. Angelo* (5900'), the road descends through the wooded *Val Popena* (right, Mte. Pian) to (1½ hr.) Schluderbach (p. 345). — The ascent of **Mte. Pian* (p. 345) may be combined with this excursion by a digression of 3 hrs. (guide from the Lago Misurina to Schluderbach 2 fl.; unnecessary for adepts). The route leads over the *Forcella Bassa* to the (1½ hr.) plateau; descent by the *Forcella Alta* (p. 345). — From the Lago Misurina over the *Patern-Sattel* to *Sexten* (8 hrs.; with guide), see pp. 333, 346.

Pleasant day's drive to **Pieve di Cadore* (see below; one-horse carr. there and back 7, two-horse 13½ fl.; returning by Auronzo and Tre Croci, 14 and 26 fl.). — From Cortina to *Buchenstein* and *Caprile*, see p. 355; to *St. Cassian*, see p. 342; to *St. Vigil*, see p. 341.

The road next reaches *Zuel* (splendid view down the valley) and then (3 M.) *Acquabuona*, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) *Chiapuzza* (3475'), the first Italian hamlet, and (½ M.) **S. Vito** (3415'; **Alb. all' Antelao*, plain), with the Italian custom-house, finely situated at the base of the Antelao. The old church, *La Difesa* (1512), has some curious old frescoes. The new church contains a fine altar-piece by Francesco Vecelli, Titian's elder brother. To the right (S.W.), above the wooded hills, towers the *Pelmo* (10,394'), a colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

ASCENTS from S. Vito (guides, *G. Giacin*, *G. Zanucco*, *Luigi Cesaletti*, *Gius. de Vido*, and *L. Giustina*; tariff lower than that at Cortina). The ascent of the **Sorapiss** (10,860'; 6-7 hrs.), viâ the *Forcella Grande*, is laborious; comp. p. 350. — The ***Antelao** (10,680'; 6-7 hrs.), a superb point of view, scaled by the *Forcella Piccola*, though fatiguing, offers no special difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 9½ fl., from S. Vito 15 fr.). — The **Pelmo** (10,394'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 10½ fl.), now generally ascended from S. Vito (guide 18 fr.; from Cortina 10½ fl.) is difficult, and should be attempted only by expert climbers with perfectly steady heads (comp. pp. 353, 357).

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the *Col di Ponia* or the *Forcella Forada* to *Caprile*, see p. 357. To the E. over the *Forcella Piccola* (6960'), between the Sorapiss and the Antelao, and through the *Val Oten*, to *Pieve di Cadore* (see below), 5-6 hrs. (with guide).

Between S. Vito and *Borca* (3200'; *Alb. al Pelmo*) the road runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslip from which in 1814 overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and Taulen. The road then leads past *Cancia*, *Vodo* (*Alb. d'Italia*), and *Peajo* to (9 M.) —

34¼ M. **Venas** (2895'; **Alb. Borghetto*), below which the *Vallesina* unites with the Boite. Then (2 M.) *Valle* (Leon Bianco; route to *Zoldo*, p. 353), finely situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Cibiana*, (1¼ M.) *Tai di Cadore* (2795'; Inn), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. **Pieve di Cadore** (2905'; *Progresso*; *Angelo*; *Sole*, civil

landlady; *Tiziano*), the capital of the *Val Cadore*, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the *Piave*. In a corner of the chief Piazza stands the humble dwelling in which Titian was born in 1477 (d. 1575), denoted by a tablet. In 1880 a bronze statue of the great painter, by Del Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The Palazzo Comunale is adorned with a marble relief of the master and with a monument to P. F. Calvi ('morto per la patria' 1855). The school contains a small *Museum* of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility with his armorial bearings. The church possesses an altarpiece (the Child adored by a bishop) and other pictures by Titian (?), Palma, etc.

The (1/4 hr.) old *Castello* (3140') affords a splendid view up and down the *Val Piave*. Attractive excursions to the *Cappella S. Dionigi* (3-4 hrs.) to the top of the *Mte. Vedorchia* (3 hrs.), etc. — The **Mte. Zucco* (3986'), easily ascended from Tai in 1 1/4 hr., commands a superb survey of the *Pelmo*, *Antelao*, *Marmarole*, etc., and of the *Val Piave*.

From *Pieve* a good road leads through the beautiful *Val Cadore*, which is enclosed by picturesque Dolomites (right, the *Mte. Cridola*; left, the *Marmarole*), to *Domegge* and (7 M.) *Lozzo* (2480'; Osteria alla Fortuna). At (1 1/2 M.) *Pelos* it crosses the *Piave* by the *Ponte Nuove* (2370'; route to *Tolmezzo* over the *Mauria Pass*, see p. 436), and again at (3/4 M.) *Tre Ponti*, (2400'; Inn, rustic), at the influx of the *Ansiei*, which descends from the *Val Auronzo* (see below; handsome bridge).

[**Val Comelico.** Above *Tre Ponti* the *Piave* dashes through a series of wild ravines. A good road runs from *Gogna* (see below) through the narrow valley, crossing from the right to the left bank by the *Ponte della Lasta*, to (7 M.) *S. Stefano* (3030'; **Aquila Nera*; *Umiltà*), the capital of the *Comelico Inferiore*, pleasantly situated at the junction of the *Padola* and the *Piave*. (By the *Kreuzberg* to *Sexten*, see below.) From *S. Stefano* we ascend the valley of the *Piave* past *Campolongo* and *Presestano* to the (4 1/2 M.) *Ponte del Cordevole* (4130'), above the confluence of the *Piave* with the *Cordevole*, which emerges here from the deep *Val Visdende*, to the N. We then follow the right bank of the *Piave* to (3 1/2 M.) *Granvilla* (4025'; **Kratter*, by the church; **Stern*), the chief hamlet of the parish of *Sappada*, Ger. *Bladen*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Mte. Ferro*. The villagers are Germans, probably mediæval immigrants from the *Pusterthal*. A cart-road leads from *Granvilla* by *Cima* to (2 hrs.) *Forni Avoltri* (p. 436). Route over the *Hochalpel* to (8-9 hrs.) *Lorenzen* in the *Gailthal*, see p. 334 (with which may be combined the ascent of the **Paralba*; guide 15 fr.). — From *S. Stefano* a good road leads to the N.W., making a wide bend past *S. Nicolò* in the *Upper Comelico Valley*, to (5 M.) *Candide* (4035'; **Alb. alle Alpi*), whence it continues on the left bank of the *Padola* viâ *Dosoledo* (4160'), passing (1 1/4 M.) *Padola* (4430'; *Due Nazioni*) on the right bank, and crosses the (2 hrs.) *Kreuzberg* (or *Mte. Croce*; 5355') to *Sexten* and (4 hrs.) *Innichen* (p. 333).]

In the *Val Auronzo* (road to *Schluderbach*; diligence from *Pieve* to *Auronzo* daily), 3/4 M. above *Tre Ponti* (see above), lies *Gogna* (route into the *Comelico*, see above), and 3 M. farther up is *Auronzo* (2910'), consisting of the villages of *Villapiccola*, with a large new church, and *Villa-grande* (**Alb. alle Alpi*; *Alle Grazie*; *Vittoria*; from *Pieve* to this point a drive of 2 1/2 hrs.). The *Mte. Calvario* affords a good survey of the environs. A highly-attractive route, with splendid views, leads to the N. over the *Forcella di Mte. Zovo* to (3 hrs.) *Padola* (see above). — The road through the upper *Val Auronzo*, or *Val Buona*, follows the left bank of the *Ansiei* (opposite the imposing chain of the *Marmarole*), and leads viâ (3 1/2 M.) *Giralba* (route to *Sexten*, see p. 332), at the mouth of the *Val Marzon* (on the right; at its head rise the *Drei Zinnen* or *Tre Cime di Lavaredo*), and the (3 M.) *Miniera Argentiera* (lead and zinc mines) to (3 M.) *Stabiziane* and (1 1/2 M.) the solitary frontier-house of *S. Marco* (3710'; quarters).

About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on is the Tyrolese frontier, a few hundred yards beyond which is the *Bastianshütte*, a shooting-lodge (4555'; Rfmts.), with a good view of the *Sorapiss*. (To the *Sorapiss Lake*, 2 hrs., with guide, a pleasant trip; comp. p. 349.) The road now forks; a road (not very good) to the left leads over the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Passo Tre Croci* (p. 350) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Cortina, while the new 'mineral road' to the right follows the Italian or left bank of the *Misurina* brook, the boundary stream, to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lago Misurina* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schluderbach* (comp. p. 351).

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round the *Mte. Zucco* (see p. 352), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) valley of the *Piave*, into which the Boite here falls.

43 M. **Perarolo** (1735'; **Corona d'Oro*, carr. and pair to Vittorio 25 fr.; *Alb. Sant' Anna*). The *Piave* runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Macchietto*, with the small pilgrimage-church of *S. Maria della Salute*, opposite the entrance to the *Val Montana*. Farther on are the villages of *Rucorvo* and *Rivalgo*. To the right, near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ospitale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of (2 M.) *Termine*, on the left bank of the *Piave*, is a second fall (*La Pissa*). The road now passes through a cutting, 50' deep, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Castel Lavazzo*, the ancient *Castellum Laebatium*, as appears from an inscription found here. Then ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

54 M. **Longarone** (1470'; *Posta*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Albergo di Roma*, unpretending; *Lepré*), charmingly situated at the junction of the *Maè*, which issues from the *Val Zoldo*, with the *Piave*.

The attractive, but little-known **Val di Zoldo** is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily, in 2 hrs., $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) leads to (10 M.) **Forno di Zoldo** (2855'; **Cercena*), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the **Mte. Pelmo** (10,395'), with its small glacier, which may be ascended either from Forno viâ *Zoppè* and the *Rutorto Alp* in 7-8 hrs., or from Fusine (see below) in 5-6 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 351). Easy and attractive routes lead from Forno to the N.E. over the **Forcella Cibiana** (5100') to (4 hrs.) *Venas*; to the N. over the **Col Potei** (5300') to (4 hrs.) *Vodo* (p. 351); to the N.W. over the **Passo di Rutorto** (6890') to (6 hrs.) *Borca* (p. 351); to the S. through the *Val Pramper* and over the *Moschesin Pass* (p. 353) to (6 hrs.) *Agordo* (p. 358). — Above Forno lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Dont di Zoldo** (3115'; *Alb. al Pelmo*), where the route from *S. Tiziano di Goima* and the *Duran Pass* descends from the left (p. 358). The church contains a handsome monument (by Besarel) to the sculptor *Andrea Brustolon* (d. 1732), a native of the village. — The bridle-path then leads to the right through the narrow valley of the *Maè*, viâ *Fusine* (rustic inn) and *S. Nicolo*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Mareson** (4485'; *Locanda Filippi*, two beds), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting path leads by *Pecol*, at the E. base of the huge *Civetta* (p. 354), and over the *Passo Coldai* (6100') to (3 hrs.) *Alleghe* (p. 357). — Through the N. branch (*Val Pallafavera*) a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and *Civetta*, to the (2 hrs.) **Forcella di Staulanza** (5935'), between the Pelmo on the right and the *Mte. Croc* on the left, and then descends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fiorentina Alp*, in the *Val Fiorentina*. We may now descend the valley to the left, viâ *Pescul* and *Selva*, to (3 hrs.) *Caprile* (p. 356); or proceed to the right over the *Forcella Forada* or the *Col di Ponia* (p. 357) to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Borca* (p. 351); or, lastly (very attractive), follow the heights to the N. and cross the *Durona Alp* to the (2 hrs.) **Forcella d'Ambriz** or *da Lago* (7545'), between the *Becco di Mezzodi* and

the *Croda da Lago*, whence we descend by the *Federa Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Cortina* (p. 349). — The *Civetta* (10,420'), reached from *Mareson* (p. 353) viâ the *Forcella di Grava* in 7-8 hrs. (guide), first ascended in 1867 by Mr. Tuckett, is difficult and dangerous on account of the frequent falls of stone.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. The road crosses several torrents, reaches (3 M.) *Fortogna*, and divides at *Polpet*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the left branch leading to *Vittorio*, the right to *Belluno*.

The road to VITTORIO ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence from *Belluno* daily in 5 hrs.; one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.; two-horse carr. from *Cortina* 45, one-horse 24 fl.) crosses the *Piave* at ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ponte nelle Alpi* or *Capodiponte* (1295'; **Campana*, plain and moderate; *Stella*), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the *Rai*, which issues from the (6 M.) *Lago di S. Croce* (1225'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of *S. Croce*. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip (*Cina Fadalto*; 1650') and descends steeply to *Fadalto*. It next skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Morto* (925'), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) *Serravalle* (510'), connected by a fine avenue, $\frac{3}{4}$ 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). In the *Piazza* is a statue of *Victor Emanuel II.* by *Del Favaro*, erected in 1882. RAILWAY from *Vittorio* to *Venice* viâ *Conegliano* in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs., see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The BELLUNO ROAD (omnibus from Longarone to *Belluno*, at 4 and 7 p.m., in 2 hrs.; fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) turns to the right at *Polpet* (see above), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Ponte nelle Alpi* (see above), and follows the broad valley of the *Piave* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Belluno* (1330'; **Cappello*; *Leon d'Oro*), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The exterior of the town is Venetian in character. The *Cathedral*, built by *Palladio*, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 230' high, commands a beautiful view. An old sarcophagus, locally prized as a work of art, adorns the piazza in front of the church of *S. Stefano*. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the *Emp. Francis*, was, like that at *Milan*, begun in honour of *Napoleon*.

FROM BELLUNO TO PRIMOLANO IN THE VAL SUGANA (38 M.). Railway to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Feltre* in 1- $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Feltre* to *Primolano* diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., starting at 9 a.m. — The railway traverses the broad valley of the *Piave*, generally at a distance from the river. Mulberries, maize, and vines indicate the character of the climate. On the slopes, and on the line itself, lie numerous villages. Beyond (8 M.) *Sedico-Bribano* (route to *Agordo*, see p. 358) the train crosses the *Cordevole*. Near ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *S. Giustina*, to the right, rises the *Mte. Pizzocco* (7175'). 15 M. *Cesio-Busche*. Near *Feltre* the valley contracts; the line skirts the *Piave*, and then quits it entirely.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Feltre* (*Hôtel Vapore*), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., the *Feltria* of the *Rhætians*, presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The principal street, with the poor *Albergo*, leads through the modern town, skirting the hill on which lies the dirty and intricate old town. The *Piazza* in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic *Palazzo Guarneri*, adorned with mural paintings, the church of *S. Rocco*, in a debased style, the ruinous old *Castle*, and a building embellished with the gilded lion of *St. Mark*, the lower story of which is used as a school and the upper as a theatre. In the centre of the piazza rise sta-

tues of two distinguished natives of Feltre: *Vittore Rambaldoni*, educationalist (1378-1446), erected in 1868, and *Panfilo Castaldi* (b. 1398), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1866. — From Feltre to *Cornuda* and *Treviso*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*; to *Primiero* (omn. twice daily in summer, see p. 327).

FROM FELTRE TO PRIMOLANO (12½ M.). The beautiful road to Primolano passes *Arten* (*Fonzaso*, on the Primiero road, remaining on the right; p. 327), leads across the *Cismone* (p. 319) to (9 M.) *Arsie*, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (12½ M.) *Primolano* (p. 319).

64. From Cortina to Belluno viâ Agordo. Cordevole Valley.

Comp. Maps, pp. 348, 320.

The picturesque ***Val Cordevole** is well worth visiting. The lake of Alleghe and the environs of Agordo are among the finest points in the dolomite region, and many of the lateral valleys (Val Fiorentina, Val Forno, Val di S. Lucano, etc.) present magnificent scenery. Only the N. ramifications of the valley (Livinalongo or Buchenstein) belong to Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of Caprile.

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE, there are two routes: the easier (18 M.) leads by *Falzarego* (road to the summit of the pass; one-horse springless carr. to the hospice 5½ fl., two-horse 10 fl.; driving thence to Caprile not recommended); the more attractive (also easy) is by the *Mte. Giau* (p. 356), or by the *Nuvolau* (p. 349; 6½-7 hrs.; guide hardly necessary for experts). FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (12 M.) a carriage-road; one-horse carr. in 4 hrs., 10-12 fr. (quite enough, though more may be demanded); from Agordo to SEDICO-BRIBANO (p. 358) diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. (3 fr. 20 c.). — FROM CORTINA TO THE FASSA, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or by the longer, but interesting route viâ Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road viâ S. Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (comp. p. 324).

Cortina (3970'), see p. 348. Our road descends to the right immediately to the W. of the church, crosses the *Boite*, and ascends on the right bank through meadows and fields, skirting the *Crepa* (p. 349), and at places rather steep, to the (3½ M.) *Pocol Alp* ('behind the hill'), where the route to the Giau Pass (p. 356) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded *Costeana Valley* (passing on the right the huge slopes of the *Tofana*, high up in which is a cavern, 'Il Buso della Tofana', and on the left the fissured *Croda da Lago*, the *Croda di Formin*, the *Cinque Torri* with the curious *Mte. Averau*, and the *Nuvolau* with the *Sachsendank* Hut) to the (4½ M.) unpretending *Hospice of Falzârêgo* (6535') and the (1¼ M.) **Falzârêgo Pass** (6950'), a wide, rock-strewn depression between the *Nuvolau* on the S. and the *Lagazuoi* on the N. To the S.W. appears the snow-crowned *Marmolada*, in the foreground are the *Sasso di Stria* and *Col di Lana*. The path in a straight direction leads between the *Sasso di Stria* and the *Lagazuoi* to the pass *Tra i Sassi* and to St. Cassian (p. 342). The road to Buchenstein turns abruptly to the S. before the *Sasso di Stria*, and terminates beyond the pass, on the frontier of the Ampezzo district, whence we descend by a steep and rough cart-track past the picturesque ruin of **Andraz* (5625'); to the right the route over the *Castello Pass* to St. Cassian, p. 342) to (3 M.) **Andraz**

(4695'; *Cöl. *Finazzar*, good beer), a village at the base of the *Col di Lana*, in the E. branch of the *Buchenstein Valley*.

A good path, with fine views of the valley, leads from *Andraz* round the slope of the *Col di Lana*, and past *Salesei*, to (1 hr.) *Pieve di Livinalongo*, or *Buchenstein* (4815'; **Posta*; *Fel. Finazzar*), the chief place in the *Val Livinalongo*, or upper *Cordevole Valley*, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the *Cordevole*. Thence by *Prelongeti* to *St. Cassian*, see p. 343; by *Campolungo* or *Incisa* to *Corvara*, see p. 343; over the *Pordoi Pass* to the *Fassa*, see p. 323. — A highly interesting route leads to the S.W. from *Pieve* over the *Forcella di Padon* (7800'), which affords a splendid view of the *Marmolada*, etc., to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Fedaja Pass* (p. 324; the shortest way from *Cortina* to the *Marmolada*). — The *Col di Lana* (8070'), ascended from *Pieve* in 2½ hrs. (with guide) commands a superb view; the route leads mostly over grass, and is steep at places. — A rough and unattractive path leads from *Pieve* direct to *Caprile* in 1½ hr., viâ *Salesei* and *Digonera*.

The cart-track from *Andraz* to *Caprile* crosses the stream at a saw-mill, and then runs, at first through wood, high up on the left side of the *Val Cordevole*, passing several hamlets, and commanding a fine view of *Pieve*, the *Col di Lana*, *Val Livinalongo*, and the long *Croda di Boè*. Farther down, on a spur of *Mte. Migion*, rises the tower-like *Sasso di Ronch*; to the S. appears the vast *Civetta*. The road descends steeply, crossing the extensive stony deposits with which the meadows of the valley were covered by the inundations of the *Cordevole* in 1882, to (6 M.) —

18 M. **Caprile** (3375'; **Albergo delle Alpi*), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Batt. and Bortolo dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari, Nepom. del Buos, Pellegrino & Ant. Pellegrini, Giac. Fabiani*.) The *Monte Migion* (7835'; 3½ hrs., with guide), rising to the N. between the *Val Pettorina* and the *Val Livinalongo*, commands an admirable view of the *Marmolada*, *Civetta*, etc. — An easier and also very attractive point is the *Mte. Fernazza* (ca. 6890'), to the E. of *Caprile* (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the *Pelmo*, *Civetta*, *Marmolada*, *Tofana*, etc., and of the valleys of the *Cordevole* (with the *Lago d'Alleghe* far below) and the *Fiorentina*. The descent may be made over the *Forcella d'Alleghe* (5935') to *Alleghe* or to *Pescul* in the *Val Fiorentina* (see below).

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE OVER THE MONTE GIAU, 6½-7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 5½ fl.; horse to the pass 5¼ fl.). The route descends to the left from the *Falzarego* road at (3½ M.) *Pocol* (p. 355), and at the (20 min.) *Pezziè di Parù Alp* it crosses the *Falzarego* or *Costeana*, beyond which it crosses the *Giau* and ascends through wood, leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after ½ hr. recrossing the stream. Quitting the wood (25 min.), we next ascend the pastures of the *Giau Alp* (with the jagged crest of the *Croda di Formin* on the left, the *Nuvolau* on the right, and the *Tofana* behind us), cross the stream below a chalet, which we leave on the right, and soon reach the (1 hr.) **Giau Pass* (7380'), on the right side of the *Col Gatei* (7260'), a low grassy eminence, on the left side of which another pass leads to *Selva* in the *Val Fiorentina* (see p. 357). Superb **View*, towards the N., of the rocky walls of the *Nuvolau*, *Tofana*, *Hohe Gaisl*, and *Cristallo*; E., the *Sorapiss*, *Croda di Formin*, and *Monte Carnera*; W., the majestic *Marmolada*, the *Boè*, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path, pass several huts, and soon obtain a fine view of the huge *Civetta* and (farther down) of the *Pelmo*. In the valley (¾ hr.) we turn to the right, cross the *Codalonga*, at the junction of the path descending from the *Nuvolau* (p. 349), and then descend (to the right) the wooded slope of the *Mte. Frisolet* (7875'), the path being at first alternately level and hilly, and afterwards descend-

ing over meadows to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Colle di S. Lucia**, or *Villagrande* (4830'; Finazzer), beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina, the colossal Pelmo, and the (S.) Civetta. From Colle to *Caprile*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

FROM CAPRILE TO S. VITO on the Ampezzo road (p. 351), an easy route (new carriage-road on the left bank of the Fiorentina as far as Selva, thence bridle-path) leads in 6 hrs. through the *Val Fiorentina*, past the villages of *Selva* (4480'), *Andria*, and *Pescul*, and over the **Forcella Forada** (6895'), on the N. side of the Pelmo, or over the **Col di Ponia** (6890'), a little to the N. The *Pelmo* (10,395') may be ascended from the *Val Fiorentina* (difficult, comp. pp. 351, 533; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 9-10 hrs.). — Over the *Forcella d'Ambriz* to Cortina, and over the *Forcella di Staulanza* to Zoldo, see p. 353.

From Caprile by *Rocca* to the *Val Pettorina* (= *Sottoguda Gorge*), the *Fedaja Pass*, and the ascent of the *Marmolada*, see p. 324 (experts require no guide for the Fedaja Pass; from Caprile to Campitello 10 fr.).

THE ROAD FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (12 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid *Cordevole* (leaving *Callóneghe* on the right bank) to the beautiful ***Lake of Alleghe** (3220'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts. The lake owes its origin to a landslip from the *Mte. Forca*, which in 1772 buried three villages. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of *Mte. Civetta* (10,420'). On the E. bank lies ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the hamlet of *Alleghe* (3235'; Inn, poor), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val Lander*. (Pleasant walk from Caprile to Alleghe; then across by boat to a hill on the W. bank which commands the finest view of the lake, and back to Caprile via *Calloneghe*; 2 hrs. in all.)

The ***Mte. Coldai**, to the E. of Alleghe, ascended through the *Val Lander* in 3 hrs. (guide, *Ag. Soppelsa* of Alleghe), commands an admirable view of the Civetta, Pelmo, etc. To the N. of the Coldai an easy route crosses the **Passo Coldai** (3720') to the *Val di Zoldo* (p. 353).

At the S. end of the lake the road crosses the *Cordevole* (the canal here for floating timber, constructed by Sign. Manzoni of Agordo, is interesting) and traverses the scene of the above-mentioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley, in view of the *Cima di Pape* and *Pale di S. Luciano*, with the *Mte. Alto di Pelsa* on the left, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Cencenighe** (2540'; *Osteria Vecchia*, plain), a hamlet at the confluence of the *Biois* with the *Cordevole*.

In the **Val Biois (Val Canale)** a carriage-road leads to (3 M.) *Forno di Canale* (3200'; *Gallo, moderate), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Comelle* (p. 326); from Forno there is a bridle-track on the left bank of the Biois to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Falcade* (4290'), at the head of the valley. Thence over the *Vallès Pass* (6680') to (4 hrs.) *Paneveggio*, see p. 325; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as *Paneveggio*, but ascend to the left below the *Veneggie Alp* and cross the *Juribell Alp* direct to the *Rolle Pass* (see p. 325). — Over the *Pellegrino Pass* to *Moèna*, see p. 322; over the *Comelle Pass* and *Rosetta Pass* to *S. Martino di Castrozza*, see p. 326. Guides, *Val. Bonelli* of Forno di Canale and *P. Lorenzi* of Gares.

The **Cima di Pape** (8238'), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe or Listolade (p. 358) without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide, Cesare Lazzarini of Cencenighe). — Another attractive and not difficult ascent is that of the **Monte Alto di Pelsa** (7940'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide), accomplished from Listolade via the *Val di Comparsa* and the *Mansoni Alp*.

The road crosses the Biois, and at ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Faè*, the *Cordevole*,

and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which lies the (3 M.) hamlet of *Listolade*, at the mouth of the wild *Val di Comparsa*. To the left rises the *Cima di Framont*. To the right, at (1 M.) *Taibon*, opens the *Val di S. Lucano* (p. 326), with the precipices of the *Pale di S. Lucano* (8530') on its N. side. Then (1½ M.)—

12 M. **Agordo** (2000'; **Albergo alle Miniere*, reading-room of the Italian Alpine Club on the ground-floor, open to strangers; *All. alle Alpi Dolomitiche*, new), the capital of the valley (3000 inhab.), beautifully situated in a rich valley amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Framont; E., the Pramper Mts.; W., Pale di S. Lucano, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of Cavaliere Manzoni.

FROM AGORDO TO PRIMIERO OVER THE CEREDA PASS, 7-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide 7 fr.). At (10 min.) *Brugnach* we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospects of the Val Agordo (to the W. the *Croda Grande*, 9120'), pass *Voltago* and *Miana*, and reach (½ hr.) the picturesquely situated village of *Frassegnè* (3600'; Inn). About ¾ hr. farther on (short-cut to the right, by the last house) is the *Forcella Aorine* (4325'), between *Mte. Luna* and *Mte. Gardellon*. Thence we descend again to (½ hr.) *Gosaldo* (Inn), in a lateral valley of the *Mis*, at the foot of lofty dolomites (*Sasso di Campo*, *Cima d'Oltro*, etc.). We now follow the upper path, high above the *Mis* valley (opposite *Sagron*, see below, above which is a long rocky ridge with the picturesque *Piz di Sagron*, 8105'), to (1 hr.) *Mis*, cross the stream (Austrian frontier), and ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Osteria*, ¼ hr. below the low, grassy summit of the *Cereda Pass* (4500'). On the other side the broad, stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) *Castel della Pietra*, a ruin most picturesquely perched on an inaccessible rock at the mouth of the *Val di Canali*. (Before the castle is reached the route to the *Val di Pradidali* diverges to the right, see p. 326.) A rough track now descends the hill and crosses a (¼ hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads viâ *Tonadico* to (2 M.) *Fiera di Primiero* (p. 326). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads viâ *Tiser*, *Ren*, *Valalta* (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and *Sagron*, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo. — The *Piz di Sagron* ('Il Piz', 8105') and the *Sasso di Mur* (8380') to the S. of it, may be ascended from Sagron by the *Comedon Pass* (7220'; both very difficult). Guides, *Arcangelo Garlet*, *Nic. Valconezza*, *Gius. Preloran* of Agordo, *Tom. dal Col* of Voltago.

FROM AGORDO TO FORNO DI ZOLDO over the *Duran Pass* (5360'), easy (5 hrs; guide not indispensable for experts). The path ascends viâ *Rif*, *Piasent*, and *Dugon* to the pass, between *Mte. Mojazza* and *Mte. S. Sebastiano*. Descent either direct, or by *S. Tiziano di Goima* (4175'), to *Dont* and *Forno* (p. 353). — From Agordo to Zoldo over the *Moschesin Pass* (6315') and through the *Val Pramper* to (6 hrs.) Forno, another easy route (bridle-path; guide not indispensable).

Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It leads over the **Ponte Allo*, and farther on crosses the Cordevole three times more in this magnificent defile (**Canal d'Agordo*), the narrowest part of which is guarded by a new fort. The valley expands at (10 M.) *Peron* (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) *Mas* the road forks, the left branch traversing a hilly district to (6 M.) *Belluno* (p. 354), the right skirting the Cordevole to (4½ M.) *Sedico-Bribano*, on the railway from Belluno to Feltre (p. 354).

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65. From Vienna to Gratz.

141½ M. RAILWAY. Express-trains in 5½-6¼ hrs.; ordinary in 8-9 hrs. 'View-carriage' as far as Semmering; views generally to the left.

Vienna, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*. The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. overlooking the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a picturesque range of hills. To the left lie the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf and the Protestant cemetery. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 M.) *Meidling*. 2½ M. *Hetzendorf* (with an imperial château); 5 M. *Atzgersdorf*; 6 M. *Liesing*; 7 M. *Perchtoldsdorf*.

A branch-line runs hence (22 min.) to (4½ M.) *Kaltenleutgeben*, a village charmingly situated in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*, with many villas and two hydropathic establishments. A very pleasant excursion may be made to the (3½ M.) *Höllenstein* (2120'), where the '*Julienthurm*' commands a splendid view.

8 M. *Brunn*, with iron-works. From (10 M.) *Mödling*, an old town at the entrance to the picturesque *Brühl*, a branch-line diverges on the left to *Laxenburg*, an imperial château in a fine park.

The **Anninger* (2215') may be ascended from *Mödling* in 2½ hrs. We ascend by the 'Goldne Steige' to the *Wilhelmswarte*, which commands a magnificent view (more open to the N. and W. from the *Sophienwarte*, on the *Eschenkogel*, 2130', reached in 25 min.). A little below, near the *Buchbrunnen*, is the *Anningerhaus* (Inn in summer). The *Anninger* may also be ascended (paths marked) from *Gumpoldskirchen*, *Baden*, etc.

13 M. *Guntramsdorf*; 14 M. *Gumpoldskirchen*, famous for its wine.

17 M. **Baden** (695'; **Stadt Wien*; **Grüner Baum*; *Rechtberger*; *Hirsch*; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldener Löwe*) is a famous watering-place, the warm springs of which (72-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans (*Thermae Pannonicae*). The chief spring (*Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung*) rises copiously in a cavern in the shady *Park*, at the base of the *Calvarienberg* (1070'). The best view of the town is obtained from the *Calvarienberg* (20 min.).

A pretty walk leads through the **Helenenthal*, on the bank of the *Schwechat*, to the (1 M.) *Weilburg*, a château of Archduke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) *Urtelstein* and the (1½ hr.) *Krainerhütten*; on the heights, to the right and left, are the ruins of *Rauhenstein*, *Rauheneck*, and *Scharfeneck*. — To the **Eiserne Thor* (*Hohe Lindkogel*, 2726'; 3 hrs. from Baden) is another attractive excursion. We reach the shooting-lodge in the *Weichselthal* in 1¼ hr., and follow thence the route indicated by red and blue marks to the (1¾ hrs.) summit, on which there is a view-tower and hut (restaurant). Well-defined routes also ascend the *Hohe Lindkogel* from the *Krainerhütten* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (see below) in 1½-2 hrs.

A little beyond Baden the ruins of *Rauhenstein* and *Rauheneck* (see above) are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19½ M.) **Vöslau** (800'; **Hôtel Back*; *Hallmayer*), another watering-place, the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of *Gainfarn*, which yield '*Oberkirchner*'.

Immediately adjoining Vöslau in the prettily situated village of *Gainfarn* (**Weintraube*) with a favourite hydropathic establishment. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) **Merkenstein*, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Pavilion with refreshments, outside the park. Thence to the *Eiserne Thor*, 1½ hr., see above.

Near (22 M.) *Leobersdorf* (870'; *Adler*) the *Schneeberg* (p. 365) appears on the right. To the E. is (1¼ M.) *Schönau*, with a beautiful park.

FROM LEOBERSDORF TO GUTENSTEIN, 24 M., railway in 1½ hr. The line diverges to the left from the Pölsen railway beyond (1¾ M.) *Wittmannsdorf*, passes *Matzendorf*, and enters the smiling valley of the *Piesting*. Stations *Steinabrüchl*, *Wöllersdorf* (with large sandstone-quarries), and *Unter-Piesting* (*Löwe*; *Hirsch*), 3 M. to the N. of which is *Hornstein*, the finely-situated château of Archduke Leopold. About 1½ M. to the S. of (13½ M.) *Ober-Piesting* (*Grüner Baum*) is the extensive ruin of *Starhemberg*, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. Beyond *Wopfing* we reach (15½ M.) *Waldegg*, the station for the villages of *Waldegg* and *Peisching* (**Singer's Hotel*). Interesting excursion to the *Hohe Wand*. The marked path (steep at places, and provided with wire-rope and ladders) leads through the *Dürnbachthal* (waterfall), passing *Schönthaler's Inn*, to the (2 hrs.) *Waldegger-Hütte* (3290'; view-tower), a little to the S. of which is the game-park of Archduke Leopold, containing mountain-goats and moufflons. — The **Mandling* (3040'; 1½ hr.) may also be ascended from *Waldegg*.

The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and crosses a viaduct. 17½ M. *Oed* (*Gschaidler*), with a large wire-factory; thence to the S., across the *Miesenbach*, to (9 M.) *Buchberg* (p. 365), interesting. Then past *Ortmann* (with a wool-factory) to (21 M.) *Pernitz* (1410'; *Adler*; *Singer*), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 2 M. to the N.W. lies *Muckendorf* (*Herzog*), from which the *Unterberg* (4400'; splendid view) is ascended in 3 hrs. (but shorter from *Gutenstein* through the *Steinapiesting-Thal*); about ½ hr. below the top is a new club-hut (3820'; 10 beds). Above *Muckendorf* is the (20 min.) fine *Mira Fall* (*Karner's Inn*). Viâ *Greith*

and the *Steinwandklamm* to the *Further-Thal*, see p. 380. — 24½ M. **Gutenstein** (1580'; *Bär*; *Löwe*), a prettily-situated village. Fine views from the ruined castle (access across the *Lange Brücke* through the gorge of the *Steinapiesting*), from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the (¾ hr.) *Mariahilfberg* (2315'; Inn), with a pilgrimage-church. A road leads from Gutenstein through the *Klosterthal*, and over the *Klosterthaler Gscheid* (2575'), to the (10 M.) *Höhbauer* (from this point to the *Schneeberg*, see p. 366), and to the (3 M.) *Singerin*, at the head of the *Höllenthal* (p. 365).

From Leobersdorf to *St. Pölten*, see p. 379.

26 M. *Felixdorf*; 28½ M. *Theresienfeld*.

31 M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930'; *Hirsch*; *Kreuz*; *Rössl*), a manufacturing town with 23,500 inhab., has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1834, which destroyed all but fourteen houses. On the S.E. side of the town is the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. In the court, over the entrance, is a statue (of 1453) of the Emp. Frederick, whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752. The garden contains a statue of the empress by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and of several pupils. Beneath the high-altar of the chapel Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 163).

Interesting excursion by the *Oedenburg Railway* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*), viâ *Neudörfel*, *Sauerbrunn* (the *Neustädter Warte*, on the *Gespitzte Riegel*, 1925', 3 M. to the S.W., commands a fine view), and *Wiesen*, to (11 M., in ½ hr.) *Mattersdorf*, whence we ascend to the left by *Forchtenau* to the (5 M.) château of *Forchtenstein*, the property of Prince Esterhazy, conspicuously situated on a limestone rock (1980'), and containing a collection of family-portraits, captured weapons, etc. (castellan 50 kr.; Inn adjoining the château). — On the top of the *Heuberg*, ¾ hr. farther on, rises the *Rosalienkapelle* (2440'), a pilgrimage-church erected in 1695, with an extensive prospect. A picturesque path (indicated by blue and white marks) descends from this point through the *Kaiserwald* to the *Ofenbach Graben* and to (2½ hrs.) *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (see below).

FROM NEUSTADT TO ASPANG, 22 M., railway (from a station on the E. side of the town) in 1¼ hr. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs.). Stations: *Klein-Wolkersdorf*, *Erlach*, and (8 M.) *Pitten* (Inn), an old village with an extensive ruin, beyond which the line follows the pleasant *Pittenthal*. — 10½ M. *Sebenstein* (*Fuchs; Apold) is commanded by the handsome castle of that name, erected in 1092, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and still partly preserved, containing an interesting armoury. (A pleasant forest-path leads hence to the *Türkensturz*, in ¾ hr.) — 14 M. *Scheiblingkirchen*. 16½ M. *Edlitz* (1470'; *Schnöcker); pleasant excursion thence to the (1 hr.) *Grimmenstein-Warte* on the *Kulmriegel* (2484'). — 22 M. **Aspang** (1555'), consisting of *Unter-* and *Ober-Aspang* (Aspanger Hof; *Goldner Adler*; *Schwarzer Adler*), with the château of Count Pergen, the terminus of the railway. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the **Wechsel** (5 hrs.). We may either follow the road to the W. through the *Klosterthal* ('Grosse Klause') to (2½ hrs.) *Mariensee* (Dorfstetter), and ascend by the (2 hrs.) *Marienser Schwaig* (4810'; Inn); or ascend by a steep road to (2¼ hrs.) *Mönchkirchen* (3215'; *Windbichler*; *Treitner*), a high-lying village with a fine view, and thence by the *Vorauer Schwaig* (4840'; tavern) in 3½ hrs.; or mount in 4 hrs. by the *Steinerne Stiege* (4305') and the *Niedere Wechsel* (5475') to the summit (*Hochwechsel* or *Hohe Umschuss*, 5700'), marked by a trigonometrical pyramid (splendid view). Descent by

the *Kranichberger Schwaig* (4920'; *Inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Kirchberg* (see below). — From *Aspang* to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* diligence daily viâ *Feistritz* in 1¾ hr.; see below.

To the right beyond *Neustadt* the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the *Leitha Mts.* Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands *Schloss Seebenstein* (p. 363). 35½ M. *St. Egyden*; 40½ M. *Neunkirchen* (1210'; *Hirsch*), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (43 M.) *Ternitz*, a place with a large steel-foundry, the train crosses the *Sierningbach*.

Through the *Sierningthal* to *Buchberg*, see p. 365. To the W. of *Ternitz* rises the conical *Gfiederberg* (1990'), which may be easily ascended from (½ hr.) *St. Johann-im-Steinfeld* (Inn) in ½ hr.; charming view from the tower.

45½ M. *Pottschach*, with manufactories. — 47½ M. **Gloggnitz** (1430'; *Rail. Restaurant; *Alpenhorn; *Adler; *Rössl*; *Touristenruhe*), at the base of the *Semmering*. On a hill is *Schloss Gloggnitz*, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, and now the seat of the district-authorities.

On a spur of the *Otterberg*, 4½ M. to the S.W., rises the picturesque *Schloss Wartenstein* (2490'), with an extensive view from the tower. The château, now in the possession of Princess *Liechtenstein*, dates from the 12th cent., and has recently been restored in the style of that period. — A road leads from *Gloggnitz* to the S.E., viâ *Schloss Kranichberg* (the property of the Archbishop of Vienna) and the *Rams* (2685'; Inn), to (7½ M.) *Kirchberg on the Wechsel* (1890'; *Hirsch; *Grüner Baum*; *Dannhäuser*), from which the *Wechsel* (5700') may be ascended viâ the *Kranichberger Schwaig* in 5 hrs. (see above). — To the W. of *Kirchberg* is the (¼ hr.) **Hermannshöhle*, a fine stalactite cavern, recently rendered accessible (adm. 50 kr.; the visit takes 2-3 hrs.). — To the E. of *Kirchberg* (¾ M.) lies *Feistritz*, with a château of Prince *Sulkowski*, sumptuously fitted up (but the collections are only shown to those who have obtained permission at Vienna). Thence to (¼ M.) *Aspang*, see above.

The ***Semmering Railway**, which begins at *Gloggnitz*, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed by Hr. v. *Ghega* in 1848-53, is remarkable for the boldness of its engineering and the grandeur of the scenery it traverses. Between *Payerbach* and *Mürzzuschlag*, a distance of 20 M., there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:4. The line reaches its highest point (2940') in the long tunnel (p. 367). The construction of the line cost about 2,000,000*l.*

The train now ascends. *Schloss Gloggnitz* presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green *Schwarzau*, on which is the large paper-manufactory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnenwendstein*, with its three peaks; to the W., in the background, the *Raxalp* (p. 366). The line describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (55 M.) *Payerbach* (1510'; *Mader*; *Rail. Restaurant, with beds).

TO REICHENAU AND THE HÖLLENTHAL, a very attractive excursion from *Payerbach* (omnibus from the station to *Reichenau*). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and reaches (½ M.) **Reichenau** (1600'; *Fischer, R. 1½ fl., L. 15 kr., good wine; *Goldner Anker*; **Waisnix*, prettily situated in the *Thalhof*, ½ M. to the N.), in a sheltered situation in the beautiful green valley of the *Schwarzau*, a fashionable resort of the Viennese, with

many new villas and lodging-houses. (On the left bank of the Schwarzau is the *Rudolfsbad*, a hydropathic, well fitted up.) The road then passes the *Villa Wartholz*, the seat of Archduke Karl Ludwig, and the new château of Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, at the mouth of the *Preinthal* (p. 366), and reaches (2 M.) *Hirschwang* (1620'; Inn), with its large iron-works. The valley now contracts (on the left rises the *Grünsbacher*, on the right the *Feuchter*, *Ochsenwand*, and *Stadelwand*), and we enter the **Höllenthal*. The road crosses the Schwarzau several times, and next reaches (2 M.) *Kaiserbrunn* (1760'; **Schnepf's Inn*). Adjoining the inn-garden is the walled enclosure of the '*Kaiserbrunnen*', which, together with the *Stixensteinquelle* in the *Sierningthal*, supplies Vienna with excellent drinking-water. A steep path ascends from this point through the *Klausgraben* to the summit of the *Schneeberg* (see below; to the *Baumgartner* 3 hrs.). We now pass through a very picturesque part of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post indicates the way to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Grosse Höllenthal* (2130'), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky slopes of the *Loswand* on the left and the *Kloben* on the right, with the *Losbühel* to the left in the background. (Chamois, which are preserved here, are often seen.) Good view from the (20 min.) large clearing. Ascent of the *Raxalp*, see p. 366.

The main road next passes (2 M.) the rustic *Weinzettel Inn*. The valley becomes more open, and we reach the (2 M.) inn **Zur Singerin* (1890'), at the mouth of the *Nassthal*. The Schwarzautal now turns to the N., and after $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. again ramifies. The road through the *Vois-Thal* to the right ascends to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Höhbauer* (ascent of the *Schneeberg*, see below), and crosses the *Klosterthaler Gscheid* (2565'), to (12 M.) *Gutenstein* (p. 363).

Few tourists proceed beyond the *Grosse Höllenthal*, or at farthest the *Singerin*; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive. From the *Singerin* we ascend the *Nassthal*, with the scattered village of *Nasswald* (a Protestant community, founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from *Gosau*), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reithof* (**Inn*) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhof* (**Dangl*; diligence to *Payerbach* daily in 3 hrs.; 1 fl. 30 kr.), a few hundred paces beyond which is **Engleitner's Inn*. The valley again contracts, and we cross the *Saurüsselbrücke* to the *Nasswald* properly so called, and (3 M.) the *Schütter Inn* (2330'), situated in a charming dale. The *Reissthal*, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it is the rustic *Binder Inn* (2655'), with the *Scheibwald-Mauer* on the left and the huge *Köhlmauer* beyond it. Thence to the *Raxalp*, see p. 366. — From the *Binder Inn* we ascend through beautiful wood to the (3 M.) *Nasskamm* (3955'), a saddle between the *Raxalp* and *Schneealp*. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 371; from the *Nasskamm* over the *Gamsecksteig* to the *Raxalp*, see p. 366.) We then descend to the *Nassbauer*, and proceed viâ *Altenberg* to (6 M.) *Kapellen* (p. 370).

The *Schneeberg* (6810') is usually ascended from *Payerbach* or from *Buchberg* (guide there and back 4 fl. if a night be spent out 5 fl.; *Ant. Hirand* and *Lor. Mauser* recommended). From the *Payerbach* station (the shortest and most frequented route) the path ascends steeply to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schneedörfel* and through wood, passing the *Thalhof* (see above; path indicated by notices and red streaks) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eng*, a defile between the *Schnalzwand* and the *Saurüssel*. We then mount the new *Mariensteig* and through the *Gansriese* (a timber-slide in a steep gorge) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lackerboden* (4040'; Inn). We next ascend in a straight direction by the *Pürschhofweg*, turn to the left to the *Alpeleck*, at the foot of the *Hochalpe*, and mount the *Krummbachsattel* (4300') in windings to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Baumgartner-Haus* (4560'; Inn, bed 1, pension 3 fl.), situated on the steep S. slope of the *Hoch-Schneeberg*. From this point we ascend either by the *Emmysteig* (shorter but more fatiguing), or to the right past the *Fischer-Ruhe* (view-point with benches) to the *Luchsboden*, and round the S. slope of the *Waxriegel* (6180'), to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dambüchhaus*, a hut on the *Ochsenboden* (5910'), and to the right, by a path marked by posts, to the (1 hr.) *Kaiserstein* (6760'; refuge-hut), and thence to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit of the *Klosterwappen* or *Alpengipfel* (6810'). The view is very extensive, stretching to the W. as far as the *Dachstein*. — The ascent is easier from *Buchberg* (*Doppler*), 9 M. to the N.W. of station *Ternitz* (p. 362; road through

the charming *Sierning-Thal*, passing *Schloss Stixenstein*; diligence daily; one-horse carr. 4-5 fl.). From Buchberg a good bridle-path (practicable for driving) ascends the *Hengstthal*, passing the (2 hrs.) excellent *Kalte Wasser* spring (3875'), to the (1 hr.) *Baumgartner-Haus* (p. 365). — The ascent from the *Höhbauer* (p. 363) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Innere Hütten* (Alpine fare), on the N. margin of the *Kuh-Schneeberg* (5090'); then across a furrowed plateau, past the *Aeusserer Hütten*, to the (4 hrs.) *Kaiserstein*.

The ascent of the *Raxalpe*, an extensive plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide to the *Heukuppe* 3 fl.; if a night be spent out 4 fl.). The highest point is the *Heukuppe* (6590'), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the *Scheibwaldhöhe* (6380'). The buttress projecting into the *Höllenthal* and culminating in the *Jacobskogel* (5700') is called the *Grünschacher*. The ascent is best made from *Prein* (2260'; *Eggl's Inn; *Draxler; Joh. Darrer, a good guide), 6 M. to the S.W. of *Reichenau*, in the *Preinthal*, which diverges from the main valley near *Hirschwang* (p. 365; omnibus from Payerbach to Prein on Sat., Sun., and Mon., fare 60 kr.). From Prein we follow the road to the E. as far as the (3 M.) *Preiner Gscheid* (3510'), the watershed between the *Schwarzau* and the *Mürz*, and the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends to *Kapellen*, p. 370; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through the *Siebenbrunnenthal* (a fine rocky basin) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Halterhütte* (4320'), and thence by the *Schlangenberg* (practicable for carriages) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Karl Ludwigshaus* (5915', built by the Austrian Tourist Club, and used as an *Inn), situated on the plateau. From this point, passing the *Lackenhofer-Hütte* (6450'), we reach the summit of the *Heukuppe* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more (extensive and beautiful view). A shorter route is afforded by the *Reisthaler Steig*, which ascends direct from *Gscheid* through the *Raxenmüuer* (wire-rope) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lackenhofer Hütte*. — The *Grünschacher* is ascended as follows: at the point where the Prein road divides, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Reichenau*, we keep to the right, and ascend to the (1 hr.) *Knappendorf* (2700'). Hence we either ascend direct viâ the *Thörlsteig*, or (less steep) go across the *Gsollwiese* to the plateau and over the *Thörl* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Jacobskogel* (5700'), distinguished by its rich flora, and ascend by the *Seehütte* and the *Trinkstein-Sattel* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Karl-Ludwigshaus*. — From *Kapellen* (p. 370), on the S. side of the *Rax*, there are several different routes to the summit. One route leads through the *Raxenthal* to the (6 M.) *Gscheid*, and as above to the *Karl-Ludwigshaus*. Another leads to the N. to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Altenberg* (*Perl), and ascends through the *Kern-Graben* to the right to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Karrer Alm* (4855'); it then proceeds to the left to the *Hohe Stein* (*View) and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau (6050'), near the *Gamseck* (6090'), whence it ascends to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Heukuppe*. A third route leads viâ *Altenberg* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Nasskamm* (3955'; see above), proceeds to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) deserted *Gruberalm* and thence to the (20 min.) *Gupfsattel*, and lastly ascends by the steep and stony, but perfectly safe *Gamsecksteig* (with steps, chains, and a ladder) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) cairn on the plateau and to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Heukuppe*. — From the *Grosse Höllenthal* the '*Liststeig*' ascends (at one point by an iron ladder, 13' high) past the *Gaisloch* to the *Rax* (to the *Eishütten* on the *Grünschacher* 3 hrs.; thence over the *Trinkstein-Sattel* to the *Karl-Ludwigshaus* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). More interesting, but difficult, is the *Losbühelsteig*, leading through the *Teufelsbadstube* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top of the *Loswand*. Thence to the *Hofhalt* (herdmen's hut) 1 hr., and to the *Eishütten* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (see above). — A number of other routes, varying in difficulty and danger (*Jagdsteig*, *Rudolfsteig*, etc.) lead from the *Höllenthal* to the plateau. — Several paths also ascend from the *Reisthal* to the *Rax* (fit for experts only; guides, *Daniel Innthaler* and *Ant. Winter*). One route leads from the *Binder Inn*, viâ the *Kaisersteig*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zikafahrer Alp* (small inn); thence to the (1 hr.) *Pehofer Inn*, on the *Waxriegel* (6260'; *View), the (1 hr.) *Liechtenstern-Hütten*, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Karl-Ludwigshaus*. Other paths (suitable only for travellers with steady heads) lead from the *Binder* over the *Grosse Gries* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pehofer Haus*, and by the *Grosse Gries*, the

Bärenloch, the *Wildfährt*, or the *Zerbenriegel* to the (3 hrs.) *Karl-Ludwigshaus*.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the Schwarzau by an imposing viaduct of 13 arches (pretty view to the right of the valley of Reichenau, and to the left of the Payerbach valley), and then ascends (gradient 1 : 40) the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory of Schlöglmühl again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalp still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view of the plain. Gloggnitz lies 560' below this part of the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogel* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle, at (61½ M.) **Klamm** (2255'), 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 castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches (66 M.) *Breitenstein* (2540'). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 310 yds. long and 150' high, the loftiest on the line, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, in the background the Raxalp) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90' high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels (station *Wolfsbergkogel*, beyond the second, see below) the train stops at (70½ M.) **Semmering** (2840'; *Inn*), 1¼-1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument to *Karl von Ghega* (p. 364), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right.

On the slope of the *Kartnerkogel*, about 1 M. to the N. (omnibus at the station), is the *Semmering Hotel*, built by the S. Railway Company, in a fine situation (3255'), frequented as a summer-resort. A little lower are the two 'dépendances' belonging to the hotel, and the *Restaurant Wolfsbergkogel*, at the station of the same name (see above). Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood. Thus we may follow the '*Hochweg*' (carriage-road) to the (½ hr.) *Erzherzog Johann Hotel*, at the highest point of the Semmering road (3220'; ¼ hr. from Semmering station), with a monument in honour of Emp. Charles VI., the constructor of the road. Or we may walk to the top of the (¾ hr.) *Pinkenkogel* (4235'; refuge-hut; fine view); to the (½ hr.) *Adlitzgraben* (see above), etc.

The *Sonnwendstein* or *Göstritz* (4996'; guide unnecessary), ascended by a new track in 2 hrs., commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below in the foreground is the railway. About 7 min. below the summit is a club-hut (*Inn*). — A zigzag path ('*Fischerweg*') descends on the N. side to (1 hr.) *Maria-Schutz* (2490'; *Westermaier's Inn*), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Thence by the old Semmering road to *Schottwien* (1890'; *Ehrendörfer*) and (6 M.) *Gloggnitz* (see above).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276' by means of a tunnel, 1564 yds. in length, which penetrates the **Semmering**, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940'). The train then descends rapidly. From *Steinhaus* onwards it is carried high up on the N.

side of the picturesque *Frörschnitzthal* by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. — 78 M. **Spital** (2520'; Schwan; Hirsch).

The **Stuhleck** (5850'), ascended through the *Kaltenbach-Graben* or via the *Hocheck* and the *Spitaler Alpe* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (marked path), commands a fine and extensive view. About 5 min. below the summit (N.W.) is the *Gustav-Jäger-Schutzhaus* of the Austrian Tourist Club. The descent may be made by the *Schwarzkogel-Alpe* and *Schöneben* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Mürzzuschlag** (path marked).

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2200'; **Erzherzog Johann*; **Adler*, R. 60 kr.-1 fl.; *Post*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Hôtel Lambach*, prettily situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town with iron-works, picturesquely situated on the Mürz, is a summer-resort, with a new *Curhaus* and tasteful promenades.

Short walks lead hence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ganster*, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grüblbauer*, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rauchengraben*, the *Steinbauer*, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the *Gansstein* (2860'; refuge-hut). — An easy route (indicated by blue marks) leads to the N. from the station to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Drahtekogel* (5140'), which offers a fine view of the *Schneeberg*, *Raxalp*, *Schneealp*, &c. Descent by the *Kamp-Alpe* to (2 hrs.) *Spital* (see above). — From **Mürzzuschlag** to *Neuberg* and *Mariazell*, see p. 370.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, which is enlivened with a number of iron-forges. Near (87 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langenwang* (2110'), on a height to the left, is the ruin of *Hohenwang* or *Hochschloss* and to the right of the line is the château of *Neu-Hohenwang*. 90 M. *Krieglach*; 92 M. *Mitterdorf* (*Grünwald*) with coal-mines and a large gun-factory. To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschthal*, rises *Schloss Püchl*, with its four towers.

The **Hohe Veitschalp** (6500'; 5 hrs.; comp. p. 371), a fine point of view, deserves a visit. Road in the *Veitschthal* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Veitsch* (2180'; *Briller*; *Wedl*), where the valley divides into the *Grosse* (W.) and *Kleine Veitschthal* (E.). Road through the former to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Inn im Rad* (2690'); then an ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) *Schaller Alpe*, and by a new zig-zag path over the *Hundschupfen* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Graf Meran Refuge Hut* (6230'; *Inn* in summer), on the plateau, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit (*Hoch Veitsch*, 6500'); extensive view. Descent by the *Rothsohlhütten* and through the *Aschbachgraben* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wegscheid* (p. 374); or through the *Fluchgraben* or the *Dürnthal* to (3 hrs.) *Mürzsteg* (p. 371).

Farther on, near *Wartberg*, to the right, is the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train makes a wide sweep round the *Wartberg-Kogel*, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (97 M.) *Kindberg* (1820'; *Krone*; *Adler*), with the handsome château of *Oberkindberg*, the seat of Count *Attems*. 102 M. *Marein*. 106 M. *Kapfenberg* (1580'; *Ramsauer*), with *Schloss Wiedhof*, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of *Oberkapfenberg* (2315'). At the mouth of the *Thörlthal* (p. 376), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., lies *Bad Steinerhof* (pine-cone baths).

109 M. **Bruck an der Mur** (1590'; **Post*, at the station; *Lamm*; *Adler*) is a small town (400 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. The old castle, with Romanesque arcades, once belonged to the princes of this district. The *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the *Mur*, affords the best survey of the town and environs. On a crag to the N. of the station rises the old castle of *Landskron*, which was burned down

in 1792. — To *St. Michael* and *Villach*, see R. 70; to *Mariazell*, see R. 66.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur* (comp. Map, p. 424). At (115½ M.) **Pernegg** (1555'; *Linde*) is the large château of the Lipith family, built in 1582. Above it are the ruins of an interesting older castle, in plan resembling the *Wartburg*.

Ascent of the *Renfeld* (5345') from *Pernegg*, interesting and easy, either through the *Gabraungraben* in 3½ hrs., or through the *Breitenau* and the *Feistergraben* in 5 hrs.; descent to the N. to (1½ hr.) *Frauenberg* (*Maria-Rehkogel*; 3085), a favourite resort of pilgrims, and thence either to (3½ M.) *Kapfenberg* (p. 368) or (5 M.) *Bruck*.

118 M. **Mixnitz** (**Schartner*), a village picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Röthelstein* (4050').

EXCURSIONS (guide, Peter Stengg, vulgo 'Weber'). On the slope of the *Röthelstein*, about 1550' or 1¼ hr. above the village, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle* or *Kogellucken* (visit fatiguing, guide 1 fl.). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the **Bärenschütz*. The route leads through the valley of the *Mixnitzbach* to (1¼ hr.) a charcoal-burner's, and thence (guide-post) for 20 min. along the cliff, to the *Bärenschütz* (2665'), where the *Mixnitzbach* breaks through the rocky wall (rendered easily accessible).

The *Hochlantsch* (5650'; 4½-6 hrs.; guide 4-5 fl.) is also well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the *Mixnitzbach* to the (1¼ hr.) charcoal-burner's (see above), thence to the left to the (½ hr.) *Schwaigerbauer*, and to the (¾ hr.) *Inn* (way-post). Then either to the left to (¾ hr.) *Schüsserlbrunn* (4055'), a pleasantly situated pilgrimage-chapel (two inns), and by the arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit; or (the usual route) from the way-post (see above) over Alpine pastures and along the *Mixnitzbach* to the (1½ hr.) *Teichalpe* (3855'; Alpine fare) and the (2 hrs.) summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps and possesses a rich flora. Descent by *Schüsserlbrunn*, and through the *Breitenau* to (4 hrs.) *Pernegg* (see above); or from the *Teichalp* through the *Turnauer Graben* to (3 hrs.) *Frohnleiten*.

125 M. **Frohnleiten** (1425'; **Stadt Strassburg*, with view from the terrace; *Austria*; *Fleischer*), with forges and a hydropathic establishment. To the right of the railway is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg* or *Grasendorf*, and on a height to the left are the ruins of the castle of *Pfannberg*.

The *Brucker Hochalpe* (5370') is most conveniently ascended from stat. *Frohnleiten*. We follow the *Bruck* road thence for 1½ M. to the N.W., turn to the left into the *Gamsgraben*, passing *Schloss Weyer*, and reach the (2 M.) *Tramingner Inn*, at the bifurcation of the valley. We then ascend to the right through the *Gamsgraben* ('*Diebsweg*'), turning to the left at (1 hr.) the cross, to the (1 hr.) *Almirth* (3865') on the ridge, and thence to the right (route marked) over the '*Schneide*' to the (1¾ hr.) summit, where a fine panorama is enjoyed. (About ½ hr. from the top, to the S.W., are the *Hochalpenhütten*.)

On a rock on the right bank is the recently-restored castle of *Rabenstein*. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badlwand* by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high-road. At (129½ M.) *Peggau* (Brewery) the *Schöckel* (p. 404) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies the small town of *Feistritz*, with lead and zinc smelting-works. Near it, on the

left bank of the Mur, are some interesting caverns (the *Badhöhle* the most convenient to visit, 1 hr., with guide).

The **Gleinalpe** is an interesting point (7½-8 hrs.). From *Feistritz* (Bräuhaus) we follow the road on the left bank of the *Uebelbach*, through its pretty valley, to (3 M.) *Waldstein*, with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) *Uebelbach* (1895'; Jägerwirth; Bräuhaus; Kölblinger). The road terminates at *Hojer* (Inn), 7 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Alpen-Wirthshaus* (5210'), an inn beside a church, ¼ hr. from the top of the **Speikkogel** (6525'), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding an extensive and interesting view. We now descend from the inn to the (¼ hrs.) *Krautwasch Inn* (3740'), and then through wood and past the *Sattlwirth* to the (½ hr.) *Abraham Inn* (2100'), in the *Stübinggraben*. From this point we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Pleschwirth* (3335'), whence the *Pleschkogel*, 3488', a good point of view, may be ascended in ¼ hr.). Lastly we proceed by the 16th cent. church of (½ hr.) *Rein* to (½ M.) the rail. stat. *Gratwein* (see below), whence Gratz is reached by train in ½ hr. (Descent from the Gleinalpe to the *Murthal* and *Knittelfeld*, see p. 424.)

The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Gratz. At (132 M.) *Stübing* (Hirsch) is the handsome château of Count Palffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (134½ M.) *Gratwein* (1290'; Fischerwirth), where there is a large paper-mill. The valley expands. Near (136½ M.) *Judendorf* (Kreuzwirth; Railway Inn), on an eminence to the right, stands the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Strassengel*, a pleasing Gothic building with an open tower (1355). The train now skirts a height which is crowned with the ruined castle of *Gösting* (p. 404), and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated *Schlossberg* of Gratz rises on the left, with the ancient capital of Styria at its base.

141½ M. *Gratz*, see p. 400.

66. From Mürzzuschlag (*Vienna*) 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 6¾ hrs. (3½ fl.); two-horse carr. in 4 hrs., 10 fl. (there and back 15 fl.); one-horse carr. from *Neuberg* to *Mürzsteg* 2, two-horse 3 fl. — Between *Mariazell* and *Bruck* (40 M.) DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 7½ hrs. (fare 5 fl. 50 kr.). — From *Gaming* to *Mariazell*, see p. 373; from *St. Pölten* viâ *Schrambach* to *Mariazell*, see pp. 379, 374.

Mürzzuschlag, see p. 368. 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* (2310'; Hirsch; route to the *Raxalpe*, see p. 366; ascent of the *Schneealpe*, p. 371; viâ the *Nasskamm* to the *Singerin*, p. 365). Following the right bank of the *Mürz*, the train reaches —

7½ M. **Neuberg** (2400'; **Hôtel Adler*, with garden; *Stern*; *Hirsch*; *Zur Hinterbrühl*, moderate), finely situated at the base of the *Schneealpe* (see below). The handsome Gothic *Cistercian Church*, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471, and has recently been restored. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we

enter the elegant crypt, in which are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The abbey was suppressed by the Emp. Joseph II. in 1785. The E. wing of the extensive abbey-buildings is the residence of the emperor during the spring shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are the extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montangesellschaft (shown on application to the director). At the foot of the Calvarienberg, above the town, is a pyramid with a portrait in relief, carved from the rock in 1882 as a monument to the *Archduke John*.

The *Schneealpe* (6245'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 4-5 fl.) is ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (p. 370), the best route being that leading through the *Lichtenbachgraben*, the mouth of which lies between these two places: to the *Michelbauer*, 1½ hr.; then by a steep ascent viâ the *Kampel* (4795') to the plateau and the *Schneealphütten* (Inn) 2 hrs.; to the summit (*Windberg*, 6245') ½ hr. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — The shortest route from Kapellen ascends past the cemetery, to the right of the *Kapellenkogel*, to the (½ hr.) chalets *Im Greith*, and to the (1½ hr.) *Kampel* (4795') and the (1 hr.) *Schneealphütten*. — From *Altenberg* (p. 366) a marked path leads to the W., through the *Almgraben*, to (2½ hrs.) the *Schneealphütten*. From *Krampen* (see below) a carriage-road ('Kaiserweg') runs to the N.W. through the *Innere Krampengraben*, past the (½ hr.) hamlet *Im Tirol*, to the (1½ hr.) *Eisern Thörl* (4420'; see below), and then to the W., viâ the *Grossbodenalp*, to the (3 hrs.) *Windberg*. From the *Schneealphütten* viâ the *Ameisbühel* and the *Nasskamm* to the *Raxalp* (p. 366), 5 hrs.

From the *Eisern Thörl* (see above) a pleasant walk may be taken to the S.W., viâ the *Lachalphütten*, to the *Lachalpe* or *Blassstein* (5135'), a good point of view. — From the *Thörl* the road goes on to (2 M.) the *Jägerhaus* in the *Nassköhr* (Inn), ½ M. to the N. of the imperial Jagdschloss (4510'). Thence a marked path leads viâ the *Hinteralpe*, and past the *Rosskogel* and *Hochriegel*, to (1½ hr.) *Frein* (p. 372).

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid *Mürz*, side by side with a shady forest-path, ascends to (2¼ M.) *Krampen* (2480'; *Forelle) and the pretty village of (5½ M.) —

8 M. (from Neuberg) **Mürzsteg** (2570'; *Post), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the *Hohe Veitschalpe*.

The *Hohe Veitschalpe* (6500'; 4½ hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from *Mürzsteg*. We follow the *Wegscheid* road for 1½ M., diverge to the left, and ascend the *Fluchgraben* by a good path to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge on the *Senkstein* (4200'; Rfms.); thence over the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (3 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 368). Another route, entering the *Bärengraben* about 1 M. before *Mürzsteg*, ascends past the *Dürnthalhütten* to the (2½ hrs.) finely-situated *Veitschalpenhütten* (4690'); thence across the plateau to the summit 2½ hrs. more. From *Neuberg* (see above) a path indicated by blue marks ascends viâ the *Veitschbachthörl* (4610'), the *Heinzelkogel* (4200'), and the (4 hrs.) *Veitschalpenhütten*. — From the *Niederlappel* (see below) to the *Hohe Veitsch* viâ the *Sohlenalpe* (4480') a path (indicated by red marks) ascends in 4 hrs. — The descent may be made on the S.W. side to the (1 hr.) *Rothsohl-Hütten* (4695'), through the *Rothsohl-Graben* to the *Aschbachthal*, and by road to (6 M.) *Wegscheid* (p. 374).

The valley divides here. The high-road ascends the *Dobrein-Thal* to the W., and crosses the *Niederlappel* (4000'; fine view of the *Veitschalpe* and *Hochschwab*) to (27½ M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9½ M. to the S. of *Mariazell* (p. 374).

The new ROAD VIÂ FREIN is much preferable (from Krampen to Frein over the Eisern Thörl, see p. 371). This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Scheiterboden* (2700'; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the *Rosskogl* on the right and the *Proleswand* on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. [The path through the gorge was formerly carried above the stream by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock.] In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called the *Todte Weib* (2730') from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Frein** (2840'; two Inns).

From Frein the road continues to the W. through the *Freiner Thal*, passing (3 M.) *Gschwand*, and then ascends in wide curves to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hühnerreith-Sattel* or *Schönebensattel* (3750'), between the *Student* and the *Fallenstein*. Descending to (1 M.) the *Schöneben Inn* (3630'), we either take the marked path to the right, through the *Wasshubenwald*, on the flanks of the *Student*, to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Mariazell*, or follow the road through the pretty *Fallensteiner Thal* (to the left is the *Tonion Alpe*, 5575') to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 374), on the road from Bruck to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mariazell*.

The FOOTPATH from Frein over the *Freinsattel* to *Mariazell* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (3 fl.) not necessary. The path diverges from the road to the right (way-post; white marks) at *Gschwand*, 3 M. from Frein, and ascends into the wood to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) an image of a saint on the summit of the *Freinsattel* (3670'). To the left rises the *Student* (4960'), and to the S.W., in the background, the bald summit of the *Oetscher* (6210'). Then a steep descent. After 20 min., we descend by the path to the left (following the brook) to the *Hallthal*, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. cross the *Salza* to the St. Æygd and *Mariazell* road (*Inn Zum Touristen*). We now follow the road descending the stream, ascend to the saddle of the *Kreuzberg* (2995'; view of the Hochschwab, Dürnstein, Oetscher, etc.), and finally descend to (2 hrs.) *Mariazell*.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mariazell** (2830'; **Schwarzer Adler*, the old Post; **Löwe*, moderate; **Weintraube*; **Greif*; **Krone*, the new Post; *Sandwirth*; *Ceppek*, and many others), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 200,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 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 wooden image of the Virgin and Child, 20 inches high,

was presented by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1157. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was replaced in 1363 by a larger edifice, by Lewis I. of Hungary, after a victory over the Turks, to which the reliefs over the portal refer.

Interior, 300' long and 110' broad. The CHAPEL containing the small miraculous image is sumptuously decorated with 12 columns of silver, &c. The PULPIT consists of a large block of red porphyry. Over the HIGH ALTAR is a large cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emp. Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6½ ft. in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. In the corner to the right is a long table on which the devout place their rosaries and other objects for consecration. Round the upper galleries are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches represent various miraculous events connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the S.W. tower leads to a chamber containing the 'KRIPPLEIN' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity; right, the Adoration of the Magi; left, a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings. — The TREASURY contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels in gold and silver, reliquaries, jewels, miniature altars made of precious stones, old mass-books, &c. The altarpiece, a Madonna in the early Italian style, was presented by King Lewis of Hungary.

At the numerous adjoining booths every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Ferd. Kalisch*). To the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.), by the rifle-range; the adjacent *Carolinenhöhe* commands a charming view. View also of the *Hochschwab*, etc., from the *Luckete Kreuz* (½ hr.), on the *Hallthal* road (p. 372). — The *Franz-Karl-Warte* on the *Bürger-Alpel* (4155'; 1¼ hr.; forest-path indicated by red marks) commands a striking view of the *Ötscher*, *Dürrenstein*, and *Hochschwab*. A path, indicated by yellow marks, descends hence to the (½ hr.) interesting cavern in the *Hohlenstein*, with stalactites and a small waterfall; thence we may regain (¼ hr.) Mariazell by a path (white marks) viâ the *Hundseck* and the *Calvarienberg*.

Pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. 3 fl.) through the *Grünau* (Marien Waterfall; refreshments at the *Klitznerbauer's*) to the (5½ M.) *Erlaufsee* (2740'; **Seewirth*, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the direct road on the S. bank (3 M.).

To the **Lassing Fall*, 3½ hrs., very interesting. We follow the road to the N. to *Mitterbach* and then the old road over the *Josefsberg* (3230') to the (9 M.) *Wienerbrüchl* (*Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (½ hr.) fall, 286' high, which the *Lassing* forms before its union with the *Erlauf*, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) By the drawbridge we descend to the left, crossing the *Lassing* and the *Erlauf*, and then follow a narrow path (yellow marks) to the left, which is hewn for the most part out of the rock and leads through the romantic **Oetschergraben* and past the *Mira Fall* to the (2 hrs.) *Klause*. From this point we may follow a path through wood to the (1 hr.) *Spielbichler* (a good rustic inn), ascend rapidly to the (1 hr.) *Riffelsattel* (4210'), between the *Grosse* and the *Kleine Oetscher* (p. 381), and descend in a straight direction to (1 hr.) *Lackenhof* (p. 381), and to the right to (20 min.) the *Ötscherhaus* (red marks), and thence ascend to the top of the (¼ hr.) **Ötscher* (8205'; comp. p. 381). From the *Ötschergraben* a marked path leads direct back to Mariazell viâ *Haagen* and (½ hr.) *Mitterbach* (see above; from the *Ötscherklause* to Mariazell 3½ hrs.). — A picturesque path leads from the *Lassing Fall* through the beautiful *Erlaufthal* to (5 hrs.) *Gaming* (p. 380).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GAMING (25 M.). The road leads past the *Erlaufsee* (see above) and over the *Zellerrain* (3510'), the boundary of Lower Austria, and the watershed between the *Erlauf* and the *Ybbs*, to (8½ M.)

Neuhaus (3290'; Konrad), with a fine new church; and then through the picturesquely wooded *Neuhauser Thal*, between the *Zwieselberg* (4710') on the left and the *Buchalpe* (4840') on the right, and past the *Holzknecht-Hütten*, with a large shooting-lodge, belonging to Baron Rothschild, to (6½ M.) *Langau* (2260'; Bretschneider; Frühwald), in the *Oisthal*, or valley of the *Ybbs*. The route to *Lackenhof* diverges to the right, 1½ M. farther on, and that to *Lunz* (p. 380), by the *Durchlass*, to the left. The road follows the *Ybbs* for ¾ M. more, ascends to the N., over the *Föllbaumhöhe*, to the (¼ M.) *Grubberg* (p. 384), and then descends to (3 M.) *Gaming* (p. 380).

FROM MARIAZELL TO SCHRAMBACH (3¼ M.), diligence daily in 6¼ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 70 kr.). The road leads through the *Lassingthal*, viâ *Mitterbach* and *Wienerbrückl* (see above), to (15½ M.) *Annaberg* (3180'; Post), with its pilgrimage-church, and then descends the wooded *Steinbachthal* to (9½ M.) *Türnitz* (1510'), with an old church, prettily situated at the influx of the *Türnitzbach* into the *Traisen*. The road now follows the *Traisen* to (5½ M.) *Freiland* (where a road diverges to the right viâ *Hohenberg* to *St. Aegyð*) and (4 M.) *Schrambach* (Am Steg), the terminus of a branch-line viâ *Lilienfeld* (Zur Porte; Schrittwieser), with its famous Cistercian abbey (late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 13th cent., with splendid cloisters) and (5½ M.) *Scheibmühl-Traisen* (p. 379) to (17½ M.) *St. Pölten* (p. 379).

From Mariazell to *Weichselboden*, *Wildalpen*, and *Eisenerz*, see R. 67.

THE ROAD FROM MARIAZELL TO BRUCK (40 M.) leads through the pretty valley of the *Salza*. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the *Sigmundscapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. At the (3½ M.) *Gusswerk* (2450'; *Inn), with important iron-works, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see p. 376). Our road now quits the *Salza*, ascends the *Aschbachthal* to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from *Frein* (p. 372), and reaches (3½ M.) the small village of *Wegscheid* (2670'; Post). — From *Wegscheid* to *Mürzsteg* across the *Niederapl* (3¼ hrs.), see p. 374.

FROM WEGSCHEID TO WEICHSELBODEN OVER THE KASTENRIEGEL, a pleasant route (carriage-road, 11-12 M.). About ½ M. to the S.W. of *Wegscheid* the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the *Rammerthal*, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) *Kastenriegel* (3545'), a depression between the *Zeller* and *Afienzer Staritzen* (6525'), at the head of the *Hölle* (p. 376). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers), and afterwards passing the mouth of the *Untere Ring* (p. 376), to (6½ M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 376).

The road ascends by the *Gollradbach* to (3¾ M.) the important iron-mines of *Gollrad* (to the left lies the *Knappendorf*, inhabited by the miners), and 1½ M. farther on reaches the *Brandhof* (3660'), formerly a shooting-lodge of Archduke John (d. 1859), and now the property of his son, the Count of Meran, surrounded by fine groups of trees.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer; beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsmen's gear, &c.

The road now ascends steeply to the (1½ M.) *Seeberg Pass*

(4115'), where we enjoy a fine view of the *Seethal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (2 M.) the village of —

18½ M. **Seewiesen** (3175'; **Post*), picturesquely situated.

The **Hochschwab** (7475'; 5 hrs.; guide to Weichselboden 5 fl.) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the *Seethal* to the (1½ hr.) *Untere* and (1¼ hr.) *Obere Dullwitzhütten* (5430'), follow the valley for ½ hr. more past the *Goldbrunnen*, and then ascend to the right, skirting the *Wetterkogel*, to the (¼ hr.) *Schiestlhaus*, on the *Schwabenboden* (7380'; Inn in summer), and to the (½ hr.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid and an iron memorial tablet. Extensive *View, reaching to the Danube on the N., and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the *Schneeberg* to the *Dachstein*. On the S. side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the *Edelboden* to (3 hrs.) *Weichselboden*, or through the *Antengraben* to *Gschöder*, see pp. 376, 377. To *St. Ilgen*, see below.

The road traverses the *Seegraben*, passing the small *Dürrensee* (2970'); at *Grassnitz* it turns to the W. into the *Stübingthal* and soon reaches (9 M.) **Aflenz** (2510'; **Post*; **Karlon*), a thriving village with an old church.

Ascent of the *Bürgeralpe* (4940'; 2 hrs.; good path), a pleasant excursion. Thence over the *Schönleiten* and the *Zlacken-Sattel* (5720') to the (2½ hrs.) **Mitter-Alpe** (6490'), a plateau bounded by huge precipices on every side. (Fine view from the *Kampl*, the highest point.) Easy descent to the E. over the *Hacken-Alp* to (¼ hrs.) *Seewiesen*; to the W. over the (½ hr.) *Fölz-Alpe* (4830') to (½ hrs.) *Aflenz*. Ascent of the (1½ hr.) **Fölzstein** (6635') from the *Fölz-Alpe*, attractive; thence an easy ascent of ½ hr. more to the top of the *Karl-Hochkogel* (see below) and past the *Karlhütten* to (½ hrs.) *St. Ilgen* (see below). Guides, *Simon Heitzhofer* and *Jos. Frühauf* of Aflenz.

At **Thörl** (2065'; *Sumrauer*), a village with wire-works, ¼ M. to the S. of Aflenz, 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 (½ M.) **St. Ilgen** (2400'; *Pierer*). Road thence by *Ober-Zwain* to *Buchberg* and the (½ M.) **Bodenbauer Inn* (2875'), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, *Jos. Leggerer*.) Ascent of the **Messnerin** (6025'; ¾ hrs.) by the *Pillsteiner Alpe*, interesting (from *St. Ilgen* also in 3 hrs.; descent to *Oberort* in the *Tragösthäl*, p. 386, 2 hrs.). — The **Karl-Hochkogel** (6870'), a fine point of view, is reached by the *Trawiesen-Alpe* and the *Gehackt-Brunnen* in 3 hrs., or from *St. Ilgen* by the *Karlhütten* in ¾ hrs. Descent by the *Trawies-Sattel* to (3 hrs.) *Seewiesen*; to the *Fölzstein* (¼ hr. from the *Karlhütten*) and to *Aflenz*, see above. — The **Sonnschien-Alpe** (4970'), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended by the *Häusel-Alpe*, the *Sackwiesen-Alpe*, and the *Sackwiesen-See* in 3 hrs. (quarters at the wood-cutter's hut). We may thence ascend the *Ebenstein* (6970'), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the *Brandstein* (6570'), by the *Andrathhütten* in 2 hrs., another fine point. — The **Hochschwab** (7475') is ascended by several routes. The easiest leads by the *Häusel-Alpe* (see above) to the (¼ hrs.) *Hochstein-Hütten* (5600'), and ascends thence through the *Hirschgrube* and via the *Kloben* and the *Zarkenboden* to the (½ hrs.) summit. A more interesting route is by the *Trawiesen-Alp* to the (¼ hrs.) *Gehackt-Brunnen* (see above); then, skirting the slopes of the *Gehacktkogel* and over the '*Gehackte*', by a path indicated by red marks to the (¾ hr.) plateau and the (½ hr.) summit. Descent to *Seewiesen*, to *Weichselboden*, or to *Gschöder*, see above and pp. 376, 377. — A good bridle-path leads from the *Bodenbauer* to the N. over the *Hochalpe* (5105') and through the *Antengraben* to (5 hrs.) *Gschöder* (p. 377). Another fine

route crosses the *Sonnstien-Alpe* and the *Schafhals-Sattel* (5100') to the valley of the *Sieben Seen* and (6 hrs.) *Wildalpen* (with which route an ascent of the *Ebenstein* or the *Brandstein* may easily be combined; see p. 375).

We next traverse the narrow *Thörlthal*, passing several iron-works, and reach the (3 M.) *Jägerwirth*, at the E. base of the *Floning* (5205'; *View), which is easily ascended hence in 2 hrs. The road then leads viâ *Bad Steinerhof* (p. 368) to (4½ M.) *Kapfenberg* (p. 368) and (2 M.) —

40 M. *Bruck an der Mur* (p. 368).

67. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling viâ Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

Comp. Map, p. 384.

44 M. ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE to Weichselboden (15½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.; thence to Wildalpen (11 M., in 2¼ hrs.) 4 fl.; from Wildalpen to Reifling (17½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl. A tolerable WALKER takes 5½-6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, thence to Wildalpen 4 hrs., and from Wildalpen to Reifling 6 hrs.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the Bruck road at the (3½ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 374), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. 5½ M. *Greith* (2275'; Inn, primitive). The *Salza* in its deep ravine turns towards the S., while the road ascends to the W. through wood to the *Hals* (2785'; view of the *Hochschwab*). We then descend in windings (short-cut to the left) to (6½ M.) —

15½ M. **Weichselboden** (2220'; **Haselwander*; **Schützenauer*, in the *Vordere Hölle*, 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 from *Wegscheid* over the *Kastenriegel* and through the *Hölle* is preferable (comp. p. 374; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 20 M.). — The neighbouring mountains abound in game, especially the *Hölle* and the *Ring*, formerly the chasse of the Archduke John. Pleasant walk through the *Vordere Hölle* (*Inn, see above) to the (¾ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (2530'), and thence (with guide) to the *Untere* and (2 hrs.) **Obere Ring* (5415'), a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here.

The **Hochschwab** (see p. 375) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either ascend direct viâ the *Weichselleit*, or ascend to the right (steep), 10 min. beyond the *Schützenauer*, over the *Miessattel* (4835'), to the (¾ hr.) *Edelboden* (4385'; rustic quarters at the forester's), and ascend thence by the *Saumstatt* and the (2¼ hrs.) *Weihbrunnkessel* to the *Ochsenreich-Kaar* and the (1 hr.) *Schiestlhaus*, the path being indicated by red marks (guide unnecessary for experts; P. *Fahrenberger* or *Georg Plachl* of Weichselboden). Descent to *Gschöder*, see below; to *Seewiesen*, see p. 375; to the *Bodenbauer*, see p. 375. — FROM THE HOCHSCHWAB TO EISENERZ THROUGH THE FRAUENMAUERHÖHLE (9-10 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 12 fl.). The first part of the route leads by the *Grosse Speikboden*, the *Kleine Speikboden*, and the *Hundsboden* (the landlord of the *Schiestl Inn* acts as guide to this point) to the *Hirschgrube* and then viâ the *Häusl-Alpe* to the (3½ hrs.) *Sackwiesen* (p. 377). Above the houses we ascend to the right to the saddle and skirt the near side of the *Sackwiesen Lake* to the (1 hr.) *Sonnstien-Alpe* (p. 375). Farther on, beyond the *Hörndl-Alpe*, we at first ascend, then descend a little, and proceed to the right,

by a path high up on the right side of the valley (indistinct at first), under the precipices of the *Hörndlmauer*, to the *Kulm-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Neuwaldegg-Alp* (4400'). The 'Sennerin' in the uppermost chalet keeps the keys of the (25 min.) *Frauenmauer-Höhle*, through which we now proceed, under her guidance, to (2¼ hrs.) *Eisenerz* (p. 385).

The *Hochstadl* (6300'; new refuge-but), ascended without difficulty from *Weichselboden* viâ *Rothmoos* in 5 hrs., affords a good survey of the Styrian Alps, and particularly of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from *Gschöder* (see below; viâ the *Bärenbach-Sattel*, in 4½ hrs.) and from *Wildalpen* (over the *Nasenbauer-Alp*, in 5 hrs.)

The ROAD TO WILDALPEN (11 M.) follows the rocky ravine of the *Salza*, the fine scenery of which will reward even the pedestrian. At the (1¼ M.) *Bresceni-Klause* (timber-dam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (¾ M.) crosses to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of *Gschöder* (2050'; *Gasthof zur Gemse*, rustic), at the mouth of the *Antengraben*, a good starting-point for excursions.

Excursions (guide, *Schüttbauer Michel*). To the *Hochschwab* (see above), several routes. The easiest leads through the *Antengraben*, with its grand rocks, to the (1½ hr.) lower huts in the *Antenkar* and the (1½ hr.) *Hochalpenhütten* (rustic quarters at the *Sommerauer Hütte*; 5100'); then by the 'Dolinensteig' (path with red marks), viâ the *Speikböden* and the *Zarkenboden*, to the (3½ hrs.) summit. Or from the lower huts in the *Antenkar* to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Karlalpe*; then between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Hochwart* to the *Grosse Speikböden* and the (3 hrs.) summit (path with blue marks). — The *Riegerin* (6370'; 4 hrs.; with guide), ascended through the *Antengraben*, is an attractive point. — The *Ebenstein* (6970'; 5½ hrs.) is reached by the *Hochalpe* and the *Polster*; the last part difficult (see below).

A fine route (good bridle-path) leads from *Gschöder* to the S., viâ the *Hochalpenhütten* (5100') and the *Häusl-Alpe*, to the (5½ hrs.) *Bodenbauer* (p. 375). From the *Hochalpenhütten* we may ascend by the *Hochalpe* (6085') and cross the saddle between the *Seemauer* and the *Wilde Kirchen* to the (1½ hr.) *Sackwiesen-See* (4660'; see p. 376), and thence proceed across the *Plotscherboden* to the *Klamm-Alpe* and (2½ hrs.) *Oberort* in *Tragöss* (p. 385); or from the *Hochalpe* nearly to the *Sackwiesen-See*, and then to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Sonnshien-Alpe* (p. 375), from which we may cross by the *Andratt-Hütten* and the *Fobesthörl* (p. 370) to the (4½ hrs.) *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 385), or through the *Frauenmauerhöhle* to (4 hrs.) *Eisenerz* (see above).

The road next leads between the precipices of the *Riegerin* (6370') on the left and the *Hochstadl* (6300') on the right, and past the entrance of the (3 M.) *Brunnthal*, with its small lake, above which tower the rocks of the *Riegerin*, *Ebenstein*, and *Griesstein*, to (3 M.) —

11 M. *Wildalpen* (2000'; **Zisler*, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.), a thriving village and summer-resort, charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which here falls into the *Salza*.

A visit to the *Arzberghöhle* is interesting. We descend the road in the *Salzathal* to the 'Steinbruchmauer' inn and ascend to the left to the (½ hr.) cavern. The *Thorsteinhöhle*, 1½ hr. from the inn, is also worth visiting (guide to the *Arzberghöhle* 1 fl. 80 kr.; *Thorsteinhöhle* 6 fl.). — Ascent of the *Hochstadl*, see above. The *Brandstein* (6570'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) and the *Ebenstein* (6970'; 5½-6 hrs.; with guide), ascended by the *Schafhals-Sattel* (p. 378), are also fine points. — To the *Hochschwab* (see above) the direct route from *Wildalpen* is through the *Brunnthal*: we follow the road to the E. to the (3½ M.) entrance of the valley, and then a level path to the right for ¾ hr., after which we ascend steeply, skirt-

ing the *Thurm* and *Stadurzkogel* to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpenhütten* (p. 377). Guide (3-4 fl.) necessary.

FROM WILDALPEN TO EISENERZ, direct, over the *Eisenerzer Höhe*, an attractive route (7 hrs.). Guide not indispensable. From Wildalpen we ascend the course of the *Wildalpenbach* towards the S.; $\frac{3}{4}$ M., where the road divides, we follow the Wildalpenbach, with its numerous waterfalls, to the right, and reach (3 M.) *Hinter-Wildalpen* (2580'). Here we take a footpath to the left (red marks); the path in a straight direction leads over the *Goss* to *Gams*, p. 379), cross a small bridge, skirt an enclosure, and gradually ascend to the (25 min.) *Raninger Bauer*. We now ascend rapidly through the green, flower-carpeted ravine of the *Eisenerzer Bach*, cross a bridge ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ascend a steep and stony slope, avoiding the level path which goes on in a straight direction. After 10 min. more the path divides, that to the left being somewhat shorter, but the branches soon re-unite. 10 min. *Eisenerzer Höhe* (5060'). View of the *Kaiserschild*, *Reichenstein*, and, on the left, of part of the *Schwaben chain*.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the (20 min.) chalets of *Erzboden* (4365'), a little beyond which we reach a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the *Zargenmauer*, 1000' above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000' below, while before us is the sharp rocky ridge of the *Kitzstein* (4485'). This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (avoiding the turn to the left by a small house), we descend in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the *Seeau* (2142'). The path now crosses the *Seebach*, which falls into the *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 385), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the *Seeriegel*, and finally descends to the (1 hr.) high-road, which (to the left) leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eisenerz* (p. 385).

A longer but more picturesque route crosses the *Schafhals-Sattel* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenerz; guide necessary). We ascend the Wildalpenenthal to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) bifurcation (see above); here we ascend on the bank of the *Seisenbach* to the left to (40 min.) *Stiebensee*, a pretty valley with seven small lakes, and past the *Jagdhütte* on the (1 hr.) *Kreuzpfäder* to the (2 hrs.) *Schiffwald-Sattel* or *Schafhals-Sattel* (5100'), between the *Brandstein* on the right and the *Ebenstein* on the left (see p. 377). Descent to the right by the *Fobesthörl* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Halterhütte* (4270'), the (2 hrs.) forester's house in the *Seeau* (see above), and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eisenerz*. — From the *Schafhals-Sattel* the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) *Sonnshien-Alpe* (p. 375), and then either to the right to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Oberort* in the *Tragöss* valley (p. 386), or to the left over the *Sackwiesen*- and *Häusl-Alpe* to the (2 hrs.) *Bodenbauer* (comp. p. 375).

THE ROAD TO REIFLING ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the *Salza*. After $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. the *Lassing*, and 5 M. farther on the *Mändling*, join the *Salza* on the right. At the junction of the latter (*Gemse Inn*) the road through the valley of the *Mändling* to *Lassing* and *Göstling* (p. 381) diverges to the right. Continuing to follow the *Salza* we next reach (1 M.) *Palfau*, a commune consisting of *Auf der Lend*, *Allerheiligen* (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the *Ennstal* and the railway follows the right bank of the *Salza* to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then crosses the latter to (7 M.) —

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gross-Reifling* (railway-station, see p. 384).

From the bifurcation just mentioned a longer but more picturesque road leads to *Hieflau* (diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). It descends to the *Salza*, ascends on the left bank to the (2 M.) **Eschauer Inn*,

and then leads towards the S. through the *Gamsgraben* to (3 M.) *Gams* (Schwager; Haidacher).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above *Gams* is the wild and imposing gorge *In der Noth*, with the **Krausgrotte*, an extensive cavern rendered accessible by Hr. Kraus in 1881, and containing beautiful stalactites and crystals (electric light; key and guide at *Gams*). Adjacent are some warm baths, with a large swimming-basin (bath, incl. towels, 30 kr.). By the *Carl-August-Steig* to *Gross-Reifling*, see p. 384. To *Wildalpen* over the *Goss* (4370'), 6 hrs.; guide to the saddle advisable.

The road now turns to the right and crosses a hill (1950'; fine view of the *Ennsthal* from the top), and then descends to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lainbach* and (3 M.) *Hieflau* (p. 385).

68. From Vienna to Linz.

Comp. Map, p. 384.

$117\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY. Express train in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., ordinary in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. For further particulars as to the environs of Vienna, the Danube, etc., see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

The train starts from the *Westbahnhof* (*Restaurant), outside the *Mariahilf* line. Soon after starting we observe the imperial palace of *Schönbrunn* on the left. 2 M. *Penzing*, and opposite to it *Hietzing*, both with numerous villas. On a height to the left stands the archiepiscopal chateau of *Ober St. Veit*. To the left, beyond ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Hütteldorf-Hacking*, are the walls of the extensive imperial park. A little to the left lies *Mariabrunn*, with its pilgrimage-church and old monastery, now a school of forestry. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weidlingau-Hadersdorf*, with a chateau and park of Prince *Dietrichstein*. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Purkersdorf*, with numerous villas. The line here quits the old road and runs to the left, through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau*, to the hills of the *Wiener Wald*. To the S.W. of ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pressbaum* are the sources of the *Wien*. The train traverses a wooded region, and beyond ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rekawinkel* crosses the *Aichgraben*. $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neulengbach*, prettily situated on a height, with a chateau of Prince *Liechtenstein* above it. To the N.E. rises the *Buchberg* (1520'). $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kirchstetten*; $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond ($33\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pottenbrunn* the train quits the hills and crosses the *Traisen*, on which lies —

38 M. **St. Pölten** (875'; **Rother Krebs*; **Kaiserin v. Oesterreich*; *Löwe*; *Hirsch*), a well-built town with 10,015 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The *Abbey Church*, founded in 1030, was restored in a degraded style at the beginning of last century. The S. aisle contains good stained glass.

FROM ST. PÖLTEN TO LEOBERSDORF, $47\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 3 hrs. The line traverses the *Steinfeld* to the S., on the left bank of the *Traisen*. On the left, *Schloss Ochsenberg*. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wilhelmsburg*, a large village; 12 M. *Scheibmühl* (branch-line to *Schrambach*, p. 374). The train now turns to the E. into the valley of the *Gölsen*. 15 M. *St. Veit an der Gölsen* (Inn), from which the *Reisalpe* (4585'; 5 hrs.), a fine point of view, is ascended. — 20 M. *Hainfeld* (1380'; **Witzmann*; *Traube*; *Post*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing place and summer-resort (1600 inhab.), at the influx of the *Ramsau* into the *Gölsen*, with a number of iron-works in the vicinity. Pleasant excursion to (3 M.) *Ramsau* (Götz), whence the *Unterberg* (4400') is easily

ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 362); also to (6 M.) *Klein-Zell* (1540'; Weintraube) in the *Hallbachthal*, at the N.E. base of the *Reisalpe* (see above; ascent hence, with guide, 3 hrs.).

The train crosses the watershed (1885') between the Traisen and the *Triesting* and descends to ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kaumberg* (2615'; Bär). In the *Triestingthal* we next reach ($30\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Altenmarkt-Tenneberg*, the former (Lamm; Elephant) to the E., the latter (*Drei Löwen*) to the W. of the station. Ascent, to the S., of the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hocheck* (3400'), with tower affording an extensive view. To the N., by *Klein-Maria-Zell* and *St. Corona* (Inn), to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the summit of the *Schöpf* (2930'), another fine point.

In the narrow valley we next reach ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weissenbach an der Triesting* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Further Thal*. [About 3 M. from *Weissenbach* is the *Furthner Inn*, at the entrance to the narrow *Steinwandgraben*, in which, about 4 M. up, is the very interesting **Steinwandklamm*, rendered accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club by means of bridges and ladders. From the upper end a picturesque path (indicated by marks) leads through the *Türkenlucken*, a rock-grotto, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) hamlet of *Greith* (*View of the *Schneeberg* and other peaks), whence it descends to (40 min.) *Muckendorf* (p. 362).] — The valley of the *Triesting* expands. 38 M. *Potlenstein*; 40 M. *Berndorf*, with a large metal-ware factory. 41 M. *Triestinghof*; 42 M. *St. Veit an der Triesting* (Krone). $44\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Enzesfeld*, with the château of that name on the hill to the right (Baron *Rothschild's*). $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wittmannsdorf*, junction of a line to *Gutenstein* (p. 362). — $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leobersdorf*, see p. 362.

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the *Pielach*, a good fishing-stream. On a hill to the right is the castle of *Hohenegg*. $44\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Markersdorf*; $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gross-Sierning*; $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Loosdorf*, with a large cement-factory, the interesting château of *Schallaburg* (S.), and the dilapidated castles of *Sitzenthal*, *Albrechtsberg*, and *Osterburg* (N.). Beyond the *Wachberg Tunnel* we reach the finest point on the line at (53 M.) *Melk* or *Mölk* (Lamm; **Ochs*; *Hirsch*), on the *Danube*, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous *Benedictine Abbey* (185' above the river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The church, richly embellished with marble and gilding, the library with its valuable incunabula and MSS., and various other art-treasures deserve a visit. The terrace commands a beautiful *View of the *Danube*.

The train crosses the *Melk* and descends to the *Danube*. On the opposite bank is the ruin of *Weitenegg*, and higher up the river, on the hill, is *Artstetten*, a handsome château of Archduke *Karl Ludwig*. $58\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pöchlarn* (*Pleiner*), on the *Erlauf*, the Roman *Arelape*, the traditional seat of *Rüdiger* of *Bechelaren*, one of the *Nibelungen* heroes.

FROM PÖCHLARN TO KIENBERG-GAMING, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Beyond (3 M.) *Erlauf* the train crosses the *Erlauf*, and passes *Wieselburg* and *Purgstall* (with a château of Count *Schaffgotsch*). — 17 M. *Scheibbs* (1050'; **Reinöhl*; *Hirsch*), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the *Oetscher* in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming view from the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Blassenstein* (2760'). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kienberg-Gaming*, 2 M. (omnibus 20 kr.) from the pleasant village of *Gaming* (1410'; **Höllriegl*; **Pascher*), with the interesting ruins of a *Carthusian* monastery, suppressed in 1782.

EXCURSIONS FROM GAMING. Through the romantic **Erlaufthal* to the (6 hrs.) *Lassing Fall* (comp. p. 373). — ASCENT OF THE OETSCHER, recommended. We follow the *Lunz* road (see below) to (3 M.) the cross-roads

near the *Grubberg* (2470'; Inn), diverge there to the left by a road crossing the *Föllbaumhöhe* (2680') to the *Oisthal* or upper *Ybbsthal*, and ascend to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2740'; *Jagersberger; guide, Matt. Reiter), which may also be reached from Gaming by a good path viâ *Jägerreith* and *Oberpoltzberg* (3 hrs.). Thence by a path indicated by marks (guide unnecessary) over pastures and through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Riffelsattel* (4210'), between the *Kleine* and the *Grosse Oetscher*, and (left) to the (20 min.) *Oetscherhaus* (4660'; *Inn); lastly we ascend over the *Kreuzboden* to the (1¼ hr.) pyramid on the top of the **Grosse Oetscher* (6210'; superb and extensive view). — The *Oetscherhöhlen*, ice-caverns on the S. slope on the side next the *Erlaufthal*, are reached from the summit in 1½-2 hrs. (with guide). — Descent through the *Oetschergraben* to *Mariazell*, see p. 373 (direct route from the *Mira Fall* to *Mitterbach*, see p. 373).

FROM GAMING TO GÖSTLING, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (one-horse carr. to the *Lunzer See*, 3½ fl.), viâ (6 M.) *Lunz* (1950'; **Schadensteiner*; *Dieminger*; *Leichtfried*), charmingly situated on the *Ybbs*, and pleasant for a lengthened stay. To the E. is the (½ M.) *Lunzer See* (2025'; 1¼ M. long). From the (1½ M.) *Seehof* (Inn), at the upper end of the lake, we may cross the *Durchlass* (2485') to the (1½ hr.) *Oisthal* (see above), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) *Lackenhof* (see above), and to the right to (1½ M.) *Langau* (p. 374). — The **Dürrenstein* (6160') is ascended from the *Seehof* in 5 hrs. (guide, M. Ritzinger); through the *Seebachthal*, between the *Seemauer* and *Hetzkogel* and viâ (½ hr.) *Länd* to the grandly situated (¾ hr.) *Mittersee* and (½ hr.) **Obersee*. Thence we ascend by the *Herrenalpe* to the (2½ hrs.) summit, which affords an excellent view. Descent through the *Steinbachthal* to *Göstling*, see below.

The high-road leads through the *Ybbsthal* from *Lunz* to (7 M.) *Göstling* (1745'; **Reichenpfader*; *Berger*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Göstlingbach*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*. Beautiful walk to the **Steinbachthal*, and through the grand ravine of the *Noth* (with its bold bridge) to the (1¼ hr.) hunting-lodge of Baron *Rothschild* (splendidly situated). — The *Dürrenstein* (see above) may be ascended in 6 hrs. from *Göstling*, through the *Steinbachthal*. — The **Hochkaar* (5935'), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the *Göstlingthal* to (5 M.) *Lassing* (2275'; Inn), and at the *Moosbauer* or *Oberhaus* ascend to the left through the *Wassergraben* to the (2½ hrs.) *Lassinger Alpe* (4710'; quarters) and the (½ hr.) top. — Beyond *Lassing* the road descends the *Mündlingthal* to the (3½ M.) *Salzthal* (p. 378), in which (*Jagersberger's Inn* 'Zur Gemse') we may either proceed to the left to (10 M.) *Wildalpen*, or to the right to (1 M.) *Palfau* (diligence from *Göstling* to *Palfau* daily in 3¼ hrs.; from *Palfau* to *Wildalpen* in 3 hrs., to *Hieflau* in 3¼ hrs.).

FROM GÖSTLING TO WEYER (18½ M.). The road leads through the *Ybbsthal* to (5 M.) *St. Georgen am Reith*, where the road to *Waidhofen* (see below) diverges to the N., and (6 M.) *Hollenstein* (1600'; *Dietrich*), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Lassing*. Then by *Klein-Hollenstein*, where the road quits the *Ybbsthal*, and over the *Saurüssel* to (7½ M.) *Weyer* (p. 381). Ascent of the *Voralpe* (5665'; 4 hrs., with guide; H. Fürnholzer) from *Hollenstein* recommended; descent by the *Esslingalpe* to (3 hrs.) *Attenmarkt* (p. 384).

Beyond *Pöchlarn* the train crosses the *Erlauf*. On the right *Marbach*, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Tafelr* (1450'). 61½ M. *Krummnussbaum*; 64 M. *Säusenstein*. Near (67 M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* (the latter 1½ M. from the station) we quit the *Danube* and cross the *Ybbs*, the valley of which we now follow. 69½ M. *Neumarkt-Karlsbach*; 72½ M. *Blindenmarkt*. — 77½ M. *Amstetten* (900'; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*; *Huber*, at the station), prettily situated.

TO KLEIN-REIFLING, 29½ M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. The train soon turns to the S. and crosses the *Ybbs*. Stations *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Rosenau*, *Sonntagberg*. Then across the *Ybbs* to (14½ M.) *Waidhofen on the*

Ybbs (1170'; **Infür*; *Goldner Löwe*; *Reichsapfel*; *Goldner Stern*), an old town and summer-resort, once fortified, lying in a pleasant dale. Adjoining the old Schloss is the church of St. Magdalena, of 1279, containing an interesting silver monstrance of the 15th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs (view from the bridge) lies the village of *Zell*, below which there is a good bath-house on the *Urlbach*. On the *Buchenberg*, to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity: ascent of the *Sonntagberg* (2310'; 1½ hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (or ascended direct from stat. Sonntagberg in ¾ hr.); ascent of the **Spindeleben* (3495'; 3 hrs.), through the *Redenbachthal*; through the *Ybbsthal* to (7 M.) *Ybbsitz* and (8 M.) *Opponitz*; and thence to the right to (7½ M.) *Hollenstein* (p. 381), or to the left to (9½ M.) *Göstling* (p. 381).

The train now quits the *Ybbsthal*, ascends the *Seeberger Thal* to the S., and at (20 M.) *Oberland* (1690') crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria, marked by an old so-called Turkish entrenchment. We now descend viâ *Gastenz* to (25½ M.) *Weyer* (1300'; **Pachbauer*; *Schnellinger*), prettily situated in a narrow dale. (Thence to *Hollenstein*, etc., see p. 381.) We then cross the Enns to *Kastenreith* and (29 M.) *Klein-Reifling*, on the *Rudolfbahn* (p. 384).

The train quits the *Ybbsthal*. 82 M. *Mauer-Oehling*; 84½ M. *Aschbach*; 90 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S. of which is the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*); 94 M. *Haag* (with *Schloss Salaberg* on the left). — 102½ M. *St. Valentin* (870'; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of lines to *Budweis* and *St. Michael* (p. 383). The train then crosses the *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, to —

106½ M. *Enns* (920'; *Krone*; *Ochs*), an old town on the site of the Roman *Laureacum*, picturesquely situated. On a height stands Prince Auersperg's château of *Ennseck*, with pleasant grounds. — 109½ M. *Asten*. Near (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen* the train crosses the *Traun*.

117½ M. *Linz*. — *ERZHERZOG KARL, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; *GOLDNER ADLER, R. from 80 kr.; both on the Danube, near the steam-boat-quay. Above the bridge: *ROTHER KREBS, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 90 kr. In the town: *LÖWE and STADT FRANKFURT, in the *Franz-Josefs-Platz*; *KANONE, *Landstrasse*, the nearest to the railway-station; GOLDNES SCHIFF, *HERRENHAUS*, *Landstrasse*.

Linz (870'), the capital of Upper Austria, with 41,687 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Danube*, across which an iron bridge, 300 yds. long, leads to the suburb of *Urfahr*. The large *Franz-Josefs-Platz*, which ascends from the river, is embellished with a lofty 'Trinity Column', erected by Emp. Charles VI. in 1723. On the busy *Promenade* are the *Landes-Theater* and the *Museum Francisco-Carolinum*, containing historical and scientific collections (daily 10-12). In the vicinity is the new *Cathedral*, in the Gothic style, designed by *Statz*, and containing handsome altars and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account of *Linz*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany & Austria*.

ENVIRONS. The **Freinberg* is reached from the Capuchin church in ½ hr., by a path passing large deposits of quartzose sand. Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864) erected a fortified tower here, by way of experiment, before executing his plan for fortifying *Linz*, but the works have long since been abandoned. The tower on the *Freinberg* was afterwards converted into a church and handed over to the Jesuits. *View from the platform very fine (ladies not admitted; men not after 7 p.m.).

A good level path leads thence to the N. to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Jägermayr (Inn)* and the new promenades of the public-spirited 'Verschönerungs-Verein' of Linz, with numerous points of view. To the S., in the distance, stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, as far as the eye can reach, the Traunstein being especially conspicuous. — The *Jägermayr* lies just above the Danube bridge, from which it may be reached in a straight direction in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; but the pleasantest route to it, 20 min. longer, skirts the Danube as far as the Calvarienberg, and ascends thence.

The view from the **Pöstlingberg* (1762'), on the left bank, to the N.W., 1 hr. from *Urfahr*, is still more extensive, and is particularly fine by evening-light. (Good panorama by *Edbacher*.) A pilgrimage-church and rustic inn on the top.

St. Magdalena, a small pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming point of view, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N. of *Urfahr*, attracts many visitors. About 2 hrs. beyond it is the **Giselawarte* (3130'), a tower commanding an extensive distant view.

From *Linz* to *Salzburg*, see R. 17; to *Kremsmünster* (Bad Hall) and *Windisch-Garsten*, see R. 70.

69. From Linz to St. Michael viâ Steyr.

142 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{3}{4}$ -10 hrs. (dinner, 1 fl., handed into the carriages at *Klein-Reifling*, *Selzthal*, and *St. Michael*). A seat should be secured in the last carriage for the sake of the view (see p. 112), at least from *Hiefiau* to *Admont*.

To ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Valentin* (880'), see p. 382. Our line (*Rudolfbahn*) here diverges from the *Westbahn* to the S.W., and at (20 M.) *Ernsthofen* enters the valley of the *Enns*. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ramingdorf*.

28 M. **Steyr** (990'; **Hôtel Eiselmeyr; Löwe; Schiff*), a town with 17,200 inhab., at the confluence of the *Steyr* with the *Enns*, is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyrdorf* by two bridges. On a hill rises *Burg Steyr* (10th cent.), the property of Prince *Lamberg*, the tower of which commands a fine view. (Admission to the park on application to the gardener.) The *Gothic Church*, begun in 1420, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1560; also a modern votive-altar in carved wood. The new *Rathhaus* and the extensive *Austrian Rifle Factory* (adm. on application) are also worthy of notice. The ground-floor of the *Public School* is occupied by the *Collections of the Styrian Industrial Society*.

WALKS. To the N.: to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Tabor*, with view of the town; to *Gleink* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), formerly a Benedictine convent, with inn and a fine view. To the W.: to *Christkindl* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), a pilgrimage-church. To the S.: *Garsten* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), a village on the left bank of the *Enns*, with a large Benedictine convent, now used as a prison; to the *Hohe Ennsleithen* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); to *St. Ulrich* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), a charmingly situated hamlet. Pretty walk to *Sand* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), on the 'Eisenstrasse' (see below). — The tower on the **Damberg* (2450') affords a splendid survey of the Alps and the valley of the Danube. Crossing the *Enns* bridge, we walk straight through *Ennsdorf* and the *Damberger Gasse* (finger-post), and pass under the railway-embankment. The path, indicated by reddish-yellow marks, leads to (1 hr.) the *Schoiber Inn* (verandah with view), and thence ascends to the edge of the wood, where we turn to the right to the *Laurenzikapelle*, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reach the tower (panorama by *Gründler*). A path indicated by red marks

diverges to the left to *St. Ulrich* (see above), whence we may return to Steyr. The *Schoberstein* (4190'), the shortest really Alpine expedition from Steyr, may be scaled from *Ternberg* (see below) in 3½ hrs., viâ *Trattenbach*.

A road, following the left bank of the river, leads through the pretty *Steyrthal* (enlivened with iron-works), to *Unter- and Ober-Grünburg* and (16 M.) *Leonstein* (1415'; Bräu). Opposite, below the mouth of the *Krumme Steyerling*, lies the (1½ M.) beautifully-situated village of *Molln* (*Wegscheider*), noted for its manufacture of Jew's-harps. [Very attractive walk from this point (fit for mountaineers only, with a guide and provisions), viâ *Ramsau* and the *Gopfing*, to the (5 hrs.) *Feuchtau Lakes* (4555') and the top of the (2 hrs.) *Hohenock* (6430'), the highest peak of the *Sengsengebirge* (p. 391), with an extensive view. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Windisch-Garsten* (p. 391).] — At *Herndl*, 4½ M. farther on, our road joins the high-road from *Michldorf*. (Thence to *Windisch-Garsten* and *Lietzen*, see p. 390.)

Near (30 M.) *Garsten* the train crosses the *Enns* and then follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisenstrasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 36½ M. *Ternberg* (*Derfler*); 42 M. *Losenstein* (*Grösswang*), a village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church and a ruined castle. 45½ M. *Reich-Ramming* (1145'), at the mouth of the *Rammingbach*, has extensive brass and iron-works. 50 M. *Gross-Ramming*. The village lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the romantic *Pechgraben*, in which, about 4½ M. from the station, is a large granite boulder bearing an inscription (1857) in honour of *Leopold von Buch*, the geologist (pleasant walk; **Stieglechner's Inn*, in the *Aschach*, near the boulder). Then across the *Hammergraben* by a viaduct, and through the *Ennsberg Tunnel*, 350 yds. long, to (55½ M.) *Kastenreith*, at the confluence of the *Gastenzbach* with the *Enns* (p. 382). 57½ M. **Klein-Reifling** (1200'; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Mitterhuber's Inn*, ¾ M. from the station), junction of the line to *Amstetten* (p. 381). We now traverse a picturesque valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the *Laussa* (see above) to (66 M.) *Weissenbach-St. Gallen* (*Gruber*), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies *Altenmarkt* (*Lohner*).

A road leads from (2 M.) *St. Gallen* (1680'; *Haller*), with the castle of *Gallenstein*, built by the abbots of *Admont* to command the valley, through the *Buchau* to (12 M.) *Admont*. Pleasant excursion from *St. Gallen* to the romantic **Spitzenbachgraben*; from (1¼ hr.) its farther end a marked path leads viâ the *Sauboden* to the (2½ hrs.) *Maiereck* (5785'), an excellent point of view. — From *Altenmarkt* through the *Laussathal* to (20 M.) *Windisch-Garsten*, see p. 392. — The ascent of the *Voralpe* from *Altenmarkt* is recommended (path marked): by the *Esslinger-Hütten* to the S. peak (*Tanzboden*, 5665'), 4 hrs.; extensive view of the plain of the Danube as far as the Bohemian Forest, of the Styrian Alps to the S., the *Dachstein* to the S.W., etc.; the descent may be made to *Hollenstein* (p. 381).

At (72½ M.) **Gross-Reifling** (1400'; *Baumann*) the *Salza* falls into the *Enns*. (To *Wildalpen*, see R. 67.)

A very pleasant expedition may be made by the **Carl-August-Steig*, a footpath constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club, to *Gams* (to the *Krausgrotte*, p. 379). Leaving the railway-station we cross the *Enns*, and then the *Salza* (by the *Salzabauernbrücke*), and follow the path (indicated by red marks, and provided with railings and benches) along the precipitous S. bank of the latter to (1½ hr.) *Gams* (p. 379).

The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the *Enns*. Beyond (75½ M.) *Landl*, near *Lainbach*, the *Schwabl-Thal* opens on the



left (to Gams, see p. 379). The Ennsthal contracts. Two short tunnels. Then (79 M.) **Hieflau** (1700'; *Steuber, or Post; *Steinberger), with important iron-works, finely situated at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the *Enns*.

EXCURSIONS. To the *Hartelsgraben* and back, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. We follow the road to the *Gesäuse* (p. 386), and beyond the (1 hr.) second bridge ('*Hartelsbrücke*') cross the railway and ascend the romantic ravine by a good path to (2 hrs.) the *Jägerhaus* above the *Höllboden* (across the *Sulzkaar* to *Johnsbach*, see p. 387). Hence we cross the saddle to the E., between the *Goldeck* and the *Polster*, to the *Waggraben*, and follow the carriage-road back to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hieflau*. — The *Tamischbachthurm* (6670'; with guide) may be ascended from *Hieflau*, viâ the *Hochscheiben*, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (better from *Gstatterboden*, see p. 386); the ascent may also be made from *Gross-Reifling*, and from *St. Gallen* viâ the *Bärensattel*, in $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The *Lugauer* (7235'; 4 hrs.; guide), ascended viâ the *Waggraben* and the *Scheuchegg-Alp*, is also recommended.

FROM HIEFLAU TO LEOBEN VIÂ EISENERZ ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Railway to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eisenerz* in 1 hr. The line and the 'Eisenstrasse' (see p. 384) turn to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the *Erzbach*. To the right, at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Radmer*, diverges the *Radmer-Thal*, in which, at the foot of the *Lugauer* (7235'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, lies the village of *Radmer an der Stube* (2395'; *Mühlenwirth*; *Kirchenwirth*); to the E. rises the *Kaiserschild* (6830'). Hence across the *Radmerhals* (4300') to *Eisenerz*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., attractive; to *Johnsbach*, see p. 387. — On a height to the left, farther on, stands the château of *Leopoldstein*; beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the beautiful, dark-blue *Lake of Leopoldstein* (2030'), over which tower the bold precipices of the *Seemauern* and the *Pfaffenstein*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eisenerz* (2445'; **Schardinger*, R. 60-80 kr.; **König v. Sachsen*; *Moser*; **Rudolfsbahn*, near the station), with 4000 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140'), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6830'). The *Church of St. Oswald*, a Gothic structure of 1279, is an interesting example of a mediæval fortified church.

To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5030') 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 lower part of the mountain belongs to the *Alpine Montangesellschaft*, the upper and more productive part is the property of the community of *Vordernberg*. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 300,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines is obtained at the mining-office (ticket 1 fl. 20 kr. for 1-4 pers.). We ascend past the *Chapel of St. Barbara* to the *Kaisertisch*, and thence to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit, marked by a colossal cross erected by the Archduke John. The top of the hill commands a beautiful survey of the *Seemauern*, *Pfaffenstein*, *Schwarzenstein*, *Kaiserschild*, and *Reichenstein*. In the neighbourhood is the *Vordernberg Mining-house* (Restaurant), whence a tramway (interesting), for the ore, descends to the *Prebühl* (see below). — From *Eisenerz* viâ the *Eisenerzhöhe* to (6-7 hrs.) *Wildalpen*, see p. 378.

The road from *Eisenerz* to *Vordernberg* (8 M.; *Stellwagen* in summer daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) leads to the E., skirting the foot of the *Erzberg*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Trofeng* (Zur *Frauenmauer*), whence it ascends abruptly to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Prebühl Pass* (4025'; Inn), a saddle between the *Polster* (6270') on the left and the *Vordernberger Reichenstein* (7105') on the right. It then descends to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vordernberg* (2685'; *Post; **Schwarzer Adler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron, from which the *Hochthurm* (6835'; 4 hrs.; with guide) and the *Reichenstein* (7105'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide) may be ascended. The latter may also be ascended from *Eisenerz* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. viâ the *Erzberg*, the *Plattenalpe*, and the *Stiege*. — RAILWAY from *Vordernberg* (in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.), viâ *Friedauwerk*, *Trofajach*, *St. Peter-Freienstein*, and *Donawitz*, to (10 M.) *Leoben*.

FOR PEDESTRIANS the route from Eisenerz through the *Frauenmauer Ca-vern* and the *Tragössthal* to Bruck is much more attractive (11½ hrs.; torches and guide, 3½ fl., necessary for the cavern; magnesium-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the high-road at *Trofeng* (see above), and ascend the wooded *Gsollgraben* to the (1½ hr.) *Gsoll-Alp* (3695'), at the foot of the *Frauenmauer* (6000'), a range of mountains stretching from the Schwaben chain to the *Griesmauer*. Another hour of stiff climbing, latterly over a stony slope (fine retrospect), leads to the W. entrance (4705') of the **Frauenmauerhöhle*, an imposing cavern perforating the whole mountain, 900 yds. in length, without including the numerous side-galleries. Soon after entering the cave (wraps advisable) we descend by an ice-clad and slippery ladder to the **Eiskammer*, which contains columns of ice. We then re-mount the ladder and traverse a series of magnificent halls, often 160-200' in height, floored with limestone debris, to the (¾ hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. We now descend to the *Neuwaldegg-Alpe* and through the well-wooded *Jassing-Graben*, with the *Hochthurm* (6835') rising on the S., pass the *Grüne See*, and reach (2½ hrs.) *Oberort* (2560'; **Peintinger*; **Hölzel*, moderate), the chief village in the upper *Tragössthal*. Thence a carriage-road (diligence to Bruck daily; 1 fl. 66 kr.) through the picturesque valley of the *Lamingbach*, to *Püchel*, *Oberdorf*, *St. Kathrein*, and (15 M.) *Bruck* (p. 363).

Over the *Eisenerzhöhe* to (6-7 hrs.) *Wäldalpen*, see p. 378.

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the **Gesäuse*, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the *Tamischbachthurm* and the *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'). The railway (best views to the right as far as Gstatterboden, then to the left) threads a short tunnel and enters the imposing ravine at the foot of the sheer rocky wall of the *Ennsbrand*. The road, which runs opposite on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as the end of the *Gesäuse* (carriage from Hieflau to Admont with one horse 7, with two horses 10 fl.). On the left opens the *Hartelsgraben* (p. 385), from which a foaming streamlet issues. The train next pierces the *Hochsteg Tunnel* and crosses the *Kummerbrücke* to the left bank of the Enns. The rocky walls recede and the Enns flows tranquilly through the *Ennsflur*, an expansion of the valley, dominated on the right by the massive cliffs of the *Grosse Buchstein* (7296'), and on the left by the precipitous *Planspitz* (6950'). — 84½ M. *Gstatterboden* (1850'; *Hotel Gesäuse*, moderate), in a grand situation.

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk through wood to the (½ hr.) *Gstatterboden-Bauer*, a solitary farm in a forest-glade, encircled by imposing mountains. This is the best starting-point for an ascent of the *Tamischbachthurm* (6670'; 4-4½ hrs.; with guide). The marked path ascends to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Ennsthal Club Hut* (5250') and thence to (1½ hr.) the summit (magnificent view; panorama by L. Haas). — The *Grosse Buchstein* (4½-5 hrs.; difficult), see p. 388.

From Gstatterboden to the **Bruckgraben*, there and back 3½-4 hrs. (permission and guide, 1 fl. 20 kr., at the inn). We follow the railway for 1 hr. up the valley, then ascend the romantic gorge to the right, as far as the woodman's hut, about 10 min. below the *Triftklause* (timber dam). The guides usually make a detour adding about 1 hr. to the excursion, diverging to the left by a deserted hut before the woodman's cottage to the *Ritschergaben*, where there is a chalet (refreshments) and thence to

the woodman's hut. We return over the (20 min.) *Brucksattel* (3585'), by a steep but good path (red marks) through wood, to the (1 hr.) station.

To the **Johnsbachthal*, a very interesting excursion. We follow the high-road through the *Gesäuse* for 2¼ M. to the W., and then ascend by a road to the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the *Reichenstein* to the right and the *Oedstein* on the left, to the (4½ M.) finely-situated village of *Johnsbach* (2535'; *Donnerwirth*, near the church, unpretending; *Kölblwirth*, 1 M. farther up the valley). To the W. rise the precipices of the *Reichenstein* (7372'), to the E. the *Oedstein* (7660') and the *Hochthor* (7782'), all three difficult. A magnificent view is enjoyed from the *Treffner Alp* (4855'; 2 hrs.) to the S.W., ascended from the *Donner Inn* through wood. (Thence over the *Flitzen-Alp* to the *Kaiserau*, 2½ hrs., see p. 385.) — A not very attractive path ascends from *Johnsbach* through the valley, which now trends to the E., passing the (½ hr.) *Wolfbauer*, and a fine waterfall above it to the left, to the *Ebner Alp* and *Neuburg Alp*, and crosses the saddle to the S. of the *Haselkogel* to (4 hrs.) *Radmer an der Hasel* (2985'; accommodation at the *Schloss Greifenberg* or 'Schlössl') and (¾ hr.) *Radmer an der Stube* (p. 385) in the *Radmerthal*. — The route from *Johnsbach* over the *Sulzkaar* to *Hieftau* (about 5 hrs., with guide) is preferable. It ascends to the left viâ the *Wolfbauer* (see above) leads past the waterfall to the (¾ hr.) *Untere Koder Alp* (4390'), magnificently situated at the foot of the *Oedstein* (7660'), and then skirts the precipices of the *Hochthor* to the *Obere Koder* or *Stadel Alp* and to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Sulzkaarhund-Sattel* (5740'), to the S. of the *Hoch-Zinödl* (see below). Thence we descend to the *Sulzkaar-Alpe* (4900') and through the *Hartelsgraben* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Hieftau* (p. 385). With this route may be combined the ascent of the *Hoch-Zinödl* (7185'; fine view, 2 hrs. from *Sulzkaarhund*), which offers no difficulty to adepts.

The valley now again contracts. The railway, rounding the cliffs of the *Bruckstein* in wide curves, passes the mouth of the imposing *Johnsbachthal* (see above), and crosses the *Brucksteinbach*, which issues from the *Bruckgraben* (see above). It then runs between the *Himberstein* (3880') on the right and the *Haindlmauer* (4640') on the left, and crosses the *Enns*. Beyond the *Haindl-Tunnel*, 260 yds. in length, is the station *Gesäuse-Eingang*. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

93 M. **Admont** (2105'; **Post*, R. 1 fl., B. 24 kr.; **Buchbinder*; **Jerausch*; **Wölzenberger*, R. 60-80 kr.; *Bartu*, nearest the station; *Bräuhaus*; good wine at the *Stifts-Stübl*; swimming and other baths at *Haas's*), a picturesque village and summer-resort, with the handsome buildings of the celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded by Archb. Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, partly burned down in 1865, but since rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two slender spires, has been modernised. The valuable library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS (open daily 10-11 and 4-5).

Above Admont, to the S., stands (½ hr.) *Schloss Röchelstein* (2680'), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the *Ennstal*: to the N.W. is the wooded *Pleschberg* (5636'), with the church on the *Frauenberg* (see below) at its base; to the N. rise the '*Haller Mauern*', consisting of the *Grosse Pyhrngass* (7360'), *Scheibelstein* (7220'), *Hexenthurm* (7156'), and *Natterriegel* (6650'); to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7296'); to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7366'). — Another good view of the environs is obtained from the bridge over the *Enns*, 1 M. from the railway-station. In the neighbourhood, on the right bank of the *Enns*, is the *Eichelau*,

with shady walks. — About 2 M. to the N. is the picturesque village of *Hall* (Inn next the church); and about 2 hrs. farther *Mühlau* (Inn), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Haller Mauern*. Hence an attractive route (at first a cart-track, then a marked footpath) leads across the *Pyhr-gassgatterl* (4420'), between the *Grosse Pyhr-gass* and the *Bosruck*, to *Spital am Pyhrn* (p. 392) in 3 hrs.

A road (two-horse carr. 8½ fl.) leads from Admont towards the S. over the *Lichtmessberg*, past a scythe-work and the 'Paradies' (*Restaurant) to the (1¾ hr.) *Kaiserau Inn* (3560') and the (¼ hr.) *Kaiserau* (3700'), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with an old castle belonging to the Abbey of Admont. An attractive excursion leads hence over the *Kalblinggatterl* (5050') to the (2 hrs.) **Flitzen Alpe* (3935'), immediately beneath the cliffs of the *Sparafeld* and *Reichenstein*. (Thence to *Johnsbach* by the *Treffner Alp*, see p. 387; 3 hrs., with guide.) The *Kalbling* (6600') and *Sparafeld* (7366') may easily be ascended from the *Kaiserau* (guide in each case 5 fl.); the *Reichenstein* (7372'; 4-5 hrs.), ascended from the *Flitzen Alpe*, is difficult and dangerous. — Two foot-paths cross from the *Kaiserau* to the *Paltenthal*, one leading W. to *Bärndorf* and (2 hrs.) *Rottenmann*, the other S. to *Dietmannsdorf* and (1¼ hr.) *Trieben* (see below).

ASCENTS (guides, *A. Feistlinger*, *Mart. Metschitzer*, *P. Stoll*, and *Gottl. Vogel*). The *Grosse Buchstein* (7296'; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is toilsome, but repays the fatigue. The road to *St. Gallen* (p. 384) is followed towards the S. E. viâ *Weng* to (4½ M.) the *Buchauer Sattel* (2790'; *Tonner Inn*), 1½ M. beyond which we diverge to the right by a shooting-lodge; we then traverse the *Gsengschneide* and the *Gschliessgraben* and ascend a stony gully to the plateau and the (4½ hrs.) summit. Or we may go on by the road from the *Tonner Inn* to the (3 M.) *Eisenzicher Inn* (2750'), and ascend thence to the right (marked path) to the (1 hr.) cavern in the *Schiesswald*, then over the *Schiesswaldrücken* and through the *Klamm* to the (3½ hrs.) summit. Admirable view. Descent to the *Gstatterboden* steep and unpleasant. — The **Natterriegel* (6650'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.) is a remarkably fine point, and free from difficulty. We ascend from Admont viâ the *Pitzhütte* and the *Lärcheck* in 3½ hrs., or from *Weng* (see above) in 3 hrs., to the *Grabnerthörl*, between the *Grabnerstein* (6045') and the *Natterriegel*; thence a slight descent on the E. side, and finally over turf and rocks to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — The *Grosse Pyhr-gass* (7360'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is also recommended: we proceed viâ *Mühlau* (Inn) and the *Gstattmeier Nieder-Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Pyhr-gassgatterl* (see above); then viâ the *Brandner-* and *Hiesel-Alpe* to the arête, and thence to the right to the (3 hrs.) top.

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97½ M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Frauenberg* (2500'), with a handsome pilgrimage-church, and farther on lies the pretty village of *Ardning*, at the foot of the *Bosruck*. At the confluence of the *Paltenthal* with the Enns, the line turns towards the S.; to the W. rises the *Grimming* (p. 393). — 102 M. *Selzthal* (2080'; **Huber*, *Krone*, both at the station; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the line to *Aussee* and *Bischofshofen* (for *Salzburg*; R. 71). The train skirts the slopes of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5700'), and enters the wooded *Paltenthal*, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad height to the right rises the picturesque château of *Strechau* (2835').

106 M. *Rottenmann* (2210'; **Post*; *Bräu*; *Lebzelter*), a small town with rolling-mills and iron-works.

EXCURSIONS. Picturesque walks lead hence to various points of view in the (½ M.) *Bürgerwald*. — The ascent of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5700'; 3 hrs.) viâ the *Messner Alpe*, is easy. — That of the *Bösenstein* (8035'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) through the *Strechengraben* and across the *Bärwurz-Alpe*, where the night is spent, is toilsome. — The *Hochhaide* (7750'; 4-5 hrs.; guide), viâ *St. Lorenzen* and the *Pethaler-Alpe*, is an easy and attractive ascent.

The train continues to follow the Paltenthal, passing (107 M.) *Rottenmann Station*; to the right rises the *Hochhaide* (7750'). 112½ M. **Trieben** (2320'; **Post*), at the entrance of the *Triebenthal*.

From Trieben a road ('*Tauernstrasse*') leads to the S. to *Judenburg* (p. 425; about 31 M.). Fine scenery as far as (7½ M.) the hamlet of *Hohentauern* (4150'; *Imm*), on the top of the pass (pretty woods and waterfalls in the *Wolfsgraben*); thence through the *Pölsthal*, monotonous. A nearer way to the pass leads through the *Sunk* (2 hrs.). — From *Hohentauern* a path, indicated by marks (guide not indispensable for experts), leads to the top of the *Bösenstein* (8035'; 4½ hrs.) over the *Scheiblatpe* and the *Hauseck*, between the *Kleine* and the *Grosse Bösenstein-See* (5900'). The summit commands a splendid and extensive view. The *Bösenstein* may also be ascended from *Trieben* viâ the *Höller-Alpe* and *Koth-Alpe* in 5½ hrs.; from *Rottenmann*, see above.

The next station, (115 M.) **Gaishorn** (2530'; *Post*; *Bräu*), a village of considerable size, is situated near the entrance of the *Flitzenthal* (to the left), in which tower the cliffs of the *Reichenstein* (p. 388; to the *Flitzenalpe*, 2½ hrs.). To the right lies the little *Gaishorn Lake* (2315'). The line gradually ascends to the station of (121½ M.) *Wald*, on the *Schober Pass* (2785'), the watershed between the *Enns* and *Mur*, and then descends the *Liesing-Thal* to *Kallwang* (2470'; *Fleischer*; *Post*), the thriving village of *Mautern* (2340'; *Klossner*), *Kammern*, *Seitz*, and *Traboch-Timmersdorf*. Then (142½ M.) **St. Michael** (p. 424).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Vincent Schwaiger* of *Mautern* and *Thom. Rainer* of *Kallwang*). The *Zeiritzkampel* (6972'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from *Wald* or *Kallwang* without difficulty. Rich flora (*Edelweiss*). The descent may be made viâ the *Kammerl-Alpe* to *Radner* (p. 385). — Another attractive ascent is that of the *Hoch-Reichart* (7930'; 4½-5 hrs.; with guide), from *Wald*, *Kallwang*, or *Mautern*. Descent to *Ingering*, see p. 424. — The **Seckauer Zinken* (7865'; 4½ hrs.) is easily ascended from *Mautern*, through the *Hagenbachgraben* and the *Gotsthal*. Magnificent view from the summit. Descent to *Seckau*, see p. 424. — The *Reiting* or *Göss-eck* (7265') is ascended from *Mautern* (marked path) viâ the *Schrecker-Alp* (good accommodation) in 5 hrs. (with guide), or from *Kammern* (see above), by a route passing the picturesque ruins of *Ehrenfels* and *Kammerstein* and crossing the *Seiwaldalpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide). Grand view.

70. From Linz to Lietzen viâ Kirchdorf and Windisch-Garsten. Stoder.

Comp. Map, p. 384.

67½ M. RAILWAY (*Kremthalbahn*) to (35½ M.) *Michelsdorf* in 3½ hrs. DILIGENCE from *Michelsdorf* to (32 M.) *Lietzen* twice daily in 6¼ hrs.

Linz, see p. 382. The line passes the stations of *Scharlinz*, *Wegscheide*, and *St. Martin*, crosses the *Traun* at (7½ M.) *Traun*, and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremthal*. In the distance, to the S., the *Grosse Priel* is conspicuous among the *Styrian Alps*. On the hills to the right, near (11½ M.) *Nöstelbach* stands *Schloss Weissenberg*. 13 M. *Linning*; 13¾ M. *Neuhofen*, a large village, the seat of a district court, with the ruined castle of *Gschwendt*; 15 M. *Piberbach*; 16 M. *Kematen*; 18 M. *Neu-Kematen*, at the mouth of the *Sulzbach*; 20 M. *Unter-Rohr*. On

the hill to the right is the handsome château of *Achleiten*, the property of Hr. v. *Boschan*.

A branch-line runs (in 14 min.) through the *Sulzbachthal* to *Hehenberg* and (7½ M.) *Bad Hall* (1230'; **Kaiserin Elisabeth*; **Erzherzog Karl*; *Buda-pest*; *Stadt Triest*), with famous springs containing iodine and salt, and tasteful promenades. The *Kurhaus* and *Baths* and the theatre are new. A road runs to the E. from *Hall* (post-omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.), viâ *Sierninghofen*, to (10½ M.) *Steyr* (p. 383).

22½ M. **Kremsmünster** (1085'; **Kaiser Max*; *Post*; *Sonne*), a prettily-situated village, with the venerable Benedictine abbey of that name, founded by Duke *Tassilo* of Bavaria in 777, and rebuilt by *Henry II.* in 1004 after its destruction by the Hungarians. The palatial buildings date from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols, 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques also contains many curiosities. The admirably-equipped observatory, eight stories in height, contains extensive natural-history collections on the lower floors. The fish-pond is worth seeing. Good wine at the tavern of the abbey.

From *Kremsmünster* to *Wels* (p. 86), 12 M., diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs.

27½ M. *Wartberg*; 31 M. *Schlierbach*; 33½ M. **Kirchdorf** (1395'; **Post*; *Schobersberger*), a pleasant village, with the château of *Pernstein*.

A pleasant excursion may be made by the ruin of *All-Pernstein* to the top of the *Hirschwaldstein* (3586'; 2 hrs.), on which there is a belvedere tower commanding a wide prospect. Descent by a picturesque path through the woods, over the *Prölller*, to (1 hr.) *Micheldorf*.

35½ M. **Micheldorf** (*Strasser*; *Restaurant*, opposite the station) is the terminus of the railway.

Through the *Kremsthal* to the S.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Ursprung* (*Baths* and *Inn*), and thence to the right through wood to the (½ hr.) *Graden-Atz* (quarters), a pleasant expedition. Thence to the summit of the *Pfannstein* (4672'; ½ hr.), attractive; to the summit of the *Krems-Falkenmauer* (5246'; 2 hrs., with guide), not difficult for adepts.

The high-road leaves the *Kremsbach* and at (3½ M.) *Herndlschmid* enters the *Steyrthal* (p. 384). We now ascend through the *Klaus* (*Inn*) between the *Kremsmauer* on the right, and the *Sengsen-gebirge* on the left, to (3½ M.) *Neu-Preisegg*, at the confluence of the *Steyrling* and *Steyr*.

Through the *Steyrtingthal* a road leads viâ (½ M.) *Steyrling* (*Inn*) and past the (3 M.) hunting-lodge of Prince *Schaumburg-Lippe* in the *Brunnwinkel* (view of the *Todte Gebirge*) to (3½ M.) *Steyrreith*. About ¼ M. higher up is the hunting-lodge in the *Bernerau* (*Inn*). Thence we ascend through wood to the top of the *Ring* (2936'; ¼ hr.); and descend to the (¼ hr.) *Jägerhaus* in the *Hetzau* (near the small *Edenseen*), whence an attractive path leads through the *Straneckthal* to (¼ hr.) *Habernau* and the (½ hr.) *Almsee* (p. 90). From *Steyrreith* to *Stoder*, viâ *Haslau*, 4 hrs. with guide, attractive.

At (3 M.) *Steyrbruck* (1540'), above the influx of the *Teichlbach*, the road to *Stoder* diverges to the right.

[TO THE **STODERTHAL*, a very pleasant digression. The road ascends the *Hintertambergau*, on the right bank of the *Steyr*, between the *Tamberg* on the left and the *Kleine Priel* on the right,

passing the *Stromboding Fall*, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84' high, to (7½ M.) **Hinter-Stoder** (1920'; **Jaidhaus*; **Schmalzerwirth Huemer*), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the *Todte Gebirge* (Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Ostrowitz, Kraxen, and Hebenkas); to the N. rise the Sengsengebirge; to the E. the Hochmölbing and Warscheneck.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Dieltl*, *Jos. Riedler*, *F. Kniewasser*, *Eust. Priller*, and *Ign. Stallinger*). The **Kleine Priel** (7000'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), a fine point, is ascended by the *Schnabl-Alpe* or the *Prüller-Alpe* without difficulty. At the foot of the Kleine Priel is the *Kreidenlucke*, a cavern 1870' long (guide and torches necessary). — The ***Grosse Priel** (8250'; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) affords a splendid prospect (panorama by Mühlbacher). We ascend through the *Polsterthal* and the *Polsterlucke* (picturesque head of the valley) to the (3 hrs.) *Carl Krahl Refuge Hut* on the *Obere Polster-Alpe* (3860'; quarters), and thence over turf, loose stones, and a patch of snow by the E. cliffs of the *Broifall* and past the *Krahlhöhle* (7770'), a cave formerly fitted up as a refuge, to the (2½ hrs.) plateau. Then to the old pyramid and across the arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit, marked by an iron cross 25' high. Descent to the *Grundlsee*, 8 hrs., laborious; through the *Feuerthal* to the *Elmsee*, 4½ hrs.; to the *Grosse Lahngangsee*, 1½ hr.; to *Gössl*, 2 hrs. (see p. 97). — Ascent of the **Spitzmauer** (8025'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), toilsome, either through the *Polsterlucke* and over the *Klinerscharte*, or through the *Diethöhle*, a fine Alpine valley at the base of the Ostrowitz, where a night may be spent in the *Diethütte* (3160').

To KLACHAU (p. 393) over the *Poppenalp* and the *Salzsteig* (5525'). The interesting route (8½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.) leads past the *Schwarze See* and *Tauplitz*. From the *Schwarze See* to the *Grundlsee* (guide 8 fl.), see p. 98.

From Hinter-Stoder a road leads to the E. viâ (3½ M.) **Vorder-Stoder** (2650'; Stocker), the highest village in Upper Austria, and (4½ M.) **Rossleithen**, with scythe-works, to (4½ M.) **Windisch-Garsten** (see below). A pleasant round for walkers (¾ hr. more) leads past the *Source of the Piesling* and the *Gleinker See* (see below).]

The road continues from Steyrbruck to (¾ M.) **Dirnbach** (Post) and (1 M.) **St. Pankraz** (Popp; Obermayr), and leads through the *Teichthal* (with the *Sengsengebirge* on the E.) to (6 M.) **Windisch-Garsten** (1970'; **Goldne Sense*; *Erzherzog Albrecht*; *Schöne Aussicht*), a summer-resort, finely situated. The *Calvarienberg* and the *Kühberg* afford the best views of the pretty environs.

EXCURSIONS (paths well kept and indicated by marks). To the *Garstnerock* (2414'), 1½ M. to the S., a picturesque woodland walk. — Good view from the *Wurbauer Kogl* (2815'), 3 M. to the N. — By the Dirnbach road to the (1½ M.) *Teichbruck* (Inn) and to (3½ M.) *Gradau* (*Inn); by the Stoder road to the (1½ M.) *Seebachhof* (*Inn), and thence to the top of the (¾ hr.) *Schweizersberg* (2610'). — To the ***Source of the Piesling** (1¾ hr.), we ascend the Piesling from the *Seebachhof*, viâ *Rossleithen* (see above), to the *Ursprungs-Stein* and to a grotto from which the Piesling issues in a cascade. — To the ***Gleinker See** (2650'; lake-baths; Rfmts. at the *Seebauer's*), a pleasant expedition, 5 M.; thence to the source of the Piesling viâ the *Tonnerlhof*, 2¼ M.; to *Spital*, 4½ M.

ASCENTS (guide, *Joh. Stummer*). The **Hohenock** (6430'; 4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the highest peak of the *Sengsengebirge*, attractive. Descent past the *Feuchtauer Lakes* to *Molln*, see p. 384. — The ***Warscheneck** (7828'; 5 hrs.; guide 4-4½ fl.) is interesting and commands a fine view. It is still more easily ascended from Vorder-Stoder, viâ the *LAGELSBERGER ALPE*, in 4½ hrs. — A carriage-road runs to the E. from Windisch-Garsten over the *Hengst* and through the *Laussathal* to (20 M.) *Weissenbach St. Gallen* (p. 384).

The road next leads through a hilly region to (5 M.) **Spital am Pyhrn** (2120'; **Post*; *Huemer*; *Schredl*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Grosse Pyhrngass* and *Bosruck* (shorter road through the meadows on the right bank of the *Teichl*).

The ascent of the *Grosse Pyhrngass* (7360'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is attractive and not difficult. The route leads through the *Grünau* to the (2 hrs.) *Hofalpe*, and thence over the arête to the (2½ hrs.) top. Comp. p. 388. — Across the *Pyhrngass-Gatterl* to *Admont* (4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), see p. 388. Guides, Peter Duckkowitz and Ferd. Stadlhuber.

About 1 M. beyond Spital the road passes the interesting double church of *St. Leonhard*, reached also by a picturesque walk over the *Josefiberg*, in ½ hr. We then ascend past a waterfall of the *Schreiende Bach* to (4¼ M.) the **Pyhrn Pass** (3100'), between the *Brunnstein* and *Bosruck*, and thence descend along the *Pyhrnbach* to (4¼ M.) *Lietzen* (see below).

71. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 384, 96.

RAILWAY from Selzthal to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 1½-2 hrs.; to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* in 3½ hrs.

Selzthal, see p. 388. The train crosses the *Paltenbach* near the station, and runs towards the W. through the broad and in parts marshy valley of the *Enns* (peat-cuttings), crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to (3½ M.) **Lietzen** (2160'; *Post*; *Fuchs*), a small town with 1800 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Pyhrnthal*. Good survey of the environs from the *Calvarienberg*; to the W. the huge *Grimming*, S. the *Hohe Trett* and *Blosen*, and E. the *Dürrenschöberl*.

From *Lietzen* a road leads to the N. (diligence daily in summer in 2½ hrs.; also omnibus, fare 1 fl. 60 kr.) over the *Pyhrn* (see above) to (15 M.) *Windisch-Garsten* (p. 391); thence to **Stoder*, see p. 391. — The ascent of the **Hochmölbing** (7650'; 7 hrs., with guide; *Joh. Mühlbauer* of *Lietzen*) is recommended. We follow the road from *Lietzen* to the W. as far as (1½ M.) *Weissenbach*, and ascend to the right through the *Weissenbachgraben* to the (20 min.) *Brucksteger*; then to the left over the brook and through wood in the *Langpoltner Graben* to the (1½ hr.) *Rieshütte*, and (1 hr.) *Langpoltner-Hütte*. From this point we may either ascend by the *Niederhütte* and the *Kirchfeld*, or by the *Brunnalpe* to the (4 hrs.) summit, which commands an admirable panorama of the E. Alps from the *Schneeberg* to the *Glockner*, and a view to the N. as far as the *Bohemian Forest*.

The line skirts the hill-side. On the right stands *Schloss Grafenegg*, now a brewery. At *Weissenbach* the bald rocks of the *Angerhöhe* (6742') peep from a wooded valley on the right. 9 M. *Wörschach* (2100'), with small sulphur-baths, commanded by the ruin of *Wolkenstein* on a red rock. The *Hochmölbing* (see above) may also be ascended from this point (5½ hrs.; guide).

We next pass *Maitschern* and (on the right) *Niederhofen*, with the ruin of *Friedstein*. At (12 M.) **Steinach** (2105'; *Inn*, at the station) the line divides; the right branch goes to *Aussee*, the left to *Bischofshofen*. The well-built village of *Steinach* (**Post*), lies ½ M. to the E. of the station.

About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Steinach station (omnibus) lies **Irdning** (2190'; **Rest*; *Sigl*), at the entrance to the *Irdning-* or *Donnersbach-Thal*. Pleasant excursion thence to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) **Möllbegg** (6810'), affording an admirable view of the Enns Valley, the Todte Gebirge, etc.

The railway to **AUSSEE** soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. The village of *Unter-Grimming*, at the base of the *Grimming*, lies below us, to the left. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the *Burgstaller Tunnel*, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmingbach-Thal*, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The *Wallerbach*, in its deep and narrow ravine, is crossed, and then the *Grimmingbach*. — 17 M. **Klachau** (2730'; **Meierl*, rustic), finely situated at the N. base of the *Grimming*. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the *Todte Gebirge*.

The **Grimming** (7710'), a huge mountain with precipitous sides, may be ascended from *Klachau*, viâ *Kulm* and the *Lärchkogel* (5-6 hrs.; difficult; guide *Joh. Feuchter*, or 'Petschpaul', of *Kulm*). Fine view: *Ennsthal*, the *S. Tauern* as far as the *Gross-Glockner*, *Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*. — From *Tauplitz* (rustic inn), situated on the hill-side, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of *Klachau*, a fine route (guide), leading through the *Traglgebirge*, passes the *Schwarze See* and crosses the *Salzsteig* (5525') to (7 hrs.) *Hinter-Stoder* (p. 391).

From *Klachau* (highest point on the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows and marsh to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mitterndorf-Zauchen** (2615'). To the right, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway, lies the large village of *Mitterndorf* (**Oberascher*; *Post*), with a sulphur-spring.

A road leads hence to the S., through the **Stein*, to (9 M.) *St. Martin* in the *Ennsthal* (see p. 394). — The **Lopernstein** or **Lawinenstein** (6434), ascended from *Mitterndorf* in 3 hrs., commands an admirable view of the *Todte Gebirge*, *Dachstein*, etc.

To the left, above the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the *Dachstein* group. To the right, on a wooded hill, stands the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Kumnitz* 22 M. *Grubeck*. 26 M. *Kainisch* (2525'; *Muss*), on the *Oedensee-Traun* or *Kainisch-Traun*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2570'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.; on the right rises the *Röthenstein* (5250'). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded *Traunthal*, and then crosses the stream to (30 M.) **Aussee** (p. 96).

FROM STEINACH TO BISCHOFSHOFEN. The train crosses the *Grimmingbach*, passes (14 M.) *Trautenfels* (with the handsome château of that name on the right), skirts the base of the *Grimming*, and below the influx of the *Salza* crosses the *Enns* and reaches ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Oeblarn* and (20 M.) **Oeblarn** (2225'; *Fleischer*), at the mouth of the *Walchernthal*. To the W. rises the pointed *Stoder-Zinken* (p. 394).

The ***Gumpeneck** (7300), ascended from *Oeblarn* viâ the *Mathilden-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (guide), commands a magnificent view of the *Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*, *Tauern*, etc. — The *Salza*, which rises on the *Todte Gebirge*, forces its way, to the S. of *Mitterndorf*, through a profound gorge between

the Grimming and the Kammergebirge, called the **Stein**, through which a road leads from *St. Martin* (on the high-road, 3 M. to the N. of Nieder-Oeblarn) to (9 M.) *Mitterndorf* (p. 393).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley to (23 M.) *Stein an der Enns*, at the mouth of the *Sölkthal*.

The *Sölkthal*, which divides, 3 M. from Stein, into the *Gross-Sölkthal* to the left, and the *Klein-Sölkthal* to the right, deserves a visit. Following the *Gross-Sölkthal*, we reach the villages of (1¼ hr.) *Gross-Sölk* (Bäckerwirth), with a château and church, (2 hrs.) *Mössna*, with a shooting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Coburg, and (¾ hr.) *St. Nicolai* (3690'; Inn). Fine scenery at the head of the valley. — EXCURSIONS. From *Gross-Sölk* to the top of the *Gumpeneck* (see p. 393), through the *Feistagraben*, in 3½ hrs., an interesting walk (path through the woods nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein* (8525') from *St. Nicolai*, viâ the *Kaltherberg-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide); superb panorama. The descent to the *Klein-Sölker Unterthal* is fatiguing. — Over the *Sölkerscharte* (5870') to *Murau* (p. 398), 7 hrs., guide advisable.

In the *Klein-Sölkthal*, 1½ hr. above Stein, lies *Klein-Sölk* (3210'; Inn), 1¼ hr. above which the valley divides into the *Unterthal* on the left (ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein*, see above) and the *Oberthal* on the right. The latter contains the (1½ hr.) splendidly situated *Schwarze See* (3780'; quarters at the gamekeeper's), whence the *Predigstuhl* (8350'; 4½ hrs.; with guide) may easily be ascended. Fine view. Two toilsome passes lead hence to the *Lessach-Graben* and (8 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 398), one over the *Landschitz-Scharte* (7690'), the other over the *Kaiser-Scharte* (7525'); another (repaying) crosses the *Preberthörl* (7195') to *Krakaudorf* and (10 hrs.) *Murau* (p. 398). — The *Hochwildstelle* (9010') may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from *Schladming* (see below).

The train crosses the *Sölkbach*. 25 M. **Gröbming** (2200'); the village (**Post*; **Mandl*), the district-capital, with an old Gothic church, lies 2 M. to the N., on the left bank of the *Enns*. To the left of the station, *Schloss Thurnfeld*.

The **Stoder-Zinken* (6715') may be ascended from *Gröbming* viâ the *Assacher Scharte* without difficulty in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Very striking view, especially of the nearer mountains (*Dachstein*, *Todte Gebirge*). About 300' below the summit is a refuge hut, the *Brünner Hütte*. An interesting descent (path marked) leads through the *Ahornkar*, with the *Grafenberger See* and the finely situated *Ahornsee* (4800'), to (4½-5 hrs.) *Haus* (see below). — The *Kammspitze* (7025'; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest summit of the *Kammergebirge*, commands a magnificent view, but should be attempted only by adepts. About 1½ hr. below the summit, on the N. side, is the *Kamp* or *Karl Alpe*.

26 M. *Pruggern*; 30 M. **Haus** (*Rail. Restaurant*, with beds). On the left rise the *Höchstein* and the *Hochwildstelle*.

On the left bank of the *Enns*, about 4 M. to the N., is the picturesque *Grattenbach Fall*. — A visit should be paid to the *Seewigthal*, which diverges from the *Ennsthäl* at *Aich*, ¾ M. to the E. of *Haus*, and terminates in an inaccessible gorge 2½ M. long. The road gradually ascends from *Höhenfeld*, ¼ M. from the station, to the (¾ hr.) *Aigner*, on the W. slope of the valley, whence it continues amid pretty scenery to the (1 hr.) *Bodensee*, embosomed in woods. At this point the route begins to ascend more steeply to the (1¼ hr.) beautifully situated *Hüttensee* (4930') and to the (¾ hr.) *Obersee*, at the imposing head of the valley, which is closed by the *Hochwildstelle*. A route, not difficult for experts (with guide: 4½ hrs.), leads hence across the *Höchsteinscharte* (7220'), between the *Höchstein* and the *Hochwildstelle*, to the *Riesachsee* (p. 396).

The *Enns* is then crossed to (32½ M.) *Oberhaus* and (36 M.) **Schladming** (2400'; **Alte Post*; *Bräuhaus* or *Neue Post*; *Fleischer*; *Steinerwirth*), pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Enns*,

with two churches. To the S. opens the *Schladminger Unterthal*, which ends in the imposing *Bruckerklamm* (pleasant walk to the *Bruckerwirth*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the *Ramsau*, which conceal the *Dachstein*.

Good view of the neighbourhood from the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hofbauernschloss*, a view-tower and restaurant on the edge of an abrupt cliff at the entrance of the *Unterthal*. More extensive view, embracing the *Dachstein*, etc., from the *Rohrmoosberg*, on the W. side of the *Unterthal* (1 hr. to the highest farm), and from the *Fastenberg*, to the E. of the *Unterthal*. To the *Brand* ('Postmeister Alm'; Rfmts.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence to the *Planai* or *Schladminger Kaibling* (6250'), the summit of the *Fastenberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (view of the *Grossglockner*, *Steinerne Meer*, etc.).

Pleasant excursion to the *Ramsau*, a fertile, upland plain, 5 M. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, 3300-3900' above the sea-level, separated from the *Enns* on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills, and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the *Edelgrieshöhe*, *Scheichenspitze*, and *Eselstein*, three imposing limestone peaks of the *Dachstein* group, while the *Dachstein* and the *Thorstein* rise more to the W. The *Ramsau* is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a glimpse at this district, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of *St. Rupert am Kulm* (3520'; * *M. Prugger's Inn*, moderate, R. 4-5 fl. per week; carr. to *Schladming* 4 fl.), which may be reached either by a rough road ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) viâ *Mauterndorf*, or, better, by a footpath ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), leading to the right along the *Enns* beyond the bridge, crossing the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. The traveller is recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the *Brandriedel*. From *Kulm* we follow a shadeless road, past the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Protestant Meeting House* (*Perhab's Inn*), to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Karlwirth* (beer). Here we turn to the right, and ascend to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Austriahütte* (5350'; Restaurant in summer), above the *Brandalpe* and 20 min. below the barren summit of the **Brandriedel* (5656'), which commands a splendid view of the *Dachstein*, *Tauern*, etc. (panorama by *Zoff*). To the N.E. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lies the finely situated *Neustatt-Alpe*. From this point to the *Source of the Kalte Mandling*, 1 hr.; to the *Scharl-Alpe*, 1 hr. (From the *Scharl-Alpe* to *Fitzmoos*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; across the *Sulzenhals* to the top of the *Rettenstein*, 3 hrs., comp. p. 397.)

The shortest route to the top of the *Hohe Dachstein* (9830') is from the *Austriahütte* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; comp. p. 100), but is fit for proficient only (guide from the *Ramsau* to the summit and back 8, from *Schladming* 9, with descent to *Hallstatt* or *Gosau* 12 or 13 fl.; guides, *Joh. Steiner* or '*Bartlhans*', *Florian Steiner*, and *Karl Fischer* of the *Ramsau*, *Joh. Schrempf* or '*Auhäusler*', *Franz* and *Joh. Knauss*, of *Mandling*.) From the *Austriahütte* we cross the lower end of the *Edelgries-Schlucht* and the pastures of the *Brandstell*, then descend to the broad stretch of debris at the foot of the lower *Schwadering* cliffs, and cross it, ascending to the right. At the upper end the path ascends abruptly, turns to the right over rocky slopes (at first stanchions and rope) and enters the *Schwadering*, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over debris and grassy slopes (keep to the right). At the head of this basin we ascend the rocky slope to the left, traverse several steep patches of snow, cross a rocky crest, and soon reach the new path. We now ascend the *Rothe Rinne* (recognized from below by a cave to the right), a groove or channel formed by blasting the rocks, 80' high and sloping at an angle of 75° , the passage of which is facilitated by a wire-rope. The wire-rope helps us to mount other rocks, scarcely less steep, and patches of snow, and brings us to an almost perpendicular rock about 65 high, which we scale, with the aid of the rope, by means of iron stanchions driven into the rock. In a few minutes more (3 hrs. from the *Austriahütte*) we reach the *Hunerkogel-Scharte* (about 8200'), between the *Hunerkogel* and the *Grosse Koppenkarstein*, at the head of the *Schladming Glacier* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Austriahütte*). We traverse

the glacier, passing the two 'Dirndln' (9185'), and reach the summit in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 100).

Among the other peaks of the Dachstein, the **Scheichenspitze** (8734'; splendid view) is the easiest (from the Kulm Inn viâ the *Feisterkar* and *Grubachscharte* in 4½-5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). The **Grosse Koppenkarstein** (9442'; 4-5 hrs.), a difficult ascent, suitable for adepts only, is accomplished by the *Edelgries-Schlucht* (or from the *Hunerkogel-Scharte*, see above, in 2 hrs.) — The ascent of the **Thorstein** (9665'; 5-6 hrs.), from the Scharl-Alpe (see above) by the *Windlegerscharte* (7545') and the *Untere Windlucke*, is very troublesome (comp. p. 100; guide 10, with descent to Gosau 13 fl.). — The *Bischofsmütze* (8050'; guide from the Ramsau 10 fl.), see p. 397. — From St. Rupert am Kulm to the N., over the **Feisterscharte** (7250'), between the *Eselstein* (8370') and the *Sinabell* (7685'; easily ascended in ½ hr. from the Scharte; fine view), and then over the dreary rocks of the 'Stein', viâ the *Schönbichl*, to the *Krippeneck* and to (8 hrs.) *Hallstatt* (p. 98), a toilsome route (guide 7 fl.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., up the **Schladminger Unterthal**. About 1 M. beyond the (2½ hrs.) *Weissenwand-alpe* (Rfmts.), at the point where the valley divides, we turn to the left (the *Steinriesenthal* to the right, see below), and ascend the *Riesachsee-thal*, past the (¼ hr.) **Riesach Fall* (190' high; 3 min. to the right of the path), to the (1¼ hr.) **Riesach See** (4370') at the upper end of which is the (¼ hr.) *Wieserhütte*. Thence past the *Schmiedlehenhütte* and Hr. v. Vernouillet's shooting-lodge to the (½ hr.) *Kerschbaumerhütte* (quarters). A very interesting expedition may be made hence to the ***Klafferkessel**, an imposing hollow containing three lakes, as far as the central or *Rauhenberg Lake* (7465'), 3-3½ hrs. with guide. The ascent of the *Greifenberg* (8745'; good view) may be made from this point in 1½ hr., with guide. We may descend through the *Steinriesenthal* to the *Untere* or *Obere Eibl-Alpe* (see below). — The **Hochwildstelle** (9010') may be ascended from the *Kerschbaumerhütte* by the *Brandalm*, *Neualm*, and *Wildlochscharte* in 4½ hrs., or by the *Kothalpe* and *Waldhornalpe* in 5 hrs., with guide (6 fl.; toilsome). The summit affords a magnificent view. — The **Höchsteine** (8346'; 3½ hrs.; with guide), presenting no difficulty to climbers free from dizziness, is another attractive ascent, made from the *Wieserhütte*, viâ the *Kaltenbachhütte*. — The ascent of the **Hochgolling** (9392'; guide 7 fl., with descent to the Lungau 10 fl.), the highest mountain in Styria, is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the *Steinriesenthal* from the *Weissenwandalpe* to the (¾ hrs.) *Franz Keil Refuge Hut*, on the *Obere Eibl Alpe* (5410'; night-quarters); thence across the (2 hrs.) *Gollingscharte* (7960'), and finally on the steep N.W. side to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. Descent from the Scharte through the *Göriachthal* to (5½ hrs.) *Tamsweg*, see p. 398.

An easy pass leads from the **Schladminger Oberthal** across the *Liegnitzhöhe* (6955') to (10-11 hrs.) *Tamsweg*. A slightly longer, but more picturesque route leads past the *Giglach Lakes* and across the *Giglachscharte* (*Znachsattel*, 6710') to (11-12 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (see p. 398).

The Ennsthal contracts. The line skirts the left bank of the river, passing through several deep cuttings. 39½ M. **Pichl** (*Pichlmair*), at the entrance to the *Preuneggthal*, station for the *W. Ramsau* (see p. 395; 3 hrs. to the *Austriahütte*).

An interesting excursion may be made from Pichl to (3½ hrs.) the beautifully situated *Ursprung Alpe* (5280'; quarters) in the *Preuneggthal*. From this point the *Kalkspitze* (8054'; 3 hrs., with guide), a good point of view, may be ascended. Descent to the *Giglach Lakes*, and through the *Oberthal* to (6 hrs.) Schladming.

Near (42 M.) **Mandling** (2660'; *Upper* and *Lower Inn*), the train crosses the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Road from Mandling to the N.W., through the *Mandlingthal*, to (6 M.) **Filzmoos** (3510'; *Inn*, plain), a prettily-situated village, with a pil-

grimage-church, whence the **Röthelstein** or **Rettenstein** (7365'; fine view of the **Dachstein**, etc.) is ascended without difficulty by the **Pilzbauer** and the **Rothe Wand** in 3½ hrs., or by the **Scharl-Alp** (p. 395) and the **Sulzenhals** in 5 hrs., with guide (see above; Franz Hofer at Filzmoos). To the N. tower the isolated pinnacles of the **Bischofsmütze** (lower peak, 7874'; higher peak, 8050'; difficult); from the **Hintere Aualp**, 4 M. from Filzmoos, in 3-4 hrs. — Over the **Steigl** to **Gosau**, see p. 101; by the 'hinter dem Stein' route to the **Zwiesel Alp**, see p. 102; **Ramsau**, p. 395.

47 M. **Radstadt** (2810'; *Post; Thorwirth; Sabin; Stegerbräu), an old walled town, with 1000 inhab., stands on a rocky hill to the right of the railway. Fine view from the station of the **Tauernthal** (see below), with the **Gaisstein** and **Seekarspitze**, to the S.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Joh. Krichmayr*). The ***Rosbrand** (5800'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks), ascended by the **Schwoenberg Sattel** (4840'), commands a magnificent view. On the top is the **Lünzerhütte**. An easy route also ascends from Filzmoos (see above), viâ the **Karalpe**, in 2½ hrs. — The **Griesskareck** (6520'; 1½ hr., with guide), ascended from **Flachau**, 6 M. to the W. of **Altenmarkt** (see below), is also a fine point.

A road leads from Radstadt to the W., viâ **Altenmarkt**, to (12 M.) **Wagrein** (2740'; *Neuwirth*) and (6 M.) **St. Johann im Pongau** (p. 115). — Over the **Radstädter Tauern** to **St. Michael** and **Spital**, see R. 72.

At (48½ M.) **Altenmarkt** the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the **Flachau**, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) **Eben** (2810'), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, crosses the **Fritzbach** by a bold bridge (striking *View of the **Dachstein** to the right, and of the **Uebergossene Alp** to the left), and descends the narrow **Fritzthal** to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (55½ M.) **Hüttau** (2320'; Post) diverges the road to the **Salzkammergut** viâ **St. Martin** and **Annaberg** (p. 102). Several tunnels. The train descends rapidly, crossing the **Fritzbach** six times, penetrates the **Kreuzberg** by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, and descends the slope to the left (view of the **Salzachthal**, **Hochkönig**, and **Tennengebirge**). Lastly we cross the **Salzach** to —

62 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795'; Rail. Restaurant; see p. 113).

72. From Radstadt to Spital over the Radstädter Tauern.

Comp. Map, p. 334.

67½ M. DILIGENCE to **St. Michael** in summer daily in 8¾ hrs., and thence the next morning in 6¾ hrs. to **Spital**. Another runs daily from **Radstadt** to **Scheifling** (p. 425), spending the night at **Tamsweg** (18 hrs.).

Radstadt, see above. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the **Tauernache** towards the S. to (10½ M.) **Untertauern** (3295'; Post). It then ascends through the **Tauernklamm**, past the falls of the **Tauernache** (see finger-posts; the finest fall is the ***Upper Fall** or **Johanniswasserfall**, 460', easily accessible by new paths). About 1 M. past the top of the (10 M.) **Radstädter Tauern** (5700') stands the **Tauernhaus**, a kind of hospice with a chapel and a burial-ground. The road descends steeply to (6½ M.) —

28 M. **Tweng** (4090'; *Post), the first village in the **Lungau**. Then through the **Taurachthal** to (6 M.) **Mauterndorf** (*Post;

*Wallner), a small town with a well-preserved castle (tower 144' high), and across the *Staig* to (6 M.) —

40 M. **St. Michael** (3505'; *Post*; *Wastlwirth*), a small town on the *Mur*.

The *Speiereck* (7900'; 4 hrs., with guide) affords an excellent survey of the *Lungau*, *Niedere Tauern*, etc. Refuge-hut on the top. — The *Murwinkel* (upper *Murthal*; one-horse carr. to *Rothgülden* and back 4 fl.) is worthy of a visit. Road to the W. to (2 M.) *Niederdorf*, at the mouth of the *Zederhausthal* (to *Kleinarl*, see p. 115); then to the left through the narrow *Murthal* to *Schellgaden*, (6 M.) *Mur* (3630'; *Gferrer*), and (4½ M.) the arsenic-works of *Rothgülden* (4160'), at the mouth of the valley of the same name, in which lie the (1½ hr.) beautiful *Untere* and (¾ hr. farther up) *Obere Rothgülden-See*, at the N. base of the *Hafnereck* (10,040'; ascent difficult; better from the *Maltathal*, see below). — About 1 hr. above *Rothgülden*, on the left, opens the wild *Moritzenthal*, with its three picturesque lakes (to the *Obere Schwarzsee* 2½ hrs.). Thence 1½ hr. more to the last chalets, near the *Source of the Mur*, at the N.W. base of the *Marchkareck* (8790'). — Across the *Murthörl* to *Grossarl*, see p. 114.

The principal place in the *Lungau* (region of the sources of the *Mur*, belonging to Salzburg) is **Tamsweg** (3350'; *Post*; *Platzbräu*; *Lebzelter*), a pleasant little town, with the loftily-situated church of *St. Leonhard*, 9 M. to the E. of *Mauterndorf* (13 M. from *St. Michael*, diligence to it daily from both these places). The *Lasaberg-Alpel* (6345'; 2½ hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1½ hr.) *Ramingstein*, (2 hrs.) *Predlitz*, or (2½ hrs.) *Stadl*, on the high-road (see below). The ***Preberspitze** (8990') is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (2 hrs.) sombre *Prebersee* (4895'), ½ hr. above which is the *Prodinger Alphütte* (spend night); lastly 3 hrs. more to the summit. — ROUTE to SCHLADMING by the *Gollingscharte*, and ascent of the *Hochgolling*, see p. 396; through the *Liegnitzthal* and across the *Liegnitzhöhe*, see p. 396. — Another pleasant route is through the *Weissbriachthal* (11-12 hrs.). We ascend by *Maria-Pfarr* to the (2½ hrs.) *Siegthof*, and, where the valley divides (1½ hr.), ascend to the right through the *Znachthal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Znachattel* (6710') lying to the E. of the *Lungauer Kalkspitze* (8100'); then descend into the *Gigler Thal*, passing the *Obere* and *Untere Giglach See*, to the *Giglach Alpe* and the *Landauer See*, and traverse the *Oberthal* to (5 hrs.) *Schladming* (p. 394). — To *SÖLK*, through the *Lessachthal* and over the *Landschitz-Scharte* or the *Kaiser-Scharte*, see p. 394.

FROM TAMSWEG TO SCHEIFLING (37 M.). Road (diligence daily in 9½ hrs.) through the *Murthal*, viâ *Ramingstein*, *Predlitz*, *Stadl*, and (22½ M.) **Murau** (2610'; *Bühn*; *Post*; *Bräu*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*, to *Scheifling* (p. 425), a station on the *Bruck* and *Villach* line (R. 76). — EXCURSIONS. Interesting ascent of the *Schilcherhöhe* (7430'), from *Ramingstein* in 3½ hrs. (guide); descent viâ *Inner-Krems* to *Kremsbruck* (see below), 3½ hrs. — A pleasant expedition may be made from *Predlitz* (*Hofer*) through the *Predlitzgraben* to (10 M.) **Turrach** (4135'; *Ferner*; *Bergmann*), with large iron-works, whence the *Eisenhut* (8000') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 426), and the *Königsstuhl* (7650') in 4 hrs. (both attractive; guide necessary). From *Turrach* the road ascends steeply to the (4½ M.) *Turracher See* (5785'; *Seewirth*), and then descends on the bank of the *Seebach* to (6 M.) **Ebene Reichenau** (3560'; **Schiestl*) in the *Gurkthal*, whence a road leads to the W. viâ *Klein-Kirchheim* (**Badwirth*), *Radenthein* (*Mahr*), and *Döbriach* to (18 M.) *Millstatt* (p. 336). — From *Stadl* (*Post*; *Fleischer*) to *Flattnitz* (p. 426) a rough road leads through the *Paalgraben* (15 M.). — From *Murau* to *Gröbming* over the *Preberthörl* or the *Sölkerscharte*, see p. 396.

The road crosses the *Katschberg* (5385'), separating Salzburg from *Carinthia*, and beyond (9½ M.) *Rennweg* (3730 ft.; *Post*) leads through the *Lieserthal* by *Kremsbruck* and *Leoben* to (9 M.) —

58½ M. **Gmünd** (2400'; **Feldner*; *Lax*; *Post*; *Kohlmayr*), a

small town with a new and old château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the *Maltathal*. Good survey of the district from ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Calvarienberg*.

EXCURSIONS. The *Tschirneck* (6830'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide), a good point of view, is easily ascended viâ *Oberbuch* and the *Hoferalpe*. Descent to *Millstatt*, 3 hrs; to the *Millstatter Alpe* (p. 336), 2 hrs. — The ascent of the *Königsstuhl* or *Karlnock* (7645') is also easy and attractive. From ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Leoben* (see above) we traverse the *Leobengraben* (to the right) to the (4 hrs.) *Karlbäd*, an unpretending 'Bad', where we spend the night, and thence ascend to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Descent through the *Kremsgraben* to (5 hrs.) *Kremsbruck* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gmünd*. — The *Reisseck* (9710'; 8 hrs., guide, 7 fl.) is laborious. We ascend through the *Radlgraben* to (3 hrs.) Count Latour's shooting-lodge (night-quarters), and thence to the (3 hrs.) grandly situated *Hohe See* and the (2 hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama from the top.

The **Maltathal* is a beautiful valley, about 30 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road (one-horse carr. to the *Pflügelhof* and back, 3 fl.) leads from *Gmünd* viâ *Fischertratten* and *Hilpersdorf* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Malta* or *Maltein* (2750'; **Homann*; *Krömmer*; guides, *Joh.* and *Jos. Fercher*, *Joh. Klampferer*, *Georg Karner*), with a church and château, from which the *Faschauner Thörl* (5790'), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). The road is continued along the left bank of the *Malta* viâ *Feistritz* and *Koschach* and past the pretty fall of the *Falzbach* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brandstatt*. A branch, crossing to the right bank at *Koschach* by the second bridge, leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Göss Fall*, at the mouth of the *Gössgraben* (see below). We cross the brook, below the fall, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pflügelhof* (2800'; Inn, rustic), and finally recross to the left bank of the *Malta*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. before reaching *Brandstatt*. From the *Gössgraben*, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls (to the **Zwillings-Fall*, 2 hrs., guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), a fatiguing route crosses the *Dössner* or *Mallnitzer Scharte* (8780'), in 10 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 126). The night may be spent at the *Tomanbauer's* or *Meniebauer's* (hay-bed), 3 hrs. from the *Pflügelhof*. The *Sauleck* (10,110') may be ascended from the top of the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide 9, or incl. the *Sauleck* 10 fl.).

The path in the *Maltathal* (guide unnecessary; to the *Blaue Tumpf* $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., to *Elend* 5 fl.) next passes the *Schleier Fall* and reaches the *Kerschhagl-Hütten* and (40 min.) the *Faller-Hütten*. A guide-post here indicates the path to the left to the (10 min.) *Faller Tümpfe*, or cascades of the *Malta*, falling into a rocky basin. By a path leading hence to the right we regain (5 min.) the broader track which brings us after a few yards to the *Hochsteg* (3205'); far below flows the *Malta* through its narrow ravine; to the right is the large *Melnik Fall*. [A path, indicated by red marks, leads hence to the right to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Melnik-Alm*, which commands a fine view of the *Hochalmspitze*, *Preimelspitze*, *Hochalmkees*, etc.; and then descends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Veitlbauer*.] The path now divides. The new club-path on the right bank (over the *Hochsteg*, then to the right) has the advantage of being shaded and of commanding finer views of the *Melnik Fall* and gorges of the *Enns*, which it crosses about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on. The path on the left bank is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter and leads across the *Veitlbauern-Alm*. These paths reunite immediately before the *Hochbrücke*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond the point where the former crosses the *Enns*. From the *Hochbrücke* we gradually ascend to the (20 min.) *Traxhütte* (3770') in the *Schönau*, with a shooting-box, and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Blaue Tumpf*, the finest point in the valley. To the left the *Hochalpenbach* forms a double waterfall, 320' ft. high, while on the right the *Malta* is precipitated into a basin, 65 ft. in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed with rock and wood. The path now becomes rougher (to the right the *Lange Wand*, to the left the lofty *Preimel Fall*), and immediately before the (1 hr.) *Wolfganghütte*, crosses to the right bank of the *Malta*; 1 hr., *Wastelbauerhütte* (5510'); 1 hr., the *Samerhütte*, adjoining which are a shooting-box and the *Elendhütte* (5970'), a club-hut. A steep path leads hence to the N. over the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Arlscharte* (7385') into the *Grossarlthal* (p. 114;

guide to St. Johann 13 fl.). The Maltathal now turns to the W. and ramifies into the (left) *Gross-Elend* and (right) *Klein-Elend-Thal*. From the former a fatiguing route crosses the **Plesnitz-** or **Gross-Elend-Scharte** (8770') in 7 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 126; guide 10 fl.); from the *Klein-Elend-Thal* another of similar character crosses the **Klein-Elend-Scharte** (8230') into the *Kötschachthal* and to (10 hrs.) *Gastein* (p. 121; guide 10 fl.). — Ascent of the **Hochalpenspitze** (11,010'; 10-11 hrs. from Maltein; guide 8 fl.), the highest peak of the E. Tauern, laborious. The route leads from the Hochsteg, viâ the *Straneralm* and the (3 hrs.) *Hochalpenhütte* (6360'), to the (1 hr.) *Villacher Hütte* (7710': 5 beds) on the *Lange Boden*, beneath the *Schwarze Schneide*, about 1/4 hr. from the end of the glacier. Thence to the summit about 4 hrs. Magnificent view. Interesting descent by the *Preimelscharte* (9765) and the *Grosse Elend Ferner* to the *Grosse Elendthal* (4-5 hrs. to the *Elendhütte*; see above). — The **Hafnereck** (10,040'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from the *Traxhütte*, viâ the *Mahr-Alm*, is fatiguing, but repaying. The **Ankogel** (10,672'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), from the *Elendhütte* past the *Schwarzhornsee* and across the *Klein-Elendkees*, presents no difficulty to proficients (easier from this side than from Mallnitz or Gastein, p. 124). — The **Grosse Sonnblick** (11,890'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), from the *Traxhütte* over the *Melnik-Alm*, is another interesting point.

FROM GMÜND TO MILLSTATT, 3 1/2 hrs. We pass through the archway-marked 'nach Millstatt', on the east side of the market-place, cross the *Lieser*, and ascend by pleasant paths (indicated by red marks) through wood to *Trefling*, where we join the carriage-road viâ *Tangern* to *Millstatt* (p. 336).

The new road from Gmünd to (9 M.) Spital leads through the profound *Lieserthal*, closely skirting the river, to *Lieseregg* and *Seebach* (to *Millstatt*, see p. 336).

67 1/2 M. Spital, see p. 336.

73. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, 3/4 M. from the station: *ELEPHANT (Pl. a; C, 5), R., L., & A. from 2 fl.; *OESTERREICHISCHER HOF, Annen-Strasse; *FLORIAN (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse 15 and Mur-Quai 22, R. 1 fl.; *GOLDNES ROSS and SONNE, Mariahilf-Str.; *GOLDNER LÖWE, Mur-Platz, moderate; *HÔTEL DANIEL, at the station; GOLDENER ENGEL, at Gries, moderate; DREI RABEN (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Strasse, near the station. — On the *left bank*: *ERZHERZOG JOHANN (Pl. b; C, 5), R. 1 1/2-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; *HÔTEL RIES (*Stadt Triest*; Pl. f, D 5), Jakomini-Platz; KAISERKRONE (Pl. e; D, 4), Färbergasse; GOLDNE BIRNE, Leonhard-Str.

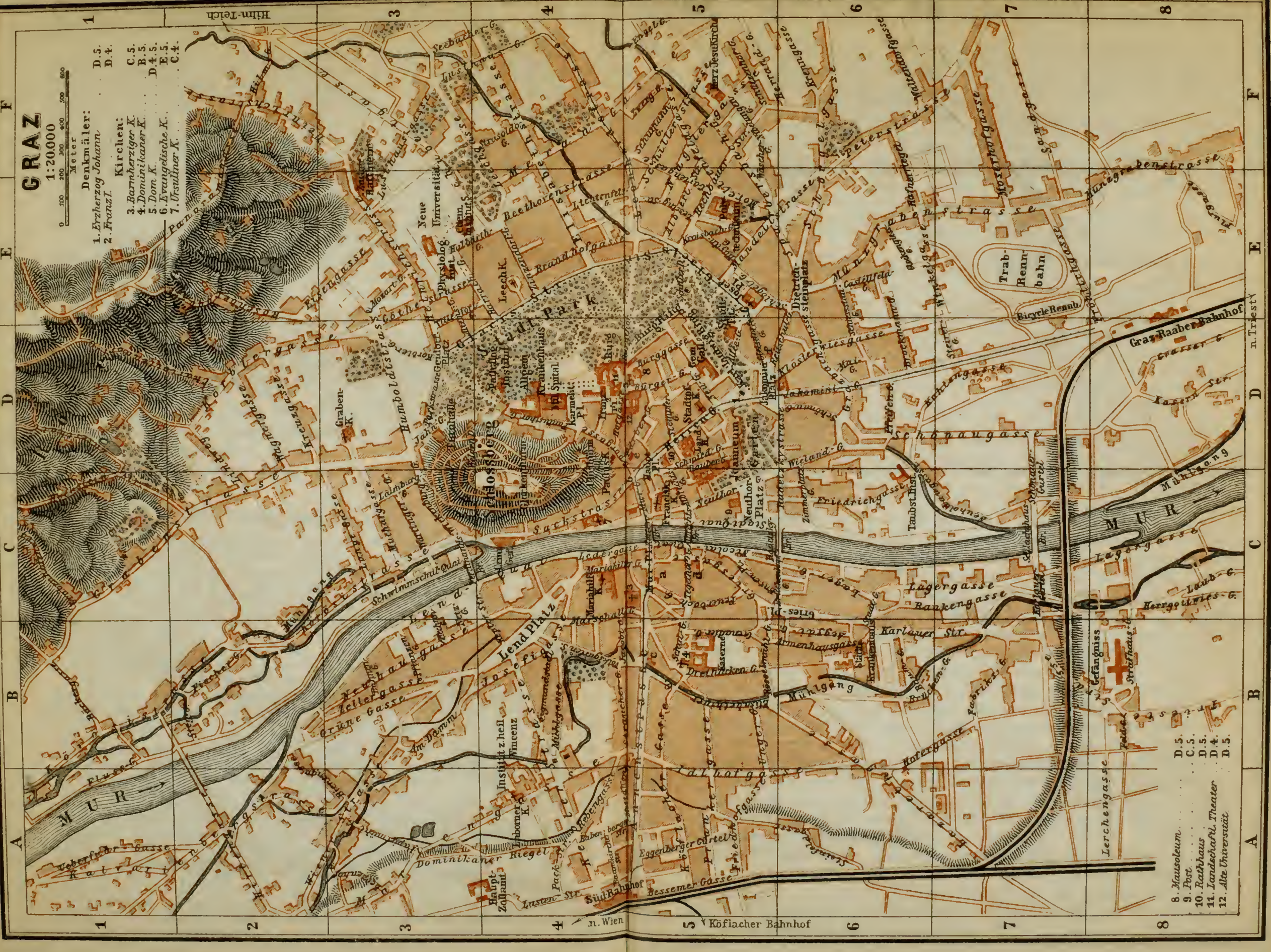
Cafés. *Europa* and *Pöll*, Herrengasse; *Nordstern*, Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Haupt-Platz; *Schuster*, Carl-Ludwigs-Ring, by the theatre; *Promenade*, beyond the Burgthor; *Seidl*, Glacis-Str.; *Café Wien*, Rechbauer-Str.; *Freyler*, Mehl-Platz; **Café Wirth*, in the Stadt-Park (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon). — On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge: **Meran*; *Englischer Hof*; *Helm*; *Oesterreichischer Hof*; *Hannack*, on the Mur-Quai. — **Confectioners** (*ices*): *Grünzweig*, Sporgasse; *Hasserück*, at the theatre and also in the Mur-Platz; *Schmidt's Söhne*, Herrengasse. — **Restaurants** (beer). **Daniel's Rail*, Restaurant; **Tonethoff*, Herrengasse; *Pastete*, Sporgasse; **Neu-Gratz*, Realschulgasse; *Alt-Gratz*, Bürgergasse; *Bierjackl*, Sack-Str. 10; *Bierquelle*, Badgasse; *Theatre Restaurant*; *Sandwirth*, Herrengasse and at Gries; *Pilsner Keller*, Ballhausgasse; *Zum Grünen Anger*, near the Stadt-Park, with garden. — Military music several times weekly at the *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, in the Georgigasse, and at *Japl's*, at Gries, both on the right bank of the Mur. — On the left bank of the Mur: *Steinfelder Säle*, Münzgraben; *Maiffredy Bierhalle*, Maiffredygasse; *Gösser Bierhalle*, Leonhard-Str. — **Wine** (also at the cafés, etc.): *Admonterhof*, near the Paradies; **Kleinoscheg* (room in the old German style),

GRAZ

1:20000

Meter
0 100 200 300 400 500 600

- Denkmäler:
1. Erzherzog Johann D.5.
2. Franz I. D.4.
Kirchen:
3. Bazmherziger K. C.5.
4. Dominikaner K. B.5.
5. Dom K. D.4. S.
6. Evangelische K. E.5.
7. Ursuliner K. C.4.



8. Mausoleum D.5.
9. Post C.5.
10. Rathhaus D.5.
11. Landeshof Theater D.4.
12. Alte Universität D.5.

Herrengasse; *Römischer König*, Sporgasse; *Kriehuber*, Sack-Str. — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger* (strong), *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz, *Schreiber's*, Gleisdorfergasse, etc.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the upper suspension-bridge, at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towels extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — *Wastian's* swimming and other baths, Tegethoffgasse 11; *Förster*, Brandhofgasse (tramway-station); *Hirth's* swimming-bath, Lichtenfelsgasse; *Leistentritt*, vapour-baths, etc., Sack-Str. 45.

Reading Room at the *Studenten-Verein* (Stemplergasse; strangers admitted), and in the *Ressource* (introduction by a member).

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (Pl. 11; D, 4), Franzens-Platz, daily; *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5), Carl-Ludwigs-Ring, well fitted up, operettas, etc., three times a week.

Military Music twice weekly, alternately in the *Stadt-Park* and on the *Hilmteich*; **Concert** almost daily in the *Stadt-Park*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; C, 5), Neuthorgasse. Branch-offices in the Mur suburb (near the suspension-bridge) and at the station.

Cabs. *Two-horse*, 60 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *one-horse*, 30 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 50 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — *To or from the Station*: middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5 or 7 fl.; for longer drives (10 M. radius), 3 or 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 5, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 fl. respectively. — *Omnibuses* ply to every part of the environs.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (*Süd-Bahnhof*) through the *Annen-Str.* and over the suspension-bridge to the *Haupt-Platz*; then through the *Herrengasse* to the *Jakomini-Platz*, and thence to the right to the *Raab Station*, and to the left along the *Glacis-Strasse* to the *Geidorf-Platz*. A branch-line runs through the *Leonhard-Str.* to the *Elisabeth Volksschule* in the vicinity of the *Hilmteich*.

Gratz (1170'), the capital of Styria, with about 166,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4000 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by five bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired civilians and officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. Since the middle of the century a number of handsome new streets have sprung up: on the W. the *Annen-Strasse*, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the handsome *Ringstrasse* (*Burg-Ring*, *Carl-Ludwigs-Ring*), the *Elisabeth*, *Schiller*, *Lessing*, and *Rechbauer-Strasse*. On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the outlying suburbs, is the ***Stadt-Park**, charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with the *Auersperg-Brunnen* with its lofty jet, a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the '*Waldlilie*' (a beautiful bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a poem by Rosegger), and a tasteful iron *Hygrometer*. The N. part of the park, picturesquely bounded by the Schlossberg, is embellished with the ***Franz-Josefs-Brunnen** (in bronze, by Durenne), exhibited in 1873 in the Vienna Exhibition. Near it are the *Café Wirth* and a *Music Pavilion* (concerts, see above).

The ***Schlossberg** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in con-

sequence 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 Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3). The plateau in front of the Swiss House is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze. On the upper platform (Pl. C, 4; 1545') are a *Clock Tower*, 50' high, and two topographical indicators. The noble *View from the castle-hill is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps, S. the Bacher Mts.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446-1462 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal.

Interior. The high-altarpiece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ægidius, is by *Jos. Plurer*. On the walls are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pomis*: on the right the Archduke Charles II. with his whole family before the crucifix, on the left his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are two ebony reliquaries on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St. Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V., and deposited here in 1617. The six small *Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War sought refuge at Gratz from his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, parents of Ferdinand, are also interred here.

The large building opposite (Pl. 12), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, now comprises the *Grammar School*, the *Old University*, the *Ecclesiastical Seminary*, and the *University Library* (120,000 vols.). The valuable *Archaeological Museum* of the university is open on Thurs. and Sun., 11-12. The extensive new University Buildings, including *Institutes for Anatomy & Physiology*, *Chemistry*, and *Physics*, are situated in the Harrachgasse (Pl. E, 3), on the other side of the Stadt-Park, about 1/2 M. to the N.E.

The handsome new *Polytechnikum*, or *Technical High School*, stands in the Rechbauer-Strasse.

In the neighbouring Franzens-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is the **Landes-Theater** (Pl. 11), in front of which stands a bronze **Statue of Francis I.** (Pl. 2), in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

CHURCHES. The *Parish Church* in the Herrengasse (Pl. D, 5), a building of the 15th cent., with an interior restored in the Gothic style in 1875, contains a high-altarpiece by Tintoretto, the Assump-

tion and Coronation of the Virgin. The *Leechkirche* (Pl. E, 4), a small but interesting Gothic structure (13th cent.), contains ancient stained glass. The *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), in the Naglergasse, a handsome modern erection, in the early-Gothic style, with a tower 350' high, was designed by Hauberrisser.

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 the principal entrance is a curious old Germain painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or drawing their 'daggers or bread-knives'. The first court, with the arcades and a finely-executed fountain, in cast and wrought iron of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament; but the **Landschadenbundbecher* preserved here, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent., is worth seeing (apply at the *Obereinehmer-Amt*, 1st floor).

The interesting old **Landes-Zeughaus*, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 200 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be fully equipped from its stores with the armour of the 17th century. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp Frederick III. and the double litter of Stephen Bathory and his wife. (Admission from the Landhaus at 11 p.m. punctually, 50 kr.; Sun., 10-1, free.)

The **HAUPT-PLATZ** (Pl. C, D, 4) is embellished with a bronze ***Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in 1878. In this square were beheaded 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, who had been captured near *Pettau*. On the S. side of the Platz is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 10), erected in 1807.

The ***Joanneum** (Pl. C, D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, is now occupied by various collections. The *Natural History Museum* is open gratis on Thurs., 10-12, and Sun., 10-11 o'clock. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* contains a rich collection of coins and medals, interesting Celtic antiquities (particularly the 'Judenburger Wagen'), Roman tombstones, milestones, etc. The *Botanical Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). The *Provincial Library* consists of about 80,000 volumes.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 5) of the Estates (Sun. and Thurs., 10-12, free; at other times 50 kr.) contains over 600 paintings and 1100 engravings.

In the suburb of *Karlau*, on the right (S.) bank of the Mur, about 1 M. from the suspension-bridge, is the new *Prison* (*Zellen-gefängniss*; Pl. B, 8). To the S.W., on the road to *Tobelbad*, about 1 M. farther on, is the new *Lunatic Asylum*.

ENVIRONS. The following short excursion is recommended: starting from the *Geidorf-Platz* (Pl. D, 3), we follow the *Körblergasse*, *Rosenberggasse*, and *Panoramagasse*, and ascend the **Rosenberg* (1570') as far as the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Stoffbauer* (Inn; beautiful view).

Thence we ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Platte* (2136'), an admirable point of view; then descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460'), ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hilmteich* (Pl. F, 2; Restaurant), and return to Gratz in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. — Other favourite points, on the left bank of the Mur: the *Rainerkogel* (1644'; 1 hr.), affording the best survey of Gratz; *Andritz-Ursprung* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Maria-Trost* (1540'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), a pilgrimage-church; *Riess* (Ladenwirth, 1 hr.); *Schloss Lustbühel* (1600'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near which is the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) *Thal*; *Plabutsch* (2505'), an excellent point of view, reached viâ *Eggenberg* in 2 hrs.; *St. Oswald* (1820'), charmingly situated, reached from stat. *Judendorf* (p. 370), viâ *Schloss Plankenwart*, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The **Buchkogel** (2150'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bründl* (*Inn) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and walking thence to the top (passing the château of *St. Martin*) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. On the summit is the iron *Rudolfs-Warte*, a belvedere 36' in height, erected in 1879. The *View embraces the broad valley: N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Trost*, and the *Schöckel*; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the *Schwanberg Alps*; S., the *Bacher Mts.*

The ***Schöckel** (4744') is most easily ascended from *Bad Rade-gund* (2340'; *Hydropathic) at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the *Annenthal*; omnibus daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3696') 1 hr., and towards the left to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Semriacher Chalet* (beside which is a club-hut) and to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) top. Extensive view (panorama by Presuhn). A direct ascent leads from the *Andritz-Ursprung* viâ *Buch* and the *Göstinger Alphütte* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

The **Tobelbad** (1150'; **Kurhaus-Restoration*; *Zum Königsbrunn*), a watering-place prettily situated amid pine-woods, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., may also be visited from Gratz. The road to it (carr. in 1 hr.) leads by *Strassgang*. Or we may take the train to *Premstätten* on the *Köflach* railway (in 28 min.), and walk thence to the *Tobelbad* in 25 minutes.

FROM GRATZ TO KÖFLACH, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (comp. Map, p. 414). The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ 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) and a number of unimportant stations. From ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Köflach* (1450'; **Bräu*; *Schachner*), with coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads to the N.W. over the *Stubalpe* (5090'; Inn) to *Weisskirchen* and *Judenburg* (p. 425), in the upper valley of the Mur.

FROM GRATZ TO KLAGENFURT VIÂ SCHWANBERG. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) *Wies*; then a carriage-road to (15 M.) *Mahrenberg*. At (10 M.) *Lieboch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the *Köflach* line and leads viâ *Lannach*, *Preding-Wieselsdorf*, and *Gross-Florian* to ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Deutschlandsberg* (1220'; *Fritzberg*; **Stelzer*), a prettily-situated village with an old

château. We next pass the handsome château of **Holleneegg*, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein, with valuable collections and a fine view. 34½ M. **Schwanberg**; the village (*Post*; *Neuwirth*; *Fleischer*) lies 2 M. to the W.; then (40 M.) *Pöfing*; and lastly (42 M.) *Wies* (1120'; *Fleischer*) pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with iron-works and forges, commanded by the old castle of *Burgstall*. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 min.) *Eibiswald* (1190'; *Fleischer*), with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the *Radelberg* (2200'; Inn), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) **Mahrenberg** (1220'; *Feldbach*; *Bräu*), a straggling village, with a château and a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to (2 M.) the railway-station of *Wuchern* (p. 415). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The **Schwanberg Alps** attract many excursionists from Gratz (guides, not necessary, Alois Herk at Deutsch-Landsberg, Ant. Peierl at Schwanberg). We take the train as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg* (see above), cross the *Lassnitz*, and ascend to the right viâ (1¾ hr.) *Trahütten* (3265') and the *Parfus Inn* (3245'; fine view), to (1½ hr.) *St. Maria* or *Glashütten* (4180'; *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 *Weinebene* to the depression between the *Hünerstützen* and the *Moschkogel*, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the *Schafhütte* or *Grillitschhütte* (5725'; 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'), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the *Speikkogel*. The *Koralpenhaus* (6435'; *Inn), ¼ hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavantthal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; a considerable part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side viâ the *Brendlalp* to (¾ hrs.) *Schwanberg* (see above); on the W. viâ the *Hipfhütten* or through the *Pomsgraben* to (4 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 415), or viâ the *Kollnitzer Alpe* and *Gemersdorf* to (4 hrs.) *St. Andrä* (p. 415).

74. From Gratz to Trieste.

228 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 9 hrs.; ordinary trains in 14 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 400. The train traverses the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the Mur, at a distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*. On the hill to the right stands the château of *Premstätten*, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, on the hill to the left, beyond the Mur, is *Schloss Weissenegg*, once besieged by the Turks. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* (1030') the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of *Ober-Wildon* (1480'), in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations (restaurant; fine view).

On the right are the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. At (16½ M.) *Lebring* the *Lassnitz-Thal*, and near (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm* (see above) open on the right. In the *Leibnitzer Feld*, a peninsula between the Sulm and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman *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. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ehrenhausen*, with the château of Count Attems on a wooded height to the right, adjoining which is the dome-covered burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. At *Gamlitz*, a village 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., are the interesting library and museum of Prof. Ferk. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Spielfeld*, with another handsome château of Count Attems. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. is Count Lucchesi's château of *Brunnsee*, with numerous art-treasures, and a fine park.

FROM SPIELFELD TO RADKERSBURG, 10 M., branch-railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The line traverses the fertile valley of the Mur, passing the stations of *Schwarza*, *Weitersfeld*, *Mureck*, *Gosdorf*, *Pürkla*, and *Halbenrein*. — 19 M. *Radkersburg* (675'; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Kleinoscheg*), a pleasant little town with 2500 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the Mur. The handsome late-Gothic parish-church dates from the 15th century. On the opposite bank of the river is *Ober-Radkersburg*, with the lofty situated castle of Count Wurmbbrand (870'; fine view). — About 6 M. to the S.E., on the right bank of the Mur and near the Hungarian frontier (omnibus from the station in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), lies the watering-place of *Radein* (650'; *Kurhaus*, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl.), with a mineral spring. An agreeable walk may be taken hence through the woods to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kapellen* (1000'; Inn), commanding a wide prospect towards Hungary, etc. About 9 M. farther to the S.E., on the *Stainzbach*, is *Luttenberg*, a village noted for its wine.

The train quits the Mur, turns to the S. into the *Windisch-Büheln*, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and penetrates the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.; station). Near (36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitzthal* by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the *Posruck* by means of the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.) and descends to —

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Marburg** (880'; *Stadt Wien*; **Erzherzog Johann*; **Stadt Meran*; **Mohr*; good restaurant at the *Casino*), a town with 18,000 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drave*, at the foot of the *Posruck*. The *Tappeiner-Platz* in front of the commercial school is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-1871), who was a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the *Stadt-Park*, with *Monuments* to the *Emperor Joseph* and to the *Archduke John*, and commanding fine views of the *Posruck* and *Bachergebirge*. In the distance rises the white *Petzen*. Marburg, which contains the provincial pomological school, is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation. At the suburb of *St. Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (20 min.) *Calvarienberg* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pyramidenberg* afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) *St. Urban* (1950'), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the *Posruck*, with an extensive view over Styria and Hungary (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). — To (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Wolfgang*, on the *Bacher* (3400'), is another interesting excursion (refreshments at the forester's).

From Marburg to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 75, 60.

The train crosses the *Drave* by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the *Drave Valley* to the right); on the right bank the *Villach* line diverges here (p. 414). A broad plain is now

traversed; to the right, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, is the château of *Haus am Bacher*. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kranichsfeld*; 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pragerhof**, the junction for *Budapest* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*). The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. *Windisch-Feistritz*. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pöltschach* (*Hôtel Bauermann*, near the station; *Post, in the village), at the N.W. base of the *Wotsch* (3215'; ascended via *St. Nikolaus* in 2 hrs.; fine view).

Diligence several times daily to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the **Baths of Rohitsch**, or *Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch* (*Kurhaus*; *Europa*; apartments procurable), the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles that of *Selters* (500,000 bottles annually exported). About 5 M. farther to the E., on the *Sottla* or *Sattlbach*, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies *Markt Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg* (2900'), the *Mons Claudius* of the Romans (ascended by *St. Georgen* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; splendid view). About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit is the *Frölich-Hütte* (2535'), of the Austrian Tourist Club. — From Rohitsch the diligence goes on to (26 M. from Pöltschach) *Krapina-Töplitz*, in the Hungarian county of *Varasdin*, a watering-place with powerful medicinal springs, which are specially efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The water, of which there is a most copious supply (1,360,000 gals. per 24 hrs.), is almost entirely free from mineral ingredients.

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line winds through a sparsely-peopled hill-district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. 69 M. *Ponigl*; 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Georgen*; 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Storè*, with several foundries. An extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the *Sulzbach Alps* (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cilli** (790'; *Elephant*; **Erzherzog Johann*; *Krone*; *Löwe*), a pleasant old town with 5393 inhab., founded by the Emperor *Claudius* (*Colonia Claudia Celeja*), attracts visitors by the picturesque of its environs and its river-baths in the *Sann* (temperature in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The local museum contains some interesting Roman antiquities. The *Stadt-Park* is prettily laid out on the right bank of the *Sann*. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Josefberg* (984') commands a charming view of the town, the *Sannthal*, and the *Sannthal Alps*. A still finer point is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Laisberg* (ascend to the church of the *St. Nicholas* and follow the slope of the hill). On the wooded *Schlossberg* stands the ruin of *Ober-Cilli* (1350').

The **Baths of Neuhaus** (1160'; **Kurhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the *Sannthal Alps* (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., via *Hohenegg* and *Neukirchen*). The thermal water resembles that of *Pfäfers* in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ruined *Schlangenburg*, with a picturesque and extensive view.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Cilli by *Hohenegg* and *Schloss Sternstein* to (4 hrs.) *Gonöbitz*, a pretty little town, celebrated for its wine; another leads by *Sternstein* to (4 hrs.) *Weitenstein*; a third to (2 hrs.) *Deutschenthal*, in the *Sannthal*, with a large china and earthenware manufactory (visitors admitted); and a fourth to the top of the *Dostberg* (2750'; 2 hrs.), which commands a good view.

The ***Sannthal Alps**, also known as the *Alps of Sulzbach* or *Steiner Alpen*, form the S.E. portion of the *Carinthian Alps*, situated on the frontier of *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, and *Styria*. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are Slavonic, but most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German.

— A road leads from Cilli (diligence as far as Laufen daily in 6½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 55 kr.; two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 12 fl.) to the E., on the left bank of the *Sann*, viâ *Sachsenfeld* and *Sannbrücken* (*Inn), to (19 M.) *Prassberg* (Post; Hofbauer) and (9½ M.) *Laufen* (1385'; *Kruletz*, rustic), lying in a wide basin, where the carriage-road ends. We now follow a rough cart-road to (7½ M.) *Leutsch* or *Leutschdorf* (1700'; *Messner*, *Meide*, both unpretending; guide, Ant. Dolinar), picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Leutsch* into the *Sann*. The *Raducha* (6775'), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.); a finer point is the *Oistritza* (7710'), the second in height of the Sulzbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., with guide; laborious). The good path leads chiefly through wood to the *Planischeck* (3565'; good night-quarters), a large and prettily situated farm-house, 1¾ hr. from *Leutsch*. Thence in 3 hrs. to the *Koroschitza-Hütte* (5930'), where the night should be spent, and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. The descent viâ the *Skarje-Sattel* (6980') to the *Klemenshek Alp* (3920') and the *Logarthal* is steep and toilsome (3½ hrs. to the *Plesnik*, see below).

At *Leutsch* the *Sannthal* turns to the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the *Raducha* rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, hewn in the rock at places, crosses after 25 min. to the left bank; at the (25 min.) *Nadel* (*Igla*; 1800') it leads through a rocky cleft, 3-4 ft. wide, near which is an intermittent spring, and descends to the stream. On the right bank is situated (1½ hr.) —

Sulzbach (2170'; *Messner*; *Maruschnik*; *Sturm*). Interesting excursion hence to the **Logarthal*. In 1¼ hr. we reach the *Logarbauer* (2240'), near which the *Sann*, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (½ hr.) the *Plesnikbaver* (2485'; quarters). The *Logarthal* is a basin, 5 M. long and ½ M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of Dolomites, extending from the *Oistritza* to the *Rinka*. Those who do not wish to cross the ridge should turn here. The road farther on in the valley (guide advisable, Joh. Kramer at Sulzbach, Joh. Pickarnik at the *Plesnik*) ascends from the *Plesnik* for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, past the *Logar-Alpe*, to the *Rinka Fall*, a fine cascade of the *Sann*, which is precipitated over a rock, about 400' high, in the S.W. angle of the valley. Thence we may continue the walk to the right, ascending a zigzag path (indicated by marks) to the (½ hr.) *Source of the Sann* (4230'), and to the grandly-situated terrace of (¼ hr.) *Okreschel*, with a refuge-hut (4520'; N. the *Merzlagora*, W. the *Rinka*, S. the *Brana*, S.E. the *Baba* and *Oistritza*). The *Rinka* (8000'), the *Brana* (7370'), and the *Baba* (*Planjava*, 7848'), may be ascended from this point (each 3-3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.). From the *Plesnik* viâ the *Skarje* to the top of the *Oistritza* (7710'; 5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., with descent to *Leutsch* 4 fl.), see above. — A repaying route (lately improved) leads from *Okreschel* across the *Steiner Sattel* (6165'), between the *Brana* and the *Baba*, to the picturesque *Feistritz-Graben* and the (3 hrs.) *Ursitz-Bauer* (1940'), and to (3½ hrs.) *Stein* (see below). From *Okreschel* across the *Sannthaler Sattel* (about 6880') to *Seeland* (to the *Kazino*, 5 hrs.), by a marked path (for experts only, with guide), see p. 418.

FROM THE NORTH-EAST the direct route to Sulzbach is from *Prevali* (p. 416): road viâ *Mies* to (9 M.) *Schwarzenbach* (2000'; *Mateusch*); thence along the *Miesbach* to (2½ hrs.) *St. Jacob* (rustic inn) and over the *Kopreinsattel* (4415') to (2½ hrs.) *Sulzbach*; or (less interesting) through the *Wistragraben* and across the *Wistra-Sattel* (4125') to (5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) *Sulzbach*. — FROM THE NORTH-WEST, an easy route from *Eisenkappel* (p. 417): we follow the *Vellach* road to the S. for 1 M.; then diverge to the left through the *Remscheniggraben*, and in 20 min. enter a gorge on the right and ascend to the (1¼ hr.) oratory of *St. Leonhard*. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (½ hr.) church of *St. Leonhard* (4360'; rustic inn), crossing the (20 min.) *Sulzbach-Höhe* (4715'), and descend, ing to (20 min.) *Heiligen-Geist* (4090') and (1½ hr.) *Sulzbach*. Or, instead of turning to the left by the oratory of *St. Leonhard*, we may proceed straight on to the (¾ hr.) *Leonhards-Sattel* (4675'), whence a good path leads to the *Klemensseg Farm* and past the mouths of the (1½ hr.) *Jeserithal* and



($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Logarthal* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sulzbach*. — From *Bad Vellach* (p. 417): a path (indicated by red marks) diverges to the right from the *Eisenkappel* road at the *Christoph Rock*, 1 M. to the N., and ascends past the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) large farm of *Paulitsch* (fine cliff-scenery in a wooded gorge $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.) to the (1 hr.) *Paulitsch Sattel* (4390'), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) *Zavnikbauer* (3770') and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schiboutbauer* (3410') to the (20 min.) mouth of the *Jeseriathal*, whence the path mentioned above leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sulzbach* (guide 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). — FROM THE SOUTH: road from *Laißbach* (p. 410; diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.; railway in progress) to (15 M.) *Stein* (1230'; **Fröhlich*; *Rode*; *Christof*), a small town, charmingly situated on the *Feistritz*, and adapted for a prolonged stay (water-cure and *Kurhaus*). Three routes lead hence to *Sulzbach*. The longest and least interesting is the road viâ the *Cerna-Sattel* (2960') and *Oberburg* (*Joschk*) to (18 M.) *Laufen* (see above). The pleasantest is the footpath viâ (6 hrs.) *Leutsch*: from *Stein* we ascend the *Oberburg* road to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Cerna Dolina*, then follow the *Cernabach* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Krainsky-Rak-Sattel* (3380'), the boundary between *Carniola* and *Styria*, and descend to *Podwollouleg*, and through the *Leutschthal* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Leutsch*. The third route leads through the picturesque *Feistritzthal*, viâ the curious natural bridge of *Predasel* (65' high) and the *Feistritz-Ursprung*, to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Urschitzbauer* (quarters at the farm or at the shooting-lodge; provisions should be brought). It then crosses the *Steiner Sattel* (6165'; with guide) to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Okreschel* (p. 408), or the *Kanker-Sattel* (5900') to the (4 hrs.) *Frischauf-Haus*; see p. 418.

Beyond *Cilli* the train crosses the *Sann* twice, and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the finest part of the line, the scenery being very picturesque as far as *Sava*, where the mountains are quitted. Several of the hills are crowned with churches and chapels. — 89 M. **Markt Tüffer** (760'), with the *Franz-Josefs-Bad* and a ruined chateau.

The **Franz-Josefs-Bad**, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic *Humberg* (1920'), on the left bank of the *Sann*, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at *Neuhaus* and *Römerbad*. Visitors received at the *Badhaus* (pleasant grounds) and at the hotels *Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, *Bräuhaus*, *Villa Stein*, and others.

94 M. **Römerbad** (690'), Slav. *Teplitza* (i.e. 'warm bath'; 97°), the thermal springs of which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good *Kurhaus*, charmingly situated.

97 M. **Steinbrück** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), an increasing place on the *Save*, or *Sau*, which here unites with the *Sann*, is the junction for *Agram* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria*).

To the W. is the long ridge of the **Kumberg**, with the pilgrimage-church of *St. Agnes* (4000'), which may be ascended from this point in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (marked path; provisions should be taken). The summit (primitive *Inn*) commands an extensive view.

The train now follows the narrow valley of the *Save*, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102 M. *Hrastnigg*; 105 M. *Trifail*, with one of the most important coal-mines in *Austria* (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), or rather a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground. The seam is 65-80' thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by some convulsion of nature, it measures twice or three times that thickness. — 109 M. *Sagor*, the first village in *Carniola*; 114 M. *Sava* (810').

The valley now expands. Beyond (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed by an iron bridge; and the train passes through a short tunnel. To the right *Schloss Poganeck*. 122 M. *Kressnitz*; 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Laase*. At the confluence of the *Laibach* and the Save the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the *Laibach*, which it crosses at (132 M.) *Salloch*. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the *Julian Alps*, and in clear weather the *Terglou* (p. 430) is visible.

137 M. **Laibach** (940'; **Stadt Wien*; *Europa*; **Elephant*; *Süd-deutscher Hof*, *Bayrischer Hof*, near the railway; *Zur Sternwarte*, well spoken of; *Kosler's* coffee-garden; **Rail. Restaurant*), Slavonic *Ljubljana*, the Roman *Aemona*, the capital of Carniola, with 26,284 inhab. (majority Slavonic), is situated on the *Laibach*, in an extensive plain surrounded by mountains of various heights. The extensive old *Schloss* towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the *Terglou* and the *Sulzbach Alps*. (Visitors admitted to the tower only when attended by the sergeant on guard.) The *Cathedral*, in the Italian style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. The neighbouring school-buildings contain the *Landes-Museum*, a collection of products of the district.

The Congress held at *Laibach* from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at *Naples*, first brought the town into notice. The principal square, is still called the Congress-Platz (*Kongresni-Trg*). The *Stern-Allee* in this Platz is adorned with a bronze *Bust of Marshal Radetzky*.

Pleasant walk through *Lattermann's Allee*, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) park and château of *Tivoli*, commanding a charming view, and to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Rosenbach* (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to the (20 min.) *Rosenbichl*, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the *Grintouz* and other *Sannthal Alps*. — Longer excursions: ascent of the *Grosse Gallenberg* (2230'), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from stat. *Vismarje* (p. 429); splendid view from the summit (Inn; panorama by *Pernhart*). — The ascent of the *Katharinaberg* (2395') from *Zwischenwässern* (p. 429), in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., is also interesting. — Ascent of the *Krimberg* (3630') 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: we follow the road to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brunndorf*, and ascend thence by a path (generally good), viâ *Iggdorf* and *Oberigg*, to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit (extensive panorama). — The *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 409.

To the S.E. of *Laibach* a road leads viâ *Gross-Laschitsch* and *Reifnitz* to (41 M.; diligence daily in 9 hrs.) *Gottschee* (1510'; *Post*), a German oasis (1150 inhab.) in the district of the *Karst* or *Carso*, with a château of *Prince Auersperg*. The *Friedrichsteiner Eishöhle* and other interesting caverns are in the vicinity. Diligence daily from *Gottschee*, viâ *Brod* on the *Kulpa*, to *Delnice*, a station on the *Karlstadt* and *Fiume Railway*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

From *Laibach* to *Villach*, see R. 77.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and crosses the *Laibach*, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Oberlaibach*, only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. *St. Peter* (p. 412),

disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 412), re-appears at Planina (see below), and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (151½ M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125' high in the centre, passes *Oberlaibach*, and stops at (160 M.) *Loitsch* (1555'; *Post* or *Stadt Triest*).

QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA, 21 M. to the N. W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-7 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The mines are entered, nearly in the centre of *Idria* (1540'; **Schwarzer Adler*), an old town situated in a sequestered valley, by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the limestone rock (admission by ticket obtained at the mining-office, 50 kr.). Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here, but the cinnabar, or mercury ore, contains 80 per cent or more of the pure metal. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the *Idriza*, to the N.E. of *Idria*. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is upwards of 300 tons of cinnabar, of which 50-60 tons are converted into quicksilver on the spot. — Pleasant walk from *Idria* to the (¾ hr.) romantic **Wildensee*.

The ascent of the **Javornik* (*Spik*; 4075') is interesting. We proceed to the S.W. from *Loitsch* by the road through the *Birnbaumer Wald* until we reach (3 hrs.) its highest point (3000'), 2 M. from *Podkraj*; hence we ascend to the right to (1½ hr.) *Pri Skvarce*, the last farm-house (where the night may be spent), and thence to the (½ hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view.

The train continues to traverse the partly wooded Karst district, following the valley of the *Unz* to (167½ M.) *Rakek* (*Post*).

Of the numerous caverns in the vicinity the most interesting is the imposing *Planina* or *Kleinhäusl Grotto*, through which the *Poik* flows, near *Planina* (*Post*), 5 M. to the W. (only partly explored). — About 4 M. to the E. is the *Zirknitzer See* (1800'), the *Lacus Lugeus* of *Strabo*, 6 M. in length and 1½-2½ M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the *Javornik* (4166') and the *Stinzena* (3660') are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks, and the water re-appears in the *Lai-bach Valley* below as the brooks *Bistriza* and *Boruniza*. The lake sometimes dries up, as was the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable waterfowl here afford excellent sport. — Ascent of the *KRAINER SCHNEEBERG*, very interesting. A drive of 3 hrs. viâ *Zirknitz* and *Laas* brings us to *Iggendorf* (**Malaker*); we then follow the new road, passing (20 min.) *Schloss Schneeberg*, to (2 hrs.) *Leska Dolina* (2628'; Inn), and ascend through wood (with guide and provisions) to a (2½ hrs.) *Refuge Hut*, built by the Austrian Alpine Club in the hollow of *Nova Graschina* (5050'), and the (1 hr.) summit of the **Krainer Schneeberg* (5892'), called *Schneekoppe* (Slav. *Snežnik*) by the peasants, where the beautiful *Edelweiss* abounds. The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Sulzbach Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter and easier from stat. *St. Peter* (p. 412): we follow the old *Fiume* road to the S.E. to *Zagurje* and (6 M.) *Grafenbrunn* (1980'; Inn); then ascend by a road to the left, viâ *Koritence*, to the (9 M.) head-forester's house of *Maschan* (3370'; Inn); and thence (with guide; apply to the 'Oberförster') to the summit in 3½ hrs. more.

177 M. *Adelsberg* (1800'; **Adelsberger Hof*, prettily situated, R., L., & A. 2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 1½ fl.; *Krone*), Slav. *Postójna*,

is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2215'; 25 min.), with its ruined castle of *Adelsberg*.

The celebrated **Adelsberg Cavern*, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (May-Sept.) at 10 a. m. (adm. 2½ fl. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of fixed charges according to tariff (ticket-office near the church). Gratuities are forbidden. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 2½ M.; for more than half that distance the visitor may be conveyed by tramway (return-ticket 1 fl.; chair with four bearers 6 fl.). The visit usually takes 2½ hrs. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the ENTRANCE (1970'), closed by a gate, ¾ M. to the W. of *Adelsberg*. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka*; see above) flows, 60' 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' high, 158' 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' long and upwards of 40' high, a ball takes place annually on Whit-Monday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112' 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.

The most interesting feature of these caverns is the variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them being most fantastic in form. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains or drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, columns upright or recumbent. Other formations resemble human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful names. Some of the columns have attained a diameter of 12' and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (*Proteus Anguineus*; Germ. *Olm*), of pale red colour, with gills and lungs, somewhat resembling a salamander, occurs in the grottoes of the Karst; living specimens may generally be seen at *Adelsberg*.

A visit should also be paid to the *Poikhöhle* (*Piuka Jama*), 4½ M. to the N. of *Adelsberg*, a subterranean gorge, 230' deep, through which the *Poik* flows; it has been made accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. In the depths of the interior are a huge dome, with the curious **Dolenzpforte* and four small lakes.

FROM ADELSBERG TO PRÄWALD, 8 M., diligence daily in 1¾ hr. About 4 M. from *Adelsberg* a road diverges on the right to *Landol* and (4½ M.) *Lueg* (1660'; Inn), a village with a castle, situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400' high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto, in which the *Lokva* is swallowed up. — *Präwald* (1900'; *Brauhaus*), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The *Nanos* (4265') is sometimes ascended hence (3½ hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and (183½ M.) *St. Peter* (1785'; *Railway Restaurant*). Ascent of the *Schneeberg*, see p. 411.

FROM ST. PETER TO FIUME, 35½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (see below). After passing through three tunnels we reach (5 M.) *Küllenberg* (1980'), commanding a fine view. At (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, which possesses the ruins of a castle, the *Feistritz* (*Bystrica*) issues from the hill in a copious stream, which is immediately used to drive several mills. Near (19½ M.) *Sapiane* (1400') the line penetrates the watershed between the Adriatic Sea and the Gulf of Quarnero by a tunnel 2050' long, and then descends, affording a view of the island of Cherso and the sea, to (26 M.) *Jurdani*, with a large cave, and (28½ M.) *Matuglie-Abbazia* (690'), the station for (2½ M.) *Abbazia* (carr. with one horse 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; hotel-omn. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The high-road makes a wide bend to the E. Pedestrians will find it shorter to follow the old road, which leads to the S.W. from the station to (1¼ M.) *Volosca* (Verboscheck's Inn, at the S. end of the village, good wine), prettily situated on the *Bay of Priluca*, and thence to (¾ M.) *Abbazia* (**Hôtel Stefanie*, **Hôtel Quarnero*, both belonging to the Southern Railway; *Touristenhaus*), a village in a splendidly sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, which has quite recently become a favourite summer and winter resort. Near it is the old abbey of *S. Giacomo della Priluca*. Excursions may be made viâ *Volosca* (see above) to *Fiume* (carr. in 1 hr., with one horse 3, with two horses 6 fl.; steamboat daily in 1½ hr.); to the cave at *Jurdani* (see above); to the S., by the picturesque coast-road along the *Liburnian Riviera*, and past *Ichstich* and *Ika* to the charmingly situated (¼ M.) *Lovrana*. — The *Monte Maggiore* (*Utschka*; 4580') is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.). We follow the old road to Trieste as far as the (10 M.) *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* (3115'; Inn), on the *Poklon Saddle*, then turn to the left and ascend to the (1½ hr.) summit, whence we have an extensive and beautiful view.

From *Matuglie* (above), to the left, is the small town of *Castua*, once capital of *Liburnia* (the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Bay of Quarnero, with the islands of *Veglia* and *Cherso*. 35½ M. *Fiume*, see p. 446.

Beyond *St. Peter* the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the *Karst* (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), which extends from *Fiume* to *Gorizia* (p. 441). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind (*Bora*) which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons.

The train threads its way through this stony wilderness and passes through several tunnels (quick train from *Adelsberg* to *Trieste* 2 hrs.). 191 M. *Lesece*. — 198½ M. *Divča* (**Railway Restaurant*, with beds; **Mahortschitsch*), the junction for the *Istrian railway* (see below).

About 1 M. from the station is the **Crown Prince Rudolf Grotto*, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms, particularly in the 'Coburg-Dom'. It has been made conveniently accessible. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway-restaurant, where a guide (60 kr.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the **Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian*, 1¾ M. to the S.E. of *Divča*, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The *Reka*, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 320' high, on which the village and church of *St. Canzian* are situated, forces its course through it (forming the *Mahortschitsch* and *Marinitsch Grottoes*) and then winds through the *Kleine Doline* ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the *Grosse Doline*. Issuing from the lake the river again

enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day, to emerge from its subterranean course 18 M. off, as the *Timavo* (p. 441). Until recently the only available path was a kind of staircase, which descended from St. Canzian to the Reka Lake (490' below the village) in about 500 steps; but now the grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the local Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the *Mahortschitsch Grotto*, the *Tomasini Bridge*, the *Guttenberg Halle*, the *Schröder Gang*, the *Oblasser Warte* (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the *Tominz Grotto*, the *Maler Grotto*, the path over the *Böse Wand*, the striking *Schmidl Grotto* (with lofty vaultings and fine stalactite formations), and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the *Rudolf Cathedral* (into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above) and to the sixth waterfall. Those who do not object to a rough scramble may penetrate to the twelfth waterfall. — The tower in the blacksmith's meadow at St. Canzian, on the outer verge of the Doline, commands an interesting survey; and a fine view of the open valley of the Reka may be obtained from behind the church. The *Stephanie-Warte* (1425' above the sea-level; 525' above the Reka Lake) also offers a magnificent view of both Doline's with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Gaberk, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all about 3 hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at **Gombatsch's Hotel at Matavun* (1½ M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 30 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party; torches, candles, magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a tariff fixed by the Alpine Club). The paths and bridges are all perfectly safe and are provided with railings wherever necessary. — From the station at Divača we may walk to Matavun viâ *Unter-Lesece* in ¾ hr. (carr. at Divača dear). From Trieste, Matavun is reached by carriage in about 2½ hrs., viâ *Cornigale*.

FROM DIVAČA TO POLA, 76 M., railway in 3½-5 hrs. The most important stations are: 8 M. *Herpelje-Kozina* (junction for Trieste, p. 441); 22 M. *Pinguente*; 44 M. *Pisino*; 57 M. *Canfanaro* (branch to *Rovigno*, see p. 444); 68 M. *Dignano*. — *Pola*, see p. 444.

Beyond (204 M.) *Sessana* (1630') the train crosses the high-road and descends to (211 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine (comp. p. 437), and (216 M.) *Nabresina* (**Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), where the line to Gorizia and Venice (p. 441) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 221 M. *Grignano*, the last station, is in a straight direction less than 1½ M. below Prosecco. On the *Punta di Grignano*, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome chateau of *Miramar* (p. 440). The train passes through a tunnel at *Barcola* (p. 440) and reaches —

228 M. **Trieste** (see p. 437).

75. From Marburg to Villach.

Comp. Map, p. 408.

104 M. RAILWAY in 5½-6¾ hrs.

Marburg, see p. 406. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 406), and stops at the (1 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 *Gams*, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 5 M. *Feistritz*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus*; 10 M. *Maria-rast*. The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (14½ M.) *Faal*, with a château and park of Count Zabeo.

The train follows the right bank of the *Drave*, high above the deep bed of the river, and describes a long curve. 16½ M. *St. Lorenzen*, at the mouth of the *Radlbach*, on which, 3 M. from its mouth, is the village of *St. Lorenzen*. 22½ M. *Reifnig-Fresen*.

A road to the S., through the *Wolka-Graben*, leads to (6 M.) *Reifnig* (2345'; *Puhr*), at the foot of the *Welka Kappa* (5060'), the highest peak of the *Bacher-Gebirge*. Ascent interesting (3 hrs.; with guide). The descent may be made on the W. side to (2 hrs.) *Windischgratz* (see below).

28½ M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg*; the small town of *Mahrenberg*, (p. 405), lies on the opposite bank of the *Drave*. 33½ M. *Saldenhofen*, on the *Feistritz*, opposite *Hohenmauthen*, with its iron-works. — 40½ M. *Unter-Drauburg* (1195'; *Post*), at the influx of the *Miesbach* into the *Drave*. The village (*Domaingo*; *Gönitzer*), dominated by the ruined *Drauburg*, lies on the opposite bank.

A road (diligence twice or thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the *Misslingthal* to (6½ M.) *Windischgratz* (1340'; *Günther*; *Goll*), a small town with iron-works and the château of *Rottenthurm*. Above (½ M.) *Altenberg* rises the *Schlossberg*, the ancestral seat of the princes of *Windischgrätz*, burned down in 1511; the only part now left is the church of *St. Pancratius*. The *Ursulaberg* (5564') is ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs.: extensive view of the E. Alps, from the *Dachstein* and the *Tauern*, as far as the *Croatian Mts.* (on the top a pilgrimage-church and inn). The descent may be made by *Rosank* to the *Römerquelle*, a rising little 'Bad', with a mineral spring, and viâ *Köttelach* to (2½ hrs.) *Gutenstein* (Inn), 3 M. to the E. of *Prevali* (p. 416). — Beyond *Windischgratz* the road leads to *Weitenstein*, *Hohenegg*, and (30 M.) *Čilli* (p. 407).

[FROM UNTERDRAUBURG TO WOLFSBERG, 24½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. The fertile *Lavantthal* is worthy of a visit. The train crosses the *Mies* and the *Drave*. 6½ M. *Lavamünd* (*Bendl*; *Goll*), at the influx of the *Lavant* into the *Drave*; 8 M. *Ettendorf*. — 14 M. *St. Paul* (1310'; *Fischer*; *Klimbacher*), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count *Sponheim* in 1091, with a Romanesque church. The valuable collections of the abbey (ornaments of the 10th and 11th cent., coins, library, etc.) are shown on application.

EXCURSIONS. To the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Josefsberg* (2245') 1 hr.; to the ruin of *Rabenstein* (2265') ¾ hr., and thence to the top of the (¾ hr.) **Kasparstein* (2760'), a splendid point of view. The *Koralpe* (p. 405) is easily ascended viâ *Rojach* and *Gemersdorf* in 6 hrs.

18 M. *St. Andrä* (1420'; *Pongratz*; *Fischer*; *Waschen*), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of *Lavant* down to 1859, when they removed to *Marburg*. The old palace and the neighbouring château of *Thürn* now belong to the *Jesuits*. To the N. rises the handsome *Loretto Church*, in the Italian rococo style (1673-1704). — 21 M. *St. Stefan*.

24½ M. *Wolfsberg* (1510'; **Pfundner*; *Schellander*), the capital of the *Lavantthal*, with 2100 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the *Koralpe*. Above the town rises the handsome modern **Schloss*

of Count Donnersmark (1740'), in the Tudor style, with beautiful grounds and a fine view. In the wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the château, rises the sumptuous **Mausoleum* of the late Countess (Princess Hardenberg, d. 1857), erected by Stüler, with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss (shown by the gamekeeper who lives in the adjoining house).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Fellner, P. Greilach, Alex. Regger, and Alb. Zanger*). To the N.W. is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schloss Kirchbühl*, the property of Baron Herbert, charmingly situated (interior also worth seeing). — To the W. lies ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jacob* (Fauland, with garden); to the S. (2 M.) *St. Johann*, with a fine view; *Tretschach* (3 M.) and the monastery of *Marein* (3 M.) may also be visited. — Ascent of the *Koralpe* (7025'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). The route leads viâ the *Zoder-Alpe*, the *Schoberkogel*, the *Warschegg*, the *Hipfthütten*, and the *Steinschober*, to the *Koralpen-Haus*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 405). — Ascent of the *Grosse Saualpe* (6828'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). We follow the road viâ *St. Michael* to (9 M.) *Lading*, and ascend direct in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the summit; or we may ascend by *St. Margarethen* and *Forst* to the (5 hrs.) *Forst-Alpe* (6645'), and then proceed either to the N. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Geierkogel* (6270'), a fine point of view, or to the S. viâ the *Kienberg* and the *Gertrusk* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the *Grosse Saualpe*. Descent to *Lölling* or to *St. Oswald*, see p. 427.

The road from Wolfsberg to JUDENBURG (32 M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.) leads to the N. viâ *St. Gertrud*, through the romantic *Twimberger Graben*, a valley 6 M. long. (At the N. end of the valley is the *Schlattwirth*, whence a road to the left leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Prebl*, a small Alpine watering-place, with a good bath-house.) About $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Wolfsberg we reach *St. Leonhard* (2365'; *Schlaffer; Post*), a small town with an old Gothic church. (Route over the *Klippitzthörl* to *Mösel*, and ascent of the *Saualpe*, see p. 427; two-horse carr. to *Mösel* in 7 hrs., 10 fl.) The next villages are ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenfels* (Weinberger), beyond which, at the *Taxwirth*, we cross the frontier of Carinthia, (5 M.) *Obdach*, (7 M.) *Weisskirchen*, and (4 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 425).]

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty, wooded *Miesthal*. The train passes the village of *Gutenstein*, where the valley expands (to the S. the slopes of the Ursulaberg, see above), and stops at ($47\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Prevali* (1400'; *Uranscheck; Zimmerl; Farcher*), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to *Sulzbach*, see p. 408.) The Miesthal again 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 (the latter piercing the watershed between the Mies and the Drave) and descends to (57 M.) *Bleiburg* (1555'; *Rail. Restaurant; Sorgendorf Brewery*, near the station). The small town (**Elephant; Nemetz*), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated *Petzen* (6936'; 6 hrs.; guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to *Feistritz* (**Krauth*) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to the lead-foundry 25 min., to the *Berghaus* (4870'; Inn, rustic) 2 hrs., to the W. peak $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Mts. A path, indicated by red marks, leads to the E. along the crest to the *Kniepsquelle* and to (1 hr.) the top of the *Knieps* (6968'), the summit of the *Petzen*. The descent may be made, if preferred, from the W. summit to the S.W. to the *Luscha* farm, and through the *Leppen-graben* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Eisenkappel* (see below).

The *Jaunthal*, a lofty, and for the most part wooded plain be-

tween the Drave and the mountains, is now traversed to (64 M.) **Kühnsdorf** (1415'; *Leitgeb; Reiter*), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagkogel near Villach; to the N. the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. is the little *Klopeiner See*, with lake-baths (Restaurant Villa Martin, on the lake). — Kühnsdorf is the station for *Völkermarkt* (Stern; Adler; Post), a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for *Eisenkappel*, situated to the S. (diligence twice daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 3 fl.).

The last-mentioned road (to Krainburg, 40 M.) leads via *Eberndorf*, with its old abbey, and *Gösselsdorf*, with a small lake, to (7 M.) *Miklauzhof* (**Inn and Brewery*), whence the *Wildenstein Waterfall* (p. 418) may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We follow the Grafenstein road past *Jerischach* to the (5 M.) *Jesernik Inn* (rustic), whence a path, indicated by red marks, leads to the left through wood to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the fall. Ascent of the *Obir*, see below (guides, Jos. Gaggl and Thom. Orasch). — The Krainburg road continues through the picturesque *Rechberger Schlucht*, via the *Rechberg* steel-works and the smelting-works of *Viktorhütte*, to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Eisenkappel** (1830'; **Niederdorfer; Fließchauer; Löwe*), a large village at the influx of the *Ebriachbach* into the *Vellach-Bach*, with mineral springs and baths, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Santhal Alps (guides, Andr. Benedeizig and Franz Wriesnig). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is *Schloss Hagenegg*. Among the picturesque walks that may be taken from Eisenkappel are those to the *Ebriachklamm* (1 hr.); to the *Kupitzklamm* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) and *Jeravizaklamm* (2 hrs.) in the *Remscheniggraben* (p. 408); and to the *Wildenstein Waterfall* (3 hrs., via *Rechberg* and *Jerischach*, see above).

An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the **Hochobir** (7025'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide, not indispensable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., if a night is spent, 3 fl.), a very fine point of view. The shortest route ascends through the *Ebriachthal* and by the well-marked '*Jovansteig*' on the slope of the *Jovanberg* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Potschula Sattel* (4790'), then crosses the *Seealp* to the *Kalte Quelle*, and follows the telephone-line to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rainer Refuge Hut* (6660'; Inn), formerly a miner's house, now a meteorological station, connected with Eisenkappel by means of a telephone 8 M. long. In 10 min. more we reach the summit. Another route ($5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Baracke*, before the *Ebriachklamm* in the *Ebriachthal*, and then ascends to the right (red marks) by the miner's house of *Fladung* and the *Seealp* to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) refuge-hut. A third route follows the Kühnsdorf road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., then following the telephone, ascends the *Zauchengraben* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schäffleralp* (3630'), with its lead-mine and stalactite grottoes (permission to visit these obtained at the office of Rainer's Foundry at Eisenkappel), and traverses wood and meadows to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Potschula-Sattel* (see above). We may descend to the *Wildenstein Waterfall* (p. 418); or, to the S.W. of the refuge-hut, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Terkl-Wirth* in the Zeller-Thal (p. 420), and thence either to the W. via *Zell* to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Ferlach* (p. 420), or to the E. over the *Schaida* to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Eisenkappel* — The *Petzen* (6936'; 6-7 hrs.; guide $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), the *Uschowa* (6332'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 70 kr.), and the *Koschuta* (6752'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) may also be ascended from Eisenkappel; see below and p. 416. From Eisenkappel to *Sulzbach*, see p. 408.

Beyond Kappel, 6 M. to the S., in a beautiful wood, lies the **Vellacher Bad** (2765'; *Badhaus*, usually crowded in summer), with its chalybeate spring. Interesting expedition hence to the top of the *Carinthian* or *Seeländer Storschitz* (5784'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), to the W. of the baths. Mountaineers may ascend the *Koschuta* (E. peak 6750', *Koschutnik Thurm*, to the W., 7005'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). Across the *Paulitsch-Sattel* to *Sulzbach*, see p. 409. (Near the *Paulitschbauer* is an interesting '*Rock Gate*', $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.)

From the 'Bad' the road mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the **Seeberg** (3995'; fine view, best from the 'Kanzel', a rocky knoll by the house 8 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to the (1¼ M.) *Stullerwirth* in **Ober-Seeland** (2970'), near the post-office and church of *St. Andrä*, and through the valley to the (1¼ M.) **Kazino Inn* (over the *Sannthaler Saddle* to the *Logar-Thal*, see p. 408). Thence it descends the *Schanzriegel* (with traces of old entrenchments, 'Schanze') to (1 M.) *Unter-Seeland* and (¾ M.) *Podlog* (Kanonierwirth), at the mouth of the *Podstorschitz-Thal*. [From this point we may ascend, viâ the *Baschl-Sattel* (5350'), to the top of the **Krainer Storschitz** (7000'; 4½ hrs., with guide), a magnificent point of view. The descent may be made viâ *Baschl* to *Tupalitsch* (see below).] Beyond Podlog our route traverses the picturesque *Kanker-Thal* to the (1½ M.) *Factory of Herr Fuchs*. ¼ M. *Zunder Inn* (rustic); 3 M. notice-board, on the left, indicating the way to the *Grintouz* (see below); ¾ M. *Poschner Inn*; 1½ M. *Kanker-Pfarre* (rustic inn). — The **Grintouz* (8395'), the highest of the *Sannthal Alps* (p. 407), is easily ascended from the *Poschner Inn* in 5 hrs.; at the notice-board ¾ M. above *Poschner* (see above), we ascend to the E. by a path indicated by marks to the (1 hr.) farm of *Suhadolnik* (2940') and the finely-situated (1¾ hr.) *Frischauf-Haus* (4835'; tavern in summer). Thence in 3 hrs. (guide 2 fl.), by a well-defined path, to the summit, which affords a most imposing prospect. The ascent from *Ober-Seeland* is also interesting, but is fit for mountaineers only (7-8 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.): from the *Stullerwirth* through the *Obere Seeländer Kotschna* to the *Stuller-Alpe* ½ hr., to the *Ravni* ¾ hr., to the *Schneide* 2½ hrs., to the top ½ hr. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Frischauf-Haus*, see above. — The **Skufa* (8300'; 4 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) may be ascended from the *Frischauf-Haus* viâ the *Kanker-Sattel* (5900'; laborious; pass to the *Feistrizthal*, see p. 401). The view resembles that from the *Grintouz*. — At *Tupalitsch*, ¾ M. to the W. of the church of *Kanker*, the valley expands (to the right lies *Höflein*, a substantial village, with good inns, frequented as a summer-resort); the road enters the broad *Sau-Thal* and reaches (5 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 429).

Beyond *Kühnsdorf* the train approaches the *Drave*, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neudenstein* and the provosty of *Tainach*, and crosses the river by a handsome bridge below the mouth of the *Gurk* (fine glimpse of the *Obir* and the *Koschuta* to the S.). 73 M. *Grafenstein* (1370'), with a château of *Prince Rosenberg*.

To the S. rises the *Skarbin* (2668'; ¼ hr.), a fine point of view. — The *Hochobir* (p. 417) is also ascended hence. Road through the (½ M.) village of *Grafenstein* (Seebacher) to the (¾ M.) *Annabücke* over the *Drave*; then (½ M.) *Galizien* (1435'; Teyrowsky), and (1 M.) the village of *Wildenstein*, from which a path (red marks) ascends to the right to the (½ hr.) **Wildenstein Waterfall*, which dashes over a projecting cliff, 170' high (pretty view of the *Jaunthal* through the water from the hollow behind the fall). Thence a path (marks) ascends to the (¼ hr.) *Rinnerfichte* (to the left the ruined *Wildenstein*) and through the *Wildensteiner Graben* to the (½ hr.) *Hofmannsalm* (4075'). Turning here to the left we reach the *Wildenstein Sattel* in ¼ hr., and thence follow the telephone to the (½ hr.) *Rainer Refuge Hut* (p. 417).

The train next crosses the *Gurk* and the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebenthal*, a château of *Count Gæss*; on the right *Prince Rosenberg's* turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

80 M. **Klagenfurt**. — **Hotels**. *KAISER VON OESTERREICH, Heu-Platz, at the corner of the *Wienergasse*, R. & L. 1 fl.; *KÄRNTNER HOF, Cardinals-Platz; *MOSER, Burggasse; *SANDWIRTH, Pernhartgasse, with garden; WEISSES LAMM, Untere Alter Platz; GOLDNER BÄR, Stern-Allee. Omnibus from any of the hotels to the station 20 kr.

Restaurants. *Sandwirth*, with garden, see above; *Silberegger Bierhalle*,

Hafner, Grosse Schulhausgasse; *Sonne*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Steirische Weinhalle*, with garden, Pfarrhofgasse; *Benediktiner Kellerei*, good wine. — *Cafés*. *Madner*, Wiengasse, with garden; *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Dorrer*, Neuer Platz. *Joos*, confectioner, Stern-Allee.

Baths. *Römerbad*, in the town (Turkish and other baths). — *Military Swimming Baths* in the Wörther See (railway-station, see p. 421; train in 10 min.), 3 M. from Klagenfurt (a drive of 25 min.; omnibus at 4 and 6 p.m., 20 kr., there and back 25 kr.; one-horse carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1½ fl.; bath with towel 25 kr.; small restaurant with fine view). — *Maria Loretto Baths*, at the efflux of the Lend Canal from the Wörther See (p. 421), 3 M. from Klagenfurt (omnibus several times daily; bath with towel 16 kr.; *Restaurant). The various summer-resorts round the Wörther See have each their larger or smaller bathing-establishments.

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; at night 1 or 2 fl. — By time: first ¼ hr., with one horse, 25 kr.; ½ hr. with one horse 50, with two horses 60 kr.; whole day 6 or 8 fl.; ½ day, forenoon, 2½ or 3½ fl., afternoon 3½ or 4½ fl.

Klagenfurt (1460'), the capital of Carinthia, with 18,749 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther See* (p. 421) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a *Ringstrasse*. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The new *Museum Rudolfinum* is situated in the Ringstrasse, near the station. The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12., Wed. 2-5, free; other days 9-12, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, free; other days, 9-1, 30 kr., 3-4, 50 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. In one of the corridors is a large panorama from the top of the Gross-Glockner. Behind the museum lies the *Botanic Garden*, adjacent to which is the *School of Agriculture and Mining*, with a bronze bust of the emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient ducal throne, removed from the Zollfeld (p. 428). In the principal square is a fountain with a dragon, the heraldic emblem of the town, adjoining which is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. The Cardinals-Platz is embellished with an obelisk commemorating the Peace of Pressburg. *Herbert's* white-lead manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164') of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.). The **Franz-Josefs-Anlagen* on the *Kreuzberg* (1915), ½ hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (82') commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (*Restaurant). A similar view is obtained from **Maria-Rain* (Restaurant), situated beyond the Drave, 6 M. to the S. (carr. in 1 hr.),

FROM KLAGENFURT TO KRAINBURG (36 M.) a high-road leads over the *Loibl* (a drive of 9 hrs.; carriages to be had at Unterbergen and Neumarkt), but at the former only when previously ordered). Leaving Kla-

genfurt, the road leads to the S. to the (2 M.) *Glanfurtbrücke*, and then ascends the *Sattnitz* (from the top *View to the S., of the Karawanken range, from the Koschuta to the Mittagkogel). It passes ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the château of *Hollenburg*, situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left, descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley (here known as the *Rosenthal*), crosses the Drave to *Kirschentheur* (Ratz), and remounts to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unterbergen* (*Oblasser*, rustic; *Bräuhaus*). At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unter-Loibl* (1635'; Merlin) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) top of the *Kleine Loibl* (2385'), where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal diverges to the right by the *Chapel of St. Magdalena*; it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold *Teufelsbrücke* across the wild gorge of the brawling *Bodenbach* (a path has recently been constructed to the picturesque waterfall). The *Loibl-Thal* now begins. The road is level as far as the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter' and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Leonhard*, after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (6 M.) *Loibl Pass* (4495'), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with long inscriptions. Limited but picturesque view of the St. Anna-Thal to the S., with the Koschuta on the left and the Bogunschitza on the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) hamlet of *St. Anna* (3395'; Inn), and thence through the picturesque *St. Anna-Thal* to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neumarktl* (1680'; **Post*), a busy little town at the influx of the *Moszenik* into the *Feistritz*. (The **Teufelsbrücke*, in a romantic gorge $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., is worth a visit.) We may then either follow the left bank of the *Feistritz* to (8 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 429); or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vigaun* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the station *Lees* (p. 429).

The *Stou* (*Stol* or *Stuhlberg*, 7345'), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts, is best ascended from the *Bodenthal*, a fatiguing but picturesque excursion: from the *Kleine Loibl* (see above) we diverge to the right towards ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Windisch-Bleiberg* (3110'; rustic inn on the right, at the entrance to the village), 10 min. before reaching which we turn to the left into the *Bodenthal* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bodner* (3440'), the last chalet (spend night); thence a path, indicated by marks, ascends to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wertalscha-Sattel* and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view (small refuge-hut). Descent to the *Valvasor-Hütte* and to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Jauerburg* (p. 431). — The ascent from the *Bärenthal* is less toilsome: beyond the Hollenburg bridge, 6 M. from Klagenfurt (see above), a road leads to the W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Feistritz* in the *Rosenthal* (1810'; Kraiger; guide, Tomasch); here we ascend to the left, by the brook and through a narrow gorge, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stouhütte* (3170'), in the highest region of the valley, and thence over the saddle of *Weinasch* to the (4 hrs.) summit. — An easy route, with a fine view, leads from the *Bärenthal* over the *Medjidoh-Sattel* (5525') in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. to *Jauerburg* (p. 431). — A drawback to travelling among the Karawanken Mts. is the fact that the natives seldom understand any other language than their Slavonic patois.

FROM KLAGENFURT TO WAIDISCH AND ZELL, a pleasant excursion. We diverge to the left from the Loibl road at ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kirschentheur* (see above), and follow the road viâ *Oberferlach* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Waidisch* (1810'; Inn), a village in a narrow valley, from which the *Gerlouz* (6040'; fine view) may easily be ascended in 3 hrs. From Waidisch a rather steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us to *Zell-Pfarr* (1475'; **Inn*), beautifully situated in the centre of the Karawanken Alps (to the N. rises the *Setitsche*, to the S. the *Koschuta*). A picturesque road leads hence to (1 hr.) *Zell-Freibach* (2810'; Terkl) whence the *Obir* (7024'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) may be ascended (comp. p. 417). From this point we may either cross the *Schaida* (3500') to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Eisenkappel* (p. 417), or proceed to the N. through the picturesque gorge of the *Freibach*, between the *Hoch-Obir* and *Klein-Obir* on the right, and the *Setitsche* and the *Schwarze Gupf* on the left, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Freibach* (**Inn*; $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. is the **Wildenstein Waterfall*, p. 418). From *Freibach* we proceed to the left, viâ *St. Margarethen* and *Unterferlach*, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Kirschentheur* (see above).

From Klagenfurt to *Glandorf*, see p. 428.

On leaving Klagenfurt the train crosses the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. In the distance, above the green lower hills, rises the indented chain of the *Karawanken*. At the (83 M.) *Military Swimming Baths*, the train reaches the bank of the pretty **Wörther See** (1440'), or *Lake of Klagenfurt*, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

STEAMBOAT on the Wörther See thrice daily in summer from the *Swimming Baths* to *Maria-Loretto*, *Maiernigg*, *Krumpendorf*, *Reifnitz*, *Maria-Wörth*, *Seebad Maria-Wörth*, *Pörtschach*, and *Velden*. Omnibus and railway from Klagenfurt to the *Swimming Baths* (see p. 419).

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the *Lend Canal* (p. 419), is Prince Rosenberg's château of *Maria-Loretto*, with the baths already mentioned (p. 419). On the S. bank, farther on, lies *Maiernigg*, with its garden-restaurant and baths. To the S. rise the green hills of the *Sattnitz*, which separate the serpentine valley of the *Drave* (here called the *Rosenthal*) from the plain of Klagenfurt. 85 M. *Krumpendorf* (Inn at the station; *Villa Schindler*), with baths. 87½ 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. — 90 M. **Pörtschach am See** (**Wahliss's Establishment*, consisting of a hotel and villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; **Werzer*; *Villa Lyro*; *Hôtel am See*), a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths and a fine view of the mountains. Above *Pörtschach*, in the midst of wood, is the ruin of *Leonstein*, a charming point of view. The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. To the S. rises the conspicuous *Mittagskogel* (7034').

94 M. **Velden** (**Ulbing*, with swimming and other baths; **Wrann*; *Glasser*, at the steamboat-quay, ¾ M. from the railway-station; *Pension Bachmayer*; *Kornhäusl*, etc.; apartments at the *Villa Knapp*, *Austria*, and others, R. 1½-2 fl.; *Café Moro*), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) **Rosegg** (1585'; *Inn* by the bridge), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the *Rosenthal* (see above), on a peninsula formed by the *Drave*, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Park closed when the family is residing here. Enquire beforehand.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the *Mittagskogel* (comp. p. 422): from *Rosegg* viâ *St. Jakob* to *Rosenbach* (1880'; Inn at the forester's) in 2½ hrs.; thence to the summit in 4 hrs. more. From *Rosenbach* over the *Rosenbacher* or *Roschiza-Sattel* (5230') to *Asstling* (p. 431), 6-7 hrs., an attractive route. — The ascent of the **Sternberg** (2405') from *Velden* (in ¼ hr.) or from *Lend* (in 1 hr.) is also recommended. It commands a delightful *View of the environs of Villach and Klagenfurt, the *Karawanken*, etc. The church occupies the site of an old castle (refreshments at the sacristan's).

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, passes (97 M.) *Lind-Sternberg*, and at (99½ M.) *Föderlach* (*Glasser*) approaches the *Drave*, which it crosses twice. On a precipitous rock to the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the *Ossiacher Thal*, are the pic-

turesque ruins of the castle of *Landskron*. Near Villach the 'Rudolfbahn' diverges to the right (R. 76).

104 M. **Villach** (1665'; **Post*, R. & L. 1 fl.; *Hôtel Tarmann*, near the station; **Hôtel Mosser*, opposite; *Hohenberger*; *Fischer*, with garden, well spoken of; **Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 5400 inhab., the junction of the lines to Lienz and Franzensfeste (R. 60), to St. Michael (R. 76), to Laibach (R. 77), and to Udine (R. 78), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other noble families; fine **View* from the tower. The *Hans-Gasser-Platz* is adorned with a statue of *Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner.

ENVIRONS (comp. Map, p. 334). At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies **Warmbad Villach** (rail. stat., p. 433), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (**Restaurant*). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gailthal, is *Federau*, with a ruined château, a shot-tower, and a neglected park (tickets of admission, 20 pf., opposite the post-office at Villach; visit not recommended). — To the N., on the road to Treffen, rises the *Oswaldiberg* (3190'; 1¼ hr.), with a church, commanding a charming view of the Karawanken Alps, Ossiacher Lake, etc. — The ruins of **Landskron** (2200') may also be visited hence, viâ (1 hr.) *St. Andrä* (Schöffmann, with garden), which lies about 1½ M. from the old fortress (see above). Fine view. — Pleasant walk to the S.E. viâ *Proschowitz* (observe finger-posts) or *Maria-Gail* (**Glaser's Restaurant*), with its Gothic church, through the *Dobrowald*, to the (5 M.) **Faaker See** (1840'), a lake with a small island (Rfmts. at the forester's). On a lofty rock, 3 M. farther to the S., rises the picturesque ruin of *Finkenstein* (2765'). — The ascent of the **Mittagskogel** (7035'; 6½-7 hrs.; with guide) is attractive but fatiguing: the route leads viâ *Maria-Gail* and *Faak* to (2½ hrs.) *Latschach* and then by a marked path viâ *Obtschena* to the *Jepiza Alp* and the (2½ hrs.) *Berthahütte* (5575'), on the side of the saddle next Carniola; then to the E., over the arête (new path), to the (1½ hr.) top. Panorama less extensive than from the Dobratsch; fine view of the *Terglou* to the S. — The **Gerlitzalp** (6265'), ascended from *Sattendorf* viâ *Ossiachberg* in 4 hrs., commands a view similar to that from the Dobratsch.

From Villach a road leads to the N., viâ *St. Ruprecht*, to (4½ M.) **Treffen** (1790'; **Waltner* or *Unterwirth*), a charmingly situated summer-resort, with a château and park belonging to Count Goess. Beyond Treffen the road leads along the *Afritzer Bach*, passing *Winklern* and *Einöde*, at the mouth of the *Arriacher-Thal* (in which, 2 M. to the right, lies *Arriach*, a summer-resort), to (6 M.) **Afritz** (2350'; *Post*). [From this point we may easily ascend the *Wöllaner Nock* (7020'; 4 hrs.) or the *Mirnock* (6900'; 4½ hrs.), two attractive points of view. From the latter we may descend to (3 hrs.) *Millstatt*.] The road continues hence past the *Afritzer See* and the smaller, but more picturesque *Brennsee* to (4½ M.) *Feld* (*Müllbock*) and thence via (3 M.) *Radenthein* (p. 398) and (3 M.) *Döbriach* to (4½ M.) *Millstatt* (p. 336).

The ***Dobratsch** (7110'), or *Villacher Alpe*, the E. spur of the Gailthal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps, and commands a more extensive prospect than any other peak of the same height and accessibility. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3-4 fl.; two-horse, 6 fl.; omnibus at 5.30 p.m. in 2 hrs., returning at 8.30 a.m.; fare 70 kr.) from Villach viâ *St. Martin* (*Gruber*), *Vellach*, and *Mittelwald* (*Pegritz Inn*), and through the wooded *Bleiberg-Graben* to (9 M.) **Bleiberg** (2950'; **Matelitsch*; *Wohlgemulh*), with its extensive lead-mine. A road, steep at places and stony (Rfmts. at a hut halfway), leads hence

to the summit in 4 hrs. (horse 6, carr. 18 fl.; the old route through the gorge is a little shorter but more fatiguing). Good walkers should go from Villach (or take the diligence to Mittenwald, 1½ M. from Heiligengeist) to (9 M.) *Heiligengeist* (2920'; *Winkler; a drive of 1¾ hr. from Villach; one-horse carr. 4 fl.), whence a pleasant path (red marks), mostly through wood, leads to (1½ hr.) a broader track and (a little farther up) to the Bleiberg road; to the top 2 hrs. more. On the summit are two churches (German and Wend) erected in commemoration of the landslip of 1348 (see below), and the large *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Haus* (*Inn; bed 1-1½ fl.). The *View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauern, as far as the Koralpe towards the E.; to the S. are the Karawanken, the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and the Dolomites of S. Tyrol as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslip, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal for the time into a vast lake, are still observable. — The descent to the Gailthal is made on the S.W. side viâ *Sack* to (3 hrs.) *Nötsch* (see below); the descent on the E. side viâ *Mahrhof* to the (4 hrs.) *Villacher Bad* is not recommended (better by *Heiligengeist*, in 4 hrs., see above).

The **Gailthal**, as far as Kötschach (55 M.), is a broad, smiling valley, with numerous villages (diligence to Hermagor, 35 M., daily in 5 hrs.; fare 2 fl.). The road diverges to the N.W. at (14 M.) *Thörl-Maglern* (rail. stat., p. 433), and leads viâ (4½ M.) *Feistritz* (Inn; ascent hence of the *Osternig*, 6675', viâ the Feistritzer Alpe, in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 434), beyond which it crosses the Gail, to (1½ M.) *Nötsch* (Isepp; hence to the top of the *Dobratsch*, by a new path viâ *Sack*, in 4 hrs., see above). The road next passes (2 M.) *Emmersdorf* (Bräu) and (3½ M.) *St. Stefan* (but walkers will prefer the route across the Mittelgebirge viâ *St. Georg*, *Kerschdorf*, and *Tratten*), leaves the Gail beyond *Förotach*, and leads past the pretty *Preseker See* to (7½ M.) **Hermagor** (2010'; **Post*; *Fleiss*), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Gitschthal*. In the latter, through which a road (p. 336) leads to (5 hrs.) Greifenburg, grows the *Wulfenia Carinthiaca*, a beautiful plant with dark blue flowers, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the *Gartnerkofel* (7210'), which rises to the S.W. of Hermagor (p. 435; ascended viâ *Möderndorf* and the *Kühweger Alp* in 5½-6 hrs., with guide).

The road then follows the left bank of the Gail to *Kirchbach* and (12 M.) *Reissach* (3265'; Inn). About 3 M. to the N. is the small *Reissacher Bad* (3265'), at the S. base of the *Reisskofel* (7772'), which may be ascended in 4 hrs. (very toilsome, but interesting). The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the *Polinigg* (7655'). The road now passes *Grafendorf* and reaches (4½ M.) *Dellach*, near which, on the *Gurina*, interesting remains of Roman and pre-Roman times have been brought to light. Beyond *St. Daniel*, another small watering-place, we next reach (4½ M.) **Kötschach** (2325'; **Rizzi*; *Post*), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. About 1¼ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Gail, lies *Mauthen* (p. 335). The *Vorhegg* (3420'; to the W.), ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine survey of the Gailthal. — The *Jauken* (7390'), easily ascended in 4½ hrs. with a guide (J. Mosser; 2½ fl.), commands an extensive panorama. The marked path ascends, at first through wood, to the (3¼ hrs.) *Orsini-Rosenberg Hut* and then past a miner's house to (1¼ hr.) the summit. — From Kötschach viâ *Maria-Luggau* to *Sillian*, see p. 333; over the *Gailberg* to *Oberdrauburg* (diligence daily) and over the *Plöken* to Venetia, see p. 335.

76. From Bruck to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 408, 334.

127½ M. RAILWAY (*Kronprinz-Rudolfbahn*) in 4½-7 hrs.

Bruck, see p. 368. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow *Murthal*. 7½ M. *Niklasdorf*. It then crosses the *Mur* to —

10 M. **Leoben** (1745'; **Post*; **Mohr*; *Stadt Wien*; *Adler*), on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, the centre of the mining and cognate industries of Upper Styria. 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*. The negotiations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of *Göss* (now the property of the *Vordernberg Mining Company*), ½ hr. to the S. of Leoben, on 18th April, 1797. Near the town are extensive iron-works and coal-mines. — To *Vordernberg*, and over the *Prebühl* to *Eisenerz*, see p. 385.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of *Waasen* stops at the (11 M.) *Rudolfbahn Station*. It then follows the left bank of the *Mur* (passing *Schloss Göss* on the left, see above) to (18½ M.) **St. Michael** (1955'; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Purkhart*, opposite the station; *Ahorner*, in the village), at the mouth of the *Liesing-Thal*, the junction for *St. Valentin* (R. 69). (Seats should now be taken on the right side.) — 21½ M. *Kaisersberg*, with a ruined castle, beyond which the *Mur* is crossed; 28½ M. *St. Lorenzen* (1980'; *Ebner*; *Dietrich*). To the left are the spurs of the *Glein Alps*, to the right those of the *Seckau Alps*.

On the left bank of the *Mur*, 2 M. to the W. of *St. Lorenzen*, opens the *Kobenz-Thal*, in which, 4 M. from its mouth, lies the village of *Seckau* (2760'; *Kahibacher*), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey-church (**Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria*). Interesting ascent of the **Zinken* (7870'), an excellent point of view: through the *Steinmüller Graben* to the *Jürgbauer* (where the night may be spent if necessary) 2½ hrs., and to the top in 2 hrs. more. Descent to *Mautern*, see p. 389.

33 M. **Knittelfeld** (2115'; *Pissel*; *Pfinze*; *Stadt Meran*, at the station), a prettily-situated little town, at the mouth of the *Ingering-Thal*. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spielberg* (2300'), commanding a fine view.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Sim. Lechner*). The *Gleinalpe* (p. 370) may be ascended without difficulty from *Knittelfeld* in 4½-5 hrs. We follow the high-road to the N. to (1 M.) *Gobernitz*, turn to the right at a finger-post, then (¾ hr.) to the left, where the road divides, to (¾ hr.) *Glein* (*Gindler*), from which we ascend the ravine of the *Glein* to the (3 hrs.) *Alpen-Wirthshaus* (see p. 370).

Attractive excursion through the *Ingering-Thal*, viâ (7 M.) *Bischofffeld* (*Wegscheider*), and past the handsome chateau of *Wasserberg*, to (6 M.) the picturesque little *Ingering-See* (3975'), at the foot of the precipitous *Hoch-Reichart* (7930'). Refreshments at the forester's, 1¼ M. on this side of the lake, from which the *Reichart* may be ascended in 4 hrs. viâ the *Brandstädter Alpe* and the *Brandstädter Thörl* (6615'; pass to the *Liesing-thal*), comp. p. 389.

The valley of the *Mur* now expands to its greatest width. 37½ M. *Zeltweg* (2220'; *Inn*), with extensive iron-works. On the right bank



1:500000



of the Mur, 3 M. to the S., is the village of *Weisskirchen*; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. is *Fohnsdorf*, with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 800' deep.

$42\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Judenburg** (2380'; **Post* or *Krone*, with carriages for hire; **Brand*; *Frank*, with garden; **Danzmeyer's Restaurant*, at the railway-station, with rooms), a very ancient town (4039 inhab.), once a Celtic settlement (*Idunum*, from *idun*, a high hill), situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the *Seethal Alps*, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1841. In the Platz is a fountain with a large marble basin. Here, too, rises the *Römerthurm*, erected in 1509, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the top; 10 kr.). In front of the *Jesuits' Church* rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1717. The interesting *Church of St. Magdalena* in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains fine stained glass and a carved pulpit. The exterior of the 'Post' is adorned with a Jew's head in stone, upwards of 500 years old, which is regarded as the cognisance of the town. Fine view from the **Anlagen* on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the reservoir of the water-works and from the prettily-situated *Calvarienberg*. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works, as well as numerous ruined castles of the old Styrian nobility. To the S. are the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) coal-mines of *Feeberg*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Paul Jakober* and *Jos. Unteregger*). To the E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of *Liechtenstein*, the latter of which was the birth-place of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The *Liechtenstein-Berg* (3395'), above the ruin, affords a fine view (path from the Weyer suburb, with finger-posts). — To the E. (2 M.) is the handsome Gothic pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Buch*, built in 1455. — The *Zirbitzkogel* (7864'; 6 hrs.), a very fine point, is best ascended viâ *St. Wolfgang* (*Inn), and thence either to the right viâ the *Linderalpe* or to the left viâ the *Rothhaidenhütte*. The ascent by the *Schmelz*, with the pretty *Winterleitseen*, is more interesting, but more fatiguing. Extensive view of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps from the summit (refuge-hut; tavern in summer). — The *Schafkogel* (5730'), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4 M.) *St. Peter*; then to the left through the *Möschitzgraben* to the top in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The *Rosenkogel* (6312'): drive by the Tauern road in 2 hrs. to *St. Oswald*; ascend thence viâ the *Sommerthörl* and *St. Loretto* (5965'; Inn) to the top in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. — The *Bösenstein* (8035'): drive by the Tauern road in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. viâ *St. Johann* to *Hohentauern*; thence by a marked path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 389).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., viâ *Hohentauern*, to (30 M.) *Trieben* (see p. 389); to the S., viâ *Weisskirchen* and *Obdach*, to ($32\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 415; diligence daily in 6 hrs.); to the S.W., over the *Stubalp-Pass* (5055'), to *Köflach* (p. 404).

46 M. *Thalheim*; 51 M. *St. Georgen*. The railway and the river now turn to the S. to (54 M.) **Unzmarkt** (2460'; *Post*), a village on the right bank of the Mur. On the opposite bank is the ruined *Frauenburg*, once the seat of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein (see above). The train crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches.

58 M. **Scheifling** (2495'; *Post*; *Ratschiller*).

To *Murau* and *Tamsweg* (diligence daily in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 398. — About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the *Wölzer Thal*, which opens at *Niederwölz*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the

N.W., lies **Oberwölz** (2715'; *Klaffensack*; *Fleischer*), a small town with old churches and the château of *Rothenfels*. Interesting ascent of the **Hohenwart** (7746'; 6 hrs., with guide): through the *Schöttlgraben* to the (3 hrs.) *Steilererhütten* (4700') and (1/2 hr.) *Lachsenhütte* (picturesquely situated); then past the (1 hr.) *Fischsee* and to the right to the arête and the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the **Schiesseck** (7465'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide) is also attractive. — The road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the *Kammersberg* (3595'), to (6 M.) **St. Peter** (2675'; *Fleischer*), on the *Katschbach* (10 M. from station *St. Lambrecht* by the road viâ *Teufenbach*, *Katsch*, and *Althofen*). The **Greimberg** (8105'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide), ascended from St. Peter viâ the *Harttalpe* and the *Sandkogel*, is a good point of view.

The line now skirts the village in a wide curve, passes the handsome château of *Schrattenberg* with its five towers, and quits the *Murthal*. 63 M. **St. Lambrecht** (2915'; *Zedlacher*, at the station), on the watershed between the *Drave* and the *Mur*. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedictine abbey, lies in the *Tayathal*, 6 M. to the S.W.) — 66 M. **Neumarkt** (*Gragger's Restaurant*). The village (*Kofler*), 3/4 M. to the E., pleasantly situated, attracts summer-visitors (apartments in *Schloss Pichl*, 1 M. to the N.).

EXCURSIONS. The ascent of the **Grebenzen** (6135'; 4 hrs., with guide), is easy and attractive. A marked path leads viâ *Graslupp* and *Zeitschach* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Grebenzenhütte* (4595'), whence the summit (wide view) is reached in 1 1/2 hr. more. — The *Zirbitzkogel* (7864'; 5-6 hrs.; guide) is also recommended (see p. 425).

We now pass the ruins of *Forchtenstein* (on the left) and *St. Marcin*, and enter the *Klamm*, a defile in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (7 1/2 M.) the station of *Einöd* (2225'), are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of *Dürnstein*, the traditionary prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the *Olsa-Thal*.

76 1/2 M. **Friesach** (2090'; **Priemig*; *Post*; **Mohr*), an old town (1600 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, and *Petersberg* (interesting; old pictures in the chapel), and the remains of the provosty of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Metnitz*, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th cent.; *Dominican Church* of the 13th cent., in the transition style. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

A pretty view of the town and its environs may be obtained from the pavilion on the *Fischerkogel* (about 2300'), 1 3/4 M. from the station.

VIÂ FLATTNITZ AND ST. LEONHARD TO FELDKIRCHEN, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (one-horse carr. to Flattnitz 9 fl.) through the *Metnitzthal*, viâ *Grades*, *Metnitz*, *Mödring* (**Seppmüller*), and *Oberhof*, to the (24 M.) **Flattnitz** or **Fladnitz Alp** (4560'), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and frequented in summer by persons with delicate lungs (**Kottmüller*, often crowded in summer). — The *Eisenhut* (8010'; 5 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the *Stangalpen Group*, on the borders of Styria, Carinthia, and Salzburg, may be ascended from Flattnitz; view very striking. Descent to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Turrach*, see p. 398. — A pleasant footpath descends from Flattnitz past the *Haidnerhöhe*, to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Griffen*, whence we may either walk or drive to (9 M.) **St. Leonhard** (3615'; **Wanner*, R. 50-80 kr.),

an Alpine summer-resort, finely situated, commanding a noble prospect of the Karawanken, and to (9 M.) stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 428; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hirt*. At the influx of the Metnitz into the *Gurk*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Bökstein*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk, whose headquarters are at Klagenfurt.

A road leads hence to the W. through the Gurkthal (diligence to *Weitensfeld* daily, 1 fl.), viâ *Strassburg*, to (9 M.) *Gurk* (2070'; *Moser*; *Jernig*), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 11th and 12th centuries. The porch contains several groups in carved wood of the 15th cent.; in the interior, metal-work by Raf. Donner, and in the nuns' choir well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th century. — About 5 M. farther up the valley is the village of *Weitensfeld* (2300'; Post); thence through the *Glödnitzthal* to *Flattnitz* (see above), in 4 hrs.; through the *Gurkthal* to stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 428) in 6 hrs.

The valley of the Gurk expands. The lofty and fertile plain, with its numerous signs of industry, is called the *Krappfeld*. To the E. is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. At (83 M.) *Treibach* are extensive iron-works. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of *Athofen*, with an ancient watch-tower. 87 M. *Krappfeld*.

91 M. *Launsdorf* (1695'; *Rail. Restaurant*). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is **Hoch-Osterwitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500' in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

The *Magdalenaberg* (3464'; 2 hrs.), to the S. of Launsdorf, which is easily ascended by a marked path, is a still finer point of view. (Roman antiquities found here.) The descent may be made to *Meiselberg* and (2 hrs.) *Zollfeld* (see below). — To the N.W. of Launsdorf (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. is *St. Georgen am Längsee* (1800'), with a château of Hr. von Sichel (now a **Hôtel-Pension*), prettily situated near the small *Längsee*, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, viâ *Tagenbrunn*, with a large ruined castle, to *St. Veit* (see p. 428) 4 M.

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HÜTTENBERG (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), railway in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The train traverses the *Görtschitzthal*, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brückl* (to the right of which is *St. Johann am Brückl*, with extensive iron-works); 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eberstein* (**Nussdorfer*), with a château of Count Kristallnigg. (Ascent hence of the *Grosse Saualpe*, 6828', viâ *St. Oswald* in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., attractive.) — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klein St. Paul*; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wieting*. From (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mösel* (Moselwirth) a road leads to the N.E. to (3 M.) *Lölling* (2980'; **Siedlwirth*), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the *Stelzing* and over the *Klippitzthörl* (5390') to (15 M.) *St. Leonhard* in the Lavantthal (p. 416). The *Grosse Saualpe* (6828') may be ascended from Lölling direct viâ the *Kirchberger Alpe*, in 3 hrs.; easier, however, viâ (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stelzing* (4625'; **Inn*), whence we may ascend the *Geierkogel* (6270') in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; we then follow the crest of the Saualpe and proceed viâ the *Forstalpe* (6645'), the *Kienberg* (6710'), and the *Gertrusk* (6636') to the (2 hrs.) *Grosse Saualpe* (6828'). Descent to *Eberstein* (see above) 3 hrs., to *Wolfsberg* 3 hrs., to *St. Andrä* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hüttenberg* (2515'; *Sacherer*; *Lepuschütz*; *Kompaniehütte*, with garden, near the station), the

chief village in the Görtschitzthal (1200 inhab.), lies at the base of the *Erzberg*, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia. A visit to the mines, which pierce the hill on three sides, is interesting. We take the road by *Hefst* and *Gossen* to (3 M.) *Knappenberg* (Katzmann), where the mines and miners' houses are situated. (The traveller may go through the principal shaft, attended by a miner, to the Lölling side of the hill in 25 min.) From Knappenberg a road with fine views leads round the hill to *Ober-Semlach* and (3 M.) *Unter-Semlach* (3300'; Inn), where we enjoy a splendid panorama (the whole of the Karawanken chain to the S.); it then descends to (1½ M.) *Lölling* (see above), or past the *Preisenhof* to (3 M.) *Hüttenberg*. — A good path leads from Hüttenberg to the S.W. to the (1¼ hr.) large pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Weitschach* (3786'), a fine point of view.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*. — 95½ M. *Glandorf* (1530'; **Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM GLANDORF TO KLAGENFURT (11 M.), railway in ¾ hr., traversing the *Zollfeld*, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left of (3½ M.) *Zollfeld* is the château of *Töitschach*, probably erected on the site of the Roman station, *Virunum*; to the right, on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. 5½ M. *Maria Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. Beyond Maria-Saal we soon obtain a view of the long chain of the Karawanken. — 11 M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 418.

97 M. *St. Veit* (1560'; **Stern*; **Rössl*), an ancient town with 3000 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30' in diameter, excavated in the *Zollfeld*, is said to be Roman. Pretty promenades to the *Vitusquelle*, the *Calvarienberg*, and the *Maraunberg*.

Interesting excursion to the N.W., viâ *Ober-Mühlbach*, to (1 hr.) *Schloss Frauenstein* and the (½ hr.) *Kreugerschlösser*, consisting of the picturesque ruins of *Alt- and Neu-Kreug*. We may return past the little *Kreuger See* and *Hungerbrunn* to (½ hr.) *St. Veit*. — The *Schneebauerberg* (4405'), to the W., easily ascended viâ *Sörg* in 3½ hrs., commands a wide prospect.

The line follows the marshy valley of the *Glan*. 100 M. *Lebmach*; 101½ M. *Feistritz-Pulst* (1590'). *Pulst*, with an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, lies ¼ M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of *Liebenfels* (2360'), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of *Karlsberg*, with its huge tower; then that of *Hardegg*. — 105 M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle. The train winds through a narrow wooded valley, quits the *Glan*, which rises a little to the S., crosses a low hill, and enters the broad valley of the *Tiebel*. — 112 M. *Feldkirchen* (1800'; **Rauter*; *Lackenwirth*), a considerable village (10 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of *St. Leonhard*, p. 426). On the left are the iron-works of *Buchscheiden*; on the right the loftily situated church of *Tiffen*, near a station of the same name. The line traverses an extensive moor, with numerous hay-sheds, and then at (117½ M.) *Steindorf* approaches the *Ossiacher See* (1600'), a lake 6½ M. in length, on the N. bank of which it skirts the base of the *Gerlitzten-Alp* (p. 422).

Opposite (119 M.) *Ossiach* is the monastery of that name. 123 M. *Sattendorf*, the station for the **Kur-Hôtel Annenheim* (pens. 3 fl.; steamboat in connection with the train; diligence twice daily to

Villach), on the S. bank of the lake, with shady grounds, milk-cure, lake-baths, etc. On a buttress of the *Humberg*, at the S.W. end of the lake, stands the large ruin of *Landskron* (p. 422). The train crosses the *Treffner Bach* near (125 M.) *St. Ruprecht*, then turns to the S. and describes a wide curve to the S. Station (on the N. side of the town, left bank of the Drave) of —

127½ M. *Villach*, see p. 422.

77. From Laibach to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 408, 334.

81 M. RAILWAY (*Kronprinz-Rudolfbahn*) in 5½-7½ hrs. Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 410. The line traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N., and beyond (3½ M.) *Vizmarje* approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. (Ascent of the *Grosse Gallenberg*, see p. 410.) At (7½ M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zeier*, beyond which opens the broad basin of *Krainburg*, with the *Grintouz* and other *Sannthal Alps* on the right and the triple-peaked *Terglou* on the left. — 12½ M. *Laak*. The little town of *Bischofslaak* (1150'; *Krone*) lies ½ M. to the W., at the confluence of the *Zeier* and the *Soura*.

To *TOLMEIN* in the *Isonzo Valley*, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from *Bischofslaak* daily in 2½ hrs. viâ *Selzach* to (10 M.) *Eisern* (1500'); walk by (¼ hr.) *Satilog* to (½ hr.) *Zarz* (2680'), and cross the low saddle of *Na Kotscha* to (¾ hr.) *Podberdo* (1710'; *Valentintschitsch*, tolerable), in the parish of *Deutschruth*; then descend the picturesque *Baza Valley* (road most of the way) to (15 M.) *Tolmein* (p. 441). — To the N. of *Zarz* (see above) an easy route crosses the plateau of the *Jelover Wald* (3970') to (4 hrs.) *Feistritz* in the *Wochein* (see p. 430).

18 M. *Krainburg* (1165'; *Elephant*; *Post*), a small town on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the *Sau*.

Route hence over the *Loibl* to *Klagenfurt*, see p. 420; over the *Seeberg* to *Kühnsdorf*, see p. 418; the *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 408. — The *St. Margarethenberg* (2145; 1 hr.) and the *Jodociberg* (2760'; ½ hr.) afford a fine view of the *Terglou*, the *Sannthal Alps*, etc.

The valley contracts. 24½ M. *Podnart-Kropp*. The train crosses the *Save* and enters a tunnel. 30 M. *Radmannsdorf* (1610'), at the union of the *Wurzener* and the *Wocheiner Save*. — 31½ M. *Lees-Veldes* (**Wucherer*; *Zum Triglav*, outside the village), the station for *Veldes* and the *Wochein*.

About 2 M. to the N.E., at the foot of the mountains, lies *Politsch* (1785; **Sturm's Inn*), a favourite summer-resort. Adjoining it, to the E., on the *Bogunschitza*, is *Vigau*, with a large prison, whence a picturesque road leads along the hillside to (6 M.) *Neumarkt*, comp. p. 420. The ascent of the *Bogunschitza* (6770'; ½ hrs., with guide), from *Politsch*, is recommended to geologists.

From stat. *Radmannsdorf* a road (diligence from every train in ½ hr., 50 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the *Save*, to (3 M.) *Veldes* (1640'; **Hôtel Mallner*; **Louisenbad*, both on the lake; **Erzherzog Sigismund*, or *Petran*, ¾ M. farther on, on the S. bank; *Dane*, *Poschnik*, *Jekler*, in the village, ¼ M. from the lake; furnished rooms at *Moschnik's*), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the **Veldeser See* (1570). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of *St. Ma-*

ria im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Schloss Veldes* (1980'; Restaurant; fine view). At the foot of the castle is a new bath. Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the *Louisenbad*; also two warm swimming-baths. Rikli's 'Naturheilstalt' is also much frequented. — A road leads from Veldes to the N. viâ *Unter-Göriach* to (6 M.) stat. *Jauerburg* (p. 431); but walkers will find it better to go viâ *Asp* and the little church of *St. Katharina* to the (1½ hr) **Rothweiner Waterfall*, and thence viâ *Dobrava* to (1 hr.) *Jauerburg*.

The VALLEY OF THE WOCHAINER SAVE (or 'Savitza', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the *Wocheiner See* and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to *Feistritz* daily at 10.30 a.m. in 3 hrs., 1 fl.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and near (4¼ M.) the *Wocheiner Vellach* (Slavonic *Bohinska Bela*) enters the smiling green valley of the *Wocheiner Save*. On the opposite bank of the Save rise the cliffs of *Babji Zob* ('woman's tooth', 3704'), with a fine *Stalactile Cavern* (3 hrs. from Veldes), rendered accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. The road continues, viâ *Vellach*, *Neuming*, and *Witnach*, to (13 M.) *Feistritz* (1660'; **Post*; *Schoglitz*: *Triglav*), the chief village in the *Wochein*, situated in a basin at the junction of the *Feistritzbach* with the *Save*, with extensive iron-works. The *Fall of the Feistritz*, 3 M. to the S.W., is worth a visit. — The *Wocheiner See* is 3½ M. from *Feistritz*. Beyond *Savitza* the huge *Terglou* (see below) rises to the right. On the lake are the church of *St. Johann*, and a *Touristenhaus* (Inn, R. 70 kr.-1 fl.). The sequestered *Wocheiner See* (1730'; 2¾ M. long, ½ M. broad), resembling the *Lake of Hallstatt* (p. 98), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged *Skerbinja*). Boat to the chalets at the upper end of the lake (1 hr.), 1-2 pers., there and back 2 fl., each additional person 50 kr. — From the chalets a footpath (the boatman acts as guide; fee ½ fl.) ascends gradually through meadows to a bridge over the *Savitza*, and then more steeply through wood, and finally by a dilapidated flight of steps to the (1¼ hr.) **Savitza Fall* (2745'), the picturesque source of the *Save*. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200' in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — PASSES (guides, Peter Logar, Jak. Prettnner, and Urb. Mencinger). From *Feistritz* viâ the *Tschernagora Alp* to the (2¼ hrs.) *Mallner Refuge Hut* (4755'), and thence to (1¼ hr.) the top of the *Schwarzenberg* (*Cerna Prst*, 6050'), an admirable point of view (panorama by *Siegl*), descending through the German oasis of (2 hrs.) *Deutschruth* (Inn), to (4 hrs.) *Tolmein* (p. 441), a tolerably easy route. — An easier route (bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the *Baza* (pron. *Badja*) *Pass* (guide convenient, to *Podberdo* 2½ fl.): from *Feistritz* through the *Jelower Wald* to the pass 2½ hrs., *Podberdo* (p. 429) 1¼ hr., *Grahovo* 2½ hrs.; thence a road to (9 M.; carr. with one horse 3 fl.) *Tolmein*. — From the W. end of the *Wocheiner See* over the *Skerbinja-Joch* (6240') to *Tolmein* 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. The *Kuk* (6844'), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in ¾ hr.; view similar to that from the *Schwarzenberg*.

The ascent of the **Terglou* or *Triglav*, the highest peak of the Julian Alps, is fit for experts only, with trustworthy guides. The usual starting-point is *Mitterdorf* (2040'; Inn, poor; Lor. Schest, Jak. Jeller, good guides), a village 3½ M. to the N. of *Feistritz*, or from *Althammer* (1790'; quarters at the manager's), 4½ M. to the W. From both of these points a good path, steep only at places, ascends in 4½ hrs. to the *Belopotje Alp* (5430') where good drinking-water is to be had, and in 2 hrs. more to the *Maria-Theresien-Schutzhaus* (7890'), built by the Austrian Tourist Club at the foot of the Little *Terglou*, where the night is spent. From this point the ascent leads over loose stones and debris and through a narrow fissure ('*Gate of the Terglou*') to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Little Terglou* (8990'). Hence a narrow ridge, about 80 yds. long (suitable only for those with steady heads) leads to the foot of the *Great Terglou*, beyond which we ascend the arête to the E., and scale the (¾ hr.) highest summit by a steep but of late much improved path (iron stanchions, steps, etc.). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a large portion

of the Adriatic (panorama by Pernhart). — The ascent of the Terglou from the N. is shorter. A new path ascends from *Moistrana* (see below) through the *Kotthal*, to (4½ hrs.) the *Deschmannhütte* (7220'), which is attractively situated on the verge of the large 'Doline' (funnel) of *Pekel*. Thence the summit is reached (by those free from giddiness) in 1½-2 hrs. — The *Urbanova* (7525'; ½ hr.), *Krederca* (8065'; 1 hr.), *Rjovina* (8315'; ½ hr.), and *Cmir* (7845'; ½ hr.) may also be conveniently ascended from the *Deschmannhütte*. — Mountaineers are recommended to descend past the *Terglou Lakes* to the *Wocheiner See* (able guide necessary). After a weary walk of 4 hrs. from the *Maria-Theresia Hut*, over the grand plateau of *Hribarze* (to the right the *Kaniauz*, 8430'), we reach the *Gross-See*, the largest and finest of these lakes. We then descend by a somewhat better path to the (1½ hr.) *Doppelsee*, where another refuge has been built by the Austrian Tourists' Club (*Erzherzog Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhaus*, 5750'), and the (1 hr.) sombre **Schwarzsee* (3940'), embosomed in wood; then through wood to the (1 hr.) brink of the *Komarza*, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 2000' high (grand view), which we descend by a good path, recently widened (to the left is a wire-rope tramway, 650 yds. long, used for transporting timber). In 1½ hr. we reach the path leading from the *Wocheiner See* to the *Savitza Fall* (see above). — Those who wish to visit the lakes without ascending the Terglou should start from the *Belopolje Alp* (p. 430), the ascent from the *Wocheiner See* being long and wearisome.

MOISTRANA (see below) is reached from the *Wochein* in 10-11 hrs., by a rugged path crossing the *Kerma Sattel* (6645'), between the Terglou and *Drassberg*, and traversing the *Kerma-Thal*, which opens into the *Rothwein Valley* (see p. 430) about 1 hr. to the S. of *Moistrana*. This route is also recommended for the descent of the Terglou; there is a spring of good water on the left slope, a little beyond the head of the pass.

The train approaches the S. base of the *Karawanken Mts.*, of which the *Stou* is the most conspicuous. To the left is the mouth of the *Radovna*, or *Rothweinbach*. The valley contracts. — 38½ M. *Jauerburg* (1855'; *Kolb*), at the mouth of the *Jauornik*.

The shortest ascent of the *Stou* (7346') is made from *Jauerburg* (5 hrs., with guide, comp. p. 420).⁴ We follow the road by *Karnervellach* to the (7½ M.) *Valvasor-Hütte* (4265'), formerly a miners' house, fitted up by the Austrian Tourist Club, and thence ascend via the *Schäferhütte* and the *Kleine Stou* to the (3 hrs.) summit. The descent may be made to the *Bodenthal* or to the *Bärenthal*, see p. 420. A road leads to the S. from *Jauerburg* via *Unter-Göriach* to (6 M.) *Veldes*. Via *Dobrava* to the **Rothweiner Fall*, see p. 430.

40½ M. *Assling* (Post); 46 M. *Lengenfeld* (2090'; *Jansa*), at the foot of the *Mittagskogel* (p. 422). On the opposite bank of the *Save* lies *Moistrana* (Schmerz), at the mouth of the *Urata Valley*, which stretches hence to the Terglou.

The **Urata Valley*, or valley of the *Feistritz* (*Bistritza*), is worthy of a visit. A good road (suitable for driving) leads from *Moistrana* on the left bank of the brook to the (3½ M.) **Peristhnik Fall*, a picturesquely-situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 2 hrs. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on the S.E. side of which the huge Terglou rises precipitously. A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over the *Luknia Pass* (5835') into the valleys of the *Sadenza* and *Isonzo* (to *Flitsch* 9-10 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — Through the wide opening to the S. of *Moistrana* a cart-track leads to (2½ M.) *Ober-Rothwein*, at the mouth of the *Kerma-Thal* (see above), and then through the *Radoina* or *Rothwein Valley* to *Göriach* and (8 M.) *Veldes* (p. 430). — For travellers from the N., *Moistrana* (where several of the guides speak German) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Terglou (see above): through the *Kermathal* and over the *Kerma Pass* to the *Terglou Hut* 6 hrs., and to

the top $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. Guides: Gregor Legat of Lengenfeld, Joh. Klaučnik, nicknamed 'Simenz', Simon Pinter, and F. Skumauc of Moistrana.

54 M. **Kronau** (2665'; *Urbani*), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischnza Valley*; in the background rise the *Prisanig* and *Razor*.

OVER THE *VERSCHITZ-SATTEL* TO *FLITSCH* (to the *Baumbachhütte* $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., to *Flitsch* 9-10 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the easiest and most picturesque approach to the Valley of the Isonzo. A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the *Pischnza Valley* to its ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Verschitz-Sattel* (*Moistroka Pass*, 5300'), between the *Moistroka* (7765'; ascended from the pass in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and attractive) on the right and the *Prisanig* on the left (8382'; a good point of view, ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing). Descent to (1 hr.) the *Trenta Valley* (interesting excursion from the first houses to the *Source of the Isonzo*, in a rocky cleft at the foot of the *Travnik*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the church of *St. Maria* or *Trenta* (2455'; primitive inn; quarters at the curé's or at the huntsman's; guide, Anton Tozbar). We next descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Loog*, at the influx of the *Sadenza* into the Isonzo (near the *Baumbachhütte*, p. 442) and through a rocky gorge of the Isonzo to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sotscha* (1560'; poor inn), whence the *Kern* (p. 441) may be ascended (6 hrs.) viâ the *Lepenja-Thal*. Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the *Grintouz* and *Saurüssel* on the N., to (2 hrs.) *Flitsch* (p. 442).

From *Wurzen* (*Post), 2 M. above *Kronau*, a road crosses the *Wurzen-Sattel* (3515') to (15 M.) *Villach* (p. 422).

About halfway between *Wurzen* and *Ratschach* the *Save* (*Wurzener Sau*) flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3945') is in the wild *Planitza Valley*, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390' in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at *Ratschach*. Interesting excursion from *Ratschach* station, there and back in 5 hrs.

59 M. **Ratschach-Weissenfels** (2850'), on the watershed between the *Save* and the *Drave*. The village of *Ratschach* (*Kirchmaier*) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., and *Weissenfels* (2590'; *Post; Tourists' Inn, near the *Schloss-Park*), 2 M. to the W.

The *Schlossberg* (4010'; 1 hr.) at *Weissenfels*, on which is a ruined castle, commands a fine view of the *Carinthian* and *Carnian Alps*, the *Gailthal*, *Kanalthal*, etc.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque ***Weissenfels Lakes** (3060'; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the station or from the village of *Weissenfels*; guide 60 kr.). Leaving the *Post Inn* at *Weissenfels*, we ascend the valley to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) smelting-works of *Hr. Neiss* (*Restaurant*) turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream. The best view of the magnificent head of the valley, with the towering *Manhart* and the rocky spurs diverging from it, is obtained from the *Rudolfsfelsen*, between the two lakes. Close to the base of the *Manhart*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther up the valley, lies the *See-Alpe* (*Dairy*, whey). — The ascent of the *Manhart* (8786) from this side, across the *Lahncharte* is laborious (5-6 hrs.; guide, *Kirchmaier* of *Ratschach*); it is easier from *Raibl* (p. 443).

Beyond the industrial village of *Weissenfels*, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the *Schwarzenbach*, the *Weissenbach*, the frontier of *Carniola* and *Carinthia* (lofty viaduct), and the deep ravine of the *Schlitzza* (bridge 160' high). 64 M. *Tarvis*, and thence to (81 M.) *Villach*, see p. 433.

78. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

Comp. Map., p. 334.

81 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4 hrs.; ordinary trains in 6 hrs. The **Pontebba Line*, forming the continuation of the Rudolfbahn from Villach to Pontafel, affords a shorter route (by 91 M.) between Vienna and Venice than the line viâ Nabresina and Cormons (express from Vienna to Venice in 16½ hrs.; fares 84 fr. 45, 61 fr. 95 c.). In the wild grandeur of the scenery traversed and in boldness of engineering, particularly between Pontebba and Resiutta, this line surpasses all the other Alpine railways.

Villach, see p. 422. Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the *Drave* by a handsome iron bridge. On the right bank lies the goods-station of the Rudolfbahn. 2½ M. *Bad-Villach* (p. 422). Crossing the *Gail*, we next reach (5½ M.) *Firnitz* (1660'), opposite *Federaun*, with its lofty shot-tower (p. 422). On the left diverges the road over the *Wurzen* (p. 432). 10½ M. *Arnoldstein* (Post). To the right rises the long *Dobratsch*, on which marks of the great landslide of 1348 are still traceable. The train crosses the *Gailitz* (*Schlitza*). 14 M. *Thörl-Maglern* (Strasshof; Lufthof), the station for the *Gailthal* (p. 423). The train runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the *Gailitz*, passes through two tunnels, and crosses the *Wagenbach* to (17½ M.) *Tarvis*, the junction of the *Laibach Railway* (see R. 77).

Tarvis (2410'; **Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, with fine view, R. 1½ fl.; *Filafer*, unpretending), a large and finely-situated village, and a summer-resort, consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan), in the valley, ½ M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (2465'; **Hôtel Schnablegger*; **Gelbfus*, with garden and fine view), on the hillside, ¾ M. farther distant, where the ordinary passenger-trains also stop (see p. 434).

EXCURSIONS. To the **Graf-Carl-Steig* (there and back ¾-1 hr.). Above the railway-bridge (5 min. from the station) a path descends to a wooden bridge over the *Schlitza*, and ascends on the left bank of the wild and picturesque gorge, rendered accessible by wooden bridges and steps in the rock. It then passes under the imposing railway-bridge, where a stone bears an inscription to Count Carl Arco-Zinneberg, in memory of whom the path was constructed to the 'Arco Ruhe'. From this point we return by the same route (the more convenient) or through wood to the *Greutersteg* over the *Schlitza*, and on the left bank by a steep ascent to the road (fine view) and station (to the left).

A picturesque walk leads to the **Bartolograben* (2½ hrs. from Ober-Tarvis and back); from the farther end an attractive pass crosses the *Bartolo Wiesen* (highest point, 3894') to *Feistritz* in the *Gailthal* (interesting gorge and cliffs), whence we may return to (5-6 hrs.; guide 2 fl.) *Tarvis* viâ *Thörl* (p. 423). — The *Göriacher Alm* (5560'), which affords a remarkably picturesque view, is easily reached from *Tarvis* in 3½ hrs. (guide, 2 fl., unnecessary), viâ *Goggau*, by a path running mostly through wood. — A beautiful excursion may be taken in the *Römerthal*, over the *Greuter Plateau* to the *Karnitza*, at the striking head of the valley (5 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 20 kr.). The route over the *Schutzhaus-Scharte* to the (5-6 hrs.) *Manhart-Schutzhaus*, is fit only for adepts (p. 443). — To the *Kaltwasserthal* and across the *Braschnik-Sattel* or *Karnitza-Sattel* to the *Seisera*, see p. 434.

The *Luschariberg* (see below) is frequently ascended from *Tarvis*: take the *Saifnitz* road to the W. to the (1½ M.) stone angel (p. 434); then ascend to the left.

From Tarvis to **Raibl* (one-horse carr. 2 fl., to the lake 3 fl., two-horse 4 and 6 fl.; to Predil one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 fl.), see p. 443; to the **Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 5 fl.), see p. 432; to *Pontebba* and *Chiusaforte* (one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12 fl.), see p. 435. Carriages at Tarvis station.

The train runs to the W., passing Unter-Tarvis, to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Tarvis*, and ascends (with the *Luschariberg* on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Saifnitz** (2615'; *Ehrlich*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The ***Luschariberg** or **Heilige Berg** (5880'), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 1 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary; horse 4 fl.). We follow the Tarvis road to a (1/2 M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims' path to the right, through the *Luscharigraben*, to the (1 hr.) *Annabründl*, and mount to the (3/4 hr.) *Luscharialpe* and the (1/2 hr.) pilgrimage-church (*Inn*, adjacent). Extensive *View a little to the S. of the summit (panorama to be had at Tarvis, 30 kr.). — A shorter and pleasanter ascent is by the so-called *Steinweg*, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (1 fl.; safe enough, but not pleasant). Descent to *Kaltwasser* and *Raibl*, see p. 443.

The ***Seisera** is a most interesting valley, one of the grandest among the Dolomites. Road to (3 M.) *Wolfsbach* (two inns; guides Jos. Kandutsch and Jos. Keil); then an Alpine track to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seisera* or *Wolfsbach Alpe* (3340'), grandly situated (*Wischberg*, *Balitzen*, *Bramkofel*, *Köpfach*, *Mittagskofel*). From the *Spranja*, the head of the Seisera Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the *Bärenlahmscharte* (called *Moserscharte* on the Austrian Ordnance Map; 6962'), between the *Cregnedul* and the *Kastreinspitze*, to the *Wischberghütte* and (8 hrs.) *Raibl* (see p. 443); guide 5 fl.; including ascent of the *Wischberg*, 6 fl.). On the W. side of the pass is a steep slope of snow (35-50°), where steps must be cut. — From *Wolfsbach* through the *Sattelgraben* and across the *Braschnik-Sattel*, or through the *Zapraha-Thal* and across the *Karnitza-Sattel* to *Kaltwasser* and *Raibl* or *Tarvis* (6-7 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 443. We then descend by the *Fischbach-Alpe* (p. 443) to *Raibl*. Ascent of the *Wischberg*, see p. 443. — From the Seisera, to the W., an easy route crosses the *Somdogna Pass* (4920'), between the *Köpfach* and the *Mittagskofel*, to the *Dognagraben* (with the huge precipices of the *Bramkofel* and the *Cimone* on the left) and (7 hrs. from *Wolfsbach*) stat. *Dogna* in the Fella Valley (see p. 435).

The train gradually descends on the bank of the *Fella*, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the *Wolfsbach-Graben* (splendid view, with the jagged *Wischberg* in the background), to (26 M.) **Uggowitz** (2580'; *Ehrlich*; *Kandutsch*).

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Blasius Errath*). A path, steep at first, ascends to the N. through the *Uggwa-Thal* to the extensive **Uggowitz Alpe**, with its numerous chalets. (To the *Hintere Alpe*, 3960', 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) The **Osternig** (6676'), a very fine point of view, may easily be ascended thence, viâ the *Feistritzer Alpe* (4860'; with ten beds), in 3 hrs. (guide from Uggowitz 3 fl.). Descent from the inn to *Feistritz* or *Vorderberg* in the *Gailthal*, 3 hrs.

The train crosses the Uggowitz brook, passes the picturesque *Fort Malborget*, situated on a rocky barrier which intersects nearly the whole valley (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and then crosses the Fella to (28 M.) **Malborget** (2365'). The large village of that name (**Schnablegger*; *Holaky*; *Rumpler*) lies on the opposite bank.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Franz Moschik*). The **Mittagskofel** (*Jos di Mezzanotte*, 6860'), a fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty through the *Rankgraben* in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 3 fl.). — OVER THE LUSNITZER ALP TO

DOGNA (9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a very attractive tour. We proceed through the *Granuda Graben* to the *Granuda-Alp*, *Lusnitzer Alp*, and (5 hrs.) *Deutsche Alp* (4850') to the E. of the *Lipnik* (6405'); and then descend viâ the chalets of *Bieliga* and *Chiout* to (4 hrs.) *Dogna* (see below). — The ascent of the *Poludnig* (6568'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is easy and attractive. The route leads through the *Malborgetgraben* to the (1½ hr.) *Tschurtschele-Alp* (3520'), then either to the left across the *Gaisrücken* (5780') or to the right through the *Kesselwald*, to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands an extensive view. Descent on the N.W. side to the *Eggeralpe* (4590'), with its little lake, thence to the N. to *Mödern-dorf* and *Hermagor* (p. 423), or to the S., through the *Malborgetgraben* back to *Malborget*.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley. On the right rise the precipices of the *Guggberg* and the *Schinoutz*, on the left those of the *Lipnik*. 32½ M. *Lusnitz* (2070'), with a small sulphur-bath. The train crosses the *Fella* and is carried along its right bank by means of cuttings in the rock and embankments of masonry. Before passing *Leopoldskirchen* (on the left) the line crosses the wild *Planja-Graben* by means of a vaulted cutting. It then crosses the *Fickergraben*, which descends from the *Schinoutz*, and the rapid *Vogelbach*, and reaches —

38 M. **Pontafel** (1875'; *Rail. Restaurant*; in the village, *Hôtel Bahnhof, Post*), the Austrian frontier-station, splendidly situated (custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

A tolerable track leads to the N. through the *Bombaschgraben* to the (¾ hrs.) *Nassfeld* (5000'; refuge-hut), whence the ***Rosskofel** (7330'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) may be ascended by the *Tresdorfer Alm* and the *Rudniker Sattel* (splendid view). Descent from the *Rudniker Sattel* on the W. past the *Troghütte* and *Casarotta* to the *Confingraben*, and along the *Pontebana* to *Pontafel*, 4½-5 hrs. — The ***Gartnerkofel** (7210'; comp. p. 423) is ascended either from the *Nassfeld* viâ the *Watschiger Alm* in 2½ hrs.; or from the *Bombaschgraben* viâ the *Kronalp* and the *Garnitzen-Alp* (5½ hrs. from *Pontafel* to the top). Guides, Ant. Gitschthaler and Martin Troier of *Pontafel*.

The train crosses the *Pontebbana*, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

38½ M. **Pontebba** (*Rail. Restaurant*; Ital. custom-house), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from *Pontebba* through the wild, rocky ravine of the *Fella* (**Valle del Ferro*) to *Chiusaforte* was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. (Between *Pontebba* and stat. *La Carnia*, a distance of 17½ M., there are 24 tunnels.) The traveller who takes an interest in the structural features of the line should walk (2¼ hrs.) or drive to *Chiusaforte* (one-horse carr. in 1¼ hr.; there and back 3 fl.), or, if time be limited, descend the valley from *Pontebba* to (1 hr.) the picturesquely situated hamlet of *Pietra Tagliata*. The train now descends rapidly on the right bank of the *Fella*, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131' high, borne by four huge buttresses. 43 M. *Dogna* (1520';

the village lies on the opposite bank), 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 **Bramkofel* (p. 443). The train crosses the boisterous Dogna by a lofty bridge of four arches, skirts the slopes of the *Col della Baita* by means of rock-cuttings and galleries, traverses several viaducts, and again crosses the Fella.

46 M. **Chiusaforte** (1280'; **Albergo alla Stazione*, with garden and staircase to the station; *Fratelli Martino*), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley* (p. 443), with the peaks of the Mte. Kanin in the background (p. 442). The floor of the valley of the Fella is bestrewn with rocky debris for a long distance. The train skirts the slopes of the right bank, above the high-road, and at *Peraria* crosses the Fella for the last time, by a bridge 184 yds. in length. We next cross the *Resia* to —

51 M. **Resiutta** (1035'). The village (*Bräuhaus*; Alb. *Morandini*), with its two churches, lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*, which ascends towards the E. to the Mte. Kanin. 53 M. *Moggio* (970'). The village lies opposite, on the N. side of the Fella valley, at the mouth of the *Val di Moggio*.

The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 56 M. **Stazione per la Carnia** (850'; *Inn* at the station).

From this station (diligence to Tolmezzo from each train, 1 fr.) a post-road leads to the W., through the broad *Val Tagliamento*, viâ *Amaro*, to (7 M.) **Tolmezzo** (1085'; *Leone Bianco*, indifferent), near the influx of the *But* into the *Tagliamento*. (Route through the valley of the *But* or *Valle di S. Pietro to Paluzza*, and over the *Plöken to Kötschach*, see p. 335.) About 3½ M. above Tolmezzo lies *Villa Santina* (1195'; *Inn*), where the valley of the *Tagliamento* divides. Through the N. arm, the *Canal di Gorto*, watered by the *Degano*, a carriage-road (diligence from Tolmezzo, daily at 1 p.m., 1½ fr.) leads viâ *Ovaro* to (9 M.) *Comeglians*, whence it is continued by a cart-track to (4 M.) *Rigolato* and (1½ M.) **Forni Avoltri** (2880'; tolerable inn), beautifully situated at the N. base of *Mte. Tuglia*. Thence to *Sappada*, see p. 352. A fine route towards the N. crosses the *Veranisjoch* and *Hochalpeljoch* (7210') to (7 hrs.) *St. Lorenzen* in the *Gailthal* (comp. p. 334; ascent of the *Paralba* from the pass, 1½ hr., easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the *Wolayer Joch* (6550'), and past the *Wolayer-See*, to the (6 hrs.) *Plöken* (p. 335).

The prolongation of the valley of the *Tagliamento* towards the W., above *Villa Santina*, is called the *Canal di Socchieve*. A road leads by *Socchieve* to (7½ M.) **Ampezzo di Carnia** (1865'; *Colomba*), the capital of the valley, on the *Lumiei*. (Post-conveyance from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo daily, 1½ fr.) The road next leads viâ (9 M.) *Forno di Sotto* to (6 M.) *Forno di Sopra* or *Vico* (3265'; **Inn*), and crosses the **Mauria Pass** (4305'), between *Mte. Mieron* and *Mte. Stinizoi*, to (9 M.) *Lorenzago*. It then descends the *Val Cadore*, crosses the *Piave* at (2 M.) *Pelos*, and leads to the left viâ *Lozzo* to (9 M.) *Pieve di Cadore* (p. 351). — To the N.W. of Ampezzo, in the upper part of the *Val Lumiei*, lie the sequestered villages of **Sauris** (*Sauris di Sotto*, 3955'; *Sauris di Sopra*, 4440'), which, like *Sappada* (p. 352), are inhabited by Germans. From Ampezzo over the *Mte. Pura* (4730') to *Sauris di Sopra* 5 hrs.; thence a bridle-path across the *Col di Razzo* (5745') to (2 hrs.) *Campo* in the upper part of the *Val Frisone*. From *Campo* we may either descend the valley northwards to (2½ hrs.) *S. Stefano* in the *Val Comelico* (p. 352) or proceed to the W. viâ *Mte. Dovana* to *Vigo* and (3½ hrs.) *Pelos*.



GOLFO
DI
TRIESTE

Vallone di
Capodistria

A little lower down, in the midst of an extensive plain, the Fella falls into the *Tagliamento*. We then cross the *Venzonazza* to —

59 M. **Venzone** (755'), 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. (A direct line through the *Tagliamento Valley* to *Portogruaro* and *Venice* is being built.) 62½ M. *Gemona-Ospedaletto*; 66 M. *Magnano-Artegna*; 69 M. *Tarcento*; 71½ M. *Tricesimo*; 75 M. *Reana del Rojale*.

81 M. *Udine* (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

79. Trieste and Environs.

Railway Station (Pl. a, B, 2), a handsome edifice about 1 M. to the N. of the centre of the town. *Hotel Omnibuses* 30-40 kr.; *Cab* 50, with two horses 1 fl. 20 kr. (from midnight to 6 a.m. 80 or 1 fl. 60 kr.). Each box 10-15 kr.; small packages free. — The new '*Rivabahn*', 1½ M. in length, connects the principal station with the *Stazione S. Andrea* (Pl. B, 7), the terminus of the line Trieste-Herpelje-Pola (p. 444).

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. 1½-5 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; *HÔTEL DELORME (Pl. b; C, 4), Via al Teatro 2, opposite the Exchange, R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; EUROPA (Pl. c; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma, ¼ M. from the station, R. 1 fl. 70, L. & A. 40 kr., with café; AQUILA NERA (Pl. d; C, 4), Via S. Spiridione 2, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr., with good restaurant; STADT WIEN (*Città di Vienna*), Via S. Nicolo 11. — *Hôtel Garni, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 1-3 fl. — The *Sardine*, *Branzino*, *Tonina*, and *Barbone* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine of the country, *Refosco*, a very dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, both dark red, usually drunk mixed with water.

Cafés. **Litke* and *Degli Specchi*, Piazza Grande; *Oriental*, in the Lloyd buildings, opposite the Tergesteum; *Vecchio Tommaso*, near the Hôtel de la Ville; *Tergesteo* and *Teatro*, in the Tergesteum, Piazza del Teatro; *Stella Polare*, *Caffè Adriatico*, near the post-office. — **Restaurants.** **Puntigamer Bierhalle*, Via S. Nicolo 5 (better restaurant on the first floor); *Steinfelder Bierhalle*, Piazza della Borsa 12; *Pilsener Bierhalle*, opposite the post-office; *Berger*, Via S. Nicolo 15; *Belvedere*, in the old town, at the foot of the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with fine view from the garden. — **Osterie** in the Italian style: *All' Adriatico*, Via di Vienna; *Bissaldi*, Canal Grande, etc.

Cabs ('*Broughams*'). From the station to the town, see above; from the town to the station 40 or 80 kr. — Per ¼ hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., ½ hr. 50 or 80 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional ¼ hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr. Between 9 p.m. and 6 p.m. 10 kr. extra per ¼ hr.

Tramway from the station, along the harbour, past the Tergesteum, and through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico, the *Boschetto*, and the Campo Marzo (fare 5-10 kr.).

Porters. Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

Steamboats. To *Muggia*, and to *Capo d'Istria* and *Pirano* several times daily; local steamers to *Parenzo*, *Rovigno*, and *Pola* daily. Steamers of the '*Austrian Lloyd*' to *Venice* thrice, to *Dalmatia* viâ *Istria* thrice, to *Fiume* twice weekly; to *Greece*, *Constantinople*, and the *Levant* once weekly; direct to *Alexandria* every Friday; to *Bombay* monthly.

Post Office (Pl. 12; C, D, 3), in the Via Caserma. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 13; C, 3), Via della Dogana.

Baths. Warm at *Oesterreicher's*, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the

artillery arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*, the *Hôtel Garni*, etc. — Vapour Baths at *Rikli's*, in the street leading to the *Boschetto*. — Sea-baths at the *Bagno Maria*, opposite the *Hôtel de la Ville* (reserved for ladies in the afternoon); **Bagno Excelsior*, in *Barcola*. Ferry to or from the military-baths 3 kr. each (a single person 6 kr.); small steamer to *Barcola*, every hour from the *Lloyd Buildings*; omnibus from the station every 5 minutes. Boats 1-1½ fl. 'per ora'.

Theatres. *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. C, 4), opposite the *Tergesteum*; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. D, 4), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia* (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rosselli*, on the *Acquedotto* (Pl. E, 3).

British Consul, *Sir Richard Burton*, *Via Nuova* 8 (office-hours 10 a.m.-1 p.m.). — **American Consul**, *H. W. Gilbert*, *Esq.*

English Church Service in the *Via S. Michele* at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 72,000 (including the suburbs 133,000, including the commune and garrison 144,500) inhab., lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and may be termed the Hamburg of S. Germany. About 14,000 vessels, including 5000 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 2¼ million tons, enter and quit the harbour annually. The annual value of the imports is about 170 million florins, that of the exports about 165 million florins. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries, but the Italian element predominates. About one-sixth are Slavonians, and there are only 5000 Germans.

The business of the town centres in the **Harbour**, which has been extensively enlarged and improved during recent years at a cost of 14,600,000 fl. From the *New Harbour* near the railway-station, which is sheltered by a breakwater, the *Old Roads*, with several moles, stretch southwards to the *Molo S. Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a *Lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo)*, 108 ft. high. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., is the *Health Office (Sanità; Pl. B, 5)*. Adjacent, on the *Piazza Grande* (p. 439), are the handsome new offices (by *Fersted*) of the '*Austrian Lloyd*' (Pl. B, 4), a steamboat-company established in 1833, which carries on the postal service and passenger-traffic between Austria and the E. Mediterranean and India. Farther to the N., between the *Molo del Sale* and the busy *Molo S. Carlo* (begun in 1751 on the site of an ancient Roman mole), is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 3, 4), completed in 1756, which penetrates into the new town or *Theresienstadt* (358 yds. long, 16 yds. wide), and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal is the church of *St. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), built in 1830 in the Greek style.

On the *Riva Carciotti*, to the S. of the *Hôtel de la Ville*, is the ***Greek Church** (*S. Niccolò dei Greci*, Pl. 6; C, 4; divine service 6-8.30 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.), sumptuously fitted up in the interior. To the left of the *Hôtel de la Ville* is the handsome *Palazzo Carciotti*, with columns on the façade and a green dome. — Near the *Molo S. Carlo* and the *Riva Carciotti* rises the *Teatro Comunale*. Opposite, in an open piazza, is the **Tergesteum** (Pl. C, 4), an extensive

block of buildings, with shops and offices on the outside, and intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade roofed with glass. This arcade with the adjoining rooms on the ground-floor is used as an *Exchange* (principal business-hours 12-2 o'clock). Visitors are admitted to the well-stocked *Reading Room* of the Exchange.

Near the Tergesteum lie the two busiest piazzas in the city: the *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. C, 4) with the old Exchange, adorned with a *Group of Neptune* in marble, and a *Statue of Emp. Leopold I.*, erected in 1660; and the *Piazza Grande* (Pl. C, 4), with the new *Municipio*, containing the handsome hall of the provincial diet. In front of the Municipio are the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.*

The *Via del Corso* (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads inland from these piazzas, separates the New Town, with its broad streets and handsome houses, from the Old Town. The streets of the latter, nestling round the castle-hill, are narrow and steep, and in some cases inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is the *Jesuits' Church* (*S. Maria Maggiore*, Pl. 5; C, 4), containing a large modern fresco by *Sante*. A few paces to the W., higher up, lies the small *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, which is said to have been named after Richard Cœur de Lion, with the *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5), supposed by some to have been a Roman gateway, but probably part of an old viaduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the *Museo Lapidario* (Pl. 9; B, 5; custodian opposite, No. 16; fee 30 kr.), a collection of Roman antiquities, exhibited in the open air in an old burial-ground. A small temple here contains the monument of *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768.

The loftily-situated *Cathedral of S. Giusto* (Pl. 3; D, 5) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, of which, by the tower, portions of the foundations and columns have been brought to light. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by uniting three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with three busts of bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. The interior has been whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that on the left is Mary between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). The capitals are partly antique, partly Romanesque.

Beneath a stone slab in front of the church is interred *Fouché*, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I. The projecting terrace commands a view of part of the town and the sea.

In the *Piazza Lipsia* (Pl. B, 5), which is laid out in pro-

menades, is the **Nautical Academy** (Pl. 8). On the second floor of this building is the *Ferdinand-Maximilian Museum* (Wed. and Sat. 10-1; Sun. 11-1), which contains a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic. Crossing the court in a straight direction and ascending to the second floor, we enter the *Municipal Museum* (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, ancient and modern coins, a collection of weapons, and various objects relating to the town of 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 its late proprietor Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money for its maintenance. (Admission daily, 11-2.) The principal façade of the building, which was erected in 1857 from designs by Hitzig, looks towards the Josefs-Platz, where a **Statue of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, designed by Schilling, was erected in 1875.

An avenue (*Passeggio di S. Andrea*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, skirting the coast, and commanding a variety of views, leads along the shore, on the S. side of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Dépôt*, and the *Gas-Works*, to *Servöla*. The extensive docks of the *Austrian Lloyd Co.*, opposite *Servola*, are shown daily (except Sun. and Sat.), 9-11 and 2-4, on application at the office in the *Lloyd Palace* (guide $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

On the road to *Zaule*, which is noted for its oyster-parks, lie the handsome *Cemeteries*.— A favourite walk on the E. side of the town is afforded by the *Boschetto*, which is reached by the tramway (10 kr.) through the *Corso*, the *Piazza della Legna*, the *Corsia Stadion*, and past the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2, 3). Shady walks ascend hence in 30-40 min. to the *Villa Ferdinanda* (Restaurant al Cacciatore), situated on a plateau 755' in height. Here, too, stands the *Villa Revoltella*, with its park and chapel, now the property of the town (splendid view of the town, the sea, and the coast).

EXCURSIONS. The château of **Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), charmingly situated near *Grignano*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Trieste, affords a pleasant excursion from Trieste. (The château is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from stat. *Grignano*, p. 414; boat from Trieste 3 fl., one-horse carr. 2, carr.-and-pair 3 fl.) The beautiful park, with its palms and groves of camellias and laurels, and splendid views of the sea and the town of Trieste, is always open to the public. The handsome rooms of the château are shown (Sundays excepted) on application to the major-domo. To the right of the entrance to the garden is a *Museum*, containing Egyptian and Greek antiquities. Halfway to *Miramar* is *Barcola* (Restaurant), frequently visited from Trieste.

To **Občina* (1135'; *Hôtel-Pension all' Obelisco*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., with a fine survey of the town and the sea, particularly from the trigonometrical signal beyond the road, 5 min. from the inn. Also to *Servola* (see above); to *St. Canzian* (by carriage viâ *Corgnate*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 414), etc.

From Trieste to *Herpetje* and *Pola*, see p. 444.

80. From Trieste to Villach viâ the Predil.

Comp. Map, p. 334.

120 M. RAILWAY to (35½ M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 2-2½ hrs. DILIGENCE from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 16 hrs. (5 fl. 94 kr.). RAILWAY from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in 1⅓ hr.

From Trieste to (12 M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 414. The railway diverges to the right, at the station of *Bivio Duino*, and runs in wide curves towards the N.W., near the coast. At *Duino* a tunnel 300 yds. long is traversed; the little town lies on the sea, to the left, with a château of Princess Hohenlohe. At *S. Giovanni* the *Timavo* (Roman *Timavus*; *Virg. Aen. I. 244-46*), which under the name of *Reka* disappears near St. Canzian (p. 414) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 18 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. Near (22 M.) *Monfalcone* the train quits the coast, and then turns to the N., skirting the W. spurs of the Carso. 23 M. *Ronchi*; 26 M. *Sagrado*, beyond which we follow the valley of the *Isonzo*. 28½ M. *Gradisca*; 31 M. *Rubbia-Savogna*.

35½ M. **Gorizia**, Ger. *Görz* (280'; **Posta*; **Hôtel-Pension Formentini*, with a pleasant garden; **Cur-Pension Hausner*, 3-4½ fl. per day; **Corona d'Ungheria*; *Leone*; *Angelo d'Oro*), the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 20,912 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*, is now a favourite resort of lung-patients owing to the mildness and dryness of the climate. (Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; military music in the Giardino Pubblico and in the Piazza several times weekly.) The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition, and partly used as a prison. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, and his grandson the Count of Chambord (d. 1883), are interred in the chapel of the monastery of *Castagnavizza*, on a height above the town (20 min.). The *Monte Santo* (2244'), 2½ hrs. to the N., crowned with a pilgrimage-church, commands a fine view.

The HIGH ROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the *Isonzo*, viâ *Salcano*, to (13½ M.) —

49 M. *Canale*, where it crosses the river. It then leads viâ *Ronzina* to (10 M.) *Volzano*, Ger. *Woltschach* (Koffou), and crosses the *Isonzo* to (1¼ M.) *Tolmino*, or *Tolmein* (660'; *Posta*, dirty), in the château of which Dante, when a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ant. Benedecio*, *Joh. Carli*, *Franz Tutta*). To the *Dante Grotto* in the gorge of the *Tolmeiner Bach* (*Tominska Dolina*), 3 M. to the N.E. (guide 1 fl.). — The ascent of the *Kern* (7370'; 8 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to *Flitsch* or *Sotscha* 6 fl.) is highly attractive and especially interesting for botanists. Passing the castle-hill we follow the left bank of the *Isonzo* to the hamlet of *Gabrie*, where we turn to the right, and ascend to the (3½ hrs.) village of *Kern* (quarters at the *Iwantsch farm*). Thence we reach the summit viâ the *Kasina-Alp* and *Zaslav-Alp* in 4-5 hrs. [The *Kern* may also be ascended from *Caporetto* viâ *Dreschenza* in 6 hrs., or from *Flitsch* viâ the *Spredolina Alp* in 9 hrs., or from *Sotscha*

(p. 432) viâ the *Planina Alp*, in 6 hrs.] — From Tolmino over the *Skerbinja-Joch* or the *Schwarzenberg* to *Feistritz* (guide 4 fl.), see p. 430; viâ *Deutschruth* to *Laak*, see p. 429.

70½ M. *Caporetto*, Ger. *Karfreit* (1015'; *Deutschwirth*). To the right are the precipices of the *Kern* (see above); to the left rises the *Matajur* (5390'); easily ascended in 4 hrs.; interesting). The next places are *Ternova*, *Serpenizza*, and —

84 M. **Flitsch** (1470'; **Post*; *Huber*), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge *Mte. Kanin* group.

ASCENTS (guides; *Jos.* and *Andr. Makritsch*, and *Andr. Sortsch* of *Flitsch*, *Andr. Komaz*, *Joh. Sortsch*, and *Ant. Tozbar* of *Trenta*). The ascent of the **Prestrelenk** (8220'; guide 5 fl.), viâ the *Karnitza Alp* in 7½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying; the descent may be made by the *Nevea Alp* to (6 hrs.) *Raibl* (see p. 443). — The **Kanin** (8470'; guide 6 fl.), viâ the *Gosditsch Alp*, in 8½-9 hrs., is also fatiguing (from the *Kanin* to the *Prestrelenk* 3 hrs.). — The **Rombon** (or *Veliki Vrh*; 7250'), viâ the *Goriciza Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), offers less difficulty. — From *Flitsch* to the *Valley of the Trenta* (passes to the *Pischnza* and *Urala* valleys), see p. 432. Near *Loog* in the upper *Trenta* valley, 4½ hrs. from *Flitsch*, is the **Baumbachhütte** (1970'), erected by the German Alpine Club. The ascent of the *Terglou* (6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; p. 430) from this point, by the '*Kugy Path*', viâ the rocky *Skok* and the *Dolez-Sattel*, is fit only for adepts with steady heads. The ascent of the *Prisanig* hence (8380'; 4½ hrs.; 4 fl.), viâ the *Kronauer Chalet*, is easier than from the N. side (p. 432). — The *Razor* (8530'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), ascended viâ the *Kronauer Alp* and the saddle between the *Prisanig* and the *Razor*, is difficult. — The *Flitscher Grintouz* (7710'; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), ascended viâ the *Zepotocco-Alp* (4285') from the inner *Trenta*, is difficult. — The *Jalouz* (8710'; 6-7 hrs.; 7 fl.), ascended by the *Trenta-Alp* (4480'), is also a difficult peak and not without danger. — Another arduous ascent is that of the *Kaniauz* (*Kanjavec*, 8432'), accomplished viâ the *Trebischnja-Alp* in 6 hrs., or viâ the *Dolez-Sattel* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Fine view. The descent may be made if preferred to the *Terglou Lakes* (p. 431).

The road now quits the *Isonzo* valley, which ascends to the E. towards the *Terglou* (p. 430), and follows the course of the *Koritenza* towards the N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Klause* (1745'), guarded by a new fort. Beyond this pass, near (5 M.) *Unterbreth*, a view of the imposing *Mangart* (p. 443) is disclosed; to the E. rises the abrupt *Jalouz* (8710'). The road ascends in long windings past *Mittelbreth* (Inn) to *Oberbreth*, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the *Mangart Valley*, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. *Hermann*, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the **Predil** (3810'; *Baumgartner's Inn*, to the right, unpretending). We now descend (choosing the '*Sommerstrasse*' or upper of the two roads), enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, and of the *Seethal* with the *Seekopf* and *Wischberg*, to (2½ M.) —

95½ M. **Raibl** (2925'; **Schnablegger's Touristenhäuser*, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Post*), a picturesquely-situated village on the *Schlitzta* (the outlet of the *Raibler See*), with extensive lead-foundries, and a summer-resort. To the W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6292'), and opposite to it is the *Fünfspitz* (6240'), with its five huge pinnacles.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Rud. Baumgartner* and *Jakob Pinter* of Raibl). Pleasant walk by the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1 M.) *Lake of Raibl* (3250'; baths in summer; boats for hire), at the upper end of which is a new fort. — Ascent of the *Luschariberg* (5880'), viâ *Kaltwasser* in 4 hrs. (guide, 2 fl. 60 kr.), not difficult (descent to Saifnitz, p. 434). — Pleasant excursion of 1/2 day to the *Kaltwasserthal*, with the grand scenery at its head. Interesting day's excursion (7 hrs.; guide, 3 fl. 80 kr.) across the *Raibler Scharte* (4345') to the *Kaltwasserthal*; then over the *Braschnik-Sattel* (4885'), between the *Steinerne Jäger* and the *Schwalbenspitzen*, or (steeper but more interesting) across the *Karnitza-Sattel* (4920'), between the *Schwalbenspitze* and the *Gamsmutter*, to the *Seisera Valley* and to *Wolfsbach* and *Tarvis* (p. 434). — The *Königsberg* (6292'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.) is ascended without difficulty and commands a fine view. — The *Fünfspitz* (6240'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.) is a difficult peak, fit only for those who are free from giddiness. — Ascent of the **Manhart* or *Mangart* (8786'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 5 fl., with descent to *Weissenfels* 6 fl.), not difficult, and very interesting. Beyond the (1 hr.) *Predil* we turn to the left and ascend the *Manhartthal* to the *Manhart-Alp* and to the (3 hrs.) *Manhart Hut* (6560'; refreshments and night-quarters). Thence to the top by a good path in 2 1/2 hrs. more, past the *Kleine Manhart* (imposing view). Descent over the *Lahncharte* to *Weissenfels* (p. 432), steep and trying; across the *Schutzhaus-Scharte* to the *Karnitza* (steep, fit only for experienced mountaineers) and through the *Römerthal* to *Tarvis* (p. 433), interesting and attractive. — The **Wischberg* (8756'; 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), a very striking point of view, also ascended from Raibl, is fatiguing but free from danger. We pass the *Raibler See* and ascend the *Seethal* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Fischbachalpe* and the (1 hr.) *Wischberg Hut* (5930') in the *Untere Karnitza*, erected by the German Alpine Club. Thence to the summit through the *Obere Karnitza* and over the *Gamsmuttercharte* in 2 1/2 hrs.; superb view. Descent across the *Bärenlahn-Scharte* (6960') into the *Seisera valley* and to (6 hrs.) *Wolfsbach*, toil-some (steep snow-field in the *Bärenlahn*, see p. 434). — An interesting excursion, which may be especially recommended to botanists, leads from the *Wischberghütte* across the *Stiege* to the *Cregnedul-Alp* and *Pecollo-Alp*, returning by the *Nevea-Alp* (from Raibl and back 10 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.). — The *Bramkofel* (*Jof del Montasio*, *Montasch*; 9030') is difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 7 fl.). The previous night should be spent at the *Pecollo Alp* (6330'), 5 hrs. from Raibl (6 hrs. from *Chiusaforte*). To the summit, a magnificent point of view, 4-5 hrs. more. — The *Mte. Cimone* (7812'), between the *Dogna* and *Raccolana* valleys, 3 1/2-4 hrs. from the *Pecollo Alp*, is also repaying. — The *Kanin* (8470'; guide 7 fl.) and the *Prestrelenik* (8220'; 6 fl.), difficult, may each be ascended in about 8 hrs., the night being spent in the *Kanin-Hütte* (6590'), 2 1/2 hrs. above the *Nevea Alp* (see below), where the keys should be ordered by telegraph from *Chiusaforte*. From the hut to the top 2 1/2-3 hrs. These peaks, however, are better ascended from *Flitsch* (see above).

To *CHIUSAFORTE*, an interesting route (7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). We pass the *Raibler See* and ascend the *Seethal* to the (3 hrs.) finely-situated *Alp Nevea* (3950'), at the N. base of the *Prestrelenik*; and then descend through the grand, but shadeless *Raccolana Valley* (with the *Bramkofel* and the *Mte. Cimone* on the N.) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Stretti*, (1 1/2 hr.) *Saletto* (Inn, primitive), and (1 1/2 hr.) *Raccolana*, at the influx of the *Roccolana* into the *Fella*, 3/4 M. to the S. of *Chiusaforte* (p. 436). We may then return to Raibl by the *Pontebba* line and *Tarvis*.

From Raibl (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 4 fl.) the road leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitza*, viâ *Kaltwasser* (lead stamping-mill) and *Flitschl*, to (6 1/2 M.) *Unter-Tarvis*, 1/2 M. from the railway-station —

102 1/2 M. *Tarvis* (p. 433). Thence to (120 M.) *Villach*, see p. 433.

81. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

STEAMBOAT to Pola daily in 8½ hrs. (first-class fare 3 fl.); from Pola to Fiume twice weekly in 11 hrs. (fares from Trieste 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 70 kr.). Good restaurant on board, D. 2½, S. 1 fl. — RAILWAY viâ *Herpelje-Kozina* (junction of the line from Divača, p. 414) to Pola in 4 hrs.; viâ St. Peter to Fiume in 7½ hrs., see p. 413.

The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a distant bay to the S.E. lies *Capo d'Istria*, with its large prison. On an eminence rises the church of *Pirano*. The town (7400 inhab.), with its salt-pans, is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the old fortress peep from amidst olive-groves. The lighthouse of *Salvore* is next passed, then *Umāgo*, the castle of *Daila*, *Cittanuova* (on the site of the ancient *Noventium*), *Parenzo* (once a usual halting-place of the crusaders, with a remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), *S. Niccolò* (on an island with a watch-tower and deserted monastery), *Orsēra*, and the *Canal di Leme*, an inlet 28 M. long. In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4560'). The vessel now stops at **Rovigno** (the ancient *Arupenum* or *Rubinum*), a prosperous town with 9,600 inhabitants. The staple commodities: are wine (the best in Istria), oil, and sardines. Baptistery of the 11th century. Railway to *Cansanaro* (*Pola, Trieste*), see p. 414.

To the right near *Fasāna* rise the *Brionian Islands*, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland, where the Venetian fleet was defeated by the Genoese in 1379. The Venetians once quarried the stone for their palaces here. The grand amphitheatre of Pola now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet since its withdrawal from Venice, and now of considerable commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

Pola (*Hotel Ribolli*, near the harbour; **Schreiner*; **Restaurant Lloyd*; *Café* in the market-place; beer at *Dreher's*; wine at the *Al Tempio di Augusto*; *Trattoria al Buon Pesce*, on the way to the Arena), a thriving seaport with 16,324 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having probably been founded by Thracians. According to tradition it was founded B. C. 1350 by the Colchians who were in pursuit of Jason in order to recover the golden fleece. It was conquered B. C. 178 by the Romans, who established a colony here, afterwards known as *Pietas Julia*. Under Augustus and his successors it attained its highest prosperity (35,000 inhab.) and was an important war-harbour. In 550 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, assembled an army here for the purpose of chastising the piratical inhabitants of the coast. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice, and during the subsequent contests for supremacy between the Venetians and Genoese the town was frequently destroyed. From the last of these disasters in 1379 it never recovered, and has since been little more than a ruin.

Its magnificent and highly-interesting antiquities, which date from the Roman period, may be visited in the following order. (The

Temple of Augustus and the Arena are surrounded by an iron railing, the key to the gate of which is kept at the *Palazzo Pubblico*, where a guide may also be obtained if desired.)

The **Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. C. 19), 26' in height and 50' in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 23' in height, and with admirably-executed enrichments on the frieze, is in almost perfect preservation. The inscription can be traced only by the holes of the nails by which the letters were once attached to the wall (*Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae*). The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill. A monument has been erected here to *Signor L. Carrara* (d. 1854), in memory of his praiseworthy exertions in securing the preservation of the antiquities.

We now cross the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reach the *Porta Aurea*, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 20' in height, erected by the *Sergii*, a distinguished family of the place. At some distance to the right stood the ancient *Theatre*, the site of which only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The whole neighbourhood is now covered with modern houses. Farther to the right is a hill with the *Meteorological Station*, the grounds in front of which, embellished with a statue of *Adm. Tegetthoff*, command an admirable view of the town and harbour.

Excavations, which are still prosecuted, have brought to light the two ancient E. gates, the *Porta Erculea* (so called from the head and club beside the key-stone) and the double *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150. These were the entrances to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the *Castle*, erected by the Venetians in the 17th cent., and restored under Emp. Francis I. Passing round the latter on the N. side, the traveller reaches the *Franciscan Monastery*, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and a Romanesque portal on the W. side quaintly adorned with shells.

Beyond the monastery we reach the **Arena*, which presents an imposing appearance when seen from the sea. It was erected, as the style indicates, about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 78', diameter 344'. The lower stories consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 18' in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows.

The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a desolate scene; the arrangements for the *Naumachia* in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projections of which the object is un-

known, form the entrances. The ground is meagrely covered with creeping plants, thistles, and herbage. Most of the stones of the tiers of seats have been removed in previous centuries and used for building purposes in Venice. The view from the hill (where an echo may be awakened), through the lofty arches, of the sea and the small islands (*Scogle*) and promontories, and of the olive-clad hills of this remote coast-district, is very striking.

The steamer now skirts the S. extremity of the promontory of Istria, passes the islands of *Cherso* and *Veglia* on the right, and reaches the broad *Bay of Quarnero*. To the left rises the *Mte. Maggiore* (4560'), with *Abbazia* (p. 413) nestling at its foot; to the right in the distance are the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the *Capella* range.

Fiume, Illyr. *Rieka* (**Europa*, on the quay; *Hôtel de la Ville*, near the station; *Goldner Stern*; *Jägerhorn*), the only seaport of Hungary, is picturesquely situated at the head of the Bay of Quarnero. Under the name of *Vitopolis* it was a flourishing town in antiquity; subsequently it passed under the rule of the patriarchs of Aquileia and then under that of the counts of Duino and barons of Gorizia, but in 1471 the emperor Frederick III. added it to the possessions of the house of Hapsburg. Since 1870 Fiume has been recognized as belonging to Hungary. The town (16,300 inhab.; including suburbs, 20,984) has three harbours: the *Porto Canale Fiumara*, the *Porto Nuovo*, with large warehouses on the piers, and the *Petroleum Harbour*. The trade and manufactures of Fiume have recently been much extended; Mr. Whitehead's large torpedo-factory and Messrs. Smith and Meynier's paper-mill deserve mention. The town is the seat of an *Imperial Marine Academy*, founded in 1856, and now housed in a handsome building. Among the other chief edifices are the *Cathedral*, with a new front in the style of the Pantheon at Rome; the *Church of St. Veit*, built in imitation of S. Maria della Salute in Venice; the *Government Buildings*; the *Theatre*; and the royal *Tobacco Factory*. Few relics of antiquity are now extant at Fiume; the chief is a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, said to have been erected in honour of the emperor Claudius II. Gothicus (268-270 A. D.). Pleasant new Giardino Pubblico.

In the vicinity is a much-frequented *Pilgrimage Church*, reached by a path with 400 steps, with a picture of the Madonna of Loretto, painted according to tradition by St. Luke himself. Numerous votive offerings from grateful mariners are suspended on the pillars. View of the apparently land-locked Bay of Quarnero, with the islands of *Veglia* and *Cherso*.

Near the church rises the château of *Tersato*, once the property of the Hungarian Count Frangipani, who was executed in 1671, and lately that of Count Nugent, an Austrian marshal (d. 1862), by whom the ruin was restored, and who is interred in one of the vaults which was formerly a dungeon. A small temple here contains a collection of reliefs, busts, mosaics, statues, and other antiquities, including an admirably-draped Venus. A column, eagle, and marble tablet erected by the French on the field of Marengo, are also preserved here. *View of the extensive Bay of Quarnero, with its islands, of Fiume, and the coast.

Excursion to **Abbazia*, see p. 413.

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